

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

2009

**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	6
Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges	7
Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards.....	9
Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit.....	12
OGT/TIPS Update	15
IWVC – Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact	18
The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer	19
Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers	20
History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado	22
Case Narratives	24

APPENDIX A - STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1 – 2000-2009 Tickets Issued per Year.....	A-1
Table 2 – 2000-2009 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	A-1
Chart 1 – 2000-2009 Total Violations by Year	A-1
Table 3 – 2000-2009 Percent by Category/Calendar Year	A-2
Chart 2 – 2009 Violations by Category	A-3
Table 4 – 2008 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	A-4
Table 5 – 2009 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	A-4
Chart 3 – Violations by Month for 2008/2009	A-4
Table 6 – 2000-2009 Big Game (does not include license violations)	A-5
Table 7 – 2000-2009 Carcass Care	A-5
Table 8 – 2000-2009 Commercial Use.....	A-5
Table 9 – 2000-2009 Fair Chase	A-5
Table 10 – 2000-2009 Fishing (does not include license violations)	A-6
Table 11 – 2000-2009 License Violations.....	A-6
Table 12 – 2000-2009 Private Property Trespass	A-7
Table 13 – 2000-2009 Safety	A-7
Table 14 – 2000-2009 Small Game (does not include license violations)	A-7
Table 15 – 2000-2009 Other Wildlife Violations	A-8
Table 16 – 2000-2009 Samson Law Violations by Year	A-9
Table 17 – 2000-2009 Samson Law Violations by Species.....	A-15
Table 18 – 2000-2009 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency	A-22
Table 19 – 2000-2009 Violations by Region/Area, Area Office Location	A-26
Table 20 – 2000-2009 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons	A-27
Table 21 – 2000-2009 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons	A-27
Chart 4 – 2000-2009 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons	A-27
Table 22 – 2000-2009 Violations by County	A-28
Table 23 – 2000-2009 Case Disposition Summary	A-30
Table 24 – 2000-2009 Case Disposition by Percent	A-31
Table 25 – 2000-2009 Case Disposition by County.....	A-32

PREFACE

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

This document is a work in progress and a framework for continued discussion. It is meant to answer questions posed by the general public, special interests, wildlife commissioners, legislators, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and DOW staff. It is also meant as a communication tool, a shared basis, and a foundation for Colorado's Wildlife Officers to use when asked about the state's wildlife law enforcement.

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 Martinez 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.

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
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 Actual	5.59	40.51	3.22	0.07	0.18	6.49	8.33	64.39	-8.34%
FY09-10 Actual	5.67	39.61	4.54	0.20	0.23	0.65	7.71	58.61	-8.98%
4-year average	4.98	37.74	3.45	0.13	0.18	10.53	7.75	64.77	

Expenditures									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
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 Actual	537,977	3,439,897	361,600	7,900	39,210	524,178	753,710	5,664,471	-2.96%
FY09-10 Actual	435,140	3,278,375	508,657	22,071	44,010	88,536	704,264	5,081,053	-10.30%
4-year average	439,452	3,251,539	405,922	15,597	40,310	620,582	714,536	5,487,937	

*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 Jeff Gerard, 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.

8 Colorado Division of Wildlife

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.

2009 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR MARK LAMB, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, FAIRPLAY

In 2009, Mark Lamb, was chosen by his peers for his outstanding contributions as a wildlife officer. Mark joined the Colorado Division of Wildlife as a District Wildlife Manager in 1986 starting in the Aurora district. Mark moved to the Fairplay district in February 1992, following in the legendary footsteps of Jim Jones. Mark is the classic example of the multipurpose DWM. Mark is skilled with outstanding abilities in law enforcement, biology, education, and public/landowner relations. Mark is equally at home chasing bad guys through the woods, talking with county commissioners, helping a child catch their first fish, or representing the DOW on the local HPP committee.

Mark is an extremely effective law enforcement officer whether he is checking anglers at one of the many lakes or streams in South Park or pursuing a complex case involving illegal outfitting and theft. Mark is thorough and fair in his enforcement efforts. Hunters and anglers often comment about how he seems to be everywhere all the time.

In 2008/09 Mark was the lead officer in investigating an illegal outfitter who was involved in a variety of criminal acts. The violations included unregistered outfitting, forging DOW licenses,

license fraud, theft, and illegal take/possession of Samson class wildlife. The outfitter was charged with multiple counts of theft, illegal sale of big game, forgery, and illegal possession. The amount taken from the hunters without providing legal hunts for them exceeded \$160,000. During the investigation, Mark was working daily with the District Attorney's Office to organize and present over 1000 pages of reports and evidence.

Mark is also known statewide as a defensive tactics instructor and member of the defensive tactics board. He routinely provides essential training to new trainees as they begin their careers with the DOW. Mark has most likely not only taught defensive tactics and baton to every DOW officer, but he has also been an influential part of each officer's career.

It should also be noted that in the last year, Mark has been instrumental in the purchase of the South Park Shooting Range property, the pending purchase of the 1,200 acre Tarryall Creek Ranch, and the ongoing negotiations with gas developers on the James Mark Jones SWA. Mark also serves as the DOW representative on the Coalition for the Upper South Platte, the Antero Blue Ribbon Panel, and local committees too numerous to mention. Somehow Mark finds time to be a committed husband and father who spends numerous days afield with his children. It is evident that Mark's children have acquired a passion for life as well as a passion for the outdoors from their father.

Mark is the type of officer that makes the badge to be a little brighter. When you drive through South Park in a DOW truck, you get the feeling that something special is going on there. It is a place where people wave at the DOW trucks and stare a little longer to see who is driving. You can't go into a restaurant, business, or government office where you are not asked about Mark Lamb. The conversation then typically advances to glowing accolades of a time when Mark helped haul an elk out, fixed a landowner's fence, or wrote a citizen a ticket. All of these conversations leave one feeling a little bit better about the important mission of the DOW and the good work of the local game warden, Mark Lamb.

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
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	2009	Mark Lamb

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.

2009 SHIKAR-SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR BAILEY FRANKLIN, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, MEEKER SOUTH

Shikar Safari Club International has selected Bailey Franklin of Meeker, as the "Wildlife Officer of the Year" for Colorado. Bailey's district is the Meeker South district and it has some remote portions including the Flat Tops Wilderness Area. He was nominated for the award by his supervisor, Bill deVergie and Rich Antonio, Investigator in Grand Junction.

Bailey Franklin is an outdoorsman, well-rounded manager and a leader. It is a district that requires a person that will get out on horse, foot, ATV, snowmobile, etc. to conduct their job duties.

In 2005 Bailey started a baiting case involving an outfitter. Bailey began conducting surveillance using remote surveillance cameras and documented illegal baiting and ultimately was able to document over 50 baited locations used and over 140 historic locations. The investigation led to the successful prosecution of the outfitter, guides and hunters and has resulted in what the US Attorney (with 20 years prosecuting wildlife violations) called the biggest and most egregious felony Lacy Act case he has ever prosecuted.

Bailey has also made multiple Samson trophy deer and elk cases throughout his district over the last three years. He has become the search leader for virtually every search warrant in Area 6 because of his abilities. Annually, Bailey assists in organizing and conducting horse patrol training for the new trainees. Bailey grew up in his district and treats everyone the same whether friend or foe and uses law enforcement effectively to change behavior. The people in the community trust Bailey because he is straightforward and fair.

Bailey is also the Meeker area's representative on HPP. Bailey has directed the local program in the last four years not only to resolve conflicts for landowners, but to do it in innovative ways such as conducting large landscape projects.

Bailey loves hunting and fishing and wants to pass it along to future generations. To accomplish this, he organizes and conducts youth turkey, deer, and elk hunts within his district by working with local landowners to open their lands to youth hunters; assists and conducts fishing clinics and cast and blasts within his district; and organizes and assists with the numerous hunter education classes in Meeker. Bailey was a key player in the relocation and introduction of moose into the Flattops Wilderness and White River corridor and stocks remote lakes by horse, but also stocks lakes that horses can't get to on his back.

Bailey also works in various aspects of land use. Bailey has worked to design and organize the placement river structures for fishing habitat in the White River and is currently working to secure leases on private property along the White River for public fishing access. He has worked on whirling disease in the White River and organized taking old and unused hatchery facilities on the Belle Aire SWA to raise tubifex worms and Hofer Trout, a more resistant strain of Trout, to be raised and stocked locally. In addition, Bailey took the lead in writing the wildlife mitigation portion of the Rio Blanco County's master management plan. Bailey has also protected countless acres of wildlife habitat by working with landowners and conservation groups to submit multiple conservation easements. Bailey has written the management plans for those properties and often does the monitoring of the easements. Bailey's management plans have been used as a template for other management plans within the area. Bailey does all of this with a great attitude and an infectious laugh and smile.

WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT

VISION AND MISSION

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

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

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- 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.

14 Colorado Division of Wildlife

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

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

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

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

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

OGT/TIPS UPDATE



1-877-COLOOGT

In 2009 OGT generated a total of 942 reports. This is the highest volume of reports for any given year since OGT's inception in 1981 and up over 300 reports from last year. Of those total reports 582 were for big game violations; 126 reports for fishing violations; 2 reports for licensing violations; 65 reports for small game violations; 58 reports for waterfowl violations; 27 reports for nongame violations; 4 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 78 reports classified as other. These 942 reports ended, to date, with 43 citations being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 28 rewards totaling \$14,300.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Operation Game Thief (OGT) is a Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) program which pays rewards to citizens who turn in poachers. You can call toll-free at 1-877-COLO-OGT (1-877-265-6648); Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT; or contact by email at game.thief@state.co.us.

Callers do not have to reveal their names or testify in court. A reward of \$500 is offered for information on cases involving big game or endangered species, while \$250 is offered for information on turkey and \$100 for fishing or small game cases. A citizens committee administers the reward fund, which is maintained by private contributions. The Board may approve rewards for higher dollar amounts for flagrant cases. Rewards are paid for information which leads to an arrest or a citation being issued.

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; Bryan Leck, Canon City; 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 are violations that also impact 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.

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 2009 there was three TIPS rewards given with two for limited elk licenses and one preference point for bighorn sheep.

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

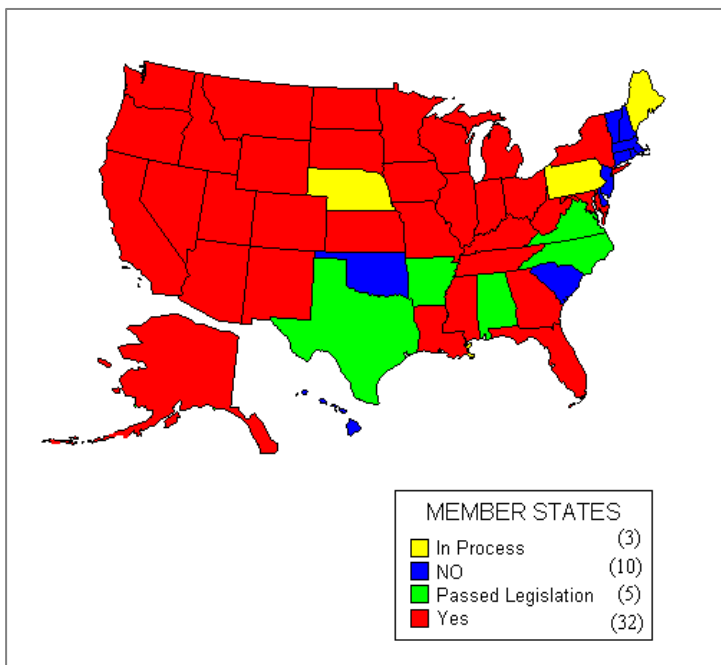
INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT - IWVC



The year started off with Louisiana joining the compact on February 1, 2009 and ended with West Virginia joining the compact on November 23, 2009. This brings a total of 32 states to join the compact. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. There are five other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact as of now.

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

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

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

Officers are reminded of the federal statistics that show a natural resource officer has nine times the chance of getting killed or injured in the line of duty than other law enforcement officers. With the inherent risk of being a natural resource officer, CWOs are encouraged to resolve conflicts using their interpersonal skills rather than resorting to using force. This emphasis in conflict resolution has

been beneficial to the agency. To date, no DOW officer has ever been accused of using excessive force or resorting to the use of deadly force to affect an arrest for a wildlife-related crime.

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

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

NOTE: Adapted from materials provided by 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:

Licenses:	1903	2008
Nonresident general hunting (small)	\$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.

Fines*:	1903	2008
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.)

DOW WRAPS UP POACHING INVESTIGATION IN NORTHWEST COLORADO



On December 1, 2009 the Colorado Division of Wildlife wrapped up a two-year investigation into poaching activity in the Maybell area. The California Department of Fish and Game assisted with arrests, interviews and collecting evidence. The case ended with eight people being charged for crimes ranging from illegally killing elk to trespassing on private land.

Colorado wildlife officers were alerted to suspicious activity during the 2007 hunting seasons in trophy elk units 2 and 10 in and around Dinosaur National Park. Following a lengthy undercover investigation, the following individuals have entered guilty pleas:

Facing 28 separate wildlife charges, 49 year old Colorado resident Michael Battaglia pled guilty to illegal take of wildlife, illegal possession of three or more big game animals, hunting out of season, hunting after hours and hunting elk without a license. Battaglia was fined \$5,300, forfeited all wildlife and a rifle used in the poaching incidents, and faces a lifetime suspension of hunting privileges in Colorado and 30 other states.

Accused of 19 separate wildlife violations, 50 year old California resident Werner Gartner pled guilty to second degree forgery, hunting on private property without permission, and hunting deer without a license. Gartner was fined \$1,200, forfeited all wildlife and a rifle and faces a hunting licenses suspension hearing in Colorado.

California resident Richard S. Hammersmith (58 yrs old), pled guilty to hunting deer and rabbits without a license and illegal take of a deer. Hammersmith was fined \$2,100 and faces a suspension hearing in Colorado.

California resident David J. Hollister (42 yrs old) pled guilty to two counts of hunting small game without a license and one count of hunting big game without a license. Hollister was fined \$1,100 and faces suspension procedures in Colorado.



California resident Ronald Bonacorso (54 yrs old) pled guilty to hunting deer from a motor vehicle and illegal take of a buck deer. Bonacorso was fined \$1230 and faces a suspension hearing in Colorado.

California resident Alfred Lopes Jr. (43 yrs old) pled guilty to hunting deer without wearing fluorescent orange garments and hunting on private property without permission. Lopes was fined \$205 and faces a suspension hearing in Colorado.

California resident Robert Naughten (54 years old) pled guilty to hunting rabbits without a proper and valid small game license,

illegal take of rabbits, and shooting across a public road. Naughten was fined \$350 and faces a suspension hearing in Colorado.

One other California resident has been charged with hunting deer without a license and currently has a warrant issued for his arrest.

HOTCHKISS MAN KILLED DEER OUT OF SEASON AND SOLD THE MEAT ILLEGALLY

A Hotchkiss man, who posted classified advertisements in a newspaper for the purpose of selling wild game meat illegally, pleaded guilty to wildlife-related offenses in Colorado District Court in Delta on July 27, 2009.

In late January, the Colorado Division of Wildlife received a call from a concerned citizen through Operation Game Thief who saw an ad in the High Country Shopper advertising big game meat for sale. In February, DOW investigators called the number and arranged to meet Cody Hopkins, 23, at a store in Hotchkiss. Hopkins sold about 50 pounds of meat to an undercover officer. At the meeting, Hopkins told investigators that the package included deer meat and meat from a cow elk that had been killed the previous weekend. There was no elk season open at the time. Hopkins sold the deer and elk meat two other times and his mother also helped in the sale on one occasion and told the undercover investigator that it was illegal to do so.



The investigation continued and Hopkins was arrested in April, of 2009. Hopkins was charged with several wildlife related offenses including illegal take of two deer, hunting deer out of season, hunting deer without a license and felony sale of wildlife. Hopkins eventually pled guilty to illegal sale of wildlife, illegal possession of a deer and for hunting deer without a license. He was fined \$2,002.50 and received two years of supervised probation. Hopkins admitted to poaching deer without a license and selling the meat for money, which is a felony in Colorado. Hopkins' mother pled guilty to conspiracy to illegal sale of wildlife and was fined \$350 and given one year of probation.



Doug Homan, district wildlife officer in Hotchkiss, said that the crimes might have gone unnoticed if not for the concerned citizen.

"We can never emphasize enough how much we rely on citizens to help us by reporting suspected crimes against wildlife," Homan said. "People who take wildlife illegally are stealing from the citizens of Colorado."

CAREER POACHER AND FRIENDS CAUGHT THROUGH GREAT GAME WARDEN WORK



In late 2008 Officer Mike Swaro received information through Operation Game Thief that three men from West Virginia were involved in some shady hunting activity around Craig, Colorado. The anonymous tips kept coming in tell Officer Swaro that the three men were shooting animals without licenses, wasting meat in the field, and sometimes only taking the heads off of animals including deer, elk, and antelope. Officer Swaro contacted their home state of West Virginia and found out that one of the men had been convicted of poaching deer there on multiple occasions. Officer Swaro also found out that other the same man had been cited for minor wildlife violations in Colorado in the past several years as well.

Through close contacts in the community, developing informants, collecting tissue samples from poached animals in the area and through solid surveillance techniques of watching their house both day and night, Officer Swaro was able to obtain search warrants for the men's vehicles and home. Officer Swaro led the charge to serve the search warrants, interview the suspects and witnesses and seize valuable evidence. Due to Officer Swaro's evidence collection the Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensics Lab was able to successfully match deer and antelope heads seized from the suspects to carcasses that they had left in the field through DNA matching.

As a result, in early 2009, Officer Swaro was able to make a case against the three men. It was determined that the men had been involved in the illegal killing of more than 20 deer and three pronghorn. Officer Swaro obtained arrest warrants for the three men and all the men were ultimately charged with felony wildlife violations.

John Davidson (41 years old) pled guilty to willful destruction of big game (killing animals and only taking the heads) a felony. Davidson was fined \$7000 and sentenced to 60 days in jail and three years probation. Davidson also forfeited all wildlife seized and weapons used to kill those animals. Davidson faces up to a lifetime hunting and fishing suspension.

Jeremiah Tyson (34 years old) pled guilty to hunting without a license and illegal possession of three big game animals. Tyson was fined \$8900 and forfeited his rifle and all wildlife seized. Tyson faces up to a lifetime hunting and fishing suspension.

David Park (38 years old) pled guilty to one count each of hunting deer and antelope without a license and to



one count each of illegally killing a deer and an antelope. Park was fined \$3700 and forfeited his rifle and all wildlife that was seized. Park faces a suspension hearing.



DOW CATCHES POACHER THROUGH HOTEL KEY

In December of 2008 Wildlife Officer Michael Blanck was contacted by a ranch manager from a local ranch who reported that he had found an area where someone had shot and gutted an elk on the ranch without permission. The ranch manager stated that it appeared the poacher had then had drug the elk out under the fence and loaded it in a vehicle on the county road where they had been parked. Officers Blanck and Romero responded to the area and found a hotel key card on the road near where the elk was loaded. The officers also found a second cow elk that had been shot and left ungutted in the field near where the first elk had been gutted. Officer Romero was able to find a bullet in this cow elk that indicated it was .243 caliber. The ranch manager told Officer Blanck that a Chuck Schowalter had asked for permission to hunt cow elk on the ranch for himself and some relatives and that they were denied access.



Officer Blanck contacted Officer Schwab where the hotel was located to see if she could determine who had used the key. Officer Schwab went to the hotel and was able to determine that the key was tied back to a Paul Schowalter from North Carolina and had paid for a room at the lodge from December 11, 2008 through December 15, 2008.

Officer Blanck then contacted the Orchard Mesa Meat Market and determined that Paul Schowalter had taken a cow elk in for processing on 12-17-2008 and asked that the animal be processed in a rush because he was leaving the next day. Officer Romero also went to the Orchard Mesa Market and the meat cutter gave him a bullet from the elk Paul Schowalter had brought in and that bullet was also .243 caliber.

Officer Blanck contacted investigators with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service who arranged for interviews in Colorado and North Carolina. Through interviews, seizure of weapons involved and DNA matching, Officer Blanck was able to determine that Paul Schowalter's son had actually shot the elk without a license and they had not seen the second elk fall although they knew they were trespassing.

Ultimately three people were charged and pled guilty to various wildlife crimes associated with the incident. Timothy Schowalter pled guilty to hunting elk without a license and to illegal take of a cow elk. Timothy Schowalter paid a \$2800 fine and faces a suspension hearing. Paul Schowalter pled guilty to illegal take of a cow elk and to illegally transferring a license to another person. Paul Schowalter paid a \$1600 fine and faces a suspension hearing. Charles Schowalter pled guilty to hunting elk without a license and to entering upon private property to hunt without permission. Charles Schowalter paid a \$1500 fine and faces a suspension hearing also.



TEXAS MAN STILL CONSIDERED COLORADO HOME

In December 2008, Officers Kim Woodruff and Ron Dobson met with a man in the Salida Division of Wildlife Office parking lot. Officers were contacted by a local outfitter requesting that they seal a mountain lion that one of his hunters had just harvested. The hunter, Gene Ray, showed the officers a resident mountain lion license and produced a Colorado ID card. Knowing that something didn't seem quite right, Woodruff began an investigation into Ray's residency status.

Woodruff contacted the DOW fraud investigator and requested assistance in determining whether Ray was in fact a resident of Colorado or Texas. While waiting on information from the DOW investigator, Woodruff took matters into her own hands and contacted several agencies in Texas. Woodruff received information from Texas that indicated Ray was receiving benefits on his income taxes by filing for a homestead exemption. Ray also had purchased resident hunting licenses in Texas and had a valid Texas driver's license as well. Woodruff kept contacting anyone she could to close any gap and make her case as strong as possible.

Woodruff interviewed Ray's mother at an address that Ray had been using to receive his unlawfully acquired hunting licenses. Woodruff was told by Ray's mother that Ray did in fact live in Texas but also lives in Colorado. In another interview, Woodruff spoke with Ray's father and found out that he had been filling out applications and sending those into the DOW for Ray.

In a voluntary interview with Texas Wildlife Officers, Ray admitted to them that he had not lived in Colorado for several years and knew that what he was doing was wrong.

Woodruff finally had all the information she needed to put an end to Ray's fraud and cheating the State. Woodruff was able to determine that Ray had been applying or purchasing resident licenses since 2001. In all, Ray bought or applied for 23 Colorado resident licenses even though he was a resident of Texas.

Ray voluntarily met with Woodruff and was cited with 9 counts of providing false information in the purchase of a license, one count of illegal possession of a mountain lion, one count of hunting mountain lion without a proper and valid license. Ray also received warnings for 9 other violations. Ray pled guilty in 2009 and with fines and costs paid nearly \$7000. Suspension for Ray is pending.

This case is great example of the tenaciousness of officer Woodruff who spent several hours on the phone, speaking with witnesses and going through mounds of documents to finally end Ray's intentional fraud.

PINE RIDGE PARKER

On October 30th of 2008, Wildlife Officers Cory Chick and Kevin Kaczmarek were called by a concerned citizen about two hunters from Georgia. The reporting party told the officers that an outfitter by the name of Bob Parker dropped off two sets of mule deer antlers but did not have the hunting license information for the hunters that harvested the deer. Parker told the reporting party that the two hunters were from Georgia and had already returned home.

The same day, Administrative Assistant Lucille Kelly also contacted Officer Chick to inform him that two more men from Georgia were just in the office and attempted to purchase deer licenses without having the required hunter's education. The men attempted to use their driver's license numbers instead. Kelly told the men that they could try and call the Pueblo office and see about getting into a hunter's education class. When the men found out how far the Pueblo office was, they claimed it was too far and chose not to go. Lucille told Officer Chick that the two Georgia men both had whitetail only vouchers and they were told by Parker that they did not have to have hunter's education since they were trying to redeem landowner vouchers.

Knowing that it was only a matter of time before the men attempted to purchase licenses again, Officer Chick contacted Erik Slater in Limited Licensing to ask for assistance. Slater told Officer Chick that he would contact him if or when saw that the vouchers had been redeemed.

The next day, Slater called Officer Chick to inform him that the two vouchers held by the Georgia men had been redeemed at the Big R store in La Junta. With this information and knowledge that Parker was involved, Officers Chick and Kaczmarek contacted Parker at his home. Parker initially insisted he had no idea where the hunters were staying but later told officers the men had a motel room in town. Parker, however, claimed he had nothing to do with the vouchers and that the two men did everything on their own.

Officers contacted the two Georgia men at their motel room and asked if they would be willing to talk. Both men



agreed and confessed to using false numbers on their vouchers when they redeemed them for their hunting licenses. The two men told officers that they contacted a friend in Georgia to ask how many numbers were associated with a hunter's education number. This is the same friend that killed one of the two deer that had been called in by the taxidermist the day before. Both men claimed that Parker told them to give him the vouchers and he would fix them. Parker used white out on the portion for the hunter's education number and rewrote in a five digit number on each of the vouchers.

Parker accompanied the men to Big R where they unlawfully purchased the two licenses using false information. The two men also admitted to having been hunting the evening before using license that were not valid since they were obtained with false information.

After speaking with the Georgia men, officers contacted Parker and asked him if he would be willing to meet. Parker agreed and met with officers at the Lamar DOW office. Parker ultimately admitted to instructing the men to falsify the information about their hunter's education and going with them to purchase the licenses. Parker also admitted that the two hunters were paid clients for his business.

Ultimately, Parker faced 20 plus charges, including charges stemming from the deer heads at the taxidermist, in which 6 of those were felonies. Parker was made an offer by the District Attorney's Office and pled guilty to one count of felony illegal sale of wildlife and one other misdemeanor charge. In all he paid around \$2800 in fines and costs and could potentially face a lifetime suspension from hunting/fishing in Colorado and all the other compact states. The two Georgia hunters were also charged with using false information in purchasing their hunting licenses.

"DON'T WASTE MY TROPHY"

Colorado Resident Glen Eastin of Erie, Colorado drew the only Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep license in Game Unit S10 for 2008. Eastin created a volley of lies in order to hide from law enforcement officials that he had indeed wasted wildlife, Colorado's own state mammal and a highly sought after hunting species, Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep.



Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Jason Surface was visited by Glen Eastin on the evening of September 12th, 2008. Eastin told the officer that he had just killed a 5/8 curl ram in Saguache County, Colorado and asked Officer Surface to plug his Big Horn Sheep, as is required by Colorado state law. Officer Surface explained to Eastin that he did not have the proper equipment to plug the Ram at that time, and told Eastin that he could visit one of the many Colorado Division of Wildlife offices to have the Ram plugged.

Eastin, ecstatic with his recent harvest, showed the officer the Ram head, which was in the bed of his truck. Eastin said that he had hunted for 10-12 hours and described the location of his kill to the officer. He also said that it was getting dark so he only packed out the Ram head and cape and had not yet gotten the meat off the hill, but that he planned to retrieve it the following day.

Officer Surface decided to follow up and search for the location of where Eastin claimed to have killed his ram. After countless hours of hiking and searching, Officer Surface was unable to find the kill site.

Officer Surface then sent out a notice, statewide, to be on the look-out for Eastin checking the 5/8 curl Ram. Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Chris Mettenbrink responded to Officer Surface within a few days and told Officer Surface that Eastin had approached him on Saturday the 13th while he was checking fisherman at Erie Lake in Boulder County. Eastin told Officer Mettenbrink that he needed the Ram plucked and that he attempted to visit Officer Surface, but that he was not available. Eastin then told Officer Mettenbrink that he had killed the 5/8 curl Ram near Saguache, Colorado and that the meat from the Ram was in a freezer at Eastin's home.

Officer Surface later received a phone call from the Colorado Division of Wildlife office in Denver, who had plucked Eastin's Ram. Eastin had told DOW personnel that the meat from the Ram was currently being processed at a local processor. Officer Surface, now gaining confidence in his initial senses that Eastin may have wasted the meat from the Ram, followed up with the processors...several times.

Officer Surface found that Eastin had indeed, never taken any Big Horn Sheep meat into the processors. Through intense determination and utilization of local contacts, Officer Surface found the kill site of Eastin's Ram six days after the kill and only 300 yards from a traveled two-track road off of Highway 114.



Officer Surface found that there were no indications of any meat being cut from the carcass, as claimed by Eastin. The officer believed that the whole carcass had been left to rot and that the meat missing from the Ram carcass was due to scavengers alone, and not Eastin.

Officer Surface and Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Ron Rivale decided to pay Eastin a visit. The officers asked Eastin if he knew why they were there, to which Eastin replied, "I bet I can guess." Eastin proceeded to tell the officers that on the night he harvested the Ram, he got extremely sick from eating "bad chicken" at a Mexican restaurant and immediately went home. Eastin said that he spent the next few days sick in bed which is why he never went to get the meat from the Ram.

Officer Surface realized that Eastin was again, being untruthful. The officer recalled visiting a different restaurant, just days prior to his visit with Eastin, where he was told that Eastin had eaten a "free" steak dinner for killing the Ram. The owner of the restaurant also gave Officer Surface a picture of Eastin with the Ram.



Eastin then told the Officers that the Ram head was at a taxidermist, to which he did not know the full name. Knowing that this part of the story was neither convincing nor the truth, Eastin changed his story to tell the Officers that the head was in a chest freezer in his garage.

The Officers proceeded to seize the trophy Ram head from Eastin. As the Officers were leaving Eastin's residence, Eastin expressed his concern by telling the Officer to not let his trophy go to waste.

Eastin was convicted of a deferred Felony for Willful Destruction of Wildlife in the fall of 2009 and had his hunting and fishing privileges suspended for 20 years. Eastin was also ordered to contribute a \$10,000 donation to Operation Game Thief.

IT'S A PARTY.....HUNT

Everyone knows that it is illegal to party hunt in Colorado. However, a group of hunters from the Colorado Springs area who hunt near Steamboat Springs recently found out that it can also be an expensive proposition. According to sources, Robert Rickgauer and his group of family and friends had shared each others' licenses for years, regardless of whether the license holder was even in camp. As a result, a lot more animals were killed in that camp than in most others.

2009 was no exception, other than the fact that someone got fed up and made an anonymous call to wildlife officer Mike Middleton. Officer Middleton summoned the help of a few of his neighboring officers including supervisor Jim Haskins and fellow officers Libbie Miller and Steve Baumgartner to assist with surveillance of the camp. After determining that a number of animals had been killed, officer Middleton requested the help of Colorado Springs wildlife officers Shawn Deeney and Jeromy Huntington to interview Rickgauer's wife, whose carcass tags were placed on two animals while she remained in Colorado Springs. Rickgauer's wife was unaware of the cow elk from the first season that she had "tagged" but tried to cover for the doe deer that was currently hanging in camp. Officers Huntington and Deeney also interviewed other hunters who had already left camp.



Armed with the statements made by Mrs. Rickgauer and the other hunter, officer Middleton and the other officers contacted the Rickgauer camp and conducted interviews. They eventually seized a 6 point bull elk that had been killed by Robert Rickgauer Sr. (and tagged by Robert Rickgauer Jr.) and a doe that had been killed by Robert Rickgauer Jr. (and tagged with Mrs Rickgauer's tag). Colorado Springs officers had already seized the 1st season cow elk from the meat processor.

A number of other hunters were present in camp, including several youth hunters who were unfortunately being trained up in the wrong way to hunt. Most of those hunters lied to officers to protect themselves and the Rickgaues. Two of the hunters in camp did cooperate with prosecutors and the Rickgaues eventually entered guilty pleas in Routt county court to numerous violations including three illegal possession charges, a Samson trophy charge for the 6 point bull elk and numerous other misdemeanor charges including transfer of a license and false statement in the purchase of a license. Fines and costs totaled nearly \$17,000 and all three are facing up to 5 years suspension from hunting and fishing. Lesson learned???

numerous violations including three illegal possession charges, a Samson trophy charge for the 6 point bull elk and numerous other misdemeanor charges including transfer of a license and false statement in the purchase of a license. Fines and costs totaled nearly \$17,000 and all three are facing up to 5 years suspension from hunting and fishing. Lesson learned???

ONCE IN A LIFETIME LICENSE

Roger McQueen must have thought that he was one lucky man when he found out that he had drawn his moose license in the North Park area of Colorado. However, he was soon to learn that it was actually bad luck that he was one of the few who draw moose licenses in Colorado each year.

Roger McQueen is no stranger to violating Colorado laws. He killed a bear in the wrong unit in 2005 and pled guilty to hunting without a proper and valid license. When McQueen applied for the

resident moose license in the spring of 2008, he had already moved to New Mexico (and eventually to Arizona), but somehow thought that he was entitled to a resident moose license. In fact, not only did he no longer live at the address that he used to apply for several resident licenses, the house had actually been demolished months earlier by the new owners.

When wildlife officer Josh Dilley was contacted by a local outfitter to check a moose for Roger McQueen on the opening day of moose season, it did not take him long to determine that McQueen had issues with his residency. McQueen was driving a truck with New Mexico license plates and had the wrong answers to most of officer Dilley's questions. With some assistance from CDOW investigators, as well as officers from the New Mexico Game and Fish, it soon became clear that McQueen was not entitled to the license that he used to kill the moose. Officer Dilley seized the moose and began a lengthy investigation which eventually involved the licensing section of the CDOW, NMG&F officers and an investigator from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.



New Mexico officers determined that he was living in New Mexico at the time he applied for the Colorado licenses and was in fact a guide for his wife who is a registered outfitter in New Mexico. McQueen and his wife had recently finished building a house in Arizona and turned out to have issues there as well, as they had claimed residency in Arizona in order to obtain health care benefits from that state. All the while, McQueen changed his address on his Colorado license record to New Mexico, then back to Colorado, back to New Mexico and then back to Colorado again, in an apparent effort to ensure that he could qualify as a resident, then to make sure the licenses would make it to his address in New Mexico and then again to go to Colorado and hunt and "appear" legal.

In the end, McQueen pled guilty to false statement in the purchase of the moose license, and hunting moose without a proper and valid license. He was given a deferred sentence to the illegal possession of the moose but was ordered to forfeit the moose to the state of Colorado and complete 20 hours of community service. McQueen would end up paying nearly \$10,000 in fines and forfeiting the moose from a once in a lifetime hunt.

PRIVATE PROPERTY / OPEN SPACE



On Wednesday, November 11, 2009, Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Suzanne Turner was checking hunters west of Lyons when she observed a black vehicle parked north of Highway 7 Boulder Open Space. Later in the afternoon Officer Turner observed six hunters with blaze orange hunting vests and hats near and approaching this vehicle dragging two buck deer. The hunters were John W. Young, Josh G. Young, Emilio E. Cosyleon, John Munoz, Jr., Jesus Munoz and John L. Quinonez. Officer Turner checked all licenses and carcass tags. Josh Young stated he had permission from John Hall to hunt the private property they were on.

Officer Turner told the group at this time that

they were very close to Boulder County Open Space Boundaries and it would not be good if they stepped onto Open Space. Josh Young said that John Hall had a small parcel of land and that they knew they had to stay on his property.

On 11/13/2009 Ranger Denny Morris contacted Officer Turner informed her there were hunters on John Hall's property next to the Hall Ranch Boulder County Open Space and that John Hall wanted to press charges. Officer Turner then called John Hall and he told her had not given anyone permission to hunt his property.

Officer Turner returned and contacted the four men: Emilio Cosyleon, Eric Cosyleon, John Munoz, Jr. and Jesus Munoz. Emilio Cosyleon showed Officer Turner a doe deer that he had harvested earlier in the morning. He said he shot it with his .270 rifle. He also told her that Eric Cosyleon thought he had hit and injured a deer earlier that morning, that Josh Young had injured a deer that ran onto Open Space and called to let someone know, and that the 15 year old, had harvested a buck deer earlier and they had taken it back to where they were staying near Allenspark. Emilio Cosyleon said that John Hall was an acquaintance of Josh Young's and that Josh was coordinating all the permission and the hunt.

Emilio Cosyleon said that other hunters were at the lodge near Allenspark and that they were staying at the Windsong Family Retreat near the Olive Ridge Campground. Emilio Cosyleon asked Officer Turner if there was a problem. Officer Turner informed the hunters that John Hall stated that he had not given his permission. At about this time, Rangers Morris and White and Officer Wolf arrived on the scene.



They said that "Jack", John W. Young had harvested his buck to the northwest and they thought near where there were a group of trees. Ranger Morris asked the hunters where they harvested the rest of the deer. Officer Turner asked the hunters if they would show where the gut piles were located. They said they would. Emilio Cosyleon, Eric Cosyleon, Officer Turner and Ranger Morris then walked to three separate gut piles. Jesus Munoz and John Munoz, Jr. stayed with Officer Wolf and Ranger White. Emilio Cosyleon and Eric Cosyleon showed Officer Turner and Ranger Morris a gut pile they stated was the 15 year old's buck. Officer Turner took a GPS reading and collected a meat sample from this gut pile. They said the young man had killed this buck about two hours ago.

Emilio Cosyleon asked if the whole plateau area was Open Space. Ranger Morris indicated it was. Emilio Cosyleon said that Josh Young had lied to them, then. Ranger Morris said they were well within the Boulder County Open Space Boundaries. Ranger Morris indicated the boundary ran east and west in the area. Emilio Cosyleon and Eric Cosyleon both admitted to hunting on the plateau, which was Boulder County Open Space, as well as the 15 year old, and John (a friend of Josh's).

Emilio Cosyleon stated that Josh Young had indicated to their group that they could hunt on the plateau, but not to go left of the sign on the right and not to go right of the sign on the left. The hunters said they had all seen the signs. Ranger Morris said the gut piles were clearly on Boulder

County Open Space and the locations they admitted to hunting on were on Boulder County Open Space.

Emilio Cosyleon stated they had started hunting in the area at about 6:30 a.m., November 13, 2009. The hunters told Officer Turner that the deer that had been harvested on Wednesday, November 11, 2009, were in Allenspark at the Windsong Family Retreat where the other hunters were currently at. They said they had been planning the hunt since March of 2009.

The doe deer harvested by Emilio Cosyleon earlier in the morning was seized and put in the back of a Boulder County truck. Officer Turner, Rangers Morris and White, Officer Wolf, Emilio Cosyleon, Eric Cosyleon, John Munoz, Jr., and Jesus Munoz all then returned to the vehicles.

At this time Josh Young and John M. Simms arrived. Officer Turner asked them for their driver's licenses and hunting licenses. Both stated they had not filled their license. John Simms said he was hunting for his elk near Allenspark and that he had been hunting for his doe deer on John Hall's property.

Officer Turner asked Josh Young when he talked with John Hall. Josh Young said for "on and off the last month". Officer Turner asked if he talked with John Hall in person. Josh Young said he hadn't talked with John Hall in person, only by phone several times. Josh Young stated that John Hall wanted him to stop by to look at "topo maps" for other areas to hunt. Josh Young said that John Hall had gone out of town and they hadn't gotten together. Officer Turner asked when John Hall gave permission. Josh Young said three years ago by phone. Josh Young said he was the only one that had talked to John Hall. Officer Turner asked if John Hall had given them a particular area to hunt. Josh Young said John Hall told them to stay diagonal and not to go over "here". Josh Young said that last year was the first time he had seen signs in the area and he "was nervous as hell".

Josh Young said the total number of animals harvested were four; the buck harvested by Emilio Cosyleon on Wednesday (November 11, 2009) and doe killed by Emilio Cosyleon earlier in the morning (November 13, 2009), the buck from John W. Young harvested on Wednesday (November 11, 2009), and another buck shot by the 15 year old (November 13, 2009).



Officer Turner, Officer Wolf, Ranger White, Emilio Cosyleon, Eric Cosyleon, John Munoz, Jr., Jesus Munoz, Josh Young and John Simms all then went in separate vehicles to the Windsong Family Retreat at 125 Cty. Rd. 84 W near the Olive Ridge Campground near Allenspark, Colorado. While enroute, Officer Turner had Officer Wolf contact Ranger Morris and ask him to take pictures of all the gut piles, as it was beginning to snow. Officer Turner again started recording with her digital voice recorder as she was nearing the location.

Upon arriving at 125 Cty. Rd. 84 W, Officer Turner observed three buck deer skinned and hanging in trees to the east of the house. Officer Turner took pictures of the deer and recorded the GPS location for each. A carcass tag was observed on each of the deer. The 15 year old's buck deer was caped

and hanging. Emilio Cosyleon's buck deer along with the bottom half of "Jack's", John W. Young's deer were hanging. The top half of "Jack's", John W. Young's deer was hanging in a tree.

Officer Turner obtained meat samples from all four deer carcasses after leaving the area.

On November 14, 2009, Officer Turner took the carcasses to the Lon Hagler CDOW Office. At this time, Officer Turner and CDOW Officer Aimee Ryel measured the antlers for each of the buck deer. One of the antlers from Emilio Cosyleon's buck deer had been broken at the base and the Officers were not able to take a measurement of the antlers. The antlers for both John W. Young and the 15 year old measured slightly over 22 inches. The Samson Law in Colorado requires an additional surcharge be added to illegal possession fines on a mule deer buck with antlers measuring 22 inches from one main beam to another. Officer Turner and Officer Ryel took pictures of the heads and antlers of the buck deer, including pictures of the measurements.



On Monday, November 16, John Hall met with David Bell and Kevin Grady from the Boulder County Parks and Open Space and Officer Turner. At this time, John Hall said that he did want to pursue charges of hunting without permission for each of the hunters.

On Wednesday, November 18, 2009 Officer Turner, Ranger Morris and John Hall met at the location on Highway 7 that Officer Turner had contacted the hunters on November 11, 2009 and where the hunters were parked on November 13, 2009. John Hall confirmed this was his property.

Officer Turner then drove to John Hall's residence. John Hall showed Officer Turner his caller identification recorder. Five calls had been made to John Hall's residence by Josh Young.

That Josh Young called John Hall and tried to talk his way out of the trespass charges.

On Friday, November 20, 2009, Officer Turner received additional information from Investigator Griffin indicating that John W. Young may be a California resident. On Saturday, November 21, 2009, Officer Turner sent an application for voter registration information to Melinda Dubroff, elections specialist for San Mateo County in California.

On December 12, 2009, Officer McCoy contacted John W. Young at his residence, 139 Madera Ave., San Carlos, CA. Officer McCoy confirmed that John W. Young was Josh Young's father and that he had hunted west of Lyons, Colorado in 2009. John W. Young confirmed he killed a buck deer with a Browning 7 mm Magnum Rifle. John W. Young said he was born in California and that he currently owned the house at 139 Madera Ave., in San Carlos since 1970. John W. Young said he owned three vehicles that were registered in California and that he did not own any vehicles registered in Colorado. John W. Young also stated he was semi-retired and owned a hardwood flooring business in California. John W. Young said he belonged to a hunting club in California and had purchased a

California resident hunting license for 2009. John W. Young confirmed that he votes in California. John W. Young said he paid property taxes for a house he owned that his son Josh Young resides at in Longmont, Colorado. John W. Young stated that all other taxes, including those associated with his business, were paid in California. A records check revealed John W. Young had purchased a 2009 California Resident Deer Tag.

On 12/12/2009 Officer Turner interviewed Josh Young and was told the following: that Josh used his father's license from the previous year to apply for deer license for his father who lived in California; that the licenses were resident license and that Josh had applied for resident license for his father for a number of years; that Josh knew that his father was a non resident.

On January 5, 2010, John W. Young met with Officer McCoy in California. Officer Turner explained the citation and charges (while on speaker phone) to John W. Young along with Officer McCoy. Citation number C376084 was signed by John W. Young and a copy was then issued to him by Officer McCoy.

Officer Turner issued citations to Emilio Cosyleon pled guilty to unlawful possession of deer and hunting on private property w/o permission. He paid \$1096 in fines and faces suspension. Eric Cosyleon pled guilty to hunting on private property w/o permission. He paid \$137 in fines and faces suspension. Jesus Munoz pled guilty to hunting on private property w/o permission. He paid \$137 in faces suspension. John Munoz Jr. pled guilty to hunting on private property w/o permission. He paid \$137 and faces suspension. John Simms pled guilty to hunting on private property w/o permission. He paid \$137 and faces suspension.

All the men but John Young, Josh Young and the 15 year old paid their fines of trespass and illegal possession of mule deer. John Young and Josh Young went to court in May of 2010 and pled guilty to illegal possession of mule deer, trespass and residency violations. The 15 year old's charges were dismissed by the DA.

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

A - 1

Table 1: 2000 - 2009 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	5067	4905	4944	5084	5067	4800	4953	4772	4170	3381	47143
Total	5067	4905	4944	5084	5067	4800	4953	4772	4170	3381	47143

Table 2: 2000 - 2009 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
BIG GAME *	545	402	422	496	558	510	585	463	478	531	4990
CARCASS CARE	116	130	118	137	164	216	194	168	157	128	1528
COMMERCIAL USE	6	4	0	7	7	9	18	16	36	6	109
FAIR CHASE	35	52	47	81	98	83	93	31	25	33	578
FISHING *	715	850	716	916	963	934	1203	1311	1433	991	10032
LICENSING	2608	2727	2725	3201	3295	2798	2913	2898	2427	1902	27494
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	960	928	892	818	874	913	981	1095	1107	641	9209
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	262	209	300	309	336	323	378	348	292	257	3014
SAFETY	621	541	586	616	543	589	653	585	647	511	5892
SMALL GAME *	488	434	414	403	522	695	788	650	447	392	5233
Total	6356	6277	6220	6984	7360	7070	7806	7565	7049	5392	68079

* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2000 - 2009 Total Violations by Year

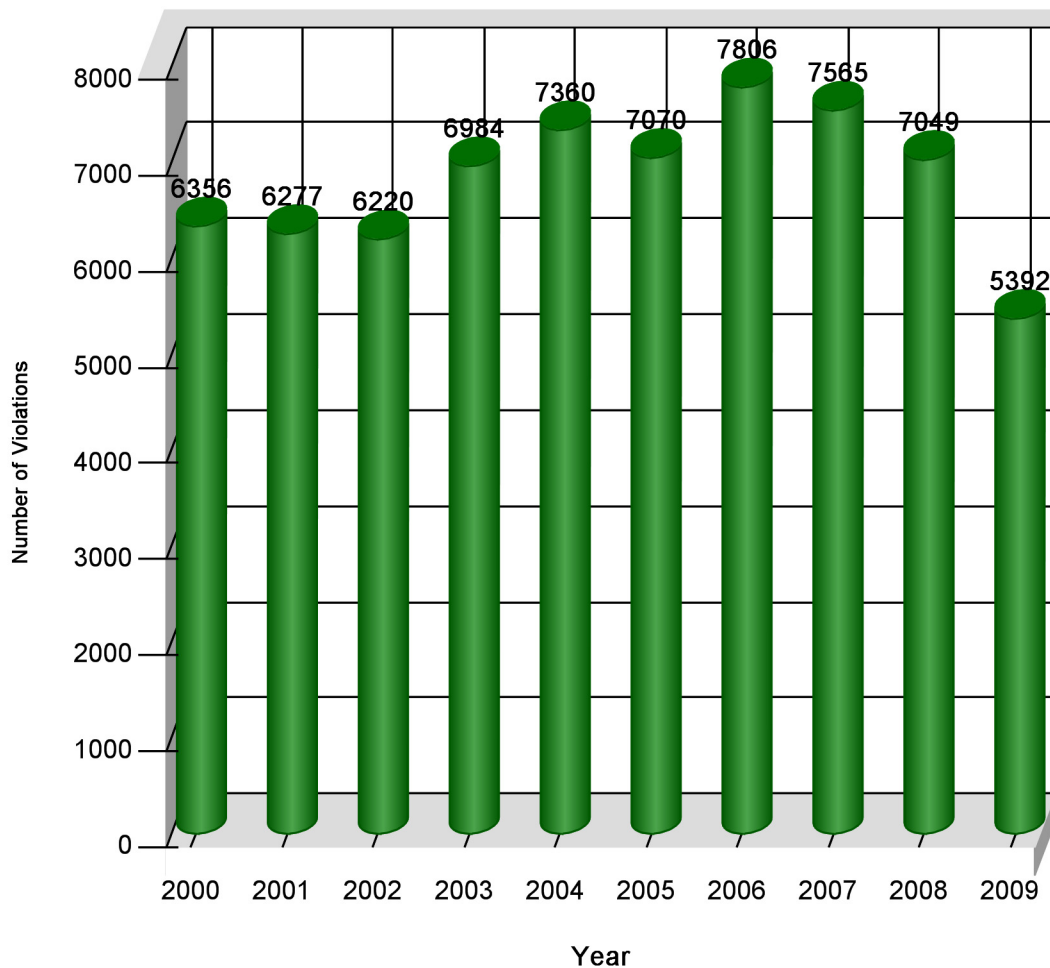
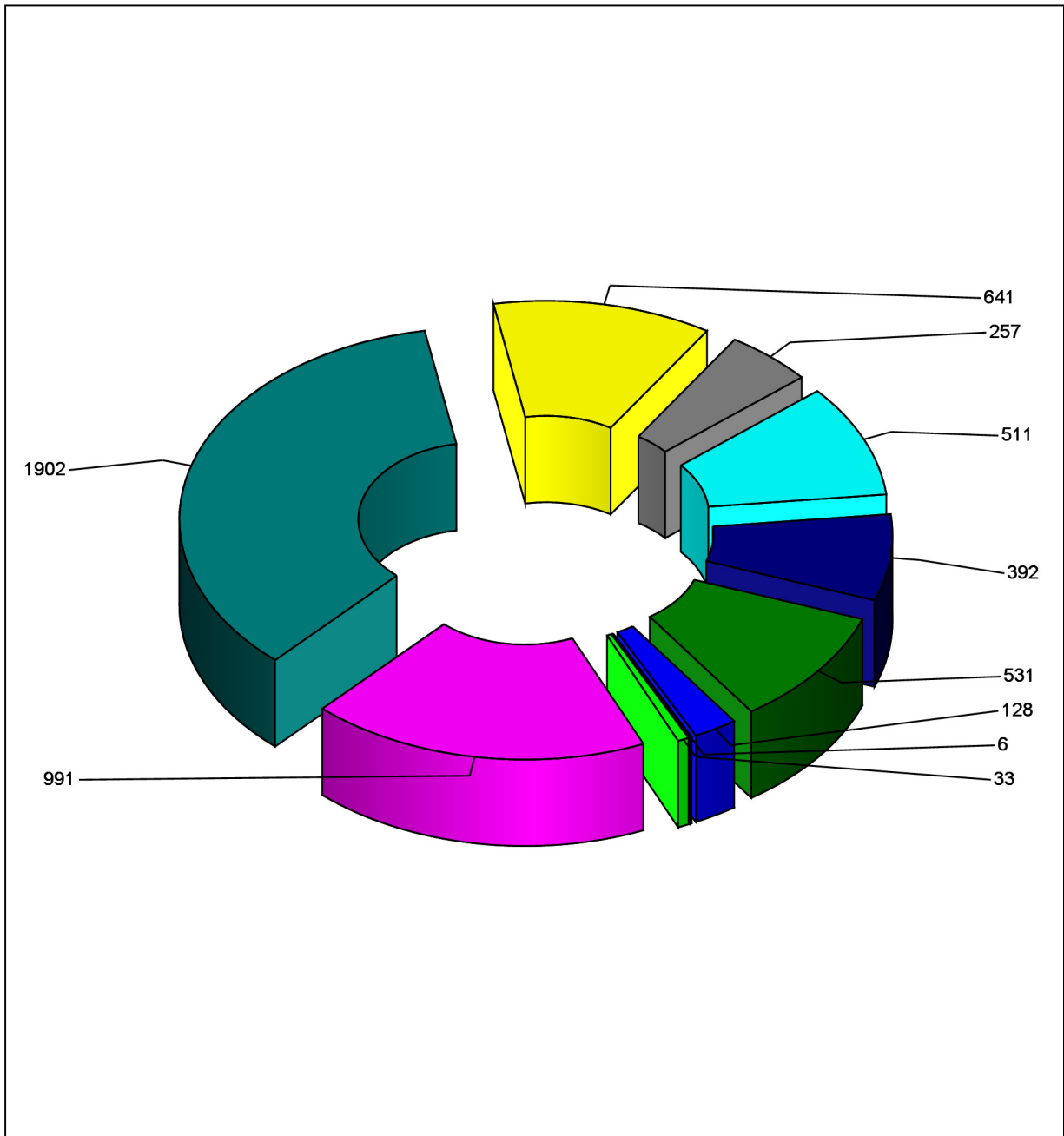


Table 3: 2000 - 2009 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Avg
BIG GAME *	8.6%	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	7.6%	7.2%	7.5%	6.1%	6.8%	9.8%	7.4%
CARCASS CARE	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
FAIR CHASE	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
FISHING *	11.2%	13.5%	11.5%	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%	15.4%	17.3%	20.3%	18.4%	14.7%
LICENSING	41.0%	43.4%	43.8%	45.8%	44.8%	39.6%	37.3%	38.3%	34.4%	35.3%	40.4%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	15.1%	14.8%	14.3%	11.7%	11.9%	12.9%	12.6%	14.5%	15.7%	11.9%	13.5%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.1%	4.8%	4.4%
SAFETY	9.8%	8.6%	9.4%	8.8%	7.4%	8.3%	8.4%	7.7%	9.2%	9.5%	8.7%
SMALL GAME *	7.7%	6.9%	6.7%	5.8%	7.1%	9.8%	10.1%	8.6%	6.3%	7.3%	7.6%
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: 2009 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: 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	39	146	165	42	478
CARCASS CARE	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	4	22	45	67	7	157
COMMERCIAL USE	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	18	3	36
FAIR CHASE	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	7	11	1	25
FISHING *	20	9	72	107	272	133	303	337	85	44	24	27	1433
LICENSING	82	48	192	281	355	194	321	186	159	250	297	62	2427
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	58	29	61	73	41	42	65	39	139	305	197	58	1107
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	8	2	4	4	4	2	9	5	28	101	82	43	292
SAFETY	41	7	11	7	18	13	24	6	60	245	182	33	647
SMALL GAME *	45	26	19	5	4	5	6	10	74	105	96	52	447
Total	298	128	379	482	701	396	737	597	609	1255	1139	328	7049

* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2009 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	29	14	4	0	8	2	11	11	75	215	132	30	531
CARCASS CARE	3	5	1	3	7	2	2	5	18	49	24	9	128
COMMERCIAL USE	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FAIR CHASE	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	12	8	0	33
FISHING *	12	17	48	41	195	115	336	64	42	80	34	7	991
LICENSING	94	58	77	138	332	201	310	112	146	227	152	55	1902
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	54	44	35	31	51	23	40	42	71	128	102	20	641
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4	1	8	8	6	2	10	5	32	87	70	24	257
SAFETY	28	9	5	8	21	16	24	12	46	201	117	24	511
SMALL GAME *	39	16	1	12	6	3	5	17	55	114	101	23	392
Total	265	171	180	241	626	364	738	273	489	1113	740	192	5392

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2008/2009

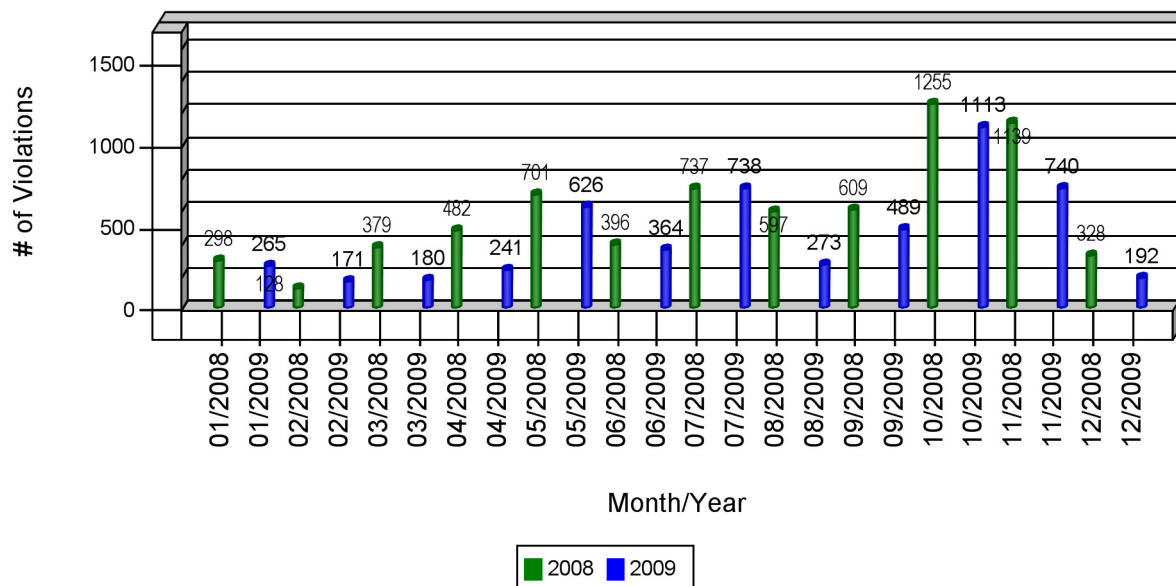


Table 6: 2000 - 2009 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	16
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	10	1	0	189
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	23	16	12	18	20	21	17	30	25	201
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	8	24	43
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	130	132	97	165	165	223	227	185	159	126	1609
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	6	6	4	4	0	2	1	26	97	148
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	303	165	240	258	323	217	260	194	199	209	2368
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	1	52
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	2	0	14
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	5	6	5	59
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	21	28	27	220
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	2	30
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	13	1	7	25
Total	545	402	422	496	558	510	585	463	478	531	4990

Table 7: 2000 - 2009 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
WASTE OF FISH	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	14
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	105	113	107	119	141	191	173	151	129	114	1343
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	10	15	10	17	23	25	21	10	28	12	171
Total	116	130	118	137	164	216	194	168	157	128	1528

Table 8: 2000 - 2009 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	5	3	7	6	5	16	11	35	6	94
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	1	1	0	1	4	2	5	1	0	15
Total	6	4	7	7	9	18	16	36	6	109

Table 9: 2000 - 2009 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	1	0	0	11	21	7	19	3	0	1	63
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	16	20	15	34	26	32	34	12	5	8	202
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	18	32	32	36	51	42	40	16	20	24	311
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	35	52	47	81	98	83	93	31	25	33	578

Table 10: 2000 - 2009 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	450	573	453	679	704	754	955	1059	1263	851	7741
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	1	2	20
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	20	14	14	158
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	66	42	60	33	45	19	38	26	6	5	340
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	171	116	87	1391
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	27	30	28	312
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	2	2	41
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	24
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	715	850	716	916	963	934	1203	1311	1433	991	10032

Table 11: 2000 - 2009 License Violations

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	15
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	3	7	11	6	3	0	3	2	9	46
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
FAILURE TO TAG	211	192	183	151	217	180	191	121	93	110	1649
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	108	95	100	280	205	115	148	100	75	74	1300
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1479	1626	1465	1719	1574	1397	1382	1323	1256	1092	14313
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	14	18	13	54
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	1	0	0	2	250	323	342	245	2	30	1195
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	399	310	381	425	461	426	405	382	338	249	3776
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	101	220	343	394	263	89	83	47	49	36	1625
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	44	19	35	24	64	51	60	40	33	37	407
NO PARKS PASS	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	108
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	3	3	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	46
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	0	1	0	98
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	67	72	77	68	52	66	76	63	49	103	693
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	108	67	82	84	134	76	83	54	116	70	874
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	10	13	3	146
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	2	21
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	0	0	0	11	34	25	44	16	28	44	202
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	1	0	54	477	349	26	907
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2608	2727	2725	3201	3295	2798	2913	2898	2427	1902	27494

Table 12: 2000 - 2009 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	20	14	34	19	39	24	28	29	45	10	262
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	18	15	21	184
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	234	185	247	248	275	289	331	301	232	226	2568
Total	262	209	300	309	336	323	378	348	292	257	3014

Table 13: 2000 - 2009 Safety

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	17
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	6	45	14	78
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	121	88	100	103	109	107	138	95	80	57	998
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	19	32	29	213
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	31
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	48
LOADED FIREARM	264	269	270	359	245	259	260	256	276	218	2676
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	28	13	24	212
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	17	22	14	16	8	18	16	19	12	12	154
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	9	34
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	26	52	23	208
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	121	100	139	94	98	128	151	135	120	116	1202
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	21
Total	621	541	586	616	543	589	653	585	647	511	5892

Table 14: 2000 - 2009 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	192	179	177	170	157	188	190	214	130	114	1711
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	8	8	8	3	7	16	29	32	7	125
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	35	36	20	414
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	77	73	68	67	119	99	97	69	63	49	781
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	44	48	27	18	34	20	25	21	29	75	341
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	68	36	60	37	94	207	242	204	128	72	1148
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	8	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	66
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	13	16	10	172
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	16	22	23	48	86	143	63	8	34	453
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	3	3	16
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	488	434	414	403	522	695	788	650	447	392	5233

Table 15: 2000 - 2009 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	53
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	6	12	13	132
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	33	34	40	46	31	49	43	37	47	27	387
DRUGS, POSSESSION	25	49	19	16	28	31	81	66	83	30	428
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	6	7	32	110
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	4	1	56
LITTERING	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	224
MISC	599	384	499	410	469	539	509	720	668	291	5088
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	6	6	0	1	2	2	4	1	25	2	49
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	10	25	3	1	2	11	17	1	1	79
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	48	30	31	848
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	63	8	21	30	45	39	2	1	4	225
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	5	25
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	9	8	7	6	19	14	11	28	26	59	187
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	1	5	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	58
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	83	120	87	109	97	78	101	82	86	67	910
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	13
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	3	9	1	31
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	27
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	0	0	4	4	4	9	13	6	4	2	46
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	9
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	8	10	8	22	22	13	14	97
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	14
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	19	5	34
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CONSERVATION-ENVIRONMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	23
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	17
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	960	928	892	818	874	913	981	1095	1107	641	9209

Table 16: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2000			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	PAID	1
		Total	20
2001			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	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	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	33
2002			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1

Table 16: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

Table 16: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2003			
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	49
2004			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	55
2005			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

Table 16: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2005			
	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	49
2006			
	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

Table 16: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2006			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	40
2007			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
		Total	30
2008			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2008			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	27
2009			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	30
		Grand Total	359

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2000	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
Deer				
	2000	ELBERT	VOID	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	LOGAN	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	PENDING	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	PENDING	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
Elk				
	2000	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	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
	2001	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2001	EL PASO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

Table 17: 2000 - 2009 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2000	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	JACKSON	PAID	Non-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
Mountain Goat				
	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: 2000 -2009 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1479	1626	1465	1719	1574	1397	1382	1323	1256	1092	14313
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	450	573	453	679	704	754	955	1059	1263	851	7741
MISC	599	384	499	410	469	539	509	720	668	291	5088
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	399	310	381	425	461	426	405	382	338	249	3776
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	234	185	247	248	275	289	331	301	232	226	2568
LOADED FIREARM	264	269	270	359	245	259	260	256	276	218	2676
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	303	165	240	258	323	217	260	194	199	209	2368
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	130	132	97	165	165	223	227	185	159	126	1609
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	121	100	139	94	98	128	151	135	120	116	1202
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	192	179	177	170	157	188	190	214	130	114	1711
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	105	113	107	119	141	191	173	151	129	114	1343
FAILURE TO TAG	211	192	183	151	217	180	191	121	93	110	1649
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	67	72	77	68	52	66	76	63	49	103	693
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	6	6	4	4	0	2	1	26	97	148
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	171	116	87	1391
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	44	48	27	18	34	20	25	21	29	75	341
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	108	95	100	280	205	115	148	100	75	74	1300
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	68	36	60	37	94	207	242	204	128	72	1148
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	108	67	82	84	134	76	83	54	116	70	874
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	83	120	87	109	97	78	101	82	86	67	910
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	9	8	7	6	19	14	11	28	26	59	187
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	121	88	100	103	109	107	138	95	80	57	998
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	77	73	68	67	119	99	97	69	63	49	781
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	0	0	0	11	34	25	44	16	28	44	202
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	44	19	35	24	64	51	60	40	33	37	407
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	101	220	343	394	263	89	83	47	49	36	1625
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	16	22	23	48	86	143	63	8	34	453
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	6	7	32	110
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	48	30	31	848
DRUGS, POSSESSION	25	49	19	16	28	31	81	66	83	30	428
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	1	0	0	2	250	323	342	245	2	30	1195
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	19	32	29	213
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	27	30	28	312
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	21	28	27	220
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	33	34	40	46	31	49	43	37	47	27	387
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	1	0	54	477	349	26	907
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	23	16	12	18	20	21	17	30	25	201
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	8	24	43

Table 18: 2000 -2009 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	28	13	24	212
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	18	32	32	36	51	42	40	16	20	24	311
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	26	52	23	208
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	18	15	21	184
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	35	36	20	414
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	17
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	6	45	14	78
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	8	10	8	22	22	13	14	97
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	20	14	14	158
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	6	12	13	132
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	14	18	13	54
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	17	22	14	16	8	18	16	19	12	12	154
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	10	15	10	17	23	25	21	10	28	12	171
LITTERING	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	224
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	23
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	20	14	34	19	39	24	28	29	45	10	262
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	13	16	10	172
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	3	7	11	6	3	0	3	2	9	46
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	9	34
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	16	20	15	34	26	32	34	12	5	8	202
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	53
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	13	1	7	25
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	8	8	8	3	7	16	29	32	7	125
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	8	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	66
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	48
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	5	3	0	7	6	5	16	11	35	6	94
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	1	5	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	58
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	5	25
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	19	5	34
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	5	6	5	59
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	66	42	60	33	45	19	38	26	6	5	340
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	63	8	21	30	45	39	2	1	4	225
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	14
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	10	13	3	146
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	17
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	7

Table 18: 2000 -2009 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	3	3	16
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	2	2	41
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	2	21
WASTE OF FISH	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	14
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	1	2	20
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	24
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	2	30
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	0	0	4	4	4	9	13	6	4	2	46
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	6	6	0	1	2	2	4	1	25	2	49
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	3	3	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	46
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	27
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	16
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	1	0	0	11	21	7	19	3	0	1	63
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	3	9	1	31
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	10	25	3	1	2	11	17	1	1	79
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	1	52
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	4	1	56
NO PARKS PASS	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	108
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	15
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	9
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	31
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	13
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	10	1	0	189
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
CONSERVATION-ENVIRONMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	5	1	0	15

Table 18: 2000 -2009 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	0	1	0	98
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	21
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	2	0	14
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	6356	6277	6220	6984	7360	7070	7806	7565	7049	5392	68079

Table 19: 2000 - 2009 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	241	291	197	285	358	380	459	604	654	501	3970
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	300	371	359	562	615	761	502	598	470	287	4825
	AREA 3	BRUSH	347	354	204	354	310	297	308	389	217	182	2962
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	652	563	383	329	475	540	728	688	678	405	5441
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	362	537	537	306	443	345	426	353	356	121	3786
	Total		1902	2116	1680	1836	2201	2323	2423	2632	2375	1496	20984
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	289	316	337	373	325	322	315	396	186	181	3040
	AREA 6	MEEKER	463	484	515	639	485	586	674	649	455	343	5293
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	338	381	386	408	481	278	312	412	421	253	3670
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	310	237	246	359	311	313	323	333	289	229	2950
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	343	285	471	516	475	416	461	473	307	240	3987
	Total		1743	1703	1955	2295	2077	1915	2085	2263	1658	1246	18940
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	339	266	247	256	351	265	219	147	634	672	3396
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	340	231	323	36	43	50	282	47	34	19	1405
	Total		679	497	570	292	394	315	501	194	668	691	4801
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	307	289	323	678	495	475	259	258	131	126	3341
	AREA 12	LAMAR	182	181	189	232	210	116	158	187	144	156	1755
	AREA 13	SALIDA	332	352	257	311	511	423	523	585	852	484	4630
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	303	367	213	177	216	244	328	306	265	302	2721
	Total		1124	1189	982	1398	1432	1258	1268	1336	1392	1068	12447
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	369	298	244	233	423	398	649	359	333	300	3606
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	171	156	226	341	254	343	346	332	205	231	2605
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	256	177	234	287	316	254	323	217	191	154	2409
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	112	141	329	302	263	264	211	232	227	206	2287
	Total		908	772	1033	1163	1256	1259	1529	1140	956	891	10907
Total			6356	6277	6220	6984	7360	7070	7806	7565	7049	5392	68079

Table 20: 2000 - 2009 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Resident	4844	5160	4904	5250	5720	5357	5919	5909	5683	4332	53078
Non-Resident	1512	1117	1316	1734	1640	1713	1887	1656	1366	1060	15001
Total	6356	6277	6220	6984	7360	7070	7806	7565	7049	5392	68079

Table 21: 2000 - 2009 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Avg
Resident	76.2%	82.2%	78.8%	75.2%	77.7%	75.8%	75.8%	78.1%	80.6%	80.3%	78.1%
Non-Resident	23.8%	17.8%	21.2%	24.8%	22.3%	24.2%	24.2%	21.9%	19.4%	19.7%	21.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chart 4: 2001 - 2010 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

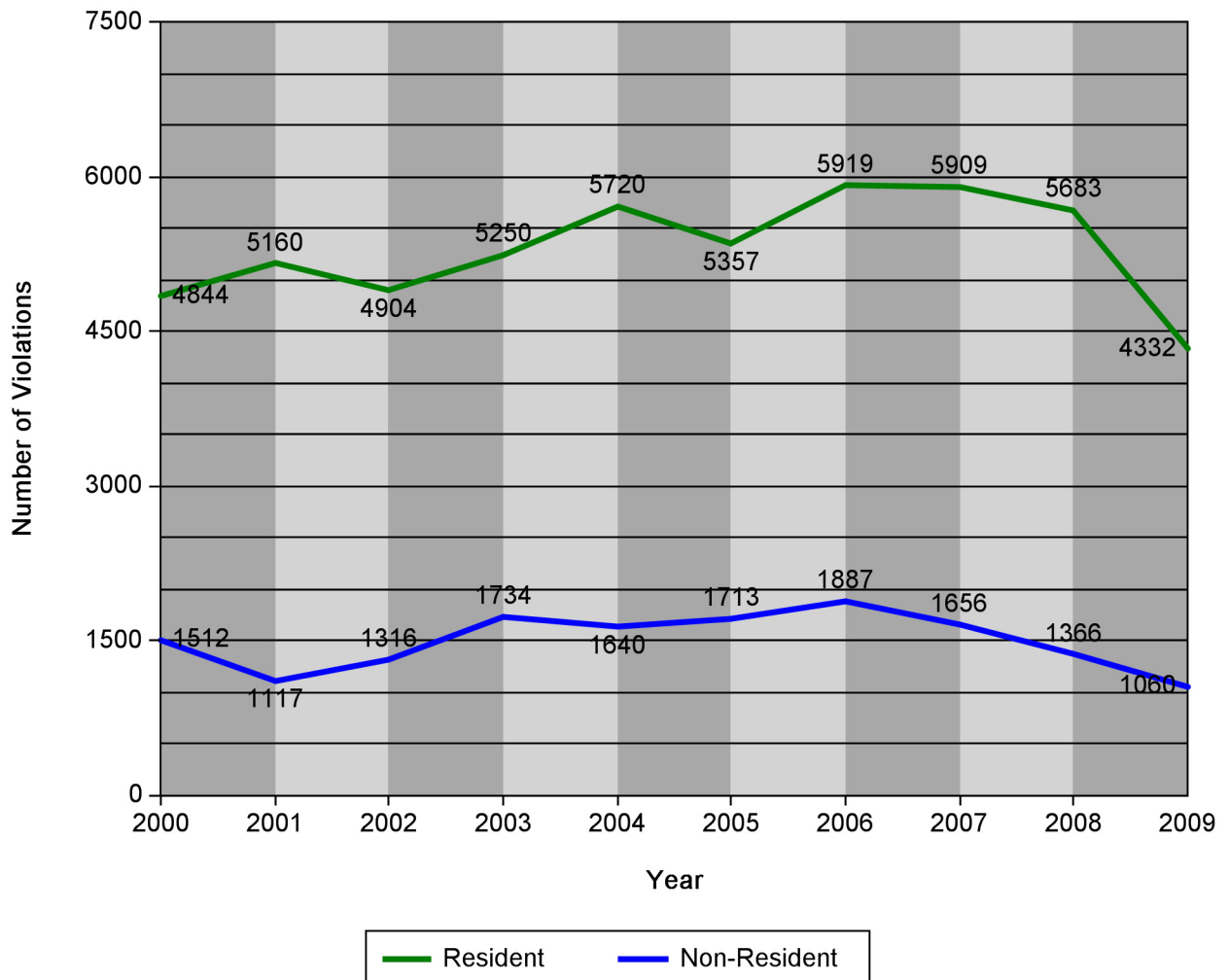


Table 22: 2000 - 2009 Violations by County

COUNTY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
ADAMS	142	133	219	280	328	199	286	161	193	81	2022
ALAMOSA	3	3	5	57	15	3	10	6	5	1	108
ARAPAHOE	26	78	28	20	30	59	42	62	42	52	439
ARCHULETA	88	78	62	91	94	87	125	66	74	41	806
BACA	11	5	21	41	14	18	29	24	62	31	256
BENT	46	34	95	34	48	40	22	26	32	40	417
BOULDER	27	55	61	205	271	385	196	278	283	143	1904
BROOMFIELD	0	1	6	13	26	0	1	3	1	4	55
CHAFFEE	120	120	109	150	189	178	196	151	116	113	1442
CHEYENNE	25	7	4	9	19	8	3	8	17	12	112
CLEAR CREEK	12	56	55	36	67	98	254	209	359	197	1343
CONEJOS	78	31	66	90	107	58	143	41	42	26	682
COSTILLA	12	16	56	63	52	44	59	41	30	40	413
CROWLEY	18	31	5	20	5	9	3	1	5	5	102
CUSTER	28	55	55	89	78	92	57	35	29	32	550
DELTA	107	97	76	81	96	92	58	91	61	50	809
DENVER	45	77	70	25	35	30	62	23	24	5	396
DOLORES	76	44	56	45	77	73	98	71	84	41	665
DOUGLAS	39	51	83	63	83	68	74	51	81	27	620
EAGLE	165	128	105	214	179	147	192	172	157	124	1583
EL PASO	177	162	108	85	128	131	198	118	122	190	1419
ELBERT	15	42	40	11	9	19	8	7	13	7	171
FREMONT	143	118	120	96	134	108	183	249	412	115	1678
GARFIELD	263	242	275	272	319	253	213	215	232	184	2468
GILPIN	5	9	9	10	16	9	20	10	6	15	109
GRAND	244	130	187	289	312	345	337	318	254	183	2599
GUNNISON	242	122	174	185	182	206	254	202	165	202	1934
HINSDALE	40	39	32	38	50	64	59	57	11	46	436
HUERFANO	43	13	28	50	60	61	52	30	23	41	401
JACKSON	146	83	186	175	143	127	221	197	103	102	1483
JEFFERSON	155	262	161	157	280	170	135	150	157	160	1787
KIOWA	6	43	27	24	12	22	59	16	11	48	268
KIT CARSON	4	9	2	6	24	4	14	5	4	4	76
LA PLATA	124	111	86	70	95	112	202	87	124	92	1103
LAKE	90	133	74	95	204	120	118	181	300	283	1598
LARIMER	505	607	433	433	438	530	603	586	403	283	4821
LAS ANIMAS	94	82	99	222	90	84	60	87	58	52	928
LINCOLN	25	23	38	38	22	74	46	22	64	24	376
LOGAN	68	83	45	168	93	55	72	69	61	55	769
MESA	198	233	259	229	288	210	280	259	313	180	2449
MINERAL	31	36	56	35	44	49	48	65	43	14	421
MOFFAT	405	462	498	534	318	308	390	459	324	271	3969
MONTEZUMA	78	85	48	53	96	113	215	108	79	66	941
MONTROSE	57	71	178	155	154	117	103	77	113	62	1087
MORGAN	105	121	71	122	136	167	146	236	204	123	1431
OTERO	25	19	11	10	17	7	9	9	7	7	121
OURAY	24	40	45	69	61	57	58	80	50	27	511
PARK	124	153	124	84	132	169	177	368	211	186	1728
PHILLIPS	17	33	12	14	11	23	16	9	22	11	168
PITKIN	55	30	53	73	67	101	71	39	29	36	554
PROWERS	16	29	21	39	20	20	8	93	27	34	307
PUEBLO	250	200	203	367	331	259	188	97	102	112	2109
RIO BLANCO	203	168	167	215	250	321	334	330	255	222	2465

Table 22: 2000 - 2009 Violations by County

COUNTY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
RIO GRANDE	49	28	44	45	43	52	32	31	42	37	403
ROUTT	164	192	156	260	237	254	206	302	148	124	2043
SAGUACHE	78	49	59	40	69	65	50	41	88	79	618
SAN JUAN	14	6	3	30	4	4	0	2	7	2	72
SAN MIGUEL	58	39	42	55	58	36	34	58	35	68	483
SEDGWICK	47	24	14	20	12	2	45	5	5	17	191
SUMMIT	114	163	223	164	141	85	108	97	46	86	1227
TELLER	113	148	51	52	35	42	102	156	64	81	844
WASHINGTON	96	92	51	40	62	55	22	66	42	14	540
WELD	318	239	212	188	334	345	375	421	528	326	3286
YUMA	36	49	15	38	16	23	24	28	38	51	318
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	224	155	243	3	0	4	1	3	7	5	645
	6356	6277	6220	6984	7360	7070	7806	7565	7049	5392	68079

Table 23: 2000 - 2009 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
PENDING	PENDING	90	96	122	130	69	85	98	92	281	269	1332
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	12	34	67	121	124	147	170	114	138	103	1030
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
	Total	102	134	190	252	193	232	268	206	421	375	2373
NOT GUILTY	VOID	297	253	273	360	263	299	134	217	158	23	2277
	WARNING	1146	1094	1005	1019	1214	1171	1398	1350	1072	979	11448
	NOT GUILTY	3	3	6	13	5	6	9	11	25	6	87
	CHARGE DISMISSED	467	475	470	589	648	524	668	584	661	353	5439
	WARRANT EXPIRED	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	3	1	16
	Total	1913	1825	1754	1983	2130	2000	2213	2168	1919	1362	19267
GUILTY	GUILTY PLEA	833	916	726	1050	1022	987	882	761	1039	613	8829
	PAID	3414	3295	3464	2809	2830	2758	3237	3427	2859	2329	30422
	AMENDED	28	14	14	34	81	34	51	46	34	23	359
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	62	79	55	68	64	42	79	46	45	30	570
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	4	8	1	5	3	3	3	0	2	2	31
	PAID IN FIELD	0	3	16	778	1037	1009	1068	906	726	646	6189
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	0	3	0	5	0	2	2	1	0	1	14
	Total	4341	4318	4276	4749	5037	4835	5322	5187	4705	3644	46414
	NOLO CONTENDERE	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	11	25
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	11	25
Grand Total		6356	6277	6220	6984	7360	7070	7806	7565	7049	5392	68079

Table 24: 2000 - 2009 Case Disposition by Percent

[illegible]

Table 25: 2009 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	5	1	10	0	21	9	6	0	29	0	0	0	0	81
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ARAPAHOE	0	11	0	6	0	16	8	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	52
ARCHULETA	2	0	0	4	0	17	11	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	41
BACA	0	0	0	1	0	9	18	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	31
BENT	0	4	2	17	0	10	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	40
BOULDER	1	12	4	18	0	60	11	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	143
BROOMFIELD	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
CHAFFEE	0	8	4	31	0	43	9	3	5	9	1	0	0	0	113
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
CLEAR CREEK	0	10	2	31	0	95	23	23	0	12	0	1	0	0	197
CONEJOS	0	1	0	2	0	18	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	26
COSTILLA	2	8	2	7	0	12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
CROWLEY	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CUSTER	0	1	0	4	0	15	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	32
DELTA	0	7	1	5	0	17	5	1	0	6	1	4	1	2	50
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
DOLORES	0	1	1	0	0	19	12	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	41
DOUGLAS	0	6	0	1	0	6	2	4	0	7	0	1	0	0	27
EAGLE	0	2	1	5	0	43	51	4	0	18	0	0	0	0	124
EL PASO	6	15	9	44	0	61	14	17	3	21	0	0	0	0	190
ELBERT	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
FREMONT	0	9	3	22	0	51	15	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	115
GARFIELD	0	8	0	11	1	89	39	2	0	34	0	0	0	0	184
GILPIN	0	1	1	1	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
GRAND	0	21	1	27	0	71	17	9	2	35	0	0	0	0	183
GUNNISON	0	7	13	20	0	70	26	24	0	42	0	0	0	0	202
HINSDALE	0	4	0	6	0	23	7	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	46
HUERFANO	0	3	1	4	0	9	2	0	0	16	0	6	0	0	41
JACKSON	2	5	0	13	0	36	23	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	102
JEFFERSON	0	5	0	30	0	58	29	10	1	26	0	1	0	0	160
KIOWA	0	38	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	48
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
LA PLATA	0	9	2	10	0	43	13	2	1	12	0	0	0	0	92
LAKE	0	4	9	30	0	218	19	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	283
LARIMER	0	10	1	13	0	164	19	12	0	64	0	0	0	0	283
LAS ANIMAS	0	6	1	1	0	26	2	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	52
LINCOLN	0	1	0	4	0	12	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	24
LOGAN	0	0	0	1	0	43	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	55
MESA	1	11	6	14	0	72	17	16	0	40	1	2	0	0	180
MINERAL	0	0	0	1	0	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
MOFFAT	1	27	2	32	0	81	33	15	0	79	0	1	0	0	271
MONTEZUMA	0	3	0	2	0	28	20	2	0	9	0	2	0	0	66
MONTROSE	0	2	0	2	0	23	12	3	0	19	1	0	0	0	62
MORGAN	0	5	0	13	0	41	6	10	2	44	0	2	0	0	123
OTERO	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
OURAY	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	27
PARK	0	7	4	19	3	64	42	9	1	37	0	0	0	0	186
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
PITKIN	0	1	0	1	0	17	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	36
PROWERS	2	7	0	3	0	13	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL	23	353	103	613	6	2329	646	273	23	979	11	30	1	2	5392

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, NC=Nolo Contendere, DS=Deferred Sentence, DJ= Deferred Judgement, DP= Deferred Prosecution

Table 25: 2009 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
PUEBLO	0	12	2	16	0	39	7	22	3	11	0	0	0	0	112
RIO BLANCO	4	2	1	20	0	104	29	4	0	52	0	6	0	0	222
RIO GRANDE	1	3	0	5	0	18	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	37
ROUTT	0	11	1	20	0	60	3	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	124
SAGUACHE	1	6	0	6	2	39	2	1	0	18	1	3	0	0	79
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SAN MIGUEL	0	3	3	5	0	31	9	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	68
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	17
SUMMIT	0	1	1	2	0	53	17	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	86
TELLER	0	2	15	10	0	38	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	81
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
WASHINGTON	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
WELD	0	23	8	53	0	137	10	34	0	57	4	0	0	0	326
YUMA	0	1	0	0	0	18	15	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	51
TOTAL	23	353	103	613	6	2329	646	273	23	979	11	30	1	2	5392

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, NC=Nolo Contendere, DS=Deferred Sentence, DJ= Deferred Judgement, DP= Deferred Prosecution