

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE

# 2011

## ANNUAL WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATION REPORT

---

*Rick Cables, Director*



Heather Dugan, Assistant Director of Law Enforcement and Public Safety

6060 BROADWAY  
DENVER, CO 80216



# INDEX

Preface	
Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service .....	1
Wildlife Law Enforcement Planning .....	2
Wildlife Law Enforcement Budget .....	6
Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges .....	7
Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards.....	9
Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit.....	12
OGT/TIPS Update .....	15
IWVC – Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact .....	18
The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer .....	19
Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers .....	20
History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado .....	22
Case Narratives .....	25

## APPENDIX A - STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1 – 2002-2011 Tickets Issued per Year.....	A-1
Table 2 – 2002-2011 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	A-1
Chart 1 – 2002-2011 Total Violations by Year .....	A-1
Table 3 – 2002-2011 Percent by Category/Calendar Year .....	A-2
Chart 2 – 2011 Violations by Category .....	A-3
Table 4 – 2010 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	A-4
Table 5 – 2011 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	A-4
Chart 3 – Violations by Month for 2010/2011 .....	A-4
Table 6 – 2002-2011 Big Game (does not include license violations) .....	A-5
Table 7 – 2002-2011 Carcass Care .....	A-5
Table 8 – 2002-2011 Commercial Use.....	A-5
Table 9 – 2002-2011 Fair Chase .....	A-5
Table 10 – 2002-2011 Fishing (does not include license violations) .....	A-6
Table 11 – 2002-2011 License Violations.....	A-6
Table 12 – 2002-2011 Private Property Trespass .....	A-7
Table 13 – 2002-2011 Safety .....	A-7
Table 14 – 2002-2011 Small Game (does not include license violations) .....	A-7
Table 15 – 2002-2011 Other Wildlife Violations .....	A-8
Table 16 – 2002-2011 Samson Law Violations by Year .....	A-9
Table 17 – 2002-2011 Samson Law Violations by Species.....	A-15
Table 18 – 2002-2011 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency .....	A-22
Table 19 – 2002-2011 Violations by Region/Area, Area Office Location .....	A-26
Table 20 – 2002-2011 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons .....	A-27
Table 21 – 2002-2011 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons .....	A-27
Chart 4 – 2002-2011 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons .....	A-27
Table 22 – 2002-2011 Violations by County .....	A-28
Table 23 – 2002-2011 Case Disposition Summary .....	A-30
Table 24 – 2002-2011 Case Disposition by Percent .....	A-31
Table 25 – 2002-2011 Case Disposition by County.....	A-32



# PREFACE

On June 6, 2011, Governor Hickenlooper signed into law SB 11-108 which calls for the merger of two divisions (agencies) within the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and the Division of Wildlife effective July 1, 2011. This report will address wildlife law enforcement efforts in the State of Colorado.

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 wildlife law enforcement program of Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW). 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 CPW, 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, parks and wildlife commissioners, legislators, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and CPW 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.

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,



Bob Thompson  
Acting Chief of Wildlife Law Enforcement  
Colorado Parks and Wildlife  
6060 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80216  
E-mail address: bob.thompson@state.co.us  
Phone: 303-291-7342



## WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE

CPW 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 Parks and 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 CPW 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 CPW is the best agency to provide this essential public service. Wildlife management is mainly accomplished through regulations. A governor appointed Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission approves regulations and provides over-site of CPW. 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. CPW 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 CPW's 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 CPW 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, CPW developed an agency mission statement. The mission of CPW 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 CPW in fulfilling our mission, creating our goals and management strategies, and our decision making processes at all levels of the organization.

**STRATEGIC PLAN:** Beginning in March 2009, the Colorado Wildlife Commission initiated a process to review and update the Division of Wildlife's Strategic Plan. After several months of review and discussion, the Commission unanimously approved the 2010-2020 Strategic Plan at their September 10, 2009 meeting.

The 2010-2020 Strategic Plan is a valuable tool for the Colorado Parks and Wildlife as it charts a path for the future. The plan defines values and expectations, consistent with the CPW's mission, that form a general roadmap for wildlife management in the coming years. The plan also provides a foundation for policy analysis and priority setting for current wildlife management issues and for unforeseen issues that will inevitably arise over the next ten years. And finally, the Strategic Plan serves as a guide for the annual process of determining the CPW's budget priorities.

**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 CPW 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 CPW's performance indicators.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

**MANAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS PROFESSIONALLY:** As a law enforcement agency, CPW has information systems that relate to the detection, deterrence, and prosecution of wildlife violators. There are three systems that require specialized training, security, and handling. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact is an interstate compact between 37 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, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, 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. The Criminal Intelligence File System allows for the legitimate collection and management of information in relation to wildlife law violators.

**PROVIDE SYSTEMS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS:** Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report wildlife violations. In many communities, CPW 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. CPW also sponsors the Operation Game Thief program, a non-profit wildlife crime stoppers organization, which provides for an avenue for people to report wildlife 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 CPW 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 System, 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 and Training (POST) academy offers any classes on wildlife law, CPW 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. CPW 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 CPW. Criminal investigator Bob Griffin conducted, or assisted with, over 109 active residency investigations in 2011 with 50 of the cases successfully resolved. Also, to facilitate field level residency investigations and better equip officers for successful prosecution, Investigator Griffin assists area officers in constructing comprehensive, ready for court filing, digital case portfolios complete with reports, supporting attachments and evidentiary documents, including photos, audio and video files.

Moreover, last year investigator Griffin began working with select mountain community areas to develop strategies for "batch" residency investigations specifically related to second-home ownership where a documented correlation exists between second-home ownership and residency violations.

### 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:** CPW 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. CPW 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:** CPW 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 wildlife 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:** CPW 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. CPW 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:** CPW 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, CPW 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).

CPW commissions 238 POST certified law enforcement officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 28 CPW and outside agency employees carry "special wildlife officer commissions". The Field Operations Branch provides the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. This branch currently has 138 commissioned District Wildlife Managers (DWM) and 30 commissioned Wildlife Technicians (WT) who work for 18 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four commissioned Regional Managers (RM) who supervise the AWMs and two commissioned Assistant Regional Managers (ARM). 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 Biologists and 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 2006/07, 07/08, 08/09 and 09/10 allocated to law enforcement programs.

### CPW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

FTE									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
FY06-07 Actual	4.61	34.65	2.89	0.14	0.14	15.95	7.44	65.82	-12.43%
FY07-08 Actual	4.07	36.19	3.13	0.12	0.17	19.03	7.54	70.25	6.73%
FY08-09 Actual	5.59	40.51	3.22	0.07	0.18	6.49	8.33	64.39	-8.34%
FY09-10 Actual	5.67	39.61	4.54	0.20	0.23	0.65	7.71	58.61	-8.98%
4-year average	4.98	37.74	3.45	0.13	0.18	10.53	7.75	64.77	

Expenditures									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
FY06-07 Actual	396,979	3,068,861	359,139	15,756	34,555	809,583	683,848	5,368,721	-3.45%
FY07-08 Actual	387,711	3,219,024	394,292	16,660	43,463	1,060,032	716,322	5,837,504	8.73%
FY08-09 Actual	537,977	3,439,897	361,600	7,900	39,210	524,178	753,710	5,664,471	-2.96%
FY09-10 Actual	435,140	3,278,375	508,657	22,071	44,010	88,536	704,264	5,081,053	-10.30%
4-year average	439,452	3,251,539	405,922	15,597	40,310	620,582	714,536	5,487,937	

\*FTE – Full Time Employee = 2,080 hours. These figures represent FTE equivalents of time spent by 238 multipurpose employees on law enforcement efforts. Table figures provided by Chuck Brown, Budget Analyst

## WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

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

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

Detecting and deterring wildlife poaching requires innovative enforcement activity along with public participation and support in relation to the efforts of wildlife officers in the field. CPW officers take these crimes seriously and work long hard hours, often in hazardous conditions, to apprehend these poachers. Organized team efforts and use of CPW'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 CPW. Close working relationships with other local, state, and federal government agencies which have an interest in, or impact wildlife enforcement needs, will be developed, maintained and enhanced.

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

Changing demographics creates conflicts between hunters and anglers recreating in places that have become urbanized and the residents now living in those areas. There is a high demand on law enforcement officers to resolve these conflicts when they do occur. The public needs to be informed about lawful hunting and angling activities, as well as educate hunters and anglers concerning the sensitivity of some people toward these activities.

The demand for services is greater than the employee time available to meet that demand. This wildlife agency has taken on a large number of tasks that include law enforcement, but law

## 8 Colorado Parks and Wildlife

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 CPW 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. CPW needs to maintain public support for its officers in the often-hazardous endeavor of protecting this state's wildlife resources.

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

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

## 2011 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR ROBERT THOMPSON, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the 105 year existence of Colorado Wildlife Officers, many great minds sat and discussed how to protect wildlife for future generations. Amidst many of those conversations, there was no doubt, an idea, a thought, or a belief that there are certain qualities that a person must possess in order to be a great steward of wildlife. Qualities, such as, Honor, Integrity, Dedication, Innovation, Persistence, Pride, Self Motivation, Physical and Mental Discipline, and a relentless attention to detail, have always surfaced. While there have been many Wildlife Officers that have possessed many of those admirable qualities, there are the rare few that seem to capture them all. Those few have taken those qualities and given them a face so that the rest of us may know how they look and how they apply.

**Bob Thompson is one of those RARE few.** He has dedicated his life to the conservation of wildlife. He began his career in the Kremmling South District, where he was a District Wildlife Manager for 24 years. In that time, Bob not only excelled in every responsibility that encompassed a Wildlife Officer, he continually went above and beyond. Bob took on extra responsibilities, including the Area's Defensive Tactics instructor, ASP instructor, Firearms instructor, and Physical Fitness

Training instructor, mostly perfecting the art of insanely strong hand shakes. Bob didn't just instruct, he broke the mold and introduced us to reality based training techniques that have made a substantial improvement to officer efficiency and safety. This training, now known as "Radium", laid the foundation for how we currently train across the state. Bob also had the first Wildlife Service Dog, "Shadow", and to no surprise, "Shadow" was an award winning service dog, at one point, being ranked as the number 5 police dog in the nation.

Bob also served as the president of both the PAW and CWEPA boards, helping maintain the integrity of the employees. He has testified in front of the State Legislature where he provided significant research on wildlife protection laws and helped solidify the status of Colorado Wildlife Officers as Level One peace officers. Bob embedded himself into every aspect of his career, one of which being the community. He served as an HPP representative as well as a school board member in the West Grand School District.

In 2005, Bob took his attributes to a new level, and took the position of Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement. Bob meticulously poured over Statutes, Regulations and Law Enforcement Procedures. And as one of Bob's former supervisors put it, "his damn relentless attention to detail" made him the perfect man for the job. To that quality, there is no equal, and if there is any doubt, I recommend simply calling Bob and asking him a question regarding the statutes, regulations or LEP'S. In 2011, Bob was asked to wear another hat, take on the role acting chief of Law Enforcement. To no one's surprise, Bob didn't blink an eye. He has applied the same fervor to this new role, all the while maintaining his other commitments, just as he has done his whole career. Despite his overflowing plate of responsibilities, Bob still finds time to assist various areas on a statewide basis with checking hunters during every season. He helps organize and teach the trainees year after year and reliably assists the investigators with take-downs on larger cases. Bob is also the agencies representative for the Operation Game Thief board, as well as Colorado's representative for the International Association of Natural Resource Crime Stoppers. Bob is a current officer in the Midwest Chief's Association and is the state's representative for the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact. Sufficed to say, Bob not only represents this agency on important issues near the home front, but he represents us on a national level. As one national committee put it, Bob has exemplified exceptional leadership, skill and ingenuity in his job, and brings the utmost credit to his agency (hard to argue that point).

### 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	2011	Robert Thompson
1984	Mike McLain	1998	Dave Croonquist		



## ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH & GAME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 2011 OFFICER OF THE YEAR, PAUL CREEDEN

Paul Creeden is the consummate game warden. Paul is a leader in his area (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 District Wildlife Manager (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 4 and ½ 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 do 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.

# WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT

## VISION AND MISSION

The Legislative Declaration that provides direction for CPW 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, CPW 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 CPW has developed a vision and mission statement in support of the Legislative Declaration and CPW's mission statement. The LEU vision is, "Colorado Parks and 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 Colorado Parks and 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 CPW 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 CPW 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 CPW, the LEU provides the leadership and guidance that directs the agency's law enforcement efforts. CPW 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 around the state in Denver, Ft. Collins, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Monte Vista/Durango and Grand Junction. Each of these investigators is responsible for special investigations and serves as the primary contact for two or more CPW Areas in addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training and support for field investigations. One investigator focuses on computer and cell phone forensics as well as 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, CPW 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. 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 CPW to become more involved with Homeland Security. In the event of an emergency, law enforcement officers from CPW may be called in relation to law enforcement. CPW 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 100,000 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, seizure tags, and duplicate carcass tags and licenses.

The LEU also serves as the coordination point between CPW 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. Rewards can range from \$100 to \$1000 depending on the severity of the violation and average about \$500. The reward fund is based on OGT fund raising efforts; sale of OGT related items; and, donations.

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 System (CCIS) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) contacts and terminals. Other administrative activities include administration of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact agreements.

## 14 Colorado Parks and 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 CPW 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 are 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



1-877-265-6648

In 2011 OGT generated a total of 681 reports. This is down from last year (2010) when there were 797 reports. Of those total reports 424 were for big game violations; 101 reports for fishing violations; 1 reports for licensing violations; 38 reports for small game violations; 34 reports for waterfowl violations; 23 reports for nongame violations; 8 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 52 reports classified as other. These 681 reports ended, to date, with 15 citations being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 19 rewards totaling \$8,250.

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** Operation Game Thief (OGT) is a Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) sponsored program which pays rewards to citizens who turn in poachers. You can call toll-free at 1-877-265-6648 (1-877- COLO-OGT); 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, \$250 is offered for information on turkey and \$100 for fishing or small game cases. A citizens committee administers the reward fund, which is maintained by private contributions. The Board may approve rewards for higher dollar amounts for flagrant cases. Rewards are paid for information which leads to an arrest or a citation being issued.

OGT is a nonprofit, 501-(3) (c) organization registered with the Colorado Secretary of State. It is governed by a seven-person civilian board along with a CPW 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.

CPW brochures are also available and a TV/VCR will play CPW videos. The outside of the trailer is amply decorated with both CPW and OGT logos, the OGT phone number and email address.

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 1-877-265-6648 (1-877-COLO-OGT); 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 Colorado Parks and 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 2011 there was four TIPS rewards given with one over-the counter elk license, one elk preference point, one limited license for deer, and one bighorn sheep preference point.

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 monetary rewards even to anonymous parties.

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

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

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

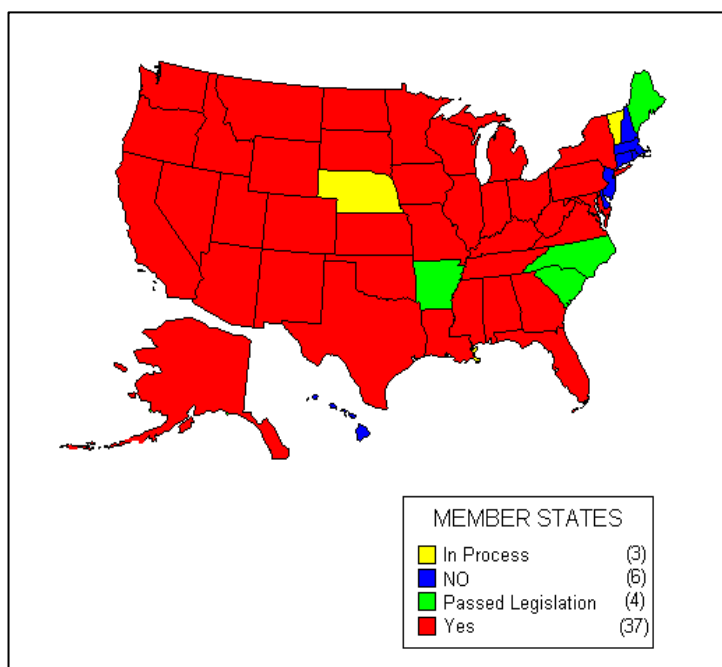
## INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT - IWVC



The year started off with Pennsylvania joining the compact on January 1, 2011 and ended with Virginia joining the compact on December 1, 2011. This brings a total of 37 states to join the compact. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. There are four other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact as of now.

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

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



### MEMBER STATES

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, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, 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 CPW 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 CPW, 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, CPW 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 CPW 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 CPW 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 CPW 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.

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

Every CPW commissioned officer is required to complete a minimum of forty hours of continuing law enforcement education per calendar year. 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 CPW commissioned officer, all CPW employees receive on-going training as required in customer service, supervisory training, policies and procedures, performance management and any other course deemed necessary by CPW 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>2011</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>2011</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 2011, 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 five 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 Colorado Parks and Wildlife and is critical to understanding the development of wildlife management in Colorado.)



## CASE NARRATIVES

### 12 POUNDS OF MEAT DOES NOT MAKE AN ELK

In October of 2010, Officers Randy Hancock and Tom Martin had been given information about a party that killed a 6X8 bull elk in an area known as Boswell Gulch. The officers were able to meet and talk to a couple of reporting parties (RP) that spoke with the subject after he killed his bull. The RP's were able to tell officers that the subject talked about killing the bull early the morning of October 17, 2010.



The RP's went to tell the officers that the subject stated he killed a 6x8 bull elk and had quartered the animal but was not able to get any of the meat to his vehicle. The subject indicated he was going to have to return to the kill site but only intended on getting the antlers he left behind. In fact, the RP's told officers that the subject made the statement "I don't see how they (CPW) could expect anyone to get the meat out of a place like that."

The RP's were able to tell Officer Martin where the subject had parked his truck and what the license plate number was. Officer Martin left the area he had been talking with the RP's and attempted to locate the subject's truck while Officer

Hancock attempted to find the truck at any local hotels or cabins.

Officer Hancock was able to find the truck parked at Balltown Cabins and after about twenty minutes of observing the truck, the subject exited one of the cabins, got into his truck and started to leave the area. Once it became clear the subject was leaving town, Officer Hancock made a stop and began to ask the subject questions about his hunt. The subject told Officer Hancock that he didn't have much meat from the elk but had planned to return with help to get the rest of the elk meat packed out. Officer Hancock told the subject that was a good idea and it was very important that he get the meat.

Upon inspecting the elk the subject had in his truck, Officer Hancock found it to be a large 6x8 bull elk. The subject also showed all the meat he was able to get out to that point, which amounted to about 12 pounds total. Officer Hancock found that the subject had not voided his license or tagged any part of the elk.

After educating the subject on some of the laws, Officer Hancock released the subject with the understanding he was going to return with help to retrieve the rest of the elk meat.





On October 18, 2010, Officers Martin and Hancock made some long distance observations of the kill site and could see four game bags containing what appeared to be quarters of meat. It was snowing that day so officers gave the subject the benefit of the doubt and left.

Officers returned to the kill site the following day, October 19, 2010, to find that the bags of meat had been scattered and scavenged. The remaining meat had spoiled and was no longer edible. It appeared the subject had made no attempt to recover any of the remaining portions and wasted almost an entire elk carcass. Obviously from what officers found, they felt something needed to be done so a search warrant was obtained for the subject's residence.



When Officer Martin and Officer Hancock arrived at the subject's house a few days later, they were met by a man that knew he messed up. The subject admitted to not making an attempt to recover any of the remaining meat he left on the mountain even after being advised and told by Officer Hancock a couple of days before. After some plea bargaining through the courts, the subject pled



guilty to illegal possession of an elk and failure to tag. Also, the subject agreed to make a voluntary donation to Operation Game Thief in the amount of \$5000. After everything was said and done, the subject paid \$6491.50 in fines and penalties, was suspended by the Wildlife Commission and forfeited the elk rack.

### SPOTLIGHTING REPORTED TO OGT

On Friday December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011 during the late plains rifle deer season Wildlife Officer Kent Trimbach received an OGT call at approximately 11:00 pm. The reporting party gave information that there would be two deer hunters spotlighting for bucks in the area north of Haxtun and Fleming. Trimbach called Wildlife Officers Larry Conger and Todd Cozad. The three officers responded to the area 30 minutes east of Sterling and spent the night patrolling for the spotlight activity but were unable to make any contacts.

The following day Conger and Cozad talked with the RP again and found out that Matthew Allphin who lived in Haxtun was taking his friends out at night to attempt to take large buck mule deer. The RP stated that there had been one person out with Allphin the previous weekend but only knew his first name. He told the officers he knew that the week before the hunter had taken a large buck in the middle of the night aided by artificial light. Later that Saturday night Officers Jeff Mekelburg, Gary Lauer, Jack Wieland and Cozad all patrolled the area again. Mekelburg and Lauer observed a slow moving vehicle shining a spotlight and eventually made contact. They were soon joined by Cozad and Wieland. They found a .243 rifle with the floor plate and bolt open, live rounds on the floorboard, a loaded .22 pistol loaded in the magazine and a spotlight. After interviewing Allphin and Monte Majeres on the side of the road everyone returned to Allphin's house where they were joined by Conger to inspect deer that had been harvested earlier that day. While further interviews were



being conducted Mekelburg and Lauer returned to the location that they had observed the most direct and concentrated spotlighting activity. There they found empty .243 rounds on the road.

Conger, Cozad and Wieland left Allphin's house at approximately 2:00 am and returned to Lauer and Mekelburg's location. They spent the rest of the night on scene to look for additional evidence at first light.

Approximately 10 days later Mekelburg found a Mule Deer buck in the same area where the brass was recovered. The buck had been shot through the front leg resulting in Mekelburg having to put the buck down. Cozad contacted the regional investigator and set up follow up interviews. Before the interviews one of the seized live rounds was fired through the rifle. Using a microscope the officers compared the firing pin marks from that round to those on the seized empty rounds found on the road. There were obvious similarities in the firing pin characteristics. Five wildlife officers and two investigators conducted simultaneous follow up interviews in Denver, Haxtun, and Frederick.

Majeres and Allphin were charged with shooting from a public road and illegal use of artificial light. Both men pled guilty to artificial light and shooting from a public road was dismissed by the court.

Both men will have a date set with the CPW suspension hearings officer for the 20 point violation. The men could lose their hunting and fishing privileges for a period of time that is determined by the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission.

### A TRADITION OF "PARTY HUNTING"

Monte Vista – Ever since Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officer Tony Aloia began working as a Wildlife Officer in the San Luis Valley in 2008, he had received information about the Martinez Family. The reports came in from all avenues, local sportsman, local law enforcement, and even other individuals who had been caught poaching. The information was all very similar, for years the Martinez family, and more specifically a father and son, Alfred Martinez Sr. and Alfred Martinez Jr., would trespass onto other people's property, cut fences and shoot what animals they could and find licenses for them later, regardless of the law.

Aloia, keeping one ear to the ground and his eyes on the Martinez family, decided that the best opportunity to work the lawless group was during 2<sup>nd</sup> rifle season of 2010. Aloia scouted the area prior to the hunting seasons and pinpointed several locations that the Officers would observe from, including a ridge above the Martinez hunting camp and along high points of several nearby hunting drainages. Morning broke on the opening day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> rifle season and Wildlife Officers Brian Bechaver, Dave McCammon, Brent Woodward and Aloia were all in position to observe any illegal hunting activity. Vehicles and hunters from the Martinez camp spread like ants. Officers scurried the ridge tops in order to get a better eye on the Martinez group.



As often happens, the homework had been done and the officers were in position to finally catch the long time poachers of Rio Grande County, but the deer and elk were nowhere to be found. The weather and movement of the animals prevented them from being in the area that the Martinez family was hunting. Aloia and his determined band of Wildlife Officers stayed the course day after day. They arrived on their ridge, under their tree and behind their rocks, before each day broke and stayed until the sun had settled.

Late on the evening of October 24<sup>th</sup>, Officers bumped into Alfred Martinez Sr. on the road of one of the drainages. They could see Alfred Sr. raise his scoped big game rifle and slowly stalk a group of deer that were off in the distance. Alfred Sr. told the camouflaged officers, who looked like any other hunter, that he could not see a buck in the group but that he was trying to shoot one. The officers knew that the only member of the Martinez hunting party that even had a deer license was Fidel Martinez, a cousin to Alfred Sr. Officers saw Fidel leaning against the truck, smoking a cigarette, watching Alfred Sr. stalk his buck.

It wasn't until several days later, on October 29<sup>th</sup>, that Officers were able to observe the years of reports unfold in front of their eyes. Officer Brian Bechaver watched through a spotting scope as Alfred Jr., with a big game rifle slung over his shoulder; stalk a group of deer on the hillside. Officers knew that Alfred Jr. also did not have a license for a buck deer in 2010. Bechaver saw Alfred Jr. raise his rifle and jerk back as if he had shot the gun. Several seconds later, Bechaver heard the report of the rifle as it echoed across the canyon and towards Bechaver. He knew that Alfred Jr. had killed a buck deer, so he called out to Aloia on the radio and relayed what he had seen. Aloia was observing the Martinez camp and was looking at Fidel Martinez, the only known license holder for a buck deer in 2010, through a spotting scope at the same time the buck was being shot.



The following day, Officer's Aloia, Bechaver, McCammon, and Woodward converged on the Martinez camp. Just as the years of reports and information had alluded to, the same buck deer that Officer Bechaver had seen Alfred Martinez Jr. shoot, was the very same deer that had Fidel Martinez' license on it.

Fidel Martinez was charged with transferring his deer license to Alfred Martinez Jr., as well as the illegal possession of the deer. Alfred Martinez Sr. was charged with hunting deer without a proper and valid license while his son, Alfred Martinez Jr. was charged with hunting deer without a proper and valid license, illegal take of a buck deer and the unlawful use of another person's license. The judicial process came to a close in 2011 which yielded a suspension of Alfred Martinez Jr.'s hunting and fishing privileges. The total fine amount paid by the Martinez party was over \$4000 and 70 points against hunting and fishing privileges.



It was the relentless pursuit and dedication by Wildlife Officers Tony Aloia, Brian Bechaver, Dave McCammon and Brent Woodward that held the Martinez family responsible for their actions and potentially helped curb the tradition of "party hunting" in one family.



## CRAIGSLIST AD YIELDS WILDLIFE CONVICTIONS



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.

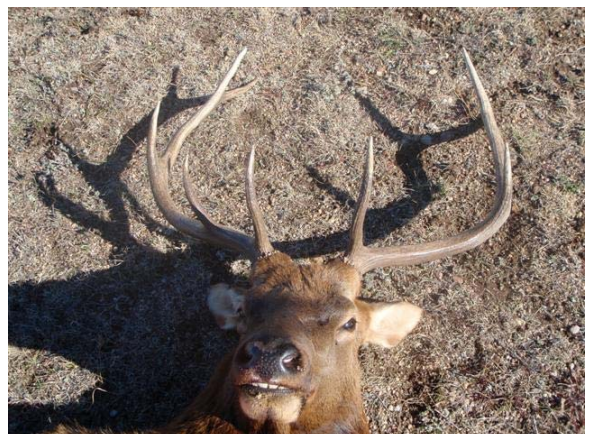
An investigation by Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers showed that the three men, a father and two sons, advertised guided big-game hunts on the popular internet marketplace in 2009 and 2010, offering prospective clients the opportunity to hunt trophy Colorado elk and deer without a license for fees 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 dismissed seven other charges, including three felonies.



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.

### FELON AND FAMILY

Starting in July of 2009 Investigators began getting information from an anonymous party through Operation Game Thief about James and Roy Dalton who had been poaching in the Williams Fork Valley in Grand County. The Investigator contacted District Wildlife Manager Mike Crosby and found out that Roy Dalton had been cited for killing a moose out of season in the late fall of 2008. The officers decided to conduct surveillance in the area during the fall of 2009.



On August 30, 2009 James Dalton, who is a previously convicted felon was videotaped in the field with a bow and arrows which was prohibited by his previous conviction.

On September 12, 2009 Roy Dalton was videotaped hunting with a muzzleloader when he had only an archery license and not wearing adequate daylight fluorescent orange.

Laura Bloyd who was an associate of the Dalton's was also observed not wearing adequate daylight fluorescent orange garments while hunting with a muzzleloader.

Officers continued surveillance in order to attempt to observe any illegal take of wildlife by the Dalton's through the fall of 2009.

On November 21, 2009 Officer Gene Abram photographed James Dalton with a rifle in the field and Officer Crosby contacted James Dalton later that day in a vehicle with Roy Dalton and James was wearing the clothing seen in the photo and admitted to hunting.

The investigation continued until January 2011 when an arrest warrant was issued for James Dalton for two counts of possession of a weapon by a previous offender. Officer began trying to locate James Dalton to arrest and attempt to interview him. In March of 2011 James was arrested during a traffic stop and gave a new address which allowed the officers to locate him. When Officers attempted





to interview James Dalton he decided he did not want to talk without an attorney. In February 2012 James Dalton plead guilty to possession of an illegal weapon and entered and received a deferred sentence for possession of a weapon by a previous offender. James was ordered to serve 60 days in jail with 57 days suspended and pay \$1,748 in fines and costs. James also will face a suspension hearing for his conviction and could be suspended for up to five years in Colorado and 36 other states.

In February 2011 Roy Dalton was issued a ticket for hunting without a proper and valid muzzleloader license and not wearing a daylight fluorescent orange hat. Roy Dalton was tried in Grand County Court and was convicted of both charges by a jury of his peers and was ordered to pay fines and costs totaling just over \$1,000 and was assessed 20 points against his hunting and fishing privileges. Roy is currently suspended until January 2020 for the moose violation and faces an additional hearing related to the 2011 conviction. Roy's suspension will also apply in all 37 of the compact states.

Laura Bloyd was cited in February 2011 for not wearing daylight fluorescent orange and paid a total of \$70.50 and was assessed 5 points against her hunting and fishing privileges.

### YOU KILL IT, YOU EAT IT

Bears are not uncommon in and around Aspen and the surrounding Roaring Fork Valley. However, when a person decides to hunt bears and is fortunate enough to harvest one, that hunter still has to abide by all of the hunting laws, including the requirement to salvage the meat for human consumption. An Ohio hunter found this out the hard way when he recently pled guilty to shooting a bear and leaving the meat in the field to rot.

Carbondale Wildlife Officer John Groves was initially tipped off to the violation when he was notified by another hunter of a bear carcass that had been abandoned in the field. He was able to locate the carcass which appeared to be only a few days old and subsequently collected evidence from the scene, including a tissue sample for possible future DNA match.

Officer Groves then reviewed the mandatory check information and found a hunter from Ohio who came into the Glenwood Springs office to check the hide of a bear he had killed that season as required by Colorado law. When asked about the location of the meat, the hunter stated that it was back at camp. As with many mandatory checks, a tissue sample and a tooth were collected for biological purposes at that time.



Based on the information provided at the check, officer Groves was fairly certain that he had found the shooter of the bear. The tissue sample collected at the scene of the carcass and the tissue sample from the mandatory check were sent to the Wyoming Game and Fish Forensic Lab for comparison. Unfortunately, the lab was unable to extract DNA from the check tissue sample. A subsequent request of the research section for the bear tooth yielded better results when the lab results of that comparison showed that the tooth from the bear killed by the Ohio hunter matched the carcass found in the field by officer Groves. The chances of the samples being from different bears was determined to be less than 1 in 100,000.

Officer Groves then contacted Ohio Wildlife Investigator Jeremy Payne who conducted interviews of the Ohio hunter and several of his hunting partners. In addition to locating the bear hide and skull, investigator Payne interviewed the bear hunter who stated that despite his claim during the check-in that the meat was at camp, he was unaware of the requirement to salvage the meat from a harvested bear.

Based on the evidence and statements obtained in the lengthy investigation, officer Groves approached the Pitkin County District Attorney's office for the filing of felony Willful Destruction of Wildlife charges. A subsequent plea agreement was reached with the Ohio hunter whereby he agreed to plead guilty to misdemeanor waste of wildlife, illegal possession of wildlife, a \$5000 donation to Operation Game Thief, as well as forfeiture of the bear hide and skull. The hunter will soon be facing a lengthy suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges as well in Colorado and 36 other compact states.

## LONG DISTANCE SHOOTING RESULTS IN WASTE OF WILDLIFE

In December of 2011, Wildlife Officer Mike Swaro, who has the Maybell district in northwest Colorado, received information from a concerned hunter about some elk that had been shot and left on some private property that he had been hunting. The hunter stated that he had run into a group of hunters from California that were trying to get through a locked gate onto the private property in game management unit 2 to retrieve an elk they had killed. The hunter told Officer Swaro that the California hunters indicated that they had been shooting at a group of elk on the private property from public land to the south and had killed an elk. The hunter stated that he and the landowner escorted the California hunters onto the property to retrieve their elk and on the way in they saw a wounded elk limping off and the California group stated that it was probably one they had wounded, but they did not make an attempt to go after the wounded elk. The California group retrieved their downed elk from the hay field and left.



The hunter stated that he and the landowner escorted the California hunters onto the property to retrieve their elk and on the way in they saw a wounded elk limping off and the California group stated that it was probably one they had wounded, but they did not make an attempt to go after the wounded elk. The California group retrieved their downed elk from the hay field and left.

The concerned hunter told Officer Swaro that he returned to hunt the same property the next day and found the entrails of the animal that California group had retrieved and then also found two other dead elk nearby that were shot and left. Officer Swaro went to the scene and located two cow elk and one calf elk that had been shot and left. Two of the elk were within 100 yards of the elk the California group had retrieved and one elk was within 200 yards. Although the abandoned elk had been scavenged on, Officer Swaro was able to locate a .30 caliber bullet in one of the elk. Officer Swaro then located 13 casings from a .30-06 rifle at the spot the California group had shot from, some 400 yards to the south of where the elk had been killed.



Officer Swaro was able to determine who the group of hunters were through the license plate number the concerned hunter had obtained. Officer Swaro then worked extensively with the local game warden in California to arrange interviews of the hunters from California. The California officers conducted multiple interviews and were able to recover the .30-06 rifle and admissions from the California hunters, including a confession that one person in the group had already filled their hunting license and was still there shooting at the elk although they no longer had a legal license.

Officer Swaro is working to charge the California hunters with waste of big game wildlife and hunting without a license. The landowner did not want to pursue trespassing charges against the California hunters.

## POACHING DOESN'T PAY

In January of 2012, Paonia Wildlife Officer Kirk Madariaga and Hotchkiss Wildlife Officer Kyle Banks began receiving multiple tips through Operation Game Thief that a man who was living in a camper trailer on a piece of property near Paonia was poaching deer and trying to sell them to residents in town. The man even threatened one local man who refused to give him \$100 for the deer he had poached prompting the man to go to the sheriff's office to get protection.



Wildlife Officers Kyle Banks and Rich Antonio went to where the suspect was living in the camper trailer and interviewed the suspect about the deer poaching. After several attempts to conceal evidence and the truth, the suspect admitted that he had poached two buck deer. The suspect also stated that he had picked-up one road kill deer near his property, but had not obtained a road kill permit. The suspect claimed that he was shooting the deer for food to eat, but admitted that he had poached only large mule deer bucks.

The suspect stated that he killed the deer through the months of December and January. The officers recovered the meat of one of the deer in the suspect's freezer. The officers also recovered



the rifle the suspect admitted to using to poach the deer and the skull and antlers of one of a trophy-sized buck that the suspect had hidden in an abandoned truck on the property.

Officer Banks seized the deer meat, antlers and rifle as evidence and arrested the suspect. The suspect was booked into the Delta County jail and charged with two counts of hunting without a license, two counts of illegal possession of buck deer, and one count of illegal possession of a trophy class antlered mule deer. The case is still pending resolution.

## HUNTING GUIDE PLEADS GUILTY TO FELONY CONSPIRACY CHARGE IN CONNECTION WITH COLORADO OUTFITTER'S ILLEGAL MOUNTAIN LION AND BOBCAT HUNTING ACTIVITIES

In 2008, the United States Fish & Wildlife Service, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources entered into an agreement to investigate a case involving the illegal take of mountain lions, bears and bobcats for commercial gain in both Utah and Colorado.

In March of 2012, the first of many conspirators pled guilty in federal court. Mr. Ellis, 50, of Grand Junction, Colorado, pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to violate the Lacey Act. The Lacey Act is a federal law that makes it illegal to knowingly transport or sell in interstate commerce any wildlife taken or possessed in violation of state law or regulation.

According to the Information filed in the case on February 28, 2012, and in plea agreements, Mr. Ellis conspired with others to provide numerous illegal hunts of mountain lions and bobcats in Colorado and Utah. In particular, Mr. Ellis and his confederates trapped, shot and caged mountain lions and bobcats in order to provide easier hunts of the cats for clients. Mr. Ellis also admitted that he and his guiding partners guided several hunters on mountain lion or bobcat hunts in Utah for hunter(s) that held licenses to hunt mountain lions or bobcats in Colorado. The outfitter for whom Mr. Ellis guided is based in Mack, Colorado, which is approximately six miles from the Utah-Colorado border. The outfitter sold mountain lion hunts for between \$3,500 and \$7,500 and bobcat hunts for between \$700 and \$1,500.

The maximum penalty for the conspiracy and Lacey Act violations is up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Pursuant to the plea agreement filed today, the prosecution agreed to a sentencing calculation pursuant to the advisory United States Sentencing Guidelines but did not agree on a term of imprisonment, an amount of fines or an amount of restitution. Mr. Ellis is scheduled to be sentenced in July of 2012.

## DOUBLE DIPPING DOWNER



Figure 1 CO Samson pronghorn

In August 2010 the Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) Law Enforcement Unit (LEU) received an Operation Game Thief (OGT) report of Kansas resident, Joshua Moberly, falsely claiming to be a Colorado resident on Colorado hunting licenses. OGT also reported that Mr. Moberly owned an archery sales and repair shop in St. Francis, Kansas where several wildlife mounts, taken using falsified hunting licenses, were on display.

The LEU completed a follow-up license fraud investigation and determined that the OGT report was credible. Mr. Moberly did reside in St. Francis, Kansas on the same farm where he had lived for many years enjoying all the benefits conferred to Kansas residents while at the same time cheating legitimate Colorado wildlife license buyer's out of wildlife resources, license revenue and hunting opportunity.

CPW investigators alerted their counterparts at the Kansas Department of Parks and Wildlife (KDPW) and entered into a joint interstate investigation. And because potential existed for multiple wildlife violations spanning several years, including commercial and Lacey Act violations, investigators decided to establish a covert contact with Mr. Moberly.



Subsequently, through covert contacts with Mr. Moberly at his archery shop and residence in St. Francis, Kansas, investigators were able to gather enough information to establish probable cause for a search warrant. On the morning of November 22, 2010 wildlife officers from Kansas and Colorado presented Mr. Moberly with a search warrant at his business/residence in St. Francis. During the course of the warrant service Mr. Moberly admitted he was not a Colorado resident but for several years had used Colorado resident licenses to harvest at least two elk, two pronghorn and a turkey in Colorado. He also admitted to several wildlife



Figure 2 Gunnison elk

violations in Kansas as well. At the end of the day officers secured into evidence multiple wildlife parts, archery equipment and hunting gear, cell phones, computers and countless documents.



Figure 3 KS Whitetail

The digital devices seized pursuant to the search warrant, i.e. cell phones and computers, were imaged and analyzed through the Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED) computers at CPW headquarters in Denver. Analysis results revealed multiple wildlife violations in both Colorado and Kansas. Additionally, three other subjects, Mr. Moberly's uncle Darrell, and two of Mr. Moberly's friends, were implicated as well.

In March of 2011 KDPW charged Mr. Moberly with 25 separate wildlife violations, including the illegal possession of deer and turkey. While in Colorado Mr. Moberly was charged with 31 separate wildlife violations including multiple false

statements, illegal possession of two pronghorn (one Samson class) and three elk. Mr. Moberly's uncle, Darrell Moberly, was charged, in Kansas, with license transfer and illegal possession of a white tailed deer.

In Colorado Mr. Moberly pled to illegal possession of a Samson class pronghorn and aggravated illegal possession of wildlife (the illegal take of three elk) with fines totaling \$9000 and an additional \$2500 donation to OGT. Also, Mr. Moberly was ordered to forfeit archery and hunting equipment and numerous wildlife parts including two mounted pronghorn heads, a European elk mount and two mounted turkey fans. With the aggravated illegal possession of wildlife charge Mr. Moberly now faces a license suspension hearing where his wildlife license privileges may be revoked from one year to life. Any resulting suspension will be effective in the 37 states participating in the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC.)



Figure 4 CO Turkey

In Kansas, Mr. Moberly pled to failure to tag, hunting without

a proper license and aiding and abetting hunting without a license with fines totaling \$1250. His hunting license privileges were suspended for five years. Kansas is a member of the IWVC so Mr. Moberly's suspension will be in effect in the 37 member states.

In Kansas, Darrell Moberly was convicted of illegal possession of a deer and was fined \$600 and ordered to forfeit his .300 Weatherby rifle.

## SOCIAL MEDIA POACHERS

In December of 2011, Wildlife Officers in Grand Junction received multiple reports through Operation Game Thief of a Central High School student that had poached a large buck deer on the border of Utah and Colorado. The case was assigned to Wildlife Officer Elissa Knox who also received information from the reporting parties that the high school student and his friends had been



bragging about shooting the large buck and a doe deer on their Facebook pages as well as at school. Officer Knox contacted Utah Game Warden TJ Robertson who had also been receiving similar information from different sources. Officers Knox and Robertson were able to determine that none of the suspects had any deer licenses in either state.

Officer Knox was able to see the suspect's Facebook pages and based on this and the tip information that was coming into Utah and Colorado, Officer Knox was able to obtain a search warrant for the suspect's home and vehicle. On December 5, 2011, Officers from Utah and Colorado served search warrants and conducted interviews with the suspects and witnesses. The officers were finally able to obtain admissions of three friends shooting and taking a

buck deer and also shooting a doe deer and leaving it whole in the field. Wildlife Officers from Area 7 seized the rifle that was used in the crimes, meat from a local meat processing plant under another person's name that had a deer license, the buck deer head which another student had that was bleaching the skull for the suspects, cell phones, and blood and hair evidence from one of the suspect's trucks. The cell phones were processed through the electronic media forensic equipment operated by the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit and obtained several pictures and texts from the phones.

One of the suspects took Colorado and Utah officers to the kill site that was located several miles into Utah. Wildlife Officers were able to collect tissue evidence from the doe deer and kill site of the buck deer. It was later determined through DNA matching that the deer skull that was seized, the meat from the meat processor and the tissue samples from the truck and kill site all were from the same buck deer.

Officer Knox issued citations to the suspects for illegal possession of a buck deer in Colorado and illegal transportation of wildlife. Charges in Utah are still pending for wanton waste of wildlife.





## THROWN UNDER THE BUS

On December 30, 2011, Wildlife Officer Jordon DePriest received a call to assist Otero County with a stop at a residence. When CWO DePriest arrived he learned that the deputy stopped a truck and upon inspecting the vehicle, he found a dead mule deer in the back of the truck. After a quick look,



CWO DePriest noticed what appeared to be a bullet wound on the deer's side behind the front shoulder. With this information, CWO DePriest knew something was wrong since there were no rifle seasons that time of year.

CWO DePriest began interviews with the help of the Otero County Deputy and started to put the pieces together. The first person CWO DePriest spoke with was the girlfriend to Subject 1. According to her, a group of friends got together to watch the UFC fights at another friend's house when someone stated they had just seen a large buck deer nearby and they should go get it. A group of friends left the party and returned a short time later stating they had "got a big one". The girlfriend told

CWO DePriest that she and some of the same group left after a short time to get the deer. She said that she drove, dropped the group off at a spot in the road and drove around for a short time until she got a call to return. When she returned, she said that the others loaded a deer into the back the truck and they took off. As they returned to the house, that's when they were stopped by the deputy. The girlfriend of Subject 1 told CWO DePriest that Subject 3 shot the deer.

The next person that CWO DePriest spoke with was Subject 1. Subject 1 told CWO DePriest that he and his girlfriend had been at the party watching the UFC fights and Subject 3 came in saying he got a big deer and needed help getting it. He claimed that he, his girlfriend and two others went out to find the deer and stopped at a spot in the road. The spot was marked with a beer bottle and once they began to follow deer tracks, pretty soon, blood was found in the deer tracks. Subject 1 told CWO DePriest that he and the others dragged the deer back to the road where his girlfriend was waiting.



Subject 2, the owner of the truck and the one hosting the party, was the next person CWO DePriest spoke to. Subject 2 told De Priest basically the same thing but also indicated that Subject 3 was the one that shot the deer. Subject 2 stated that Subject 3 came into the house and said that he saw a big deer and they should go get it. Subject 2 told the others to use his truck to pick up the deer since no one else had a truck.

It was now Subject 3's turn to talk to CWO DePriest. Subject 3 said he had no idea who shot the deer but that it definitely was not him. CWO De Priest told him that everyone up to that point had pointed him out as the shooter and claimed it was his rifle and spotlight that was used. Subject 3 said that only reason he could think they would all say that is to "throw me under the bus". CWO DePriest asked Subject 3 if he had any idea who shot the deer and he claimed he didn't know.

It appeared to CWO DePriest, at least initially, that Subject 3 was the guy. However, after a later interview, CWO DePriest and an investigator felt that he was being honest and was not the person that shot the deer that night. Subject 3 would not say who did it because he "was not a rat".

With not much else to go on, CWO DePriest called and interviewed each person again and asked them all if they would be willing to submit to a voice stress analysis test. All of them agreed and said they would voluntarily be tested. The only one that hesitated for some period of time was Subject 1. CWO DePriest also told each person that all of them that participated in the recovery of the deer could face the same penalties as the shooter and that he was not going to have a choice but hold each person responsible.

Apparently Subject 1 and his girlfriend had some discussion about this and he had a change of heart. Knowing that his girlfriend's younger brother was along on the recovery trip and facing charges, Subject 1 stepped up and called CWO DePriest to confess to shooting the deer and claimed he used Subject 3's rifle and spotlight. Subject 1 claimed that he and Subject 3 went out, saw the deer and shot it from the middle of the road.



All three men played a large role in either killing the deer or helping to retrieve it from the field knowing it was illegal.

Subject 1 pled guilty and paid over \$1900 in fines. Subject 2 pled guilty and paid over \$990 in fines. Subject 3, the one "thrown under the bus" has pled not guilty.

### YOU CAN'T EAT THE "HORNS"

The confidential informant did not want to be identified. But he had had enough. After hearing the story from an acquaintance bragging about shooting a big bull during the previous year's archery season, the man knew that laws had been broken. Now this so called hunter was planning to do it again, this time going after a trophy sized buck in the same area. Enough was enough and the man decided to make a phone call.

Eagle North Wildlife Officer Brian Wodrich had been sitting on this investigation for nearly a year now, stalled by the lack of information, despite his lead on a suspect. When a headless elk carcass was found during the 2010 archery elk season on private property in northern Eagle County, officer Wodrich responded and collected the evidence that could be found. But without a witness, there would be no way to find out who killed the elk. Eventually, information surfaced about an archery hunter who bragged about killing a large bull in that area, but again, there was nothing definite and the elk could not be located. And so he decided to wait and see if better information would surface.

When the phone call came from the confidential informant, officer Wodrich knew that his first good break in the case had arrived. His suspect had brought a bull elk from the 2010 season into a taxidermist shop to be mounted and insisted on having it measured for inclusion into the Pope and Young record books. The elk was still at the taxidermist and was almost ready to be returned to the suspect. Local wildlife officers have a good relationship with this taxidermist who does not condone any wildlife violations. And so he willingly allowed officers to collect antler samples from the elk mount for DNA comparison. It was a match the elk carcass!

Now officer Wodrich just had to nail down the details of the hunt. After a lengthy interview of the suspect by officer Wodrich, he eventually admitted to shooting the elk and leaving the meat on the

mountain. Claiming that he did not have any help to pack the elk out, and eventually becoming scared of getting caught with the elk on private property, the man confessed.

The aspiring bow hunter turned poacher eventually pled guilty to waste of wildlife, illegal possession of wildlife including the \$10,000 "Samson" trophy surcharge, forfeited his completed elk mount and will face a lengthy suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges. In addition, Pope and Young has decided to remove his entry from their record books bar him from entering any animals in the future.



Table 1: 2002 - 2011 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4945	5088	5074	4809	4977	4791	4188	3426	3087	2933	43318
<b>Total</b>	<b>4945</b>	<b>5088</b>	<b>5074</b>	<b>4809</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4791</b>	<b>4188</b>	<b>3426</b>	<b>3087</b>	<b>2933</b>	<b>43318</b>

Table 2: 2002 - 2011 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
BIG GAME *	423	497	561	516	593	475	498	560	533	374	5030
CARCASS CARE	118	137	165	216	198	176	169	140	123	108	1550
COMMERCIAL USE	0	7	7	9	19	16	44	25	24	1	152
FAIR CHASE	47	81	98	84	94	35	33	34	46	45	597
FISHING *	716	916	965	934	1207	1330	1460	1005	726	953	10212
LICENSING	2726	3203	3299	2797	2935	2953	2496	1960	1611	1646	25626
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	892	817	876	916	993	1053	1118	669	670	611	8615
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	300	309	336	324	376	354	300	265	241	229	3034
SAFETY	586	617	543	594	666	613	654	520	394	447	5634
SMALL GAME *	415	407	529	705	802	656	466	400	356	437	5173
<b>Total</b>	<b>6223</b>	<b>6991</b>	<b>7379</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>7883</b>	<b>7661</b>	<b>7238</b>	<b>5578</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>4851</b>	<b>65623</b>

\* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2002 - 2011 Total Violations by Year

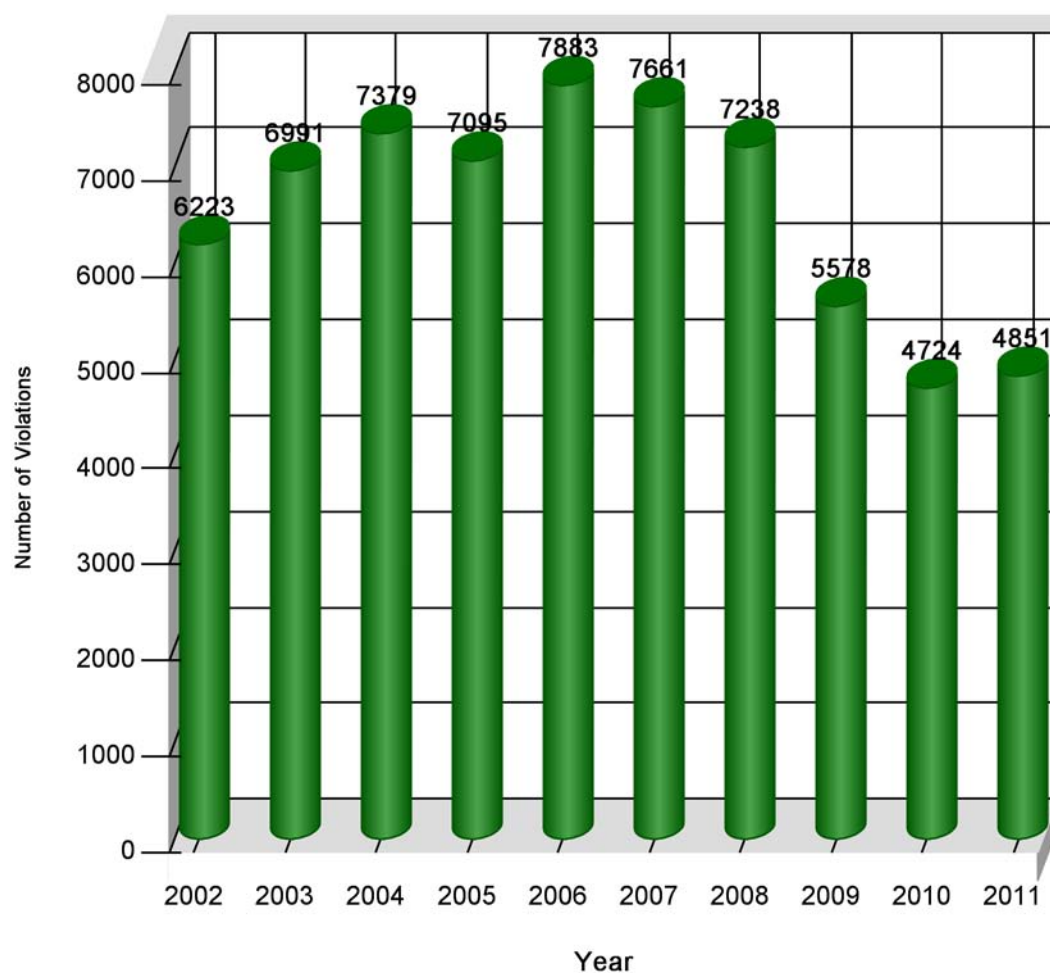


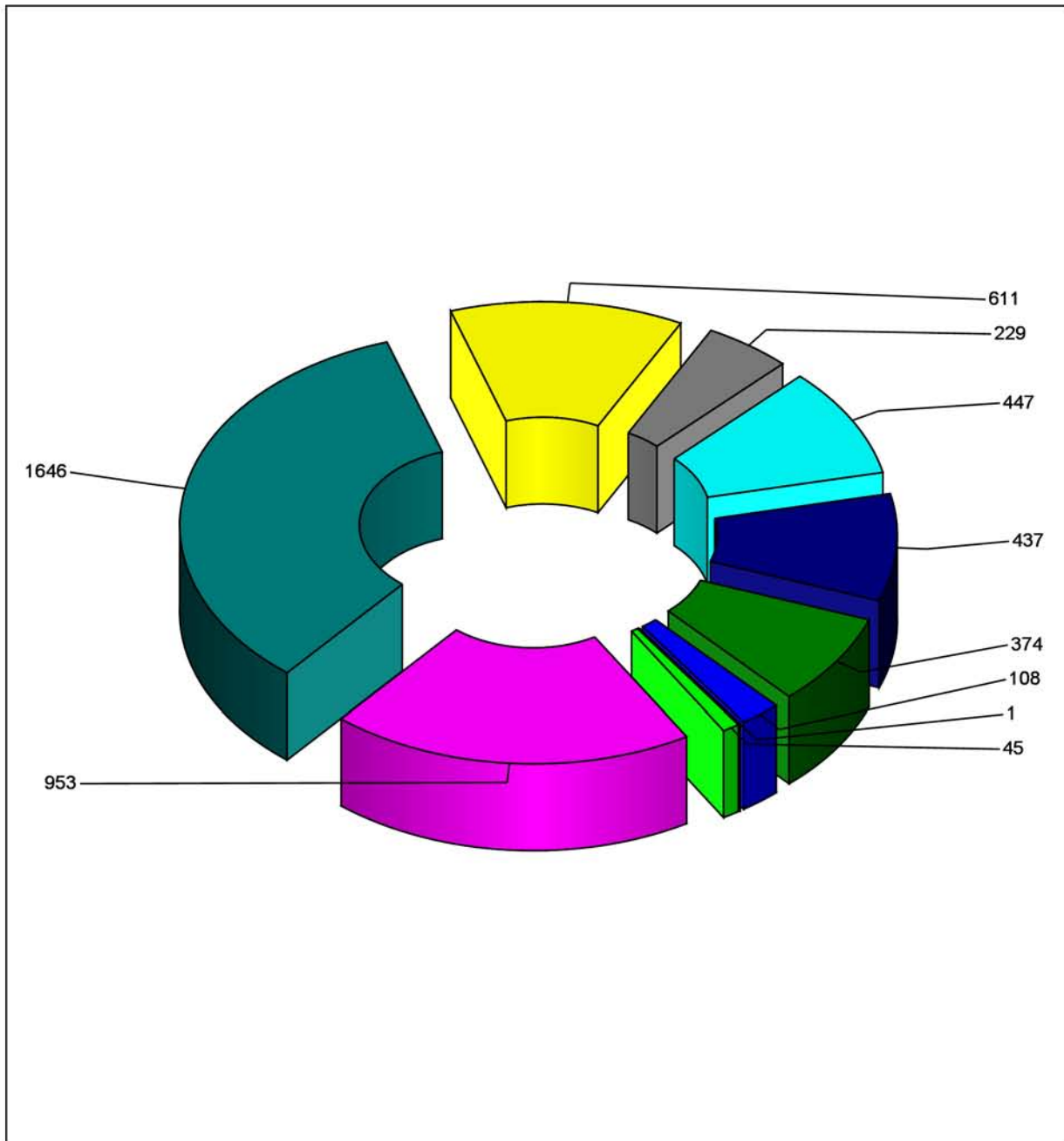
Table 3: 2002 - 2011 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Avg
BIG GAME *	6.8%	7.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.5%	6.2%	6.9%	10.0%	11.3%	7.7%	7.8%
CARCASS CARE	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
FAIR CHASE	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
FISHING *	11.5%	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%	15.3%	17.4%	20.2%	18.0%	15.4%	19.6%	15.7%
LICENSING	43.8%	45.8%	44.7%	39.4%	37.2%	38.5%	34.5%	35.1%	34.1%	33.9%	38.7%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	14.3%	11.7%	11.9%	12.9%	12.6%	13.7%	15.4%	12.0%	14.2%	12.6%	13.1%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.1%	4.8%	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%
SAFETY	9.4%	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	9.2%	8.6%
SMALL GAME *	6.7%	5.8%	7.2%	9.9%	10.2%	8.6%	6.4%	7.2%	7.5%	9.0%	7.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

\* does not include license violations



Chart 2: 2011 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: 2010 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	31	7	1	3	2	7	2	11	45	225	149	50	533
CARCASS CARE	6	8	0	4	0	1	1	2	19	29	39	14	123
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	3	1	16	0	0	2	2	0	24
FAIR CHASE	8	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	15	8	5	46
FISHING *	25	31	31	42	229	59	105	51	39	87	10	17	726
LICENSING	53	23	33	133	299	153	206	123	100	222	186	80	1611
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	18	41	27	27	41	60	88	63	76	90	98	41	670
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	18	2	0	5	1	5	3	5	33	75	80	14	241
SAFETY	10	8	1	10	5	13	20	7	28	161	111	20	394
SMALL GAME *	33	7	1	10	3	1	4	2	56	84	106	49	356
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4724</b>

\* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2011 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	27	8	2	4	2	3	40	21	50	107	92	18	374
CARCASS CARE	5	2	0	2	0	1	8	2	21	36	17	14	108
COMMERCIAL USE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAIR CHASE	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	7	9	17	45
FISHING *	52	24	17	53	420	79	97	38	20	40	90	23	953
LICENSING	70	12	39	147	213	126	244	105	105	295	233	57	1646
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	38	25	24	34	34	40	56	42	68	94	105	51	611
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	31	1	1	4	2	0	0	7	27	66	68	22	229
SAFETY	16	7	4	6	2	4	19	4	24	187	134	40	447
SMALL GAME *	37	22	4	4	6	5	18	3	71	96	112	59	437
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>4851</b>

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2010/2011

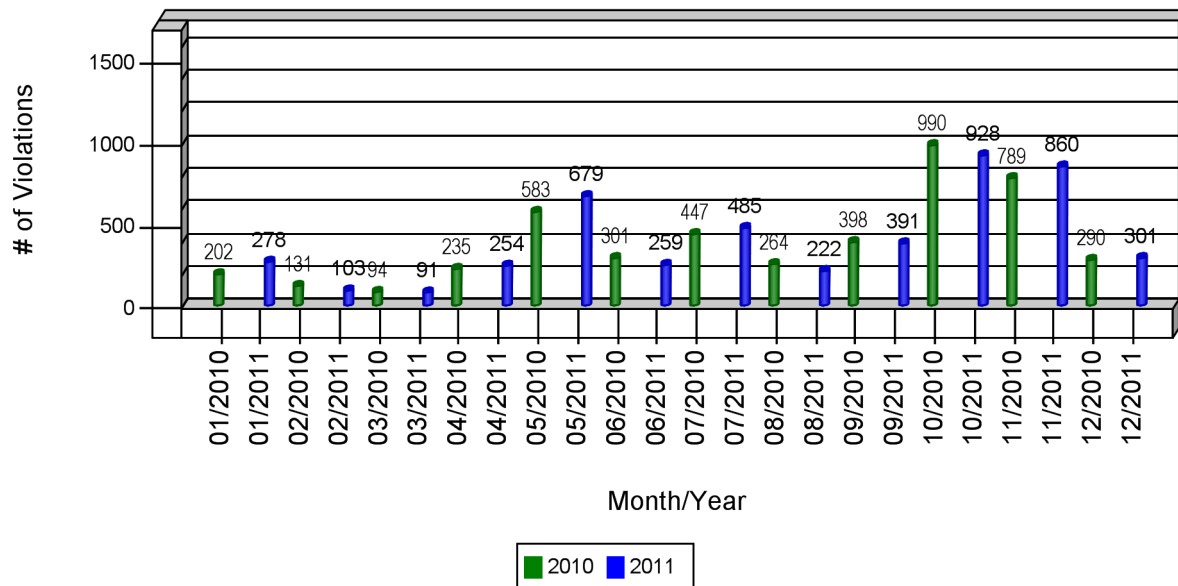


Table 6: 2002 - 2011 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	11
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	27	16	20	17	24	12	1	1	1	13	132
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	16	12	19	20	21	17	33	29	6	14	187
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	2	2	0	0	4	7	24	45	4	89
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	97	165	166	227	229	186	165	127	109	137	1608
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	6	4	4	0	2	2	26	101	141	10	296
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	240	259	324	219	263	195	212	224	170	140	2246
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	2	8	5	61
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	14
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	5	4	1	13	5	6	5	5	8	59
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	20	13	13	28	23	28	28	25	33	230
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	11
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	4	2	0	30
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	17
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	0	2	2	15	1	7	3	6	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>5030</b>

Table 7: 2002 - 2011 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
WASTE OF FISH	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	11
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	107	119	142	191	177	158	140	118	111	98	1361
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	10	17	23	25	21	11	29	20	12	10	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1550</b>

Table 8: 2002 - 2011 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	7	6	5	17	11	42	25	18	0	131
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	6	1	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>152</b>

Table 9: 2002 - 2011 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	15	34	26	32	34	13	5	8	15	16	198
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	32	36	51	43	40	17	28	24	26	27	324
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFIICAL LIGHT	0	11	21	7	20	5	0	2	5	2	73
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>597</b>

Table 10: 2002 - 2011 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	453	679	705	755	957	1075	1282	861	540	763	8070
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	19	18	17	17	18	22	14	14	8	10	157
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	60	33	46	19	38	27	5	7	54	59	348
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	131	159	165	126	145	171	123	88	86	87	1281
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	38	19	28	11	33	27	30	29	29	12	256
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	12	5	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	11	44
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	6	10	35
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	1	3	3	7	1	2	0	1	18
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>10212</b>

Table 11: 2002 - 2011 License Violations

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	9
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	7	11	8	3	0	4	1	9	7	3	53
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO TAG	183	150	213	174	194	128	99	111	103	95	1450
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	100	280	208	114	157	98	78	81	66	33	1215
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1465	1720	1576	1397	1383	1329	1263	1097	942	875	13047
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	0	4	3	14	20	13	4	10	69
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	7	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	19
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	381	426	461	432	410	381	345	270	254	174	3534
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	343	388	264	89	84	48	51	39	30	22	1358
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	35	24	64	51	61	34	33	37	27	23	389
NO PARKS PASS	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	37
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	42
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	17	9	4	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	42
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	77	68	52	66	76	63	58	111	29	17	617
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	82	84	134	76	84	56	120	77	64	53	830
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	17	6	15	15	14	11	13	3	9	3	106
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	9	250	323	342	275	27	35	33	301	1595
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	0	11	34	25	45	26	30	44	32	14	261
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	1	0	54	478	353	26	8	18	938
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2726</b>	<b>3203</b>	<b>3299</b>	<b>2797</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>2496</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1611</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>25626</b>

Table 12: 2002 - 2011 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	34	19	39	24	28	34	46	10	15	25	274
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	42	22	10	19	19	18	22	18	6	195
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	247	248	275	290	329	301	236	233	208	198	2565
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>3034</b>

Table 13: 2002 - 2011 Safety

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	5	0	1	1	0	6	46	15	1	1	76
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	100	104	108	107	140	97	85	60	46	64	911
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	18	7	23	33	33	22	33	29	25	30	253
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	22
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	5	2	41
LOADED FIREARM	270	359	245	261	263	271	284	219	174	225	2571
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	12	20	23	23	29	29	13	24	10	19	202
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	14	16	8	18	16	20	12	12	19	3	138
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	19	10	12	10	19	24	45	23	1	3	166
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	139	94	99	131	155	141	118	120	94	85	1176
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	17
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	9	14	9	43
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	2	2	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>5634</b>

Table 14: 2002 - 2011 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	177	171	165	198	200	217	137	117	130	124	1636
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	8	3	7	15	31	32	7	5	2	118
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	34	52	30	46	45	38	37	20	31	20	353
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	68	67	119	101	102	79	68	50	52	95	801
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	28	20	34	20	25	19	32	76	52	14	320
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	60	38	94	207	242	185	118	73	27	93	1137
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	9	7	71
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	12	23	19	25	18	14	17	10	5	3	146
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	22	23	47	86	143	70	21	36	43	78	569
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	2	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	16
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>5173</b>

Table 15: 2002 - 2011 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	0	0	27
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
COW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	1	10
COW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	13	5	16	1	1	6	15	13	75	36	181
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	40	46	31	49	43	37	49	26	46	8	375
DRUGS, POSSESSION	19	18	28	31	87	68	87	32	102	76	548
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	11	10	3	4	4	8	7	32	0	1	80
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	0	1	1	0	5	11	1	2	1	30
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	6	10	14	0	12	0	6	1	2	0	51
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	5	4	4	11	14	6	4	4	1	6	59
LITTERING	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	14	8	196
MISC	499	407	470	540	512	647	650	311	261	226	4523
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	3	2	2	11	18	1	1	0	0	63
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	131	118	73	92	88	48	39	31	13	32	665
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	21	30	45	39	18	1	4	4	2	172
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	18
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	5	27
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	7	6	19	14	11	31	27	59	31	23	228
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	5	8	69
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	87	109	97	78	102	84	90	68	56	90	861
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	2	4	48
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	9
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	0	1	2	2	4	2	26	4	2	17	60
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	8	10	8	22	22	13	14	6	1	104
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	0	16
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	0	3	2	5	18	5	0	0	33
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	5
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	16
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	11	17	51
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	23	17	57
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>1118</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>8615</b>

Table 16: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violations by Year

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



Table 16: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

Table 16: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2006</b>			
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARRANT EXPIRED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>2007</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

Table 16: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2008</b>			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>2009</b>			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2010</b>			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	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	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>2011</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>359</b>

Table 17: 2002 - 2011 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	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>				
	2003	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2002	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	LOGAN	WARRANT EXPIRED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 17: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	OURAY	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	PENDING	Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2002	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MESA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	PITKIN	VOID	Non-Resident
	2002	LARIMER	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	SAGUACHE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	CONEJOS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2002	HUERFANO	PAID	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	VOID	Resident

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2003	GUNNISON	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	PITKIN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	PENDING	Resident
	2003	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	HUERFANO	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2003	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DELTA	PAID	Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	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	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAKE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAKE	VOID	Resident



Table 17: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	OURAY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2006	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	CUSTER	PAID IN FIELD	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
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2007	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2007	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	TELLER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2007	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2009	ROUTT	AMENDED	Non-Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	PENDING	Non-Resident

Table 17: 2002 - 2011 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	PENDING	Non-Resident
<b>Moose</b>				
	2003	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	JACKSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	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>				
	2003	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	NOLO CONTENDERE	Non-Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 18: 2002 -2011 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1465	1720	1576	1397	1383	1329	1263	1097	942	875	13047
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	453	679	705	755	957	1075	1282	861	540	763	8070
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	9	250	323	342	275	27	35	33	301	1595
MISC	499	407	470	540	512	647	650	311	261	226	4523
LOADED FIREARM	270	359	245	261	263	271	284	219	174	225	2571
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	247	248	275	290	329	301	236	233	208	198	2565
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	381	426	461	432	410	381	345	270	254	174	3534
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	240	259	324	219	263	195	212	224	170	140	2246
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	97	165	166	227	229	186	165	127	109	137	1608
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	177	171	165	198	200	217	137	117	130	124	1636
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	107	119	142	191	177	158	140	118	111	98	1361
FAILURE TO TAG	183	150	213	174	194	128	99	111	103	95	1450
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	68	67	119	101	102	79	68	50	52	95	801
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	60	38	94	207	242	185	118	73	27	93	1137
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	87	109	97	78	102	84	90	68	56	90	861
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	131	159	165	126	145	171	123	88	86	87	1281
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	139	94	99	131	155	141	118	120	94	85	1176
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	22	23	47	86	143	70	21	36	43	78	569
DRUGS, POSSESSION	19	18	28	31	87	68	87	32	102	76	548
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	100	104	108	107	140	97	85	60	46	64	911
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	60	33	46	19	38	27	5	7	54	59	348
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	82	84	134	76	84	56	120	77	64	53	830
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	13	5	16	1	1	6	15	13	75	36	181
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	20	13	13	28	23	28	28	25	33	230
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	100	280	208	114	157	98	78	81	66	33	1215
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	131	118	73	92	88	48	39	31	13	32	665
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	18	7	23	33	33	22	33	29	25	30	253
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	32	36	51	43	40	17	28	24	26	27	324
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	34	19	39	24	28	34	46	10	15	25	274
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	35	24	64	51	61	34	33	37	27	23	389
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	7	6	19	14	11	31	27	59	31	23	228
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	343	388	264	89	84	48	51	39	30	22	1358
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	34	52	30	46	45	38	37	20	31	20	353
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	12	20	23	23	29	29	13	24	10	19	202
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	1	0	54	478	353	26	8	18	938

Table 18: 2002 -2011 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	11	17	51
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	0	1	2	2	4	2	26	4	2	17	60
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	77	68	52	66	76	63	58	111	29	17	617
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	23	17	57
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	15	34	26	32	34	13	5	8	15	16	198
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	28	20	34	20	25	19	32	76	52	14	320
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	16	12	19	20	21	17	33	29	6	14	187
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	0	11	34	25	45	26	30	44	32	14	261
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	27	16	20	17	24	12	1	1	1	13	132
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	38	19	28	11	33	27	30	29	29	12	256
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	12	5	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	11	44
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	10	17	23	25	21	11	29	20	12	10	178
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	0	4	3	14	20	13	4	10	69
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	6	10	35
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	19	18	17	17	18	22	14	14	8	10	157
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	6	4	4	0	2	2	26	101	141	10	296
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	9	14	9	43
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	18
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	5	8	69
LITTERING	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	14	8	196
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	40	46	31	49	43	37	49	26	46	8	375
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	5	4	1	13	5	6	5	5	8	59
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	9	7	71
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	5	4	4	11	14	6	4	4	1	6	59
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	42	22	10	19	19	18	22	18	6	195
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	0	2	2	15	1	7	3	6	36
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	2	8	5	61
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	5	27
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	2	2	0	0	4	7	24	45	4	89
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	2	4	48
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	17	6	15	15	14	11	13	3	9	3	106
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	19	10	12	10	19	24	45	23	1	3	166
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	14	16	8	18	16	20	12	12	19	3	138
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	17
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	12	23	19	25	18	14	17	10	5	3	146
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	7	11	8	3	0	4	1	9	7	3	53
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	22
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	8	3	7	15	31	32	7	5	2	118
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	17

Table 18: 2002 -2011 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	2	2	18
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	5	2	41
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	7	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	19
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	21	30	45	39	18	1	4	4	2	172
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	0	11	21	7	20	5	0	2	5	2	73
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	2	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	16
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	5	0	1	1	0	6	46	15	1	1	76
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	42
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	0	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	6	1	21
COW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	1	10
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	0	1	1	0	5	11	1	2	1	30
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	11
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	5
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	9
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	11	10	3	4	4	8	7	32	0	1	80
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	1	3	3	7	1	2	0	1	18
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	17	9	4	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	42
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	8	10	8	22	22	13	14	6	1	104
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	16
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
WASTE OF FISH	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	11
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NO PARKS PASS	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	37
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	6	10	14	0	12	0	6	1	2	0	51
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	0	16
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	7	6	5	17	11	42	25	18	0	131
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	0	0	27
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	11
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Table 18: 2002 -2011 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	4	2	0	30
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	14
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	9
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	3	2	2	11	18	1	1	0	0	63
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	0	3	2	5	18	5	0	0	33
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6223</b>	<b>6991</b>	<b>7379</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>7883</b>	<b>7661</b>	<b>7238</b>	<b>5578</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>4851</b>	<b>65623</b>



Table 19: 2002 - 2011 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	197	286	357	387	468	599	708	523	581	483	4589
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	359	554	613	760	518	617	544	290	229	208	4692
	AREA 3	BRUSH	204	354	308	295	298	398	274	193	277	291	2892
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	383	329	471	538	725	701	689	413	256	215	4720
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	538	311	470	368	433	360	374	134	188	193	3369
	Total		1681	1834	2219	2348	2442	2675	2589	1553	1531	1390	20262
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	337	375	318	322	323	389	204	188	195	237	2888
	AREA 6	MEEKER	515	638	479	585	687	598	430	351	243	300	4826
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	386	404	484	290	318	416	429	265	337	588	3917
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	245	354	311	314	335	329	247	233	151	129	2648
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	467	517	469	416	462	472	315	259	371	343	4091
	Total		1950	2288	2061	1927	2125	2204	1625	1296	1297	1597	18370
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	254	282	390	281	247	183	561	692	132	61	3083
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	324	36	43	51	284	48	34	19	21	47	907
	Total		578	318	433	332	531	231	595	711	153	108	3990
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	322	672	489	459	268	262	153	133	191	145	3094
	AREA 12	LAMAR	189	232	210	115	165	186	142	154	94	120	1607
	AREA 13	SALIDA	257	311	513	437	530	629	887	490	342	321	4717
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	213	176	214	226	308	313	274	315	245	407	2691
	Total		981	1391	1426	1237	1271	1390	1456	1092	872	993	12109
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	244	233	415	389	621	340	302	304	231	209	3288
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	215	341	259	344	358	332	216	245	228	225	2763
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	245	287	310	252	325	218	208	159	186	176	2366
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	329	299	256	266	210	271	247	218	226	153	2475
	Total		1033	1160	1240	1251	1514	1161	973	926	871	763	10892
Total			6223	6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7238	5578	4724	4851	65623

Table 20: 2002 - 2011 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Resident	4907	5253	5733	5372	5950	5989	5821	4464	3807	3874	51170
Non-Resident	1316	1738	1646	1723	1933	1672	1417	1114	917	977	14453
<b>Total</b>	<b>6223</b>	<b>6991</b>	<b>7379</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>7883</b>	<b>7661</b>	<b>7238</b>	<b>5578</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>4851</b>	<b>65623</b>

Table 21: 2002 - 2011 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Avg
Resident	78.9%	75.1%	77.7%	75.7%	75.5%	78.2%	80.4%	80.0%	80.6%	79.9%	78.2%
Non-Resident	21.1%	24.9%	22.3%	24.3%	24.5%	21.8%	19.6%	20.0%	19.4%	20.1%	21.8%
<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: 2002 - 2011 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

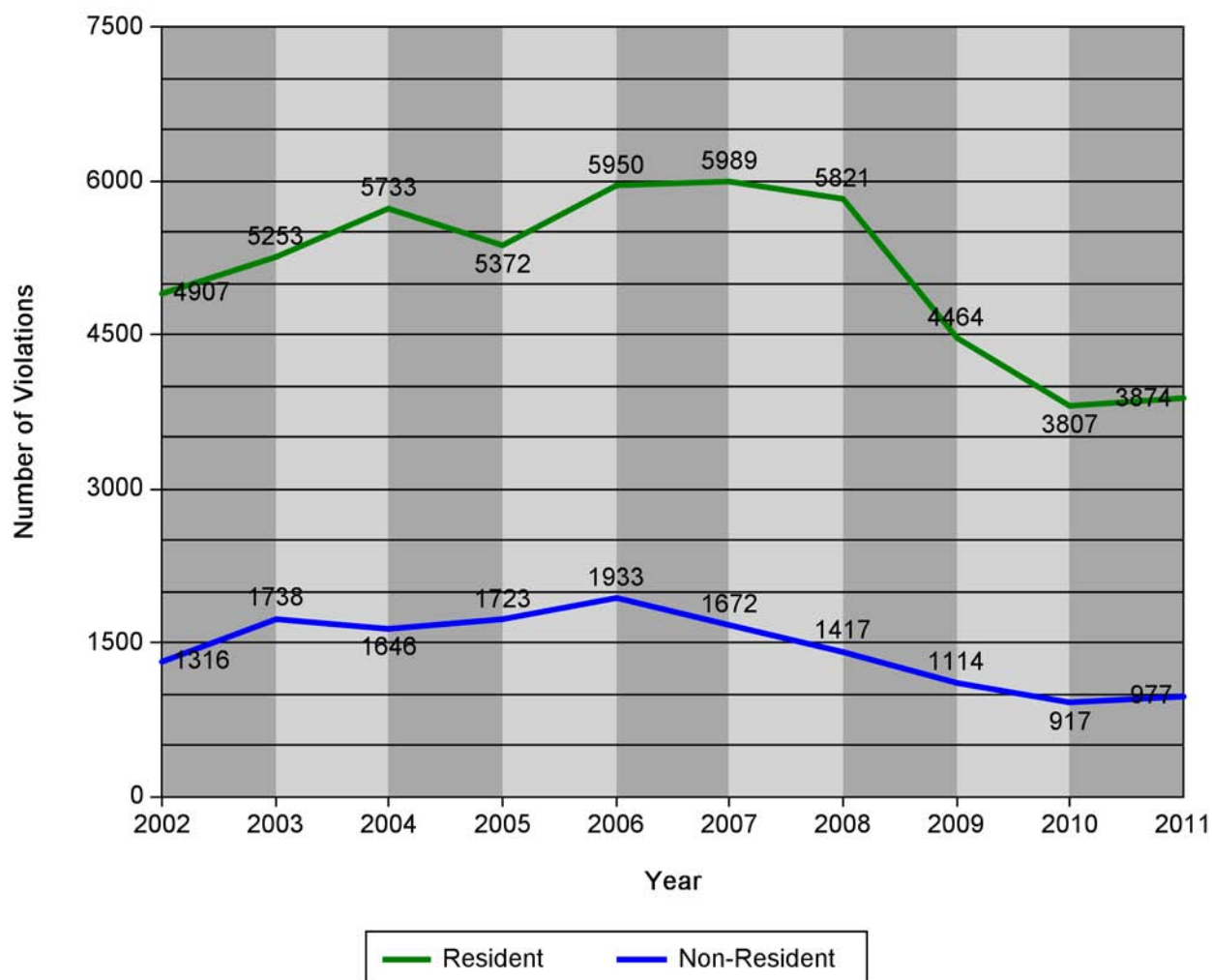


Table 22: 2002 - 2011 Violations by County

COUNTY	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
ADAMS	219	279	334	199	297	167	200	86	88	66	1935
ALAMOSA	5	57	15	2	10	6	5	1	7	4	112
ARAPAHOE	28	21	30	59	42	62	44	59	9	28	382
ARCHULETA	62	91	94	87	127	67	76	43	51	49	747
BACA	21	41	14	18	30	24	63	31	20	7	269
BENT	95	34	48	42	22	26	33	41	24	27	392
BOULDER	61	205	271	385	202	287	292	143	65	69	1980
BROOMFIELD	6	14	26	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	56
CHAFFEE	109	150	191	178	196	152	122	116	86	90	1390
CHEYENNE	4	9	19	8	3	8	17	12	4	20	104
CLEAR CREEK	55	36	68	97	255	201	370	200	171	157	1610
CONEJOS	66	90	107	58	143	41	42	26	24	14	611
COSTILLA	56	63	52	44	59	41	30	46	25	33	449
CROWLEY	5	20	5	9	3	2	5	5	4	8	66
CUSTER	55	89	78	92	57	35	29	32	26	31	524
DELTA	76	81	96	92	59	91	61	61	41	52	710
DENVER	70	25	35	30	64	23	23	5	5	8	288
DOLORES	56	45	77	73	98	72	87	48	42	66	664
DOUGLAS	83	63	83	73	78	51	78	52	33	35	629
EAGLE	105	214	179	148	193	172	158	128	76	63	1436
EL PASO	108	85	128	131	198	120	122	190	154	255	1491
ELBERT	40	11	9	19	8	8	13	7	25	18	158
FREMONT	120	97	135	108	183	251	413	115	100	126	1648
GARFIELD	275	272	320	253	214	217	238	186	211	489	2675
GILPIN	9	10	16	9	20	10	9	15	25	10	133
GRAND	187	289	312	345	337	326	264	196	338	276	2870
GUNNISON	174	186	183	207	266	204	176	205	152	135	1888
HINSDALE	32	38	50	64	59	57	11	46	36	27	420
HUERFANO	28	50	60	61	52	30	23	57	9	19	389
JACKSON	186	175	143	128	224	200	103	106	70	45	1380
JEFFERSON	161	157	280	170	136	150	170	163	230	199	1816
KIOWA	27	24	12	22	60	16	11	48	6	24	250
KIT CARSON	2	6	24	4	14	5	4	4	10	19	92
LA PLATA	86	70	95	112	202	95	124	92	43	58	977
LAKE	74	95	204	120	118	182	301	283	177	81	1635
LARIMER	433	433	439	531	611	590	409	285	230	213	4174
LAS ANIMAS	99	222	90	84	60	87	58	52	106	66	924
LINCOLN	38	38	22	74	46	24	64	24	17	17	364
LOGAN	45	168	94	55	72	70	62	55	49	46	716
MESA	259	230	289	212	280	281	318	181	195	300	2545
MINERAL	56	35	44	49	48	65	43	14	21	34	409
MOFFAT	501	537	315	308	397	463	333	274	167	125	3420
MONTEZUMA	48	53	98	115	215	109	80	68	78	34	898
MONTROSE	178	156	154	117	103	78	117	78	94	77	1152
MORGAN	71	122	136	167	146	236	206	124	112	159	1479
OTERO	11	10	17	7	9	9	7	7	14	21	112
OURAY	45	69	62	58	58	81	52	29	38	48	540
PARK	124	84	133	171	177	370	222	196	134	129	1740
PHILLIPS	12	14	11	23	16	9	22	11	13	9	140
PITKIN	53	73	67	101	71	39	29	38	37	39	547
PROWERS	21	39	20	20	9	93	28	44	9	12	295
PUEBLO	203	366	333	259	188	97	106	114	74	59	1799
RIO BLANCO	167	215	251	322	341	343	266	224	135	159	2423

Table 22: 2002 - 2011 Violations by County

COUNTY	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
RIO GRANDE	44	45	43	52	32	30	42	37	25	13	363
ROUTT	156	260	237	259	208	306	158	128	130	137	1979
SAGUACHE	59	40	69	65	50	41	91	79	92	92	678
SAN JUAN	3	30	4	4	0	2	7	4	2	1	57
SAN MIGUEL	42	55	58	37	34	60	47	69	48	24	474
SEDGWICK	14	20	12	2	45	7	5	18	62	29	214
SUMMIT	223	164	141	85	108	97	46	87	97	81	1129
TELLER	51	52	35	42	104	156	67	83	53	90	733
WASHINGTON	51	40	62	56	22	66	42	14	84	19	456
WELD	212	188	334	345	378	424	542	332	177	165	3097
YUMA	15	38	16	24	24	24	48	52	40	43	324
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	243	3	0	4	1	2	3	5	4	1	266
	<b>6223</b>	<b>6991</b>	<b>7379</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>7883</b>	<b>7661</b>	<b>7238</b>	<b>5578</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>4851</b>	<b>65623</b>

Table 23: 2002 - 2011 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
PENDING	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	2	21	34	23	24	16	18	11	2	0	151
	PENDING	119	51	28	30	47	55	127	121	135	345	1058
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	67	106	123	136	135	109	142	98	90	113	1119
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	5	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2342</b>
NOT GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	6	13	5	9	9	9	25	12	8	2	98
	VOID	271	358	262	299	135	216	158	23	11	1	1734
	WARRANT EXPIRED	3	2	1	6	14	7	7	1	0	0	41
	CHARGE DISMISSED	471	661	656	556	708	604	766	492	367	274	5555
	WARNING	1009	1026	1223	1176	1421	1411	1137	1006	1010	1265	11684
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>2046</b>	<b>2287</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>2093</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>19112</b>
GUILTY	PAID IN FIELD	17	780	1044	1016	1078	911	786	668	491	446	7237
	PAID	3464	2811	2827	2760	3257	3418	2839	2376	1938	1868	27558
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	53	66	63	36	71	56	50	44	44	34	517
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	1	5	2	2	3	0	3	4	7	0	27
	GUILTY PLEA	726	1052	1030	1007	916	798	1126	677	588	466	8386
	AMENDED	14	34	81	35	60	47	42	30	31	31	405
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	0	5	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4275</b>	<b>4753</b>	<b>5047</b>	<b>4857</b>	<b>5387</b>	<b>5231</b>	<b>4847</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>2845</b>	<b>44142</b>
	NOLO CONTENDERE	0	0	0	3	3	3	5	11	1	1	27
	<b>Total</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>1</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6223</b>	<b>6991</b>	<b>7379</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>7883</b>	<b>7661</b>	<b>7238</b>	<b>5578</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>4851</b>	<b>65623</b>



Table 25: 2011 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	6	5	4	0	24	3	14	0	10	0	0	0	0	66
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ARAPAHOE	0	3	0	2	0	7	3	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	28
ARCHULETA	1	2	0	4	0	16	18	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	49
BACA	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
BENT	0	3	0	3	0	12	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	27
BOULDER	0	2	2	12	0	33	1	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	69
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHAFFEE	0	1	3	8	0	63	9	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	90
CHEYENNE	0	2	0	1	0	3	2	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	20
CLEAR CREEK	4	19	12	36	0	38	5	16	0	27	0	0	0	0	157
CONEJOS	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
COSTILLA	0	4	0	2	0	16	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	33
CROWLEY	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
CUSTER	0	3	0	1	0	15	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	31
DELTA	0	3	0	10	0	14	21	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	52
DENVER	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
DOLORES	0	2	1	3	0	30	11	3	0	12	0	4	0	0	66
DOUGLAS	0	2	0	1	0	11	2	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	35
EAGLE	0	0	2	1	0	31	15	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	63
EL PASO	6	27	22	23	0	41	10	102	0	24	0	0	0	0	255
ELBERT	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	18
FREMONT	1	7	9	26	0	62	11	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	126
GARFIELD	1	16	8	42	0	62	34	2	0	320	0	4	0	0	489
GILPIN	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
GRAND	1	0	6	34	0	147	21	12	0	55	0	0	0	0	276
GUNNISON	0	23	0	10	0	41	13	1	0	46	0	1	0	0	135
HINSDALE	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	27
HUERFANO	0	5	0	3	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
JACKSON	0	1	1	7	0	11	14	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	45
JEFFERSON	0	14	3	25	0	64	5	16	0	72	0	0	0	0	199
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
KIT CARSON	0	2	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	19
LA PLATA	2	3	2	4	0	26	3	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	58
LAKE	0	0	3	21	0	43	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	81
LARIMER	4	18	7	24	0	99	12	3	0	46	0	0	0	0	213
LAS ANIMAS	0	3	1	3	0	34	4	4	0	17	0	0	0	0	66
LINCOLN	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	17
LOGAN	0	2	0	2	0	15	1	12	0	10	0	4	0	0	46
MESA	2	11	5	26	0	78	35	41	0	97	0	5	0	0	300
MINERAL	1	0	4	4	0	19	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	34
MOFFAT	0	0	0	3	0	57	27	6	0	32	0	0	0	0	125
MONTEZUMA	0	3	0	3	0	12	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	34
MONTROSE	0	9	0	13	2	29	7	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	77
MORGAN	0	0	0	4	0	48	2	2	0	101	0	2	0	0	159
OTERO	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
OURAY	0	3	0	3	0	26	3	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	48
PARK	1	2	0	7	0	73	18	7	0	21	0	0	0	0	129
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
PITKIN	0	0	0	5	0	16	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	39
PROWERS	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4851</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: 2011 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
PUEBLO	0	3	6	3	0	22	4	17	0	2	0	2	0	0	59
RIO BLANCO	0	3	1	18	0	62	21	0	0	52	0	2	0	0	159
RIO GRANDE	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	13
ROUTT	1	13	1	15	0	58	13	4	0	31	0	1	0	0	137
SAGUACHE	5	0	0	5	0	62	1	4	0	12	1	2	0	0	92
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SAN MIGUEL	0	0	3	0	0	8	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	24
SEDGWICK	0	1	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	29
SUMMIT	1	0	1	6	0	52	9	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	81
TELLER	0	15	4	11	0	55	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	90
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	19
WELD	0	25	1	12	0	64	9	7	1	45	0	1	0	0	165
YUMA	0	2	0	1	0	26	1	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4851</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