

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

**2010**

**ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND  
VIOLATION REPORT**

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# PREFACE

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.

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.

Jay Sarason, former chief of law enforcement, has retired after 28 years of service to the State of Colorado. A special thanks to Jay for his time as Chief. The strong attributes that he brought to enforcing wildlife law will be missed but we wish him the best and hopefully he gets to spend more time afield enjoying Colorado's wildlife and natural resources.

Also, a special "Thanks" to Lisa Martinez and to Ken Shew 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 35 states in which a wildlife violator can be held accountable across state lines for violations of state wildlife laws. Those states include Alabama, 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, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin 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 1-877-265-6648.

**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 100 active residency investigations in 2010 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 227 P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 28 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 138 commissioned District Wildlife Managers (DWM) and 34 Wildlife Technicians (WT) who work for 18 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four commissioned Regional Managers (RM) who supervise the AWMs in addition to two Assistant Regional Managers (ARM) who are commissioned as wildlife officers. The Field Operations Branch also has a Law Enforcement Section which employs seven criminal investigators, in addition to the chief and assistant chief. The Law Enforcement Section focuses on law enforcement administration and special investigations. Additionally, personnel from other branches maintain law enforcement commissions. These include 13 Biologists and nine 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 2007/08, 08/09, 09/10 and 10/11 to law enforcement programs.

### DOW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

FTE	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	% Change From Prev
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%
FY10-11 Actual	4.01	39.70	4.74	0.07	0.48	5.72	7.72	62.44	6.54%
4-year average	4.83	39.00	3.91	0.12	0.26	7.97	7.82	63.92	

Expenditures	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	% Change From Prev
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%
FY10-11 Actual	374,181	3,475,395	512,558	7,047	78,217	459,246	738,815	5,645,459	11.11%
4-year average	433,752	3,353,173	444,277	13,419	51,225	532,998	728,278	5,557,122	

\*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 Chuck Brown, Program Evaluator

## 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. Local law enforcement agencies can get a share of fines from wildlife tickets they issue as some level of compensation for handling work outside their normal jurisdiction.

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.

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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. One example of his recognition of the biological side of the job is that 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 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.

## 2010 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR PAUL CREEDEN, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, FRUITA

Paul Creeden is the consummate game warden. Paul is a leader in Area 7, and is equally at home in the field, the classroom, or the conference room. Over the last three years in addition to doing all of the other things expected of a DWM, Paul has been at the center of massive criminal investigation. The investigation began when Paul assisted in investigating a lion kill site found in Utah. Paul went to the uncooperative suspect's house, and collected blood from the driveway, which was later matched to the kill site. Paul's dogged determination and intimate knowledge of the area were critical in the ongoing investigation. Paul's knowledge of the terrain in his district, and in neighboring Utah, allowed him to locate kill sites from hunting photographs.

Although the investigation continues, to date, Paul's efforts have led to documenting over 20 illegal lions, more than 150 illegal bobcats, and three illegal bears. Paul's work has shown that the suspects in this case illegally trapped and captured bobcats and lions. The suspects would keep lions and bobcats in cages, and then later release them for clients, sometimes breaking the legs of the animals, or gut shooting them to shorten subsequent hunts. The suspects used radio

transmitting dog collars attached to leg hold traps to track animals, and may have used jab poles and drugs to immobilize animals. This case was further complicated by violations occurring in both Colorado and Utah, and animals from one state being laundered in the other. The commercial nature of the violations in this case means that, by and large, the suspects are facing both state and federal felony charges. All of the investigators and prosecutors in this case agree that this is the most egregious case of knowingly illegal behavior they have ever seen in over twenty years. Based on the amount documented illegal lions in this case, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has lowered their lion quota by more than seventy-five percent.

Four years ago, Paul also took the lead in working with the State of Utah and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on another case. A couple of local Grand Junction residents were repeatedly poaching elk and deer in Utah and Colorado and removing only the heads, selling the animals, and decimating local herds along the Colorado – Utah border. Paul developed two informants and used them to help develop a plan that put Colorado investigators in contact with the suspects in an undercover capacity. Paul's determination and initiative along with the undercover work Paul helped to set-up led to the arrest of four individuals, one of which was given 4½ years of prison time for poaching and possessing a firearm while a convicted felon. Paul's tireless efforts in the Fruita district even led the poachers in this case to tell the undercover investigators of how they feared Paul and what he would to them if they were caught and made the poacher's go out of their way to avoid Officer Creeden at all costs.

Paul's work on these cases has led to the prosecution of the worst kind of poachers, and the impacts that these people have had on the wildlife resources of Colorado and Utah will be felt for years to come.

Over the last several years Area 7 has also been intensively studying the desert bighorn sheep herd southwest of Grand Junction, resulting in the opening of new sheep unit and expansion of hunter opportunity. Paul studied this herd while earning his masters degree many years ago, and his knowledge of the local terrain, the species in general, and this herd in particular, was invaluable in the latest round of investigation of this herd.

Paul has always been a great game warden, but his accomplishments and work in the last few years have been truly extraordinary.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS

1970	Eddie Kochman	1985	William W. Andree	1999	Mike Bauman
1971	Perry Olson	1986	Richard Weldon	2000	Courtney Crawford
1972	Joe Gerrans	1987	Jeff Madison	2001	Willie Travnicek
1974	Robert Schmidt	1988	Dave Lovell	2002	Ron Velarde
1975	Arthur Gresh	1989	Cliff Coghill	2003	Glenn Smith
1976	Sig Palm	1990	Steve Porter	2004	Lonnie Brown
1977	Mike Zgainer	1991	Thomas J. Spezze	2005	Cary Carron
1978	John Stevenson	1992	Randall Hancock	2006	Rob Firth
1979	Dave Kenvin	1993	Juan Duran	2007	Rich Antonio
1980	Alex Chappell	1994	Larry Rogstad	2008	Rick Spowart
1981	Lyle Bennett	1995	Perry L. Will	2009	Mark Lamb
1982	Roger Lowry	1996	Robert Holder	2010	Paul Creeden
1983	James Jones	1997	Jerry Claassen		
1984	Mike McLain	1998	Dave Croonquist		



## 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.

### 2010 SHIKAR-SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR JOSH DILLEY, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, WALDEN EAST

Shikar Safari Club International has selected Josh Dilly, District Wildlife Manager, Walden East. Josh has worked for the Division of Wildlife since 1998, first as a Property Technician in South Park and North Park and since 2004 as a DWM in the Walden East District. For the last year Josh has been handling all of the duties for both the Walden East and West Districts after the retirement of Kirk Snyder in January 2010. However prior to time for a period of at least two years Josh also handled the majority of the DWM duties for both Walden Districts while DWM Snyder was rehabilitating from a number of injuries he had suffered both on and off the job. Also during his tenure as the Walden East DWM Josh has had a major hand in training two new Property Technicians. Josh is involved in a number of committees in North Park including the North Park HPP Committee, Owl Mountain Partnership, and North Park Sage Grouse Working Group. Josh has spent countless hours involved with the local 4-H shooting program promoting the shooting sports and conservation education to the children in Jackson County. The North Park DWM's are also very involved and a critical asset to Jackson County Search and Rescue. For the past two years Josh has served as President of the CWEPA Board and, in that capacity, been a vocal proponent for the DWM position and mission.

The North Park Districts do not offer the anonymity of many of the DWM Districts that now exist around the State of Colorado. Everyone in Jackson County knows who the Division personnel are and do not hesitate to contact them at all times of the day. Josh faithfully responds to those calls as well as calls from other enforcement agencies in Jackson County when they require backup or assistance. North Park is also isolated from the rest of Area 10 and for the last three years Josh has accomplished the work of two DWM's without the luxury of having a neighboring officer close at hand. In an era when it is hard to find truly "multiple purpose" officers Josh manages to get it all done, remaining intimately involved with all aspects of the job including law enforcement, education, customer service, land use, habitat improvement and representing the Division and State as the biological expert in Jackson County.

For the last three years Josh Dilley has diligently accomplished the duties of two DWM's in Jackson County. He'll be doing it for at least one more year while Area 10 waits for a graduate from the current Trainee Academy to become available. Occasionally officers have been called on to carry an extra load when a neighboring district becomes vacant. It is extremely rare, and requires an extremely dedicated individual, for that load to be carried for as long and as well as Josh has done in Jackson County.

# 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 twelve employees, the LEU provides assistance on wildlife enforcement issues on a statewide, national and international basis. The Denver office is staffed with the chief, assistant chief, and two administrative assistants. Six investigators are assigned geographically around the state. Each of these investigators is responsible for special investigations and serves as the primary contact for several DOW Areas in addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training and support for field investigations. One investigator is an IT programmer and analyst, and 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 2010 OGT generated a total of 788 reports. This is down from the record high of 942 from 2009. Of those total reports 433 were for big game violations; 123 reports for fishing violations; 1 report for licensing violations; 64 reports for small game violations; 47 reports for waterfowl violations; 22 reports for nongame violations; 8 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 90 reports classified as other. These 788 reports ended, to date, with 29 citations being issued to individuals. In 2010 OGT paid a total of 22 rewards totaling \$11,000.

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

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

OGT is an IRS approved nonprofit, 501(c)(3) organization and is 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. One of the OGT trailers was redone with a custom vinyl wrap on the outside and the other one is planned for 2011.

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](mailto:game.thief@state.co.us).

Provide all the information you can. The violation date and time; as exact a location as possible; a description of the violation; number of shots heard; type of weapon, etc; the number of suspects; names and/or identifying features such as age, height, hair color, clothes, etc; a vehicle description including type, year, color and license number. Include any other information you think may be pertinent to the case. If you know how a poached animal is being transported, or where it is being

stored, tell us about it. **Remember; try to get the information to us as soon as possible. Any delay may mean the bad guys may not be caught!**

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

## TIPS

The TIPS reward program is set up through Wildlife Commission regulations to award licenses and preference points to eligible persons that report illegal take or possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey. In 2010 there was four TIPS rewards given with one over-the counter elk license, one limited elk license, one preference point for deer, and one limited bighorn sheep license for the 2011 archery season.

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

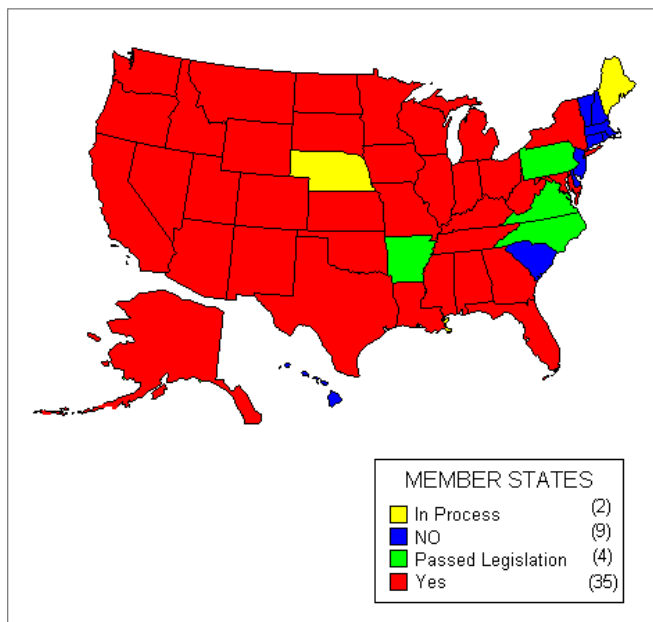


Pennsylvania will become the 36<sup>th</sup> state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact after they passed legislation in September. Their effective date has not been established as of yet. Pennsylvania will join Texas and Oklahoma as these two states became members in 2010.

During the 1989 Legislative session compact legislation was passed into law in Colorado, Nevada and Oregon. These three states formed the nucleus for the development of the operational procedures of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact and has grown with the goal of getting all 50 states on board.

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

Alabama, 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, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, 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:

<b>Licenses:</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2010</b>
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$21
Guide license**	\$5	\$1000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer's license	\$50	\$50

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

<b>Fines*:</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2010</b>
Elk	\$200	\$1000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Mountain sheep	\$200	\$1000- 100,000 (\$25,000)
Buffalo	\$1000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

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

By 1903, the proud tradition of what it takes to be a wildlife law enforcement officer had begun. The state was large, poachers were tough, and the cadre of officers too small. To be a warden, then as today, took someone that had a strong commitment to the resource, had the courage to pursue poachers through all kinds of weather and terrain, and could work alone through all of it. In a 1913-1914 biennial report to the Governor, a warden was described as someone who, "must have tact, know trial and court procedure, how to handle men, ride and drive horses, and have a strong physical constitution; men who take no cognizance of the time of day or night or weather conditions."

The tenacity, strength of character, and willingness to go beyond what is required describes the men and women of today's wildlife agency just as accurately. The type of person who pursues a career in wildlife law enforcement probably has not changed, however the challenges certainly have. The game warden at the turn of the century would probably have difficulty recognizing the Colorado we live in today with its four million residents, four-wheel drive trucks, all terrain vehicles, global positioning systems, and all the other advancements and challenges a wildlife officer faces today.

(NOTE: The background source for this introduction to the history of wildlife law enforcement comes from "Colorado's Wildlife Story", written by Pete Barrows and Judith Holmes published in 1990. It is available from the Colorado Division of Wildlife and is critical to understanding the development of wildlife management in Colorado.)

## CASE NARRATIVES

### MISSOURI MEN PAY FOR COLORADO POACHING

MEEKER, Colo. - Three Missouri men have paid a big price for killing bull elk in the Colorado high country despite only having cow elk licenses. The men now face the loss of hunting privileges in Colorado and 35 other states.

The incident was reported by other hunters to Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Tom Knowles on Oct. 28, 2010. Despite the fact that the Missouri men had pulled out of camp and headed east by



the time Knowles was alerted to some questionable activity, Knowles was able to investigate the area near East Miller Creek where the men had been hunting. Knowles found three bull elk carcasses and was able to collect critical DNA and ballistic evidence at the scene.

"We were fortunate that other hunters in the area were able to give us descriptions of the men and their vehicle," said Knowles. "Without the watchful eyes of true sportsmen, we might never have found out about this crime."

men are from Lamar, Missouri. Upon checking the Colorado Division of Wildlife license database system, Officer Knowles learned that the men only had licenses to hunt cow elk.

Based on the descriptions provided, Knowles identified the men as: Craig A. Buzzard, 43, Derek B. Buzzard, 35, and Derek L. Crockett, 28. All three

Knowles contacted the Missouri Department of Conservation and asked them to assist in questioning the men about their hunt. Missouri officers were able to obtain evidence and statements from the men confirming that they had illegally shot and killed the three bull elk. Missouri Conservation Office Scott Brown, who covers the Lamar area, seized the elk meat and heads from the men.

All three men were issued citations for hunting without a proper license and illegal possession of wildlife. Craig and Derek Buzzard and Crockett each paid \$2,851.50 fines and were each assessed 30 points against their hunting privileges. Anyone who accumulates more than 20 points goes through an administrative hearing process to determine if they will lose those privileges for a period of one year or more, depending on the nature of the violation.



"We appreciate the assistance of not only the public in this case but the help from Wildlife Conservation Officer Scott Brown and the other members of the Missouri Department of Conservation," Knowles concluded.



## ILLEGAL BAITING ATTRACTS WILDLIFE OFFICERS

GUNNISON, Colo. – A relentless attitude, unending patience, mixed with Wildlife Officers hell bent on protecting the wildlife resource...not a recipe that a hunting group thought of cooking up when baiting wildlife.

In 2006 Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Chris Parmeter received information from a couple of local hunters that a group of hunters, consisting of Colorado and Michigan residents, were illegally baiting and killing elk in the Taylor Park Area.

Parmeter immediately put his eyes and boots to work, and along with other Wildlife Officers, began an investigation that would eventually lead to the conviction of four hunters for hunting and killing elk over bait.

From 2006 through 2008, Wildlife Officers paid special attention to that group of hunters in the Taylor Park area. They found multiple hunting locations where salt had been spread out in a desperate attempt to attract elk to within yards of the hunters tree stands. Parmeter and others collected soil samples, photographed boot prints and even disguised themselves as actual hunters during the fall archery season.

Parmeter knew through years of work, that multiple elk had been killed by that specific group, but without knowing more details of who all was involved and how or where those elk were being killed, he decided to step back and give it another year. "At that point, we could have gone in ... but we didn't know who all the people were," Parmeter explained. "We wanted to wait."

Now that Parmeter knew to what extent the illegal activity was occurring, his dedication and patience only heightened. "It is very difficult," he said. "When you've got several years invested into these guys, you take it pretty personally."

During the 2009 archery hunting season, Parmeter saw one of the hunters coming and going from the location of a known bait site. Parmeter decided to visit the bait site and found what he needed, evidence of an elk that was killed over bait.

There were the remains of a cow elk including guts, heart, lungs, lower legs, ribs and head, which was not there two days before. Also found at the bait site was an arrow stuck in the ground, whose tail end pointed directly towards a tree stand that Jackson had been hunting out of.

On Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2010, Parmeter and five other officers converged at the Taylor Park hunting camp. After casually being confronted with the evidence and what the officers knew, the hunters confessed to killing five elk between them — four cows and a 5x6 bull elk, all killed over bait.

Lee Buerger and Jason Jackson of Colorado Springs, as well as Larry Buerger and Charles



Vitton of Michigan were found guilty of a variety of wildlife violations, including illegally baiting wildlife and illegal possession. Penalties ranged from a \$3,065 fine and 50 license suspension points to donations to Operation Game Thief.

Parmeter says a good group of hunters easily could have assembled the same take over the years by doing things the right way. "It's fascinating how much trouble these guys go through to cheat," he said.

## KENTUCKY MEN FINED FOR ILLEGAL HUNTING

GUNNISON, Co - A sharp-eyed former wildlife officer provided key evidence to the Colorado Division of Wildlife that led to three Kentucky men admitting guilt for illegal hunting activities in Colorado.

As a result, the men paid more than \$5,000 in fines to the state of Colorado. Two of the men face a possible five-year suspension of their hunting privileges in Colorado and 32 other states that are part of a national wildlife compact.

"This case shows that help from sportsmen and the public are often critical to catching people who violate Colorado's wildlife laws," said Kirk Madariaga, district wildlife officer in the Paonia area.

The case dates back to September 2009 when four men from Kentucky were hunting with muzzleloaders for deer and elk north of Paonia in western Colorado. The informant, a retired wildlife conservation officer from Missouri, was also hunting in the same area and had met the men while in the field.

On Sept. 18, the informant said he was sitting near a pond in Game Management Unit 521 when he saw one of the men, Talmage C. Ward, shoot a bull elk. The informant said he walked to the downed bull and met Ward there. He reported that Ward was acting nervous and said he couldn't find his licenses. The former wildlife officer knew Ward's behavior proved suspicious.

According to the former officer, Ward called his hunting partners on a radio and they arrived a short time later to help clean and quarter the elk. Ward's friends also brought an elk license with them and the informant saw them hand it to Ward. The license, however, had been purchased by one of the other men, the subsequent investigation showed.

After taking pictures of the men with the animal, the former officer left the scene. On Sept. 23, he contacted Madariaga, explained the situation and also reported that another man from the Kentucky group had harvested a deer and had taken it earlier in the week to be processed at a locker in Paonia. He also provided Madariaga the photos.

Working from the tip, Madariaga went to the meat processor and obtained information about the man who had brought in the deer. The deer had been taken legally. Madariaga talked to the man who had shot the deer who said that Ward had shot an elk. After that, however, the man didn't say anything else. Madariaga then investigated further and through hunting records obtained the names of the other men in the party.

Early in 2010, Madariaga contacted Kentucky wildlife officials and asked for assistance. Kentucky officials eventually turned the investigation over to law enforcement officers from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In February 2011, a federal officer served a search warrant on the home of Ward and found elk antlers.

The officer then interviewed Ward, and two other members of the hunting party -- James M. Spaulding Jr. and Bennie L. Moore. Ward admitted that he'd killed the elk and that he'd used Moore's license to tag the animal. Using another person's hunting license, often called "party hunting" is illegal in Colorado.



Ward was issued a citation for unlawful take of a bull elk, unlawful hunting without a license, unlawfully receiving another person's license and unlawful transport of wildlife. He was fined a total of \$3,207.50, and assessed 50 points against his hunting and fishing privileges. License privileges can be suspended for anyone who accumulates 20 points or more in a five-year period.

Spaulding was issued a citation for complicity in the illegal transfer of another person's license. He was fined \$276.50 and assessed 15 license penalty points.

A citation was issued to Moore for unlawfully transferring a license to another person, unlawful possession of a bull elk, complicity in hunting illegally, and he also received a warning for unlawful transport of wildlife. He was fined \$1,646.50 and assessed 30 penalty points.

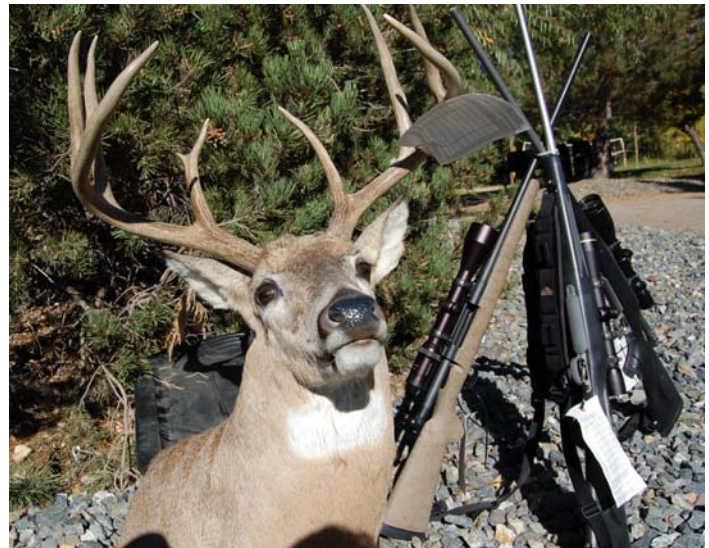
"The tip was instrumental in making this case," said Madariaga. "It's very important that people report suspicious activity or violations. Sportsmen and women need to remember that not reporting violations means lost hunting opportunities for themselves, others and future hunters."

### PARKER OUTFITTER GUILTY ON MULTIPLE CHARGES

DENVER, Co - A longtime Parker outfitter and three out-of-state clients have been fined almost \$40,000 after pleading guilty to illegally hunting deer, including a trophy white-tail buck, on the high plains of eastern Colorado.

The investigation by law enforcement officers with the Colorado Division of Wildlife centered on outfitter Thomas E. Tietz, 56, and involved incidents that occurred in Lincoln and Elbert counties from 2006 to 2008.

According to the DOW, Tietz accepted \$5,000 each from three friends in the fall of 2008 and guided them while hunting outside of the game management unit where their licenses were valid. The clients then engaged in "party hunting," where one individual would place their carcass tag on an animal shot by another, resulting in the illegal transfer of a license. As their guide, Tietz was complicit in these violations.



On Oct. 15, Tietz pleaded guilty to three counts of illegal possession of wildlife in Lincoln County Court in Hugo. One of the charges to which Tietz pleaded guilty carried a \$10,000 Samson surcharge for the killing of a trophy white-tail. Tietz also pleaded guilty to a separate count alleging he was responsible for the illegal take of three or more deer.

Tietz was fined \$13,750 and was placed on two years' supervised probation. He also faces the lifetime loss of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 34 other states that are cooperators in the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact. In exchange for Tietz's guilty pleas, prosecutors agreed to drop numerous additional charges, including a fourth count of illegal possession of wildlife, illegal sale of wildlife, tampering with physical evidence and illegal transfer of hunting licenses.

Two other defendants, Thomas W. Franks, 56, of Harrisburg, Ill., and Amy S. Word, 35, of Newburgh, Ind., pleaded guilty in November 2009 to three counts of illegal possession of wildlife,

including Samson violations, under agreements that resulted in the dismissal of numerous other charges. Each was fined \$11,968.50.

The fourth defendant, 57-year-old Blaise Pignotti of St. Louis, Mo., pleaded guilty to two counts of illegal possession of wildlife in July, 2009. Pignotti was fined \$1,968.50.

This week, the Division of Wildlife donated three hunting rifles surrendered by the defendants as part of their plea agreements to local law enforcement agencies. The rifles were donated to the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, the Elbert County Sheriff's Department and the Limon Police Department.

## CALIFORNIA DREAMIN'

On September 1, 2010, Wildlife Officer Jeremy Gallegos received some information about some suspicious activity on property near Barela, CO. The reporting party told WO Gallegos that he and his nephew saw truck lights in one of their pastures and that they had not given anyone permission to hunt on their property. WO Gallegos was told that the landowner's nephew went to investigate and heard a single gunshot. As the nephew got closer, the truck took off and unfortunately was unable to get a description.

The next day, WO Gallegos arrived at the property and began his search for clues or evidence that would indicate some sort of illegal hunting. He was able to see birds flying and upon investigating, found a fairly fresh gut pile from a buck deer. WO Gallegos spoke again with the nephew and found out a white Ford truck had also been in the area around the time the gunshot was heard the day before. The nephew described the truck as a Super Duty with a chrome billet grill and California license plates and a very helpful driver that told the nephew about a red Dodge truck that had been parked on the road at the time of and in the area of the gunshot. WO Gallegos attempted to locate the red Dodge but was not able to find it.

How often have you heard "Good things come to those who wait"? Well, in this case it was absolutely true. Three months after the initial report of poaching, WO Gallegos gets some much needed news. On December 2, 2010, WO Gallegos receives some information from a reporting party about some poaching that



Corey Carlin had participated in. According to the RP, Carlin had recently killed two cow elk in New Mexico without having a license and already killed three buck deer in Colorado in 2010. The RP described the deer as one in velvet, one drop tine buck and one 4x4 that had been killed near the Trinidad golf course. A photo that the RP had on a phone was sent to WO Gallegos of the velvet buck deer rack and based on the numbers, it showed that the cell phone photo had been originally taken on September 2, 2010. The RP gave a description of the where the two cow elk were and with the help of WO Bob Holder, WO Gallegos was able to determine neither elk,

being held in a neighbor's cooler, had a New Mexico tag.

With the information they had learned from the RP and what they saw, WO Gallegos and WO Holder arrived at Carlin's home. As the officers approached the house, they saw a 5x5 deer rack being boiled in a large pot and a white Ford Super Duty with California plates. Carlin, who was working outside, greeted the officers as they arrived and claimed the boiling skull was from a deer his brother-in-law killed in New Mexico. Carlin told WO Gallegos that he killed a buck in September that was still in velvet and when he tried to boil the skull, it ruined the velvet on the antlers. Carlin also told WO Gallegos about a cow elk he had recently killed in New Mexico. WO Gallegos asked Carlin if he knew anything about two elk in a cooler that didn't have tags on them. Carlin denied knowing anything and said that the elk he killed was getting processed. When a phone call was made by WO Holder to the processor that Carlin claimed was cutting his elk, it was learned that Carlin didn't have an elk there. Officers again confronted Carlin about the two cow elk in the cooler to which Carlin admitted to WO Gallegos that he had shot the two elk without having licenses for either. Carlin claimed he had New Mexico vouchers for the elk but never redeemed them for valid hunting licenses. New Mexico Wildlife Officer Rey Sanchez was told what WO Gallegos was able to find out and asked to assist. WO Sanchez and WO Gallegos seized the two elk killed in New Mexico and since it is illegal to pick up antlers on skull plates in New Mexico, the 5x5 deer rack that was being boiled was seized since no documentation could be found or provided by Carlin.

Based on information WO Gallegos received from the RP, he met again with the landowners of the original complaint on September 1<sup>st</sup> of 2010. The nephew was able to identify the driver of the white Ford truck he had seen that evening as Carlin.

Based on the information WO Gallegos had learned and been provided by the RP, a search warrant was executed on Carlin's home on December 19, 2010. Carlin was not home at the time but was speaking with officers on the phone as the search was conducted.



Carlin told WO Gallegos he shot the deer near Barela on September 1, 2010, without having permission. Carlin claimed it was killed with a Browning .270 which was found and seized. Officers conducting the search also found eagle feathers, and an Oryx mount. Since New Mexico is closest place that has Oryx, WO Gallegos contacted New Mexico Game and Fish to find out if Carlin had had a license in the past to hunt Oryx. No license record could be found but because some licenses were handwritten, the mount was not seized at that time.

Carlin told WO Gallegos that the velvet deer rack was at a local taxidermist where it was eventually seized by officers.



Carlin was charged with a variety of charges from using a unlawful weapon during archery season to possession of eagle feathers to illegal possession of a mule deer buck. Carlin eventually pled guilty to three misdemeanors and paid around \$2500 in fines in Colorado. Carlin also pled guilty to charges in New Mexico for the two cow elk. Carlin still must appear before the Commission which will determine if or how long he may have his hunting and fishing privileges suspended in Colorado and all the other Wildlife Violator Compact States.



## WHITE CHEROKEE

As the two men passed each other, one whispered to the other “white Cherokee”. He was trying to facilitate the lie that he had just told wildlife officer Dan Cacho who had been questioning him about a 6 point bull elk hanging in their camp.

Officer Cacho suspected something when he checked a camp on the Flattops in September, 2010. A buck and bull were hanging, but despite several out of state hunters being in camp, only the shooter of the buck was present. The man who tagged the bull had supposedly returned to Denver after killing the big elk. The rest of the camp was still cutting up the meat and appeared nervous when questioned about the Denver hunter and the details surrounding the bull being shot.

Officer Cacho, suspecting that an inexpensive resident license was used by a non-resident to kill the large elk, asked the most likely suspect to answer some questions. Officer Cacho asked for details about the kill, the hunter who supposedly killed the elk and what that hunter was driving. “White Cherokee” was the answer. And so when the officer asked to talk to another hunter in camp, the suspect knew that he had to make sure their answers were consistent. Unfortunately for him, officer Cacho saw the deception. And the other hunter was not willing to perpetuate the lie...at least not for very long. The second hunter admitted that the Denver hunter had never been in camp and that the suspect had shot the bull and put the Denver hunter's tag on it. The suspect eventually ‘fessed up as well.

Ironically, even after being told that the out of state hunters had admitted to everything, including that they had been given the license to fill, the Denver hunter decided to accuse the men of stealing his license when he wasn't looking.

Both men were charged with illegally transferring a license. The shooter was also charged with hunting without a proper and valid license, illegal possession of a bull elk, and assessed the trophy surcharge for killing a trophy size bull elk.

Turns out that trying to save a few bucks on his license purchase ended up costing both men thousands of dollars and their hunting privileges. Big mistake.

## CONNECTING THE DOTS...OR TIRE TRACKS



In October of 2010, wildlife officer Scott Murdoch received an Operation Game Thief call about a buck pronghorn that was shot and killed and then left to rot. Officer Murdoch and his supervisor, Lyle Sidener responded to the location and eventually found the dead pronghorn. The caller also stated that he had seen several individuals in the area and had heard gunshots and watched the buck fall.

Based on the witness statement and evidence found in the area (such as spent shell casings, footprints, and tire tracks) the officers suspected that the shooters may have been local teenagers.

Officer Murdoch put an article in the local newspaper about the poaching and distributed the flyer in a number of areas where he thought information might be found. As officer Murdoch canvassed the parking lot of the local high school, he saw a vehicle matching the description given by the witness. A quick comparison of tires to the tracks found at the scene confirmed that they were similar enough for a closer look. A peak in the window of the truck revealed tennis shoes laying in the floorboard of the truck that appeared to match the distinctive pattern of footprints found at the scene.





After running the license plate and determining the owner of the vehicle, officer Murdoch interviewed his newly identified suspect who eventually confessed to shooting the pronghorn. The suspect also named his two accomplices, stating that he shot the pronghorn on a spur of the moment and they all then got scared and dragged the buck into a gully to try to hide it.

Two of the individuals confessed and took full responsibility for their actions. The shooter pled guilty to felony willful destruction and as part of a plea offer, agreed to pay nearly \$4500 in fines and contributions to OGT. He will also face up to a lifetime suspension from hunting and fishing as well as being placed on two years probation.

The second youth who helped to drag and hide the buck also accepted a plea agreement that included suspension of hunting and fishing license privileges, a \$1000 donation to OGT, a requirement to retake his hunter education class, complete 40 hours of community service and write a letter of apology to the sportsmen of Colorado.

A third youth denied his involvement and eventually went to trial on the charges of felony willful destruction of wildlife. He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay over \$800 in fines, placed on supervised probation, required to complete a presentation to a hunter's safety course on the consequences of his actions, complete 24 hours of community service, and may also face a lifetime ban on hunting and fishing.

## WRONG STATE IN MIND

In August 2009, while compiling weekly reports, CDOW Monte Vista service Center Administrative Assistant Tracy Geringer noticed that sometime earlier in the week an alleged South Fork Colorado "resident" Don Berry purchased two leftover resident elk licenses with a personal check showing a Georgetown, Texas address. Because the San Luis Valley is host to hundreds of second home owners Geringer's suspicions were immediately aroused and she shared that information with CDOW criminal investigator James Romero.

Romero contacted his counterpart in Texas and discovered that Mr. Berry held a valid Texas drivers license and had been purchasing Texas resident hunting and fishing licenses. Romero passed that information on to Area Wildlife Supervisor Rick Basagoitia and South Fork District Wildlife Manager Jerry Pacheco. Officer Pacheco initiated a license fraud investigation.

Officer Pacheco contacted the CDOW license fraud investigator for assistance in determining Mr. Berry's residency status. Following an exhaustive records search and requests for records, in both Texas and Colorado, it was determined that Mr. Berry had claimed residency on Colorado wildlife license purchases and applications since 2006 while continuing to claim residency on Texas wildlife license purchases and applications through the same timeframe. It was also discovered that Mr. Berry had vehicles registered to the same Texas address, was registered to vote in Texas and, moreover, was benefiting from a property tax exemption provided exclusively to bona fide Texas residents. It was evident to officer Pacheco and the other investigators that Mr. Berry was a Texas resident using his second home in South Fork Colorado as "ownership" to Colorado residency.

On September 21, 2009 officer Pacheco and criminal investigator Romero contacted Mr. Berry at his summer residence in South Fork Colorado. Mr. Berry agreed to a voluntary interview. Even when presented with the findings of the investigation Mr. Berry insisted he was a resident of Colorado by virtue of home ownership and time spent in Colorado. He went on to rationalize that he was not at fault because the CDOW failed to properly advise and notify him of residency issues when he had purchased licenses at the CDOW service Center in Monte Vista. Mr. Berry explained that although he still held a valid Texas DL [he used to purchase resident Texas hunting licenses] he always presented his Colorado DL to purchase Colorado resident hunting licenses and that always seem to suffice. Mr. Berry then pointed out that he was a retired cardiovascular surgeon and his intellectual capacity far exceeded that of both officers combined; and by that logic could not be mistaken about his residency claims. With all due deference Officers Pacheco and Romero referred Mr. Berry to Colorado wildlife law where it states that it is unlawful to claim residency, in any context, in any other state and purchase Colorado resident hunting and fishing licenses - that was Colorado law and not a matter of intellectual interpretation. Dissatisfied with the tenor of the interview Mr. Berry requested a meeting with CDOW Area Supervisor Rick Basagoitia. A meeting was scheduled.

On October 15, 2009 Mr. Berry, and his attorney, met with officer Pacheco and area supervisor Basagoitia at the Monte Vista Service Center. Following lengthy discussion and heated debate, and facing the possibility of nearly 20 separate wildlife violation charges, Mr. Berry, in concert with his lawyer, agreed to accept seven counts of false statements in the purchase of Colorado resident hunting and fishing licenses. The citations totaled nearly \$6000 in fines and surcharges with 85 license suspension points. In July of 2010 Mr. Berry's wildlife license privileges were suspended for two years. In November 2010 Mr. Berry appealed his license suspension to the Colorado Wildlife Commission. He lost his appeal and because Colorado is a member of the International Wildlife Violator's Compact Mr. Berry lost his hunting and fishing privileges in 34 other states as well.

Research has shown that each year the CDOW loses in excess of \$1 million to license fraud. Money exclusively earmarked for wildlife management purposes. Thanks to the keen eye and diligent efforts of Monte Vista Service Center administrative assistant Tracy Geringer a small portion of that revenue was recovered and a very loud message was delivered those who attempt to game the system by using second home ownership as a false claim to Colorado residency.

## CRAIGSLIST AD YIELDS WILDLIFE CONVICTIONS

CASTLE ROCK-- Three Douglas County men who were caught reselling Colorado big-game licenses on Craigslist.com have been assessed tens of thousands of dollars in fines following their conviction on charges of aggravated illegal possession of wildlife.

An investigation by Colorado Wildlife officers showed that the three men, a father and two sons, advertised guided big-game hunts on the popular internet marketplace in 2009 and 2010, offering prospective clients the opportunity to hunt trophy Colorado elk and deer without a license for fees ranging up to \$3,500. Prospective clients were also told that an additional "kill fee" of up to \$2,500 would be assessed if a trophy animal was taken.

"This is an egregious case of fraud perpetrated against law-abiding hunters," said Bob Thompson, the Acting Chief of Wildlife Law Enforcement. "These men are not sportsmen -- they're criminals."





Zachary Morrow, 24, of Highlands Ranch, pleaded guilty to aggravated illegal possession of wildlife, which is defined as the illegal take of three or more animals. Morrow was sentenced to two years probation and fined \$21,837. Morrow's fines included a \$10,000 Samson surcharge because one of the illegally taken elk was a trophy bull. Morrow was required to surrender bull elk heads and must perform 75 hours of volunteer service with a wildlife-related agency. In exchange for Morrow's guilty plea, prosecutors seven other charges, including three felonies were dismissed.

In addition, Gary Morrow, 55 and Jacob Morrow, 28, both of Sedalia, also pleaded guilty to aggravated illegal possession of wildlife. Each man was placed on two years' supervised probation and fined \$9,247. They were also required to surrender trophy bull elk heads and must each perform 75 hours of volunteer service with a wildlife-related agency. In exchange for the Morrows' guilty pleas, prosecutors dismissed multiple other poaching-related charges, including a total of four felonies.



The investigation showed that the Morrows worked as a team, with Zachary and Jacob acting like salesmen, pitching and closing agreements with prospective clients. Clients were shown multiple trophy heads in Gary Morrow's Sedalia residence as an inducement to book a hunt. One of the Morrows also transmitted photographs of an illegally taken bull elk to an undercover investigator in an effort to close a deal.

During the hunt, clients were accompanied by a member of the Morrow family who had a legal hunting license. The client would be offered an opportunity to kill an animal, which the Morrows would then falsely claim was killed by one of them. Gary Morrow admitted to the investigator that the men knew that what they were doing was illegal. Under Colorado law, only a legal license holder may shoot a game animal.

Each of the men will be subject to a license suspension hearing before the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Hearing Examiner at a later date. The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Board, as provided in statute, may suspend any or all hunting and fishing license privileges of these three Douglas County men for a period of one year to life.



Table 1: 2001 - 2010 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4905	4944	5085	5070	4801	4957	4777	4184	3402	3046	45171
<b>Total</b>	<b>4905</b>	<b>4944</b>	<b>5085</b>	<b>5070</b>	<b>4801</b>	<b>4957</b>	<b>4777</b>	<b>4184</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>3046</b>	<b>45171</b>

Table 2: 2001 - 2010 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
BIG GAME *	402	422	497	560	512	586	474	496	543	505	4997
CARCASS CARE	130	118	137	164	216	196	174	169	133	119	1556
COMMERCIAL USE	4	0	7	7	9	19	16	42	8	22	134
FAIR CHASE	52	47	81	98	84	93	35	32	33	45	600
FISHING *	850	716	916	965	934	1206	1330	1460	1004	726	10107
LICENSING	2727	2725	3201	3293	2792	2920	2944	2488	1939	1542	26571
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	928	892	818	875	916	987	1047	1116	659	665	8903
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	209	300	309	336	324	375	347	300	264	234	2998
SAFETY	541	586	617	542	591	654	606	654	520	392	5703
SMALL GAME *	434	414	404	528	701	800	653	466	398	353	5151
<b>Total</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>7368</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7836</b>	<b>7626</b>	<b>7223</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>4603</b>	<b>66720</b>

\* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2001 - 2010 Total Violations by Year

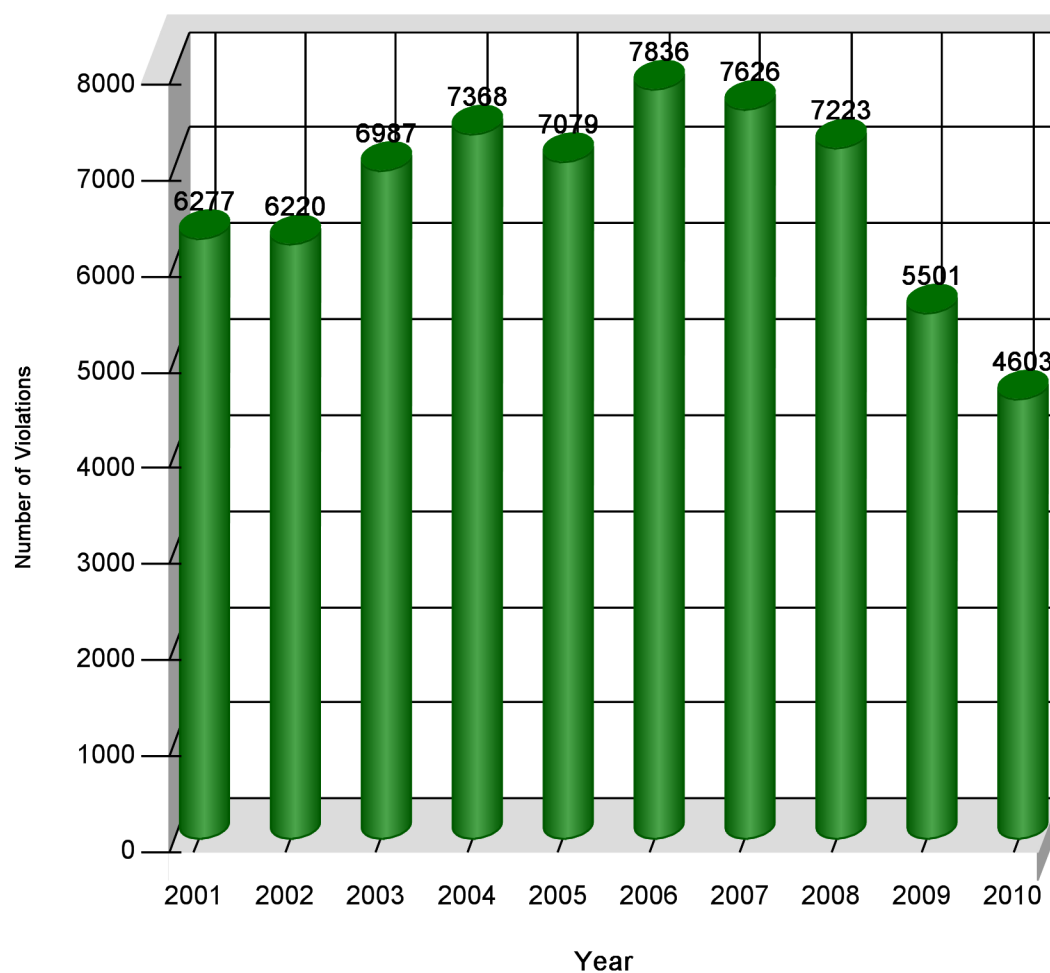


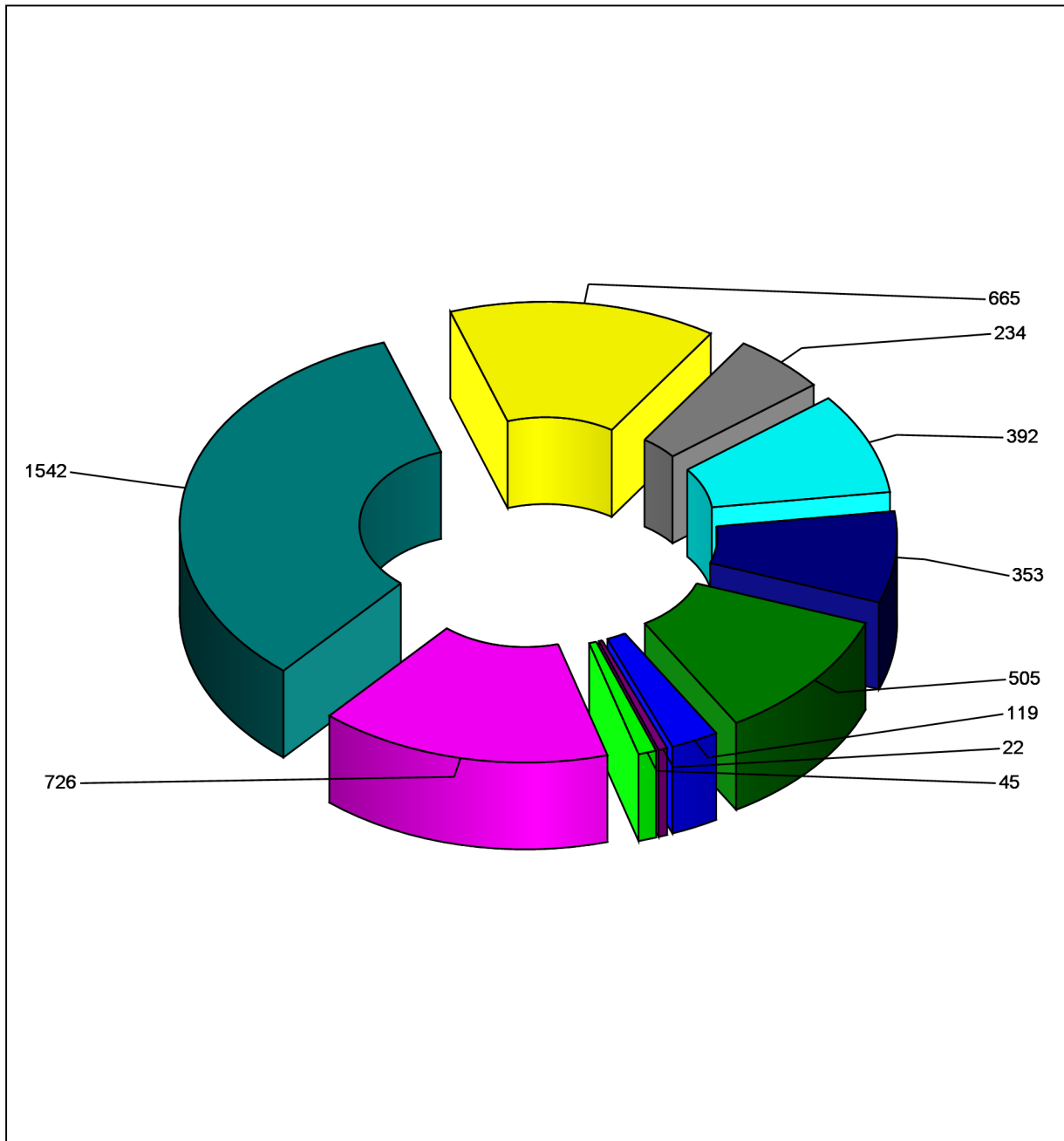


Table 3: 2001 - 2010 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Avg
BIG GAME *	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	7.6%	7.2%	7.5%	6.2%	6.9%	9.9%	11.0%	<b>7.7%</b>
CARCASS CARE	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	<b>2.3%</b>
COMMERCIAL USE	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	<b>0.2%</b>
FAIR CHASE	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	<b>0.9%</b>
FISHING *	13.5%	11.5%	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%	15.4%	17.4%	20.2%	18.3%	15.8%	<b>15.2%</b>
LICENSING	43.4%	43.8%	45.8%	44.7%	39.4%	37.3%	38.6%	34.4%	35.2%	33.5%	<b>39.6%</b>
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	14.8%	14.3%	11.7%	11.9%	12.9%	12.6%	13.7%	15.5%	12.0%	14.4%	<b>13.4%</b>
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	3.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	4.8%	5.1%	<b>4.5%</b>
SAFETY	8.6%	9.4%	8.8%	7.4%	8.3%	8.3%	7.9%	9.1%	9.5%	8.5%	<b>8.6%</b>
SMALL GAME *	6.9%	6.7%	5.8%	7.2%	9.9%	10.2%	8.6%	6.5%	7.2%	7.7%	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

\* does not include license violations

Chart 2: 2010 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: 2009 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	30	14	4	0	8	2	11	11	78	221	134	30	543
CARCASS CARE	4	5	1	3	7	2	2	5	18	53	24	9	133
COMMERCIAL USE	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
FAIR CHASE	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	12	8	0	33
FISHING *	13	18	55	41	195	116	337	65	43	80	34	7	1004
LICENSING	97	61	78	140	335	201	311	112	155	234	159	56	1939
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	53	46	36	31	51	23	41	42	77	133	103	23	659
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	5	1	8	8	6	2	10	5	34	89	71	25	264
SAFETY	31	9	5	8	21	16	24	12	49	202	119	24	520
SMALL GAME *	40	16	1	12	7	3	5	17	56	115	102	24	398
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5501</b>

\* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2010 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	29	7	1	3	1	7	2	11	35	210	150	49	505
CARCASS CARE	6	8	0	4	0	1	1	2	17	29	37	14	119
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	0	0	2	2	0	22
FAIR CHASE	8	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	15	7	5	45
FISHING *	25	31	31	42	229	59	104	51	39	88	10	17	726
LICENSING	52	23	31	125	294	140	206	122	88	207	186	68	1542
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	18	40	27	27	40	60	88	63	75	88	100	39	665
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	18	2	0	5	1	5	3	5	31	72	79	13	234
SAFETY	10	8	1	10	4	13	20	7	27	161	111	20	392
SMALL GAME *	33	7	1	10	3	1	4	2	55	84	104	49	353
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>4603</b>

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2009/2010

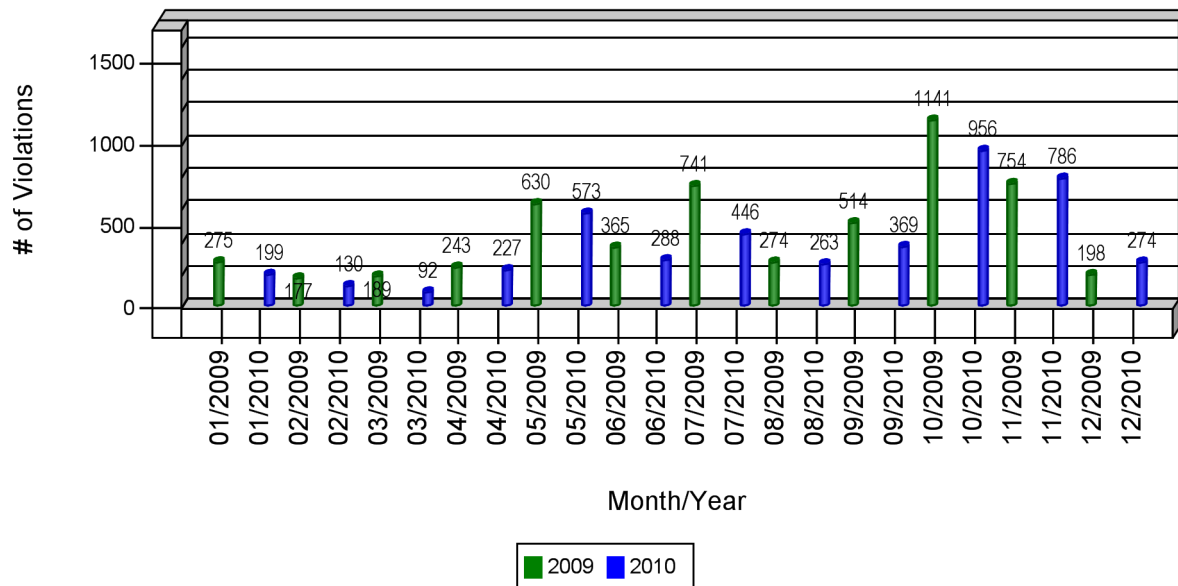


Table 6: 2001 - 2010 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	16
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	31	27	16	20	17	22	12	1	1	1	148
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	16	12	18	20	21	17	33	25	5	190
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	1	2	2	0	0	4	7	24	45	89
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	132	97	165	166	225	229	186	165	125	101	1591
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	6	6	4	4	0	2	2	26	101	141	292
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	165	240	259	324	217	259	195	210	215	152	2236
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	2	8	57
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	15
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	6	5	4	1	12	5	6	5	5	59
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	15
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	19	20	13	13	28	22	28	28	25	216
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	2	2	31
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	10
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	1	7	2	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4997</b>

Table 7: 2001 - 2010 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
WASTE OF FISH	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	13
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	113	107	119	141	191	175	156	140	115	107	1364
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	15	10	17	23	25	21	11	29	16	12	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1556</b>

Table 8: 2001 - 2010 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	3	7	6	5	17	11	40	8	17	114
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	1	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	5	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>134</b>

Table 9: 2001 - 2010 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	20	15	34	26	32	34	13	5	8	15	202
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	32	32	36	51	43	40	17	27	24	25	327
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	0	0	11	21	7	19	5	0	1	5	69
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>600</b>

Table 10: 2001 - 2010 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	573	453	679	705	754	957	1075	1282	860	540	7878
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	9	19	18	17	17	18	22	14	14	8	156
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	42	60	33	46	19	38	27	5	7	54	331
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	172	131	159	165	126	144	171	123	88	86	1365
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	48	38	19	28	11	33	27	30	29	29	292
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	38
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	6	26
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	1	2	0	18
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1206</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>10107</b>

Table 11: 2001 - 2010 License Violations

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	12
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	7	11	8	3	0	3	1	9	7	52
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO TAG	192	183	150	213	174	190	127	99	110	102	1540
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	95	100	280	205	114	150	98	75	78	41	1236
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1626	1465	1719	1575	1396	1383	1325	1263	1093	937	13782
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	0	2	1	21
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	310	381	426	460	428	407	382	343	261	239	3637
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	220	343	394	263	89	84	49	51	39	30	1562
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	19	35	24	64	51	61	34	33	37	27	385
NO PARKS PASS	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	0	83
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	3	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	0	43
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	32	17	9	4	8	0	1	1	0	1	73
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	72	77	68	52	66	76	63	57	111	29	671
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	67	82	84	134	76	83	57	119	74	46	822
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	29	16	6	15	15	14	10	13	3	9	130
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	1	0	0	4	3	14	20	13	4	59
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0	2	250	323	342	271	26	34	29	1277
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	0	0	11	34	25	45	26	30	44	32	247
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	1	0	54	477	353	26	8	919
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>3201</b>	<b>3293</b>	<b>2792</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>2944</b>	<b>2488</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>26571</b>

Table 12: 2001 - 2010 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	14	34	19	39	24	28	29	46	10	12	255
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	10	19	42	22	10	19	19	18	22	18	199
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	185	247	248	275	290	328	299	236	232	204	2544
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2998</b>

Table 13: 2001 - 2010 Safety

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	17
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	5	0	1	1	0	6	46	15	1	76
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	88	100	104	108	107	138	97	85	60	45	932
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	13	18	7	23	33	30	22	33	29	25	233
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	1	24
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	5	44
LOADED FIREARM	269	270	359	245	260	260	270	284	219	174	2610
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	19	12	20	23	23	29	29	13	24	9	201
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	22	14	16	8	18	16	19	12	12	19	156
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	9	14	34
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	17	19	10	12	10	19	25	45	23	1	181
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	100	139	94	98	129	151	136	118	120	94	1179
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	2	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>5703</b>

Table 14: 2001 - 2010 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	179	177	171	164	197	199	217	137	116	128	1685
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	8	8	3	7	15	31	32	7	5	124
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	48	34	52	30	46	45	37	37	20	31	380
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	73	68	67	119	99	101	79	68	49	52	775
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	48	27	18	34	20	25	18	32	76	52	350
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	36	60	37	94	207	242	184	119	73	26	1078
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	9	72
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	18	12	23	19	25	18	14	17	10	5	161
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	16	22	23	47	86	143	70	20	36	43	506
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	2	14
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>5151</b>

Table 15: 2001 - 2010 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	9	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	2	53
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	24	13	5	16	1	1	6	14	13	75	168
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	34	40	46	31	49	43	37	49	26	46	401
DRUGS, POSSESSION	49	19	18	28	31	87	68	87	32	102	521
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	28	11	10	3	4	4	8	7	32	0	107
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	8	0	1	1	0	5	11	1	2	37
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	6	1	2	54
LITTERING	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	13	217
MISC	384	499	408	469	540	508	644	650	301	256	4659
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	6	0	1	2	2	4	2	26	4	2	49
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	25	3	2	2	11	18	1	1	0	73
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	146	132	118	73	92	88	48	39	31	15	782
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	63	8	21	30	45	39	18	1	4	4	233
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	25
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	8	7	6	19	14	11	31	27	59	31	213
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	5	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	5	62
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	120	87	109	97	78	101	84	88	68	56	888
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	0	27
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	9
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	0	4	4	4	11	13	6	4	4	1	51
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	9
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	8	10	8	22	19	13	14	6	100
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	16
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	18	5	0	33
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	2	16
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	11	35
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	22	39
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>8903</b>

Table 16: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2001</b>			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	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	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2002</b>			
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2003</b>			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1



Table 16: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2003</b>			
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	2
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2004</b>			
	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

Table 16: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2004</b>			
	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	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>2005</b>			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1

Table 16: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2005</b>			
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2006</b>			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Mountain Goat	NOLO CONTENDERE	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	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	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1

Table 16: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2006</b>			
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>2007</b>			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>2008</b>			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>2009</b>			
	Moose	PAID	1

Table 16: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2009</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	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	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2010</b>			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	PENDING	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>357</b>

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Antelope</b>				
	2002	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	YUMA	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>				
	2001	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2005	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2006	LOGAN	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2001	EL PASO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	PAID	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident



## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	LAKE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GILPIN	PAID	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LAKE	VOID	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2006	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	OURAY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	BOULDER	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	Non-Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CUSTER	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2007	TELLER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2008	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Resident
	2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 17: 2001 - 2010 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
<b>Moose</b>				
	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
	2010	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
<b>Mountain Goat</b>				
	2001	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	NOLO CONTENDERE	Non-Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 18: 2001 -2010 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1626	1465	1719	1575	1396	1383	1325	1263	1093	937	<b>13782</b>
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	573	453	679	705	754	957	1075	1282	860	540	<b>7878</b>
MISC	384	499	408	469	540	508	644	650	301	256	<b>4659</b>
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	310	381	426	460	428	407	382	343	261	239	<b>3637</b>
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	185	247	248	275	290	328	299	236	232	204	<b>2544</b>
LOADED FIREARM	269	270	359	245	260	260	270	284	219	174	<b>2610</b>
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	165	240	259	324	217	259	195	210	215	152	<b>2236</b>
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	6	6	4	4	0	2	2	26	101	141	<b>292</b>
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	179	177	171	164	197	199	217	137	116	128	<b>1685</b>
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	113	107	119	141	191	175	156	140	115	107	<b>1364</b>
DRUGS, POSSESSION	49	19	18	28	31	87	68	87	32	102	<b>521</b>
FAILURE TO TAG	192	183	150	213	174	190	127	99	110	102	<b>1540</b>
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	132	97	165	166	225	229	186	165	125	101	<b>1591</b>
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	100	139	94	98	129	151	136	118	120	94	<b>1179</b>
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	172	131	159	165	126	144	171	123	88	86	<b>1365</b>
CDOV PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	24	13	5	16	1	1	6	14	13	75	<b>168</b>
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	120	87	109	97	78	101	84	88	68	56	<b>888</b>
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	42	60	33	46	19	38	27	5	7	54	<b>331</b>
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	73	68	67	119	99	101	79	68	49	52	<b>775</b>
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	48	27	18	34	20	25	18	32	76	52	<b>350</b>
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	34	40	46	31	49	43	37	49	26	46	<b>401</b>
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	67	82	84	134	76	83	57	119	74	46	<b>822</b>
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	1	2	2	0	0	4	7	24	45	<b>89</b>
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	88	100	104	108	107	138	97	85	60	45	<b>932</b>
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	16	22	23	47	86	143	70	20	36	43	<b>506</b>
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	95	100	280	205	114	150	98	75	78	41	<b>1236</b>
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	0	0	11	34	25	45	26	30	44	32	<b>247</b>
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	48	34	52	30	46	45	37	37	20	31	<b>380</b>
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	8	7	6	19	14	11	31	27	59	31	<b>213</b>
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	220	343	394	263	89	84	49	51	39	30	<b>1562</b>
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0	2	250	323	342	271	26	34	29	<b>1277</b>
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	48	38	19	28	11	33	27	30	29	29	<b>292</b>
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	72	77	68	52	66	76	63	57	111	29	<b>671</b>
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	19	35	24	64	51	61	34	33	37	27	<b>385</b>
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	36	60	37	94	207	242	184	119	73	26	<b>1078</b>
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	13	18	7	23	33	30	22	33	29	25	<b>233</b>
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	32	32	36	51	43	40	17	27	24	25	<b>327</b>

Table 18: 2001 -2010 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	19	20	13	13	28	22	28	28	25	216
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	22	39
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	22	14	16	8	18	16	19	12	12	19	156
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	10	19	42	22	10	19	19	18	22	18	199
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	3	0	7	6	5	17	11	40	8	17	114
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	20	15	34	26	32	34	13	5	8	15	202
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	146	132	118	73	92	88	48	39	31	15	782
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	9	14	34
LITTERING	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	13	217
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	15	10	17	23	25	21	11	29	16	12	179
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	14	34	19	39	24	28	29	46	10	12	255
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	11	35
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	15
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	9	72
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	29	16	6	15	15	14	10	13	3	9	130
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	19	12	20	23	23	29	29	13	24	9	201
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	9	19	18	17	17	18	22	14	14	8	156
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	2	8	57
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	1	0	54	477	353	26	8	919
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	7	11	8	3	0	3	1	9	7	52
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	8	10	8	22	19	13	14	6	100
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	6	26
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	16	12	18	20	21	17	33	25	5	190
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	8	8	3	7	15	31	32	7	5	124
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	6	5	4	1	12	5	6	5	5	59
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	5	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	5	62
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	5	44
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	18	12	23	19	25	18	14	17	10	5	161
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	0	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	5	20
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	0	0	11	21	7	19	5	0	1	5	69
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	63	8	21	30	45	39	18	1	4	4	233
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	1	0	0	4	3	14	20	13	4	59
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	10
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	25
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	15
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	38
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	2	16

Table 18: 2001 -2010 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	8	0	1	1	0	5	11	1	2	37
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	1	7	2	29
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	2	16
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	2	14
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	9	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	2	53
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	17
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	6	1	2	54
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	16
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	6	0	1	2	2	4	2	26	4	2	49
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	2	2	31
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	17	19	10	12	10	19	25	45	23	1	181
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	31	27	16	20	17	22	12	1	1	1	148
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	16
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	0	2	1	21
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	32	17	9	4	8	0	1	1	0	1	73
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	0	4	4	4	11	13	6	4	4	1	51
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	5	0	1	1	0	6	46	15	1	76
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	1	24
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	9
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	18	5	0	33
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	1	2	0	18
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	3	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	0	43
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	0	27
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	28	11	10	3	4	4	8	7	32	0	107
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5

Table 18: 2001 -2010 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	9
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	25	3	2	2	11	18	1	1	0	73
WASTE OF FISH	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	13
NO PARKS PASS	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	0	83
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	12
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>7368</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7836</b>	<b>7626</b>	<b>7223</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>4603</b>	<b>66720</b>



Table 19: 2001 - 2010 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	291	197	285	362	377	460	595	705	522	579	4373
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	371	359	562	615	758	511	619	541	289	223	4848
	AREA 3	BRUSH	354	204	354	308	295	296	398	274	193	277	2953
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	563	383	329	471	538	727	700	692	413	253	5069
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	537	537	310	458	352	429	360	373	131	176	3663
	Total		2116	1680	1840	2214	2320	2423	2672	2585	1548	1508	20906
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	316	337	373	318	323	321	389	204	188	184	2953
	AREA 6	MEEKER	484	515	642	481	581	679	587	430	349	244	4992
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	381	386	408	478	282	317	415	429	260	331	3687
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	237	246	359	311	312	333	326	247	233	145	2749
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	282	467	516	469	415	464	473	315	256	371	4028
	Total		1700	1951	2298	2057	1913	2114	2190	1625	1286	1275	18409
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	270	250	256	373	278	239	177	554	646	109	3152
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	230	324	36	43	50	284	47	34	19	19	1086
	Total		500	574	292	416	328	523	224	588	665	128	4238
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	289	323	674	497	474	259	262	153	133	188	3252
	AREA 12	LAMAR	181	189	232	208	115	160	186	142	153	91	1657
	AREA 13	SALIDA	352	257	311	513	428	535	626	885	488	341	4736
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	367	213	177	214	241	317	311	274	306	241	2661
	Total		1189	982	1394	1432	1258	1271	1385	1454	1080	861	12306
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	298	244	233	422	399	622	333	303	300	223	3377
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	156	226	341	254	343	348	332	213	245	216	2674
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	177	234	287	316	254	324	218	208	159	186	2363
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	141	329	302	257	264	211	272	247	218	206	2447
	Total		772	1033	1163	1249	1260	1505	1155	971	922	831	10861
Total			6277	6220	6987	7368	7079	7836	7626	7223	5501	4603	66720

Table 20: 2001 - 2010 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Resident	5160	4904	5250	5730	5359	5933	5969	5814	4411	3759	52289
Non-Resident	1117	1316	1737	1638	1720	1903	1657	1409	1090	844	14431
<b>Total</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>7368</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7836</b>	<b>7626</b>	<b>7223</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>4603</b>	<b>66720</b>

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

Resident/Non-Resident	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Avg
Resident	82.2%	78.8%	75.1%	77.8%	75.7%	75.7%	78.3%	80.5%	80.2%	81.7%	78.6%
Non-Resident	17.8%	21.2%	24.9%	22.2%	24.3%	24.3%	21.7%	19.5%	19.8%	18.3%	21.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

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

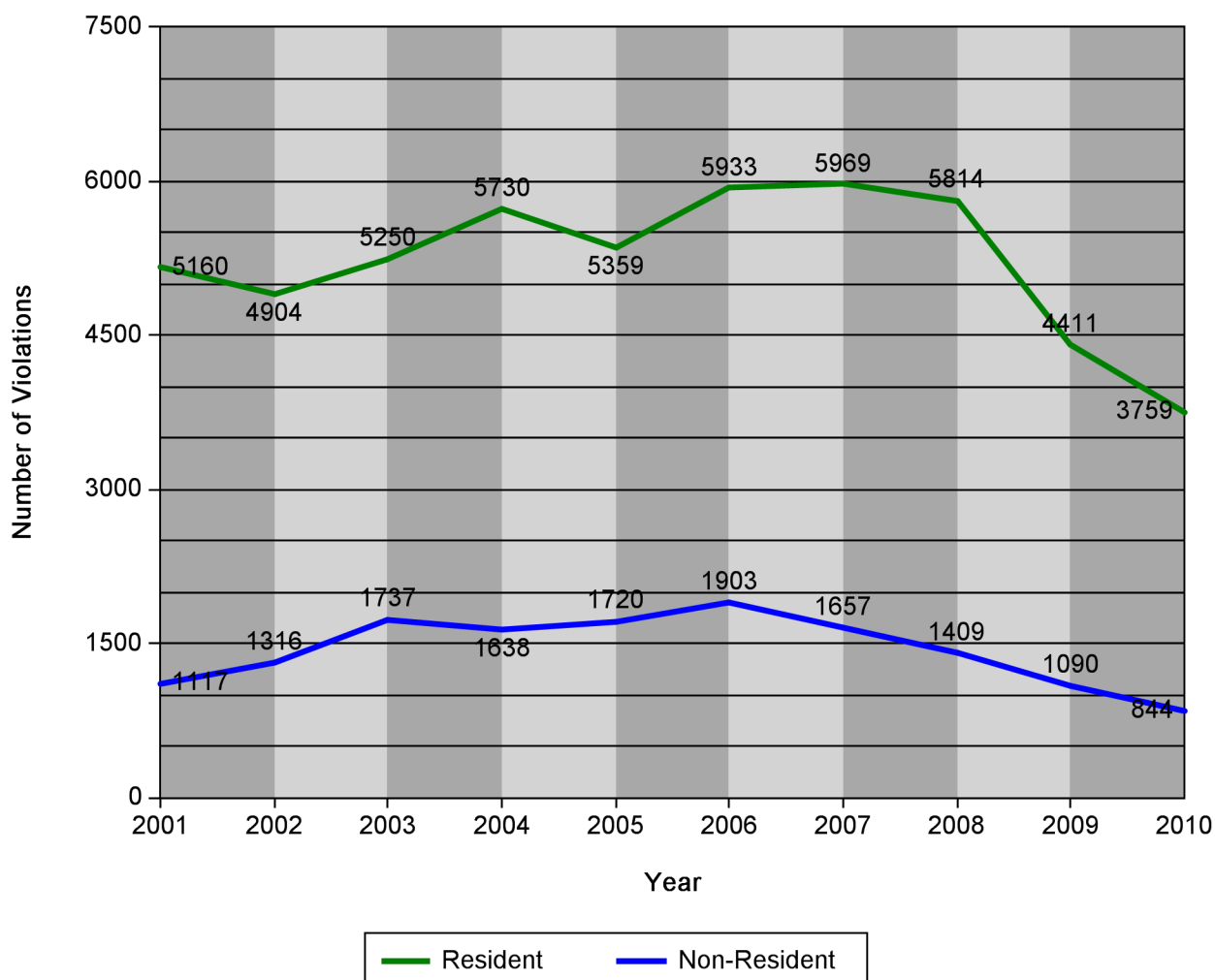


Table 22: 2001 - 2010 Violations by County

COUNTY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
ADAMS	133	219	280	330	198	289	167	197	81	63	1957
ALAMOSA	3	5	57	15	3	10	6	5	1	7	112
ARAPAHOE	78	28	20	30	59	42	62	43	59	10	431
ARCHULETA	78	62	91	94	87	125	68	76	43	50	774
BACA	5	21	41	14	18	29	24	63	31	20	266
BENT	34	95	34	48	42	22	26	33	41	23	398
BOULDER	55	61	205	271	385	197	285	292	143	65	1959
BROOMFIELD	1	6	13	26	0	1	3	1	4	0	55
CHAFFEE	120	109	150	189	178	196	151	122	116	85	1416
CHEYENNE	7	4	9	19	8	3	8	17	12	4	91
CLEAR CREEK	56	55	36	68	97	255	199	370	200	171	1507
CONEJOS	31	66	90	107	58	143	41	42	26	24	628
COSTILLA	16	56	63	52	44	59	41	30	41	25	427
CROWLEY	31	5	20	5	9	3	2	5	5	4	89
CUSTER	55	55	89	78	92	57	35	29	32	26	548
DELTA	97	76	81	96	92	58	91	61	61	41	754
DENVER	76	70	25	35	30	64	23	23	5	5	356
DOLORES	44	56	45	77	73	98	72	87	42	42	636
DOUGLAS	52	83	63	83	73	74	51	78	33	34	624
EAGLE	128	105	214	179	147	192	172	158	128	72	1495
EL PASO	162	108	85	128	131	198	120	122	190	152	1396
ELBERT	42	40	11	9	19	8	8	13	7	25	182
FREMONT	118	120	96	135	108	183	250	413	115	100	1638
GARFIELD	242	275	272	319	253	214	217	238	186	207	2423
GILPIN	9	9	10	16	9	20	10	9	15	21	128
GRAND	130	187	289	312	345	337	326	264	193	336	2719
GUNNISON	122	174	185	182	206	256	204	176	205	142	1852
HINSDALE	39	32	38	50	64	59	57	11	46	36	432
HUERFANO	13	28	50	60	61	52	30	23	41	9	367
JACKSON	83	186	175	143	127	222	200	103	106	70	1415
JEFFERSON	262	161	157	280	170	136	150	167	160	230	1873
KIOWA	43	27	24	12	22	59	16	11	48	5	267
KIT CARSON	9	2	6	24	4	14	5	4	4	10	82
LA PLATA	111	86	70	95	112	202	87	124	92	38	1017
LAKE	133	74	95	204	120	118	182	301	283	177	1687
LARIMER	607	433	433	438	530	609	588	409	285	227	4559
LAS ANIMAS	82	99	222	90	84	60	87	58	52	105	939
LINCOLN	23	38	38	22	74	46	22	64	24	17	368
LOGAN	83	45	168	94	55	72	70	62	55	49	753
MESA	233	259	229	288	211	280	280	318	181	195	2474
MINERAL	36	56	35	44	49	48	65	43	14	21	411
MOFFAT	462	498	537	315	308	390	462	333	274	168	3747
MONTEZUMA	85	48	53	98	114	215	108	79	68	75	943
MONTROSE	71	178	155	154	117	103	77	115	72	94	1136
MORGAN	121	71	122	136	167	146	236	206	124	112	1441
OTERO	19	11	10	17	7	9	9	7	7	13	109
OURAY	40	45	69	61	57	58	80	52	29	20	511
PARK	153	124	84	133	168	177	368	222	196	134	1759
PHILLIPS	33	12	14	11	23	16	9	22	11	13	164
PITKIN	30	53	73	67	101	71	39	29	36	37	536
PROWERS	29	21	39	20	20	9	93	28	34	9	302
PUEBLO	200	203	367	333	259	188	97	106	114	59	1926
RIO BLANCO	168	167	215	251	321	340	331	266	224	127	2410

Table 22: 2001 - 2010 Violations by County

COUNTY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
RIO GRANDE	28	44	45	43	52	32	30	42	37	25	378
ROUTT	192	156	260	237	256	206	306	153	127	119	2012
SAGUACHE	49	59	40	69	65	50	41	91	79	92	635
SAN JUAN	6	3	30	4	4	0	2	7	4	2	62
SAN MIGUEL	39	42	55	58	36	34	58	47	69	48	486
SEDGWICK	24	14	20	12	2	45	5	5	18	62	207
SUMMIT	163	223	164	141	85	108	97	46	87	97	1211
TELLER	148	51	52	35	42	104	156	67	83	53	791
WASHINGTON	92	51	40	62	55	22	66	42	14	80	524
WELD	239	212	188	334	345	378	424	542	331	177	3170
YUMA	49	15	38	16	24	24	29	48	52	40	335
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	155	243	3	0	4	1	2	3	5	4	420
	<b>6277</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>7368</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7836</b>	<b>7626</b>	<b>7223</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>4603</b>	<b>66720</b>

Table 23: 2001 - 2010 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
PENDING	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	4	2	21	34	23	23	16	17	11	2	153
	PENDING	96	119	68	28	33	48	57	133	129	276	987
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	34	67	106	121	139	141	112	141	99	97	1057
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2206</b>
NOT GUILTY	CHARGE DISMISSED	475	472	646	656	553	699	594	760	453	263	5571
	WARNING	1094	1005	1021	1214	1172	1407	1407	1136	996	989	11441
	NOT GUILTY	3	6	13	5	9	9	9	25	8	6	93
	VOID	253	273	360	264	299	135	216	158	23	11	1992
	WARRANT EXPIRED	0	2	2	1	5	9	8	7	1	0	35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>2042</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>19132</b>
GUILTY	PAID IN FIELD	3	16	778	1043	1009	1071	908	786	668	487	6769
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	8	1	5	2	2	3	0	3	2	0	26
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	79	53	66	63	36	71	47	50	38	34	537
	PAID	3295	3464	2811	2827	2758	3246	3414	2837	2367	1927	28946
	AMENDED	14	14	34	81	35	59	46	41	27	22	373
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	3	0	5	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	15
	GUILTY PLEA	916	726	1051	1029	1002	910	788	1117	664	487	8690
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4318</b>	<b>4274</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>5045</b>	<b>4843</b>	<b>5362</b>	<b>5204</b>	<b>4835</b>	<b>3767</b>	<b>2958</b>	<b>45356</b>
	NOLO CONTENDERE	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	5	11	1	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6277</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>7368</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7836</b>	<b>7626</b>	<b>7223</b>	<b>5501</b>	<b>4603</b>	<b>66720</b>

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Table 25: 2010 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	2	2	5	2	30	7	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	63
ALAMOSA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
ARAPAHOE	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
ARCHULETA	2	2	0	5	0	26	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	50
BACA	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	20
BENT	0	1	1	3	1	11	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	23
BOULDER	1	12	2	8	0	23	4	2	0	12	0	1	0	0	65
CHAFFEE	0	2	2	10	0	46	1	7	0	15	0	2	0	0	85
CHEYENNE	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
CLEAR CREEK	2	11	13	24	0	63	2	29	0	27	0	0	0	0	171
CONEJOS	0	1	0	2	0	15	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	24
COSTILLA	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
CROWLEY	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CUSTER	0	0	2	2	0	14	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	26
DELTA	0	2	1	0	0	20	11	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	41
DENVER	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
DOLORES	1	1	0	8	0	13	10	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	42
DOUGLAS	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	4	0	15	0	0	0	0	34
EAGLE	1	1	0	5	0	26	21	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	72
EL PASO	0	33	11	15	0	75	4	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	152
ELBERT	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	25
FREMONT	2	2	3	17	0	34	33	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	100
GARFIELD	0	4	5	16	0	86	46	10	0	40	0	0	0	0	207
GILPIN	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	21
GRAND	0	7	6	54	0	137	81	3	0	47	0	0	1	0	336
GUNNISON	1	14	2	14	0	52	19	4	1	34	0	1	0	0	142
HINSDALE	0	1	2	1	0	21	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	36
HUERFANO	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
JACKSON	0	0	0	4	0	27	15	2	1	21	0	0	0	0	70
JEFFERSON	0	18	3	27	0	52	10	22	2	95	0	1	0	0	230
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
KIT CARSON	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
LA PLATA	0	1	3	1	0	17	5	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	38
LAKE	0	1	1	38	0	111	20	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	177
LARIMER	0	20	5	28	0	112	9	7	0	46	0	0	0	0	227
LAS ANIMAS	0	10	2	11	0	42	2	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	105
LINCOLN	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	17
LOGAN	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	2	0	30	0	0	0	0	49
MESA	1	8	10	21	0	101	8	8	0	38	0	0	0	0	195
MINERAL	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	21
MOFFAT	6	20	0	20	0	51	19	26	0	22	0	4	0	0	168
MONTEZUMA	0	2	2	9	0	45	5	2	4	5	0	1	0	0	75
MONTROSE	1	15	0	1	0	42	11	2	0	21	0	1	0	0	94
MORGAN	0	6	1	14	0	33	6	1	0	50	0	1	0	0	112
OTERO	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	13
OURAY	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	20
PARK	0	9	1	17	0	58	13	5	0	30	0	1	0	0	134
PHILLIPS	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	13
PITKIN	0	3	1	5	0	11	2	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	37
PROWERS	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
PUEBLO	0	8	2	4	0	24	7	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4603</b>

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

Table 25: 2010 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
RIO BLANCO	3	4	0	16	0	53	7	11	0	24	0	9	0	0	127
RIO GRANDE	0	0	1	2	0	9	5	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	25
ROUTT	0	3	1	6	0	50	21	13	1	24	0	0	0	0	119
SAGUACHE	0	12	0	7	0	39	8	10	0	16	0	0	0	0	92
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SAN MIGUEL	0	5	0	11	0	16	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	48
SEDGWICK	0	1	0	3	0	15	5	2	0	36	0	0	0	0	62
SUMMIT	0	0	6	14	0	46	13	5	2	11	0	0	0	0	97
TELLER	0	1	1	7	0	37	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	53
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
WASHINGTON	1	0	0	1	0	25	4	8	0	41	0	0	0	0	80
WELD	0	2	3	18	3	79	9	1	0	61	0	1	0	0	177
YUMA	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4603</b>

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