

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE

2012

ANNUAL WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATION REPORT

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PREFACE

Wildlife law enforcement has been the cornerstone of wildlife management in the United States since the first wildlife law was passed in the Town of Portsmouth in colonial Rhode Island in 1646. On February 28, 1861, Colorado became a U.S. Territory and the first wildlife law was passed on November 6th of that year. It states, "It is unlawful to take trout by seine, net, basket, or trap." It is clear that wildlife law enforcement in Colorado alone is not the entire answer to wildlife management but rather is an integral tool to be used in wildlife management.

Reverting back to my college days in the early 1970's it was stressed upon us fledgling wildlife managers that wildlife management is a three-legged stool. Each leg is of equal length or importance and if one becomes shorter or longer than the stool becomes unbalance. The three legs are research, management and wildlife law enforcement. I believe this concept is a truism today even with the complexity and advancement in technology in all components of the overarching term of "Wildlife Management."



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

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

Sincerely,

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WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE

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 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 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 the Division of Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state park system, and to provide enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities including hunting, angling, and wildlife viewing that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado's natural resources."***

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: The statute and mission statement drive the planning efforts of CPW. The current strategic plan was adopted in January, 2002, and it provides direction for the agency. Within that plan are the "Management Principles," which provide the core beliefs that guide the agency in developing and implementing goals, strategies, and decision making processes. This plan is divided into hunting, fishing, wildlife stewardship and awareness, and wildlife habitat and species management. Forty-two desired achievements were identified in this plan and, although all are important, the Colorado Wildlife Commission chose 10 as the highest priority. Each work unit within CPW will focus resources toward achieving those top 10 priorities, as well as make efforts toward the accomplishment of the other 32. Additionally, the plan itself was not designed to be all encompassing for everything CPW must do, and therefore mission critical tasks must be accounted for in planning at the unit level as well.

WORK PACKAGES: Identify the specific activities needed to accomplish the goals. The goal of providing wildlife law enforcement has five specific work packages related to those functions. There are also work packages associated with customer service, training, and education.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES/INDICATORS: Each year 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 four systems in differing stages of development that require specialized training, security, and handling. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact is an interstate compact between 38 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 Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. The Violation Management System is the database in which violations are recorded and court processes in relation to violations are managed.

PROVIDE SYSTEMS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS: Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report wildlife violations. In many communities, 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 operates the Operation Game Thief program under the guidance of the OGT board, which provides an avenue for people to report crimes to a toll free number 1-877-COLO OGT (265-6648).

PROVIDE RESPONSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT: The citizens of Colorado expect their wildlife agency to be responsive to their needs with regard to law enforcement. The agency has a variety of avenues for citizens to request assistance. Local phone calls directly to the agency during normal business hours, and on-call systems that can be accessed through local sheriff or state patrol dispatches, are normal operations for 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 Center, Violation Management System, Operation Game Thief, and the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact – allow agencies to share information in a secure manner that protects the citizen as well as the agencies and the resources they protect. Since no Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) academy offers any classes on wildlife law, 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 161 active residency investigations in 2012 with 40 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, Investigator Griffin expanded a project initiated in 2011 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. Also, in late 2012 Investigator Griffin began working with investigators in Arizona and New Mexico to detect multi-state license fraud violators by combining wildlife license databases where exact name and date of birth information will be used to identify persons claiming to be residents in two or more states. So far over 40 cases have been opened from the New Mexico database alone!

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 232 P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 28 CPW and outside agency employees carry "special wildlife commissions". The Field Operations Branch provides the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. This branch currently has 148 commissioned Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) and 30 Wildlife Technicians (WT) who work for 18 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four commissioned Regional Managers (RM) and two Assistant Regional Managers (ARM) who supervise the AWMs. The Field Operations Branch also has a Law Enforcement Section which employs seven criminal investigators, in addition to the chief and assistant chief. The Law Enforcement Section focuses on law enforcement administration and special investigations. Additionally, personnel from other branches maintain law enforcement commissions. These include 12 Biologists and nine other administrators who provide assistance in the agency's law enforcement effort. All these "multipurpose" employees do a wide variety of jobs, including law enforcement

The following table represents the actual Full Time Employees (FTE's*) and expenditures for years 2005/06, 06/07, 07/08 and current estimated budgeted FTE's and expenditures for years 2008/09 allocated to law enforcement programs.

CPW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

Program	Full-Time Equivalent Staffing (FTE)							% Change	
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	Frm Pr Yr
FY09-10 Actual	5.67	39.61	4.54	0.20	0.23	0.65	7.71	58.61	-8.98%
FY10-11 Actual	4.01	39.70	4.74	0.07	0.48	5.72	7.72	62.44	6.54%
FY11-12 Actual	3.66	35.80	4.42	0.06	0.26	10.54	7.11	61.85	-0.94%
FY12-13 Budget	4.11	42.43	4.97	0.04	0.46	10.99	7.22	70.22	13.53%
4-year Average	4.36	39.38	4.67	0.09	0.36	6.98	7.44	63.28	

Program	Expenditures							% Change	
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	Frm Pr Yr
FY09-10 Actual	435,140	3,278,375	508,657	22,071	44,010	88,536	704,264	5,081,053	-10.30%
FY10-11 Actual	374,181	3,475,395	512,558	7,047	78,217	459,246	738,815	5,645,459	11.11%
FY11-12 Actual	574,257	3,134,753	493,170	5,481	50,716	841,651	709,142	5,809,170	2.90%
FY12-13 Budget	391,652	3,578,516	521,591	4,290	77,782	706,794	614,192	5,894,817	1.47%
4-year Average	443,808	3,366,760	508,994	9,722	62,681	524,057	691,603	5,607,625	

*FTE – Full Time Employee = 2,080 hours. These figures represent FTE equivalents of time spent by 237 multipurpose employees on law enforcement efforts. Table figures provided by Chuck Brown, 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

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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 AWARD

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.

2012 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR ROBERT CAROCHI, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

Bob began his career as a Wildlife Technician in Area 9, Hot Sulfur Springs. Shortly after, he transferred to Lake City as a District Wildlife Manager where he remained until November of 2003. Since November of 2003, Bob has been the DWM for the Canon City North District, Area 13.

Bob is a valuable asset not only to Area 13 but to Colorado Parks and Wildlife. Bob is the main firearm instructor for Area 13 and thrives to make the training educational and realistic while keeping in mind safety requirements and skill levels of all participants. Bob is often call on for advice from other trainers and assistance when needed and is always the first to volunteer. Bob has taken an active role in the Southeast Region Officer Survival Training, annual East Slope Shoot and Officer Survival School conducted at J. Kyle Braid Ranch. He annually assists with the training of the DWM Trainee class in firearm training, patrol rifle classes, snowmobile operation and safety and ATV operation and safety as well as acting as a Field Training Officer. Whether it is a fellow law enforcement officer, DWM or biologist, Bob consistently encourages other to grow professionally.

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Bob's willingness to work and go the extra mile has been exemplary. He can be counted on to assist when and where needed. Bob's law enforcement in the Canon City area has resulted in several major cases, one involving 4 individuals and 29 charges. Case reports and case intelligence submitted are well written and documented and Bob's relations with the local court system aid not only him, but all CPW Officers in Fremont County. Bob accomplishes this along with his normal patrol of areas such as Brush Hollow Reservoir and Skaguay Reservoir, hotspots for individuals prone to violate all laws, not only wildlife laws due to their remote locations. Bob's approach to wildlife law enforcement is one that identifies those individuals whose actions threaten the well being of wildlife while at the same time looking at individuals who may have made a mistake and taking actions to change their future behavior.

Bob has been the CWEPA representative for the Southeast Region and most recently served as a DWM representative on the Merger Implementation Team where he represented the DWM position and its role in the newly merged agency. This involved reading and reviewing mountainous amounts of comments, drafts and final products and extensive travel throughout the state to meetings. While participating in this, his District responsibilities did not miss a beat. Bob is a husband and proud father of two girls and balances the needs of his family and his job, both of which he thoroughly enjoys and is very proud of.

Whether engaging in a law enforcement contact, writing a land use comment, giving a program to a school, sitting on an Apple Blossom Day float, conducting game counts or assisting other CPW employees, Bob always represents Colorado Parks and Wildlife in the best of light. It is based on this and other reasons too numerous to mention, that we nominate Bob Carochi for this award and recognition.

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	2012	Robert Carochi

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH

The product of the merger into Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) resulted in Director Cables creating the Law Enforcement and Public Safety (LEAPS) Branch and appointed Heather Dugan as the Assistant Director of Law Enforcement and Public Safety. The Assistant Director for Law Enforcement and Public Safety is a member of the CPW Leadership Team and is the top level administrator/manager over the operations, programs, projects, staff, and fiscal resources of the Law Enforcement and Public Safety Branch. The Law Enforcement and Public Safety Branch of CPW is responsible for providing and/or overseeing the delivery of law enforcement programs, services, and trained staff necessary to enforce laws, rules, and regulations required to protect and preserve the state's wildlife and parks resources.

LEAPS is responsible for developing and maintaining data base files on all wildlife citations issued during the year and adding the information to the historical database going back to 1986. The number of citations averages 4,000 per year. LEAPS tracks and disburses various documents needed by field officers such as citations, violation warning notices, and duplicate carcass tags and licenses.

Within the LEAPS Branch is the Wildlife Investigations Unit (WIU). Currently staffed with nine employees, the WIU provides assistance on wildlife enforcement issues on a statewide, national and international basis. Six wildlife investigators are assigned strategically around the state in Denver, Ft. Collins, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Pagosa Springs and Grand Junction. Each of these investigators is responsible for special investigations and serves as the primary contact for three or more CPW Areas in addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training and support for field investigations. One investigator is focused on improving the use of existing and future technology in the division's law enforcement efforts and operates and maintains the CPW forensic cell phone and computer lab. Also a full-time license fraud investigator is kept busy investigating false statements made in the purchase of hunting and fishing licenses. The Lead Wildlife Investigator supervises the eight wildlife investigators and coordinates the Operation Game Thief program and is the administrator for the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.

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: *"The mission of the Division of Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state park system, and to provide enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities including hunting, angling, and wildlife viewing that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado's natural resources."*

The WIU within the LEAPS branch as an organizational unit within CPW has developed a vision and mission statement in support of the Legislative Declaration and CPW's mission statement. WIU's vision is, Colorado Parks and Wildlife is the best wildlife enforcement agency in the nation." The mission of the WIU is: "The WIU 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 WIU's role within CPW is to:

- Act as proponents for outstanding wildlife law enforcement efforts;

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- 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;
- Provide law enforcement information systems;
- Provide educational programs on wildlife protection to youth, community groups, and other law enforcement agencies.

DESCRIPTION

CPW law enforcement efforts are an essential public service as mandated by statute and public demand. The LEAPS branch and WIU is often the focal point for calls requesting information on statutes and regulations by not only license buyers and employees, but also students, concerned citizens and other local, county, state, provincial, and federal governmental agencies.

The WIU 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 WIU presents educational and informational programs on the agency's enforcement effort.

The WIU 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 WIU 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 WIU maintains ongoing communications and coordination with wildlife investigations nationwide.

The WIU 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 WIU 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 WIU also serves as the coordination point between CPW and the Operation Game Thief (OGT) program, a not-for-profit organization that has been in place since September, 1981 and which pays rewards for information leading to the issuance of a citation or arrest made for wildlife violations. Rewards range from \$100 to \$500 depending on the type of wildlife. The reward fund is based on OGT fund raising efforts; sale of OGT related items; and, donations.

The WIU 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, 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.

The WIU 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 WIU 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.

Several processes require that the WIU 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 merger with parks 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.

A high priority for the WIU is the coordination, cooperation, and integration of law enforcement perspectives in the development of regulations and other agency functions by various units within the agency. An orientation toward openness to change and continued improvement in performance is a primary goal of the WIU.

OGT/TIPS UPDATE



1-877-COLOOGT

In 2012 OGT generated a total of 623 reports. This is down from last year (2011) when there were 681 reports. Of those total reports 380 were for big game violations; 78 reports for fishing violations; 3 reports for licensing violations; 31 reports for small game violations; 41 reports for waterfowl violations; 19 reports for nongame violations; 4 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 52 reports classified as other. These 623 reports ended, to date, with 32 citations being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 21 rewards totaling \$9,500.

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.

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, Cedaredge and Brent Nations from Craig. These men all donate their time. Bob Thompson, Lead Wildlife Investigator, 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.

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 2012 there were 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, Lead Wildlife Investigator/OGT Coordinator

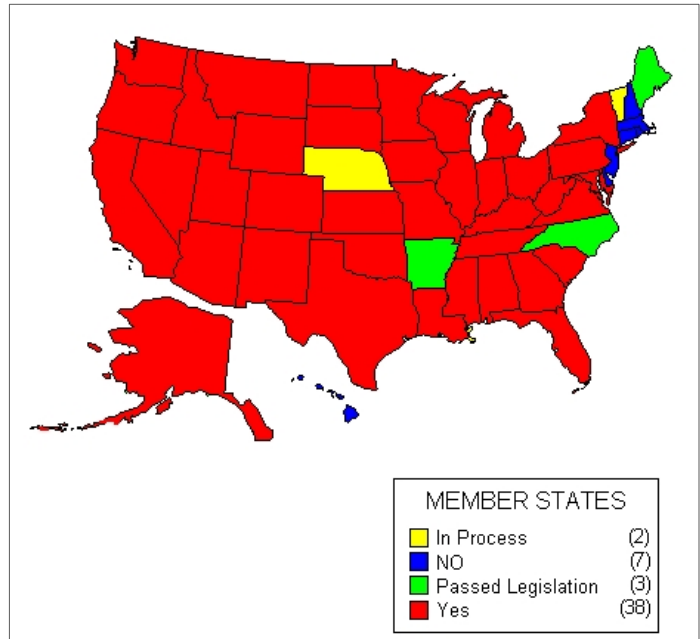
INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT - IWVC



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 Carolina, 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

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their interpersonal skills rather than resorting to using force. This emphasis in conflict resolution has been beneficial to the agency. To date, no CPW officer has ever been accused of using excessive force or resorting to the use of deadly force to affect an arrest for a wildlife-related crime.

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

Every CPW commissioned officer is required to attend 40 hours of in-service training annually. This training includes firearms, arrest control and baton practices and proficiency qualifications, first aid and/or CPR, and legal updates. In addition to the law enforcement courses required for every 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:

Licenses:	1903	2012
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.*

Fines*:	1903	2012
Elk	\$200	\$1000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Mountain sheep	\$200	\$1000- 100,000 (\$25,000)
Buffalo	\$1000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

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

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

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

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

CASE NARRATIVES

IT WAS MORE THAN HE COULD "BEAR"

On September 3rd, 2012, Jefferson Hubbard had been bear hunting with his son and a friend of his. Hubbard shot and killed a small female bear and became fearful that the bear was not of legal size and decided to leave the bear without field-dressing it. Hubbard told his friend that he wanted to return to Denver and check the laws on whether the bear was legal. The following day, Hubbard called his friend and told him the bear was in fact legal. The friend told Hubbard he needed to come retrieve the bear before it rotted, but Hubbard never returned.



Hubbard's friend became increasingly more upset that the bear had been left and, about two weeks after the bear had been shot, decided he would contact Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers to inform them of Hubbard's activities. The friend told officers he knew Hubbard was still bear hunting and was trying to kill a large bear on another ranch in the area. Officers Kevin Madler and Bill Velarde met with Hubbard's friend and went to the location the bear was left. Officers took photos and DNA samples for future actions that would need to take place in the investigation. Hubbard's friend stated he told Hubbard to "come clean" or he would contact CPW himself.

On September 25th, 2012, Hubbard brought a large bear into the Denver CPW office to be inspected by officers. Hubbard, apparently feeling disgusted by what he had done, made admissions to officers about killing two bears and leaving one in the field to waste. Hubbard admitted to killing the first smaller female bear, the one he shot when his son and friend were present, and then killing a second larger bear on September 23, 2012. Hubbard claimed he was upset about the smaller bear, and what he had done, that he immediately tore up his license on his way back to Denver. However, when he got a call from an outfitter friend of his a couple of weeks later, he went and purchased a duplicate bear license claiming he had lost his original bear license.

Hubbard decided to meet with the local officer, Kevin Madler, and provide a written statement about what had happened. Both bears were seized by CPW and Hubbard was written a citation for two counts of illegal possession of a black bear, one count of waste of wildlife and one count of using more than one license. In all, Hubbard paid over \$3400.00 in fines and his hunting/fishing privileges have suspended until March 2016.

IT'S A FAMILY AFFAIR



"Family Portrait" with illegal 2009 bull

The father and two adult sons, from Prescott, Michigan, obviously liked bow hunting in Colorado, but apparently didn't like to buy licenses. They had come to Colorado for nearly a decade, buying the occasional either sex or antlerless only elk license, but for the most part, hunting whatever they saw (elk, deer, squirrels, gray jays, bobcats or bears) without licenses of any kind. One brother, a convicted sex offender and felon in Michigan seemed especially prone to killing without a license. They

drank heavily in camp, smoked marijuana and seemed to either befriend others on the mountain or run them off.

In August, 2010 Colorado Parks and Wildlife officials received several tips about the poachers through the OGT hotline. Based on the information, an investigator from the Law Enforcement Unit went to the King Mountain area of southern Routt County in plain clothes and almost immediately ran into the Michigan bow hunters. The undercover officer discovered that one brother had already killed a bull, but all three continued to hunt. After a few days of talking and listening to the bragging of the hunters, the investigator got an invitation to come to Michigan and hunt turkeys in the spring. At that time, Colorado partnered up with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and a Michigan undercover officer was introduced to the trio.

During the Michigan turkey hunt, the officers were shown numerous elk mounts, photos of hunts as well as a bear hide and bobcat from a prior illegal hunt. One of the sons bragged of his "cage fighting" skills as well as how they beat up a local, roughed up a deputy and then skated on all charges. They also witnessed an illegal high fence operation on the father's land where he was trapping whitetail deer and then selling hunts inside of the fence. On a later contact, the Michigan officer witnessed the father and one of the sons, who run a logging business, beating one of their work horses over the head with a log.

Based on the evidence seen, investigators from Colorado and Michigan began to prepare to take the poaching family down. A decision was made for the undercover officers to meet the Michigan poachers in Colorado for a bow hunting trip that fall. During the hunt, the officers met several other hunters from both Michigan and Colorado who were "friends" of the Michigan poachers. While no elk were killed while the investigators were in camp, a lot of alcohol was consumed by the two sons and one son threatened to "scalp" the investigators with a knife and even shot at one of them with an air rifle.

After the undercover officers left camp, Colorado and Michigan wardens planned to serve several search warrants; three in Michigan and two in Colorado. Officers conducting surveillance of the Michigan camp knew from the undercover officers that the only license in camp that was valid for a bull actually belonged to one of the UC officers. One of the son's had requested that he leave it with them to "cover" anything that they killed. The surveillance team watched the poachers pack a bull elk to the trailhead and knew that it was likely not killed legally. The next day, the Michigan poachers could not have been more surprised when a dozen Colorado wildlife officers rolled into

camp and served the warrants, one of which was an arrest warrant for the son who threatened the UC officers.

Based on the evidence found in the search warrants as well as statements made by "friends", and despite the lies of the three Michigan poachers, all three men were charged for numerous violations committed over the past several years. Kill site photographs, elk mounts, video, taxidermy records, witness statements and the cooperation of others involved in the violations all contributed to a mountain of evidence against them.

In 2012, four Michigan men were charged and eventually pled guilty to violations and received penalties of nearly \$11,000 in fines, 50 days of Useful Public Service (UPS), and 46 days in jail.

In 2011, 8 men were charged for violations in Colorado which included transferring licenses, hunting without licenses, illegal take of at least four bull elk, one black bear and a bobcat as well as felonies for willful destruction of a black bear, forgery of mandatory check records, tampering with a witness and menacing. Penalties for the poaching spree totaled over \$35,000 in fines, a year in jail, 7 years of probation and 100 hours of UPS. The three Michigan poachers are also now facing lengthy suspensions of their hunting and fishing licenses in Colorado, Michigan and 37 other compact states.

CPW INVESTIGATION WRAPS WITH SENTENCING IN FELONY BAITING CASE

An eight-year investigation by Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has culminated in U.S. District Court Judge Christine Arguello sentencing Dennis Eugene Rodebaugh, 72, owner of D & S Outfitters of Meeker, to 41 months in federal prison for illegally baiting wildlife.

He must also pay \$37,390 in restitution to the state and forfeit two all-terrain vehicles and a trailer used in the commission of his crimes. Once he completes his prison term, he must serve three years of supervised probation and cannot hunt or fish anywhere in the United States during that time. In addition, he will face a hearing with state wildlife officials that could result in a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 37 other states.

"This individual showed grievous disregard for wildlife laws, a considerable lack of ethics and he never accepted responsibility for his actions," said lead investigator Bailey Franklin, district wildlife manager in Meeker. "It took tremendous resources and man-hours to bring him to justice and we are very satisfied with the sentence."

Judge Arguello also ordered that Rodebaugh terminate his outfitting business and pay for the reclamation of more than 40 sites in the White River National Forest where the salt he placed caused significant damage to the environment.

In September 2012, a federal jury in Denver found Rodebaugh guilty of six felony violations of the Lacey Act, a federal law that prohibits the transportation of illegally taken wildlife across state lines. Baiting wildlife is illegal in Colorado and most of Rodebaugh's clients were out-of-state hunters. As part of his sentence, Rodebaugh must pay a \$7500 fine that will go to the Lacey Act Reward Fund.



Although suspected of profiting from illegal baiting for two decades, state and federal wildlife investigators say that between 2002 and 2007 - the years that the investigation covered - Rodebaugh and his employee, Brian Douglas Kunz (56) of Wisconsin, used several hundred pounds of salt to attract elk and mule deer to an area where the outfitter had installed tree stands. They then guided their clients to the area where hunters shot the gathered big game from the stands.

According to the indictment, Rodebaugh earned nearly \$250,000 from the illegal hunts during the period of the investigation. However, wildlife officials believe that he may have earned much more from his illegal activity over the years he operated his outfitting business. "This outfitter advertised a 90 percent success rate and drew numerous archery and rifle hunters from across the country," continued Franklin. "He made a substantial amount of from his illegal activity."



Charged as an accomplice, Kunz pleaded guilty to two misdemeanor charges of violating the Lacey Act. He received one-year's probation and ordered to pay a fine of \$2,000. Kunz is prohibited from hunting or fishing anywhere in the United States while on probation.

According to the indictment, most of Rodebaugh's clients were unaware of the illegal activity but wildlife officials did charge two individuals for knowingly taking wildlife over bait while hunting with D & S Outfitters.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife investigators first learned of Rodebaugh's activities in 2005, when local sheep and cattle ranchers reported finding large salt deposits in the White River National Forest.

Acting on the tip, CPW officers and USFWS investigators began a two-year investigation of Rodebaugh and his illicit outfitting operation, serving him with a search warrant in September of 2007.

"The public should know that our officers are dedicated and diligent," said Northwest Regional Manager Ron Velarde, of Colorado Parks and Wildlife. "We are grateful to hunters and outfitters who follow our wildlife laws, but we will make every effort to bring violators to justice."

Wildlife officials say that in addition to being illegal and unethical, there are other serious consequences of using salt for baiting big game. It congregates wildlife in tight groups leading to an increased possibility of transmitting diseases and the accumulation of thousands of pounds of salt placed by Rodebaugh over several years has led to significant environmental damage in the Rio Blanco District of the White River National Forest.

"This individual risked the health of our wildlife and caused severe damage to their habitat," said Velarde. "He willfully violated numerous laws and placed many hunters in legal jeopardy. Our officers worked very hard to solve this case and we believe justice was served."

Velarde says that the substantial assistance from local sheep and cattle ranchers in this case illustrates the importance of the public's help in solving wildlife-related crimes.

POACHER ON THE RUN

District Wildlife Manager Jeromy Huntington received information from a confidential informant that Jacob Mitchell had been poaching a lot of animals in El Paso County and the surrounding area. DWM Huntington was told that Mitchell had a deer head on the back deck to his house and there were several carcasses scattered throughout his property from animals he had killed. On July 18, 2011, DWM Huntington, DWM Dan Skinner and Area Wildlife Manager Cory Chick arrived at the property where Mitchell lived to investigate. After contacting the owner of the property that had a house Mitchell leased, the officers were given permission to enter and search the area.



While officers were looking around the property, Mitchell arrived and asked as to why the officers were there. Mitchell told officers he had picked up a pronghorn that was a roadkill but had not obtained the required permit to possess the animal. After some pressing, Mitchell began to admit to officers about other animals that he, and others, had killed. Mitchell, knowing he had hit the end of the line, consented to allow officers to search his home and vehicle. During the search, Wildlife Officers seized a .17 HMR Rifle and a silencer that Mitchell claimed he built for his rifle to minimize the noise it made when shooting. Mitchell could not provide officers with the permit for the silencer as required by Colorado law.

By the end of the interview with Officers, Mitchell admitted to killing or assisting in the killing of at least 4 pronghorn does, 2 pronghorn bucks, 2 mule deer does and 1 whitetail doe all of which were killed out of season and without having valid hunting licenses. Mitchell claimed that he tried to salvage meat off most the animals but admitted a lot of meat was wasted because he didn't take care of the meat in time. At least one animal was completely wasted with only an attempt to salvage some backstrap off the animal. Officers were able to locate and seize animal parts scatter throughout the property around the house Mitchell leased.



Mitchell, still cooperating with officers, informed them of three other subjects that had been involved in poaching various animals with him. Brandon Mullins, Ryan Rockhold and Nathan Moore were both implicated by Mitchell as being active participants on a few occasions. Mitchell provided further information that Mullins and Nathan Moore poached at least two deer and an owl when out spotlighting. Mullins, Moore, and Rockhold were interviewed by officers and ultimately admitted to participating in poaching wildlife.



Over the course of several days, officers met with Mitchell to discuss his activities, return evidence and issue citations to him for his violations. After discussing the case with the District Attorney's Office in Colorado Springs, DWM Huntington wrote Mitchell several misdemeanor charges and advised him of the need for him to appear in court. Mitchell assured DWM Huntington that he would appear and take care of charges against him.

When Mitchell's court date arrived, he was nowhere to be found. Not only once did Mitchell fail to appear but on three occasions he failed to appear. The DA's

office decided to amend the charges against Mitchell to include the felony possession of an illegal weapon, the silencer, in order to get a nationwide warrant issued for his arrest. Mitchell was arrested once in New Mexico, and again in Montana. Finally, in February of 2013, Mitchell appeared and his case was set for trial. Before his trial, Mitchell and the DA's office agreed to a plea deal. Mullins pled guilty to illegal possession of three or more big game animals, Moore pled guilty to illegal possession of one pronghorn and Mitchell pled guilty to illegal possession of three or more big game animals and has been ordered to pay over \$4000.00 in fines. Mitchell is still eligible for suspension from hunting and fishing in Colorado once his case has been heard by the CPW Hearings Officer. Mullins received a 25 year suspension from hunting and fishing in Colorado in addition to 37 other states who are members of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.

REPEAT OFFENDER

A Carbondale man who has had a history of getting into trouble with wildlife laws showed that he has not learned his lesson. After being suspended from hunting or fishing twice in the past 10 years, wildlife officers heard through the grapevine that the repeat offender was at it again, this time involving his new wife in the trouble.



"Trophy" picture on hunting website

It started when local hunters saw photographs of the offender's wife posing on a hunting website with a trophy sized buck that she had shot that fall. The hunters recognized that the deer was not the same one that they had seen her with. They had also heard stories about two different kill site locations. A tip to local wildlife officers Matt Yamashita and John Groves led them to talk to several other folks who had seen or heard of the two deer hunts. Video of the offender's wife shooting the first buck (while not wearing any orange) also surfaced during the investigation.

After gathering as much evidence as they could, the officers decided to interview the man and his wife as well as others who may have known about the hunts. Officer Groves interviewed the man while officer Yamashita interviewed the wife. Officers observed many deer racks hanging in the house, most of which were from shed antlers mounted on plaques, however one stood out from the others. This deer rack was obviously the trophy that the officers had seen on the website. After being confronted with the evidence, the offender admitted to taking his wife hunting and then directing her to kill the

second buck as well. He eventually showed officer Groves where he had hidden the antlers from the first, smaller deer behind the house and under the deck. The wife, knowing that what she had done was illegal, but also being comparatively new to the poaching game, admitted to shooting both deer and showed officers photographs that were on her iPad.

The couple was charged with two counts of illegal possession of wildlife, one for each deer since the first buck was killed while the wife wore no orange and was never lawfully tagged, and the second was killed after she had already met her bag limit. The husband was charged as a complicitor. The wife agreed to pay over \$10,000 in fines and forfeit both deer racks as a part of a plea agreement which would eventually subject her to suspension. The repeat offender meanwhile pled guilty to two counts of illegal possession and will face a third, and likely much more lengthy suspension of his license buying privileges in the near future.

ILLEGAL OUTFITTER SENTENCED IN FOUR YEAR INVESTIGATION

Beginning in 2008 local wildlife officers in Nucla and Dove Creek began to receive complaints from registered outfitters that Bobby Farmer (dba Cougar Country Outfitters) was outfitting hunters on lion hunts and was not a registered outfitter. In January of 2009 Wildlife Investigator Richard Antonio checked with the Office of Outfitter Registration and found that Mr. Farmer was a registered outfitter prior to 2006, but that his registration lapsed on 12/31/2006 and had not been renewed. Mr. Farmer had been convicted previously in 2002 of letting one of his clients kill a bear without a license and then using Mr. Farmer's tag to cover the bear poaching.

Throughout 2009 Colorado Parks and Wildlife checked multiple mountain lions for hunters who reported using Mr. Farmer's dogs for the hunt, but also stated that they did not use an outfitter for their hunt. In late 2009 undercover wildlife investigators made contact with Mr. Farmer who offered to take them on an illegally outfitted mountain lion hunt in Colorado for \$2500. Mr. Farmer told the investigators that he was not allowed to legally outfit in Colorado because he didn't have an outfitter's registration and that he knew it was a felony to provide outfitting services without being a registered outfitter. Mr. Farmer instructed the investigators to write on their checks that the money was for "cedar posts" so that Mr. Farmer would not get in trouble for outfitting without a license. Mr. Farmer ultimately took the investigators on an illegally outfitted mountain lion hunt for money and also took the officers into the neighboring state of Utah to hunt mountain lions although he knew the investigators did not have Utah mountain lion licenses.

Colorado Wildlife Officers continued to document other mountain lion hunts that occurred with Mr. Farmer throughout 2010. In July, 2011 Wildlife officers conducted several interviews around Colorado and in other states concerning the illegal unregistered outfitting by Mr. Farmer. Mr. Farmer was interviewed and admitted to knowing he was



not registered in Colorado since 2006 and at first denied taking any hunters in Colorado during the time that he was not registered. Mr. Farmer then admitted that he did take several hunters for compensation in Colorado during the time frame he was unregistered.

Mr. Farmer was ultimately charged with six felony counts of illegal sale of wildlife in Montrose County. On June 11, 2012 Mr. Farmer pled guilty to one felony count of illegal sale of wildlife and received a two year deferred sentence, a \$3000 fine, and 48 hours of community service. Mr. Farmer now will face a hearing with state wildlife officials that could result in a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 37 other states.

I DON'T KNOW HOW THOSE DEER GOT THERE

In February 2012, Officer Zach Holder was informed through Operation Game Thief of a subject, Charles Icenhour, had recently killed two mule deer and had the deer hanging on property near Cotopaxi, Colorado. DWM Holder and DWM Krall made an attempt to observe any deer hanging through surveillance but were unsuccessful at that time. About a month later, DWM Holder received more information from an informant that Icenhour had just killed another deer and it too was hanging on the property. The informant also told DWM Holder that Icenhour was a convicted felon and was in possession of several firearms.

On March 9, 2012, Officers Holder, Carochi and Trousdale made another attempt to observe any deer that might be hanging on the property from an adjacent hillside. Using binoculars, officers were able to confirm there was at least one deer hanging in a tree near Icenhour's home. At this point, officer felt they had enough probable cause to obtain a search warrant for Icenhour's property.



On March 13, 2012, officers from Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the Fremont County Sheriff's Officer served a search warrant on the Icenhour property. As officers were staging, they learned that Icenhour and two other parties had just left the residence and were heading towards town. Fremont County Deputies made a traffic stop and were able to convince Icenhour and others to return to the house.



As the search teams began to search the inside and outside areas of the property, it became evident that Icenhour had killed multiple animals based on the various parts located near the home. Icenhour agreed to talk to CWO Holder, after being advised of his rights, and explained that he only knew about one mule deer doe that was hanging in the tree. Officers had already found evidence of at least two mule deer bucks but Icenhour stated "I don't know how those two got

there." Icenhour went on to tell officers he had some deer meat in the home but that had been given to him by a friend and was not from any of the deer on his property. Officers explained to Icenhour that the meat found in the refrigerator could be compared to the carcasses outside to determine if they were the same individual using DNA testing. Icenhour stuck to his story that

someone else must have brought the bucks to his house and dumped them near the doe, he already admitted to killing, without him knowing.



Officers continued their search and found several firearms in the home, which Icenhour claimed belonged to him or his family. As Icenhour had time to think, he asked to speak with officers again in regards to the two bucks hanging in the same tree as the doe. Icenhour asked if the DNA testing was that good and could really verify that the meat in the house came from one of the deer in the tree. Officers assured Icenhour that the testing would confirm which deer the meat came from. After a minute pause, Icenhour confessed to killing all three that officers found on the property and all of them were killed without licenses and out of season.

Through a plea deal with the Fremont County District Attorney's Office, Icenhour pled guilty to illegal possession of all three deer and one count of a felon in possession of a firearm. Icenhour paid over \$2500 in fines and penalties.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Unfortunate as it sounds, wildlife officers are often times called upon to investigate cases where elk hunters mistakenly kill moose. Sometimes the hunters are shooting in less than ideal situations (through the trees, after legal shooting hours, in a snowstorm etc...). Other times they are careless in identifying their target and are shooting at "noise" or "hair" only to find out that it was a moose on the other side of the scope. And once in a while hunters legitimately don't know how to tell the difference between an elk and a moose despite the distinct differences in color, shape, and how they act. Despite the different circumstances that moose are mistakenly killed under, one thing remains consistent; if the hunters turn themselves in for their mistake, they get a break from wildlife officers.

Summit county officers Shannon Schwab and Sean Shepherd found themselves in the situation of having to investigate a moose that had been shot and killed by a hunter who did not turn himself in. A local homeowner had found the dead moose calf on the second day of the hunting season while out walking his dog on a forest service trail. The man recalled having heard a single shot the day before and had actually taken a photograph of a vehicle at the trailhead and spoken to the two suspicious hunters. He also recorded one of the license plates from a previous encounter with one of the men and turned the information over to the officers. A search of possible vehicles based on the partial license plate seen in the photograph was compared to license buyers in the area and eventually produced a suspect in the shooting.

The wildlife officers conducted a necropsy of the dead moose and found a .30 bullet which, upon further examination of the general rifling characteristics, narrowed down the list of rifles which could have fired the bullet.

With two possible suspects, the officers were eager to be able to find the rifle so that they



Photograph taken by the reporting party

could have the Colorado Bureau of Investigation attempt to match it to the bullet from the moose carcass. In an attempt to find the hunters in the field with the rifle, the officers staked out the two residences and checked the common hunting trailheads off and on through the remainder of the season. After having no luck in finding the suspects, the officers decided to confront the hunters at their homes.

Officer Schwab attempted to contact one of the hunters with no success. Officer Shepherd knocked on the door of the other suspect and was invited in to talk to what turned out to be a "rookie" hunter. The rookie eventually admitted to shooting at what he believed was an elk on the opening day of the season. After shooting he began to suspect that it was not an elk, but in fact a moose. He looked for the animal for a while and then called his friend, from whom he had borrowed the .30 caliber hunting rifle, and asked him to come up to the trailhead to help him look for the animal. It was at this point that the concerned citizen confronted the two and ended up scaring them off before the moose was found. The rookie stated that his friend had advised him to turn himself in, but that he had decided not to do so. The second hunter was eventually contacted and gave a similar story.

Because the hunter did not turn himself in, he faced multiple charges for hunting in a careless manner, hunting a moose without a license, illegal possession of a moose, failure to pursue a wounded animal and waste of wildlife.

Thanks to the concern and quick thinking of a citizen as well as the hard work of the wildlife officers this case was able to be solved. However, while the hunter's eventual cooperation was taken into account by the courts in the final disposition, this case could have been taken care of much more easily and at less of a cost to the defendant had he just followed his friend's advice and turned himself in.

MEN FROM NORWOOD AND TEXAS FINED MORE THAN \$5,500 IN WESTERN COLORADO POACHING SPREE

Three men in the Norwood area who admitted to being involved with poaching two mule deer bucks have paid hefty fines and may lose their hunting privileges for many years.

The wildlife crimes were detected thanks to a local resident who noticed the three men behaving suspiciously and reported the activity to Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers. The poaching occurred in a remote area of western San Miguel County south of Dry Creek Basin.

"The informant just happened to be in the right place at the right time," said Renzo DelPiccolo, area wildlife manager in Montrose. "We wouldn't have known about this if he hadn't called. This shows how vital a role the public plays in protecting Colorado's wildlife resources."

On Dec. 6, 2012, a wildlife officer received a call from the informant who said he was suspicious of what three men were doing near a road in the area known as Pony Draw. After seeing the informant's vehicle approaching, the men moved quickly from a stand of trees just off the road, got into their vehicle and drove off quickly. The informant recognized one of the men, got a description of the vehicle and returned to the location a short while later. He walked to the spot in the trees and discovered a freshly killed buck.

He then called Colorado Parks and Wildlife and two officers met him at the scene and inspected the dead animal. One of the officers drove to Norwood and located the vehicle that the informant had described. In the meantime, the other wildlife officer and the informant found another buck that had been killed nearby.

In Norwood, the officer made contact with all of the men by late afternoon and conducted interviews. The men confessed to shooting the deer.

Nathan E. Wilson, 30, of Norwood, and Weldon R. Kavecki, 65, of Throckmorton, Tex., were both charged with hunting out of season, unlawful take of wildlife and waste of game meat. In January both men paid fines of \$2,317.50. They were also assessed with 45 penalty points against their hunting and fishing privileges. Timothy Taylor, 69, of Euless, Tex., who accompanied the other two men, was charged with being complicit in unlawful take. He paid a fine of \$947.50 and was assessed with 15 penalty points.

Wilson and Kavecki will be required to undergo a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission administrative hearing process to determine the length of time that their hunting and fishing privileges will be suspended. They could lose their privileges for up to five years or possibly life. Any suspension of hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado is also honored in 36 other states through the Wildlife Violator Compact.

"These deer were in the middle of the rutting period and were very vulnerable to poachers. There was no deer season going on at the time and these animals were shot from the road," DePiccolo said. "Colorado's wildlife is precious to us all. We cannot over-emphasize the importance and value of citizens reporting wildlife crimes, and how much we appreciate that they do."

INTERSTATE SUCCESS

In early May of 2012 Oregon state wildlife troopers contacted the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Law Enforcement unit to report an anonymous tip they received regarding an Oregon resident who used a Colorado resident elk license to hunt and kill a large bull elk during the 2011 Colorado elk hunting season.

CPW investigators initiated a license fraud investigation and determined that Randall Brunko was, in fact, an Oregon resident and over the course of 15 years had unlawfully claimed to be a Colorado resident on wildlife license transactions. CPW investigators contacted Madras Oregon state trooper Tom Prodzinski and Wilsonville Oregon Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent

Robert Romero to request assistance with the investigation. In addition, Denver District Wildlife Manager Tim Woodward joined the investigation team and assumed the role of lead investigator.



Brunko's elk in Colorado



Antlers in Oregon

Over the course of several weeks DWM Woodward, with the assistance of Grand Junction DWM Albert Romero, conducted several witness interviews with Brunko's family members and Colorado hunting companions. Woodward and Romero were able to determine that for several years Brunko hunted deer, elk and bear in GMU 41 (near Grand Junction) and during the 2011 muzzleloading season Brunko killed a large 6 x 6 bull elk that he transported back to Oregon.

In Oregon FWS SA Romero and OST Mark Prodzinski interviewed Brunko at his Bend Oregon residence. Prodzinski and Romero were able to determine that

Brunko had hunted as a Colorado resident for at least 15 years and during the 2011 Colorado muzzleloading hunting season he killed a "Samson" class bull elk in GMU 41. Brunko had the elk antlers and some meat at his Oregon residence. Prodzinski and Romero seized all wildlife parts.

In Colorado Brunko was charged with 9 counts of false statements, 1 count of hunting without a license, illegal possession and aggravated illegal possession under the Samson statute.

As part of a plea agreement reached in Colorado the US Fish and Wildlife Service waived federal Lacey act violations and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife waived wildlife violations in Oregon. Ultimately the plea agreement left Brunko with over \$14,000 in fines, surcharges and court costs, and a \$2000 donation to OGT.

Brunko has been noticed to a revocation hearing where he will undoubtedly face a multi-year wildlife license suspension.

LIFETIME OF POACHING

"His actions have had a major negative impact on buck deer populations in La Plata County for many years," said Cary Carron, a Colorado Wildlife Officer in Bayfield, Colorado. "He displayed a blatant disregard for wildlife and the people in this area. Poaching is basically stealing wildlife from the public." Cary Carron was responding to questions about the illegal wildlife activity of Robert C. Peck, owner and operator of "Antler Meadows Outfitters", located in Ignacio Colorado.

Carron had received decades of information that Robert Peck was involved in illegal wildlife activity, both in his personal hunting habits and how Peck ran his outfitting business. Carron, an experienced Colorado Wildlife Officer of nearly thirty years, had worked endless days and nights protecting wildlife by catching poachers. When it came to a savvy poacher like Robert Peck, Carron was often minutes late or early and a dollar short. Finally in 2010, an anonymous member of the local community came forward and gave Carron information on Peck. It was just the tip Carron needed as it explained not only what Peck was doing, but also provided the where and the when.



Carron combined all the information he had gathered over the years and headed an area-wide surveillance that spanned over two years of hunting seasons. Along with keen eyes and relentless support of several Colorado Wildlife Officers, Carron watched as the information played out in front of him. Officers observed as Peck killed an elk without a license and used his wife's license to "cover" the animal. What officers learned is that Diane Peck, Robert Peck's wife was also involved in Peck's poaching ways. In addition to using her license, Diane Peck lead officers astray during the investigation by continually claiming that she in fact, had killed the elk. She replayed the story

of the hunt, in her account to the officers, including the rifle she used and how many times she shot. The officers continued the investigation the following year in an attempt to verify other information that Carron had been so accustomed to hearing. And although no other animals were seen poached during that time, the Officers knew that they were on the right track.

From 2009-2012, Colorado Parks and Wildlife requested the assistance of sister wildlife agencies in investigating Peck's activity in the outfitting business side of things. As expected, Wildlife Officers from surrounding states obliged. With the assistance and hard work of Special Investigative officers from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Colorado Wildlife Officers were also able to document Peck's involvement in the illegal sale and take

of big game, including elk and deer and bear. Officers observed as Peck directed hunters to hunt and/or kill deer, elk and bear in the wrong units or without licenses. Peck even went so far as to direct and encourage hunters how to not get caught by the "game warden".



Colorado Parks and Wildlife presented the case to the La Plata County District Attorney's Office for prosecution in the early months of 2012. The District Attorney's Office initially charged Peck with 14 counts, including six felonies that could have resulted in more than \$600,000 in fines and 18 years in jail. In an agreement, Peck pleaded guilty to seven misdemeanors: three counts of hunting without a proper and valid license, three counts of illegal possession of wildlife and one count of illegal transfer of a license.

In November of 2012, Peck was sentenced to five years of supervised probation with numerous conditions. According to some of the probation conditions, Peck: is prohibited from hunting anywhere in the United States; cannot participate in any hunting-related activities, including guiding hunters, leasing land for hunting, brokering licenses or participating in any commercial hunting activities; is prohibited from owning or handling firearms; cannot possess any wildlife or wildlife parts. A one-year prison term was suspended, but it could be enforced if he violates any terms of probation. In addition, Peck must pay about \$8,000 in fines and associated costs for the wildlife violations and make a \$10,000 donation to Operation Game Thief. Diane Peck was also charged with multiple misdemeanors and pleaded guilty to hunting elk without a proper and valid license.

"While penalties could have been more severe, the most important aspect of this conviction is that this outfitter will no longer be participating in hunting, outfitting or wildlife-related activities, said Stephanie Schuler, a Colorado Wildlife Officer in Ignacio, Colorado.

TRACKS TELL A STORY

In the early, snowy months of 2012, Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officers Chris Parmeter and Nick Gallowich received information that lion hunters were illegally trespassing on private property. Officer Parmeter immediately put his boots to the ground in an attempt to contact the lion hunters in the field. He arrived moments too late, as the hunters had already left the scene, but not without leaving traces of their presence and ultimately, evidence to their wrong doings.

As the evening light was drawing to a close, Officer Parmeter immediately examined the area. He found several sets of boot prints alongside a bloody drag mark leading up to the top of a ridge, indicating to Officer Parmeter that he was on the right trail. As Officer Parmeter followed the tracks up a steep ridge, he began to put the pieces of the puzzle together. There were two sets of boot tracks, one approximately size 12, and the other being a smaller size 8 or so, leading to a tree surrounded by blood, identifying the location of where the hunters had treed and killed a mountain lion. Officer Parmeter noticed that the two sets of boot tracks had very distinctive markings, leaving him with an image that he would later use to help identify the hunters.



Officer Parmeter also recounted information that he had received a week earlier from a reporting party that James Stump, a resident of Michigan, would be hunting mountain lion in that area. Officer Parmeter began covering the local area of Gunnison County and quickly found a vehicle with Michigan state license plates that matched to the information received earlier. Officer Parmeter knocked on the door of the cabin and was greeted by a hesitant Casey Everingham and Steven Dubois from Michigan. Officer Parmeter began talking to both Michigan residents, but they claimed they were hunting only bobcats in the area. They quickly denied having any knowledge of hunting or killing a mountain lion. Everingham and Dubois showed Officer Parmeter their small game license but chose not to divulge information that Everingham did indeed have a mountain lion license in hand.

Knowing that there was more to the story; Officer Parmeter kept his guard up and his eyes open. He noticed that the tracks from Dubois' boots and other tracks from outside the cabin were similar if not exactly the same as two of the tracks that had been on the trail of the mountain lion hunt.

Officer Parmeter and Gallowich began reviewing records on licenses sold. They uncovered that Casey Everingham had indeed purchased a mountain lion license but that the license was sold later in the day than when the hunt had taken place. Officer Parmeter and Officer Gallowich set their sights on the individual who sold Everingham the lion license. The officers uncovered that Shawn Dewey had not only sold the license to Everingham, but was present during the hunt when Everingham shot and killed the lion. Dewey admitted to selling a mountain license to Everingham after the lion had been killed.

Apparently those actions taken by Everingham to conceal the illegal taking of the mountain lion were not enough. James Stump, a fellow resident of Michigan and hunting partner of Everingham, also attempted to conceal the illegal hunting and killing of a mountain lion. James Stump took the lion, tagged it as his own and took it into the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Office to have it inspected, as required by law. Once completed, Stump gave the lion back to Everingham who took it back to Michigan to have it mounted as a trophy.

Now knowing what really happened on the hunt, Officers from the Colorado Parks and Wildlife asked for the assistance from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to pay the Michigan residents a visit. As so often happens, fellow Natural Resource Officers jumped at the chance to help a sister state protect wildlife.

Michigan Wildlife Officers didn't disappoint. Not only did they find the lion and the gun that Everingham used, but they uncovered the truth in confessions given by the outlaw Michigan residents.

In the months following the illegal Lion Hunt, Casey Everingham, James Stump, Steven Dubois, among others were charged with several counts of wildlife violations, including Hunting a Mountain Lion without a license, the illegal killing of a mountain lion, illegal use and transfer of another person's license, use of electronic radios, unlawful method of take with an improper firearm, failing to allow inspection of a hunting license, and the illegal transport of wildlife.



Everingham, Stump and Dubois would later plead guilty to a variety of charges, combining for a fine amount of close to \$4000 and 75 points against hunting and fishing privileges. Both Casey Everingham and James Stump lost their privilege to hunt for several years.

Through the cooperation of the community, a relentless determination of Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officers, the amazing assistance of Officers from Michigan, and a little help from "trace" evidence, these men were forced to face the consequences of their actions.

RUIZ CASE

On Saturday October 27th, 2012 at approximately 0800 Todd Cozad responded to a call received at the Morgan County Communications Center. A landowner had reported hunters hunting deer on his property without permission.

At the scene the landowner explained to Cozad that to the south west of the location the landowner saw deer cross the fence onto the Longacre property and heard shots. That the sound of bullets impacting deer after the shots. The landowner witnessed a person with a rifle in hunter orange (Ruiz) on the hill near the Riverside Ditch with two other people who did not appear to be hunting. He could also see a white Chevrolet single cab pickup. Later a white Dodge Dakota pulled in (Ruiz's brother Marco) and an orange Chevrolet Colorado pickup drove in but did not stay. The landowner told Cozad that Ruiz shot toward the land owner's direction and a bullet had "whizzed" past and that he was able to get some of the activities on video recording.

Cozad located two dead deer approximately 25 Yards apart. Cozad followed a fresh blood trail with occasional bone fragments through the pasture to the west, across the fence to the state ground. There Cozad could see Ruiz's boot prints in the snow and mud. Cozad was able to follow tracks and a faint blood trail from there and track the deer. He went approximately 550 yards farther west along the Riverside ditch and saw a buck get up and run away along the ditch. The buck was obviously injured as the right hind leg was flopping as it ran. Cozad drove out and around to the Carmin property where Ruiz had been hunting. Cozad found four .270 caliber brass cartridges.

Sunday October 28th, 2012 at approximately 1600 that afternoon Cozad contacted Ruiz at his residence at 1020 W Bijou, Fort Morgan Co. Ruiz told Cozad that he did shoot at a deer but did not kill any other deer, that the doe he shot was wounded because it had trouble getting over the fence. He said that he was the only person that shot that morning and he shot four or five times and if he shot the deer by mistake he was sorry. Ruiz showed Cozad his rifle, ammunition and boots. Ruiz allowed Cozad to photograph the items.

Friday November 2nd, 2012, Cozad returned to the field and found one spot of blood on the south side of the fence. Cozad also collected deer hair from the barbed wire fence at the same location. DNA was submitted to the Wyoming Game and Fish Forensic and Fish Health Laboratory for analysis.

Friday February 1st, 2013, Cozad received test results from the Wyoming Game and Fish Forensic and Fish Health Laboratory confirming three individual deer. The deer that crossed the west Longacre fence and ran along the Riverside flume and ditch was a male (buck). This is the deer that Ruiz did follow to the top of the flume however; his license was for an antler deer.

After completing the investigation and meeting with Deputy District Attorney Robert James, Cozad issued Ruiz a citation for unlawfully failing to attempt to locate and take into possession injured wildlife; unlawfully failing to care for and provide for human consumption the edible portions of mule deer (two counts) and unlawfully hunting deer without a proper and valid antlered deer license. Ruiz paid fines of \$1915 and 60 points, he is scheduled for a suspension hearing.

SMOTHER'S CASE

On October 27, 2012, during big game season Officer Chad Morgan was on patrol driving on the Crown Point road just past Salt Cabin Park, when he noticed a male party along Bennett Creek and two vehicles parked along the side of the road. As Morgan approached the vehicle, he noticed fresh turkey tracks in the snow. The tracks had crossed the road and went in the direction of Bennett Creek. Morgan also noticed human tracks in the snow going in the same direction.

Morgan contacted Smothers and asked her if she had had any luck. She told him that she had not. He asked if she had been hunting and she said she had. Morgan asked her if the person in the vehicle behind her was hunting and she said that he was not and his name was Mike Sergeant. Morgan asked if she had seen any animals or if she had taken any shots and she told him she had only shot at some targets.

Morgan checked her hunting license and it was an over the counter antlered elk license, which was not valid for that unit. Morgan told her that the license was not valid for that unit and she told Morgan that she did not know that. She told Morgan that she had a friend that recommended to her that she try hunting in the area. Morgan told her that since he had not seen her in the field, he was only going to warn her for hunting with the wrong license.

Morgan asked to check her rifle which was lying on the back seat. Morgan checked her Marlin 30-30 caliber lever action rifle model 336CS, the rifle and found that it was empty.

Morgan told her some units where she could hunt with the license she had and then she left.

Morgan followed the tracks in the snow towards Bennett Creek and found a dead hen turkey lying next to the creek. He seized the turkey and drove down the road to see if he could catch up with Smothers.

Morgan drove down the road and pulled Smothers over. Morgan asked her who had shot the turkey and she told him that she had. She told Morgan that she had been driving down the road when she saw the turkeys cross the road. She then shot one of them and Sergeant was bringing it back for her. She told me that she had been hunting for around 8 years and had only shot a couple of things. She said that she just wanted to shoot something.

Morgan wrote her a ticket for unlawfully hunting wildlife and hunting out of season. He also warned her for failing to provide for human consumption and hunting with a wrong license (over the counter elk license). Smothers paid her citation.

RAGSDALE CASE

On the morning of October 6, 2012, Wildlife Officers Ryan Lane and Troy Florian were patrolling for pronghorn hunters east of Hereford CO, Weld County, near the intersection of WCR 99 and 136, when they came across a group of pronghorn hunters, which included a local landowner. After checking the groups hunting licenses, the landowner relayed that he thought a deer had been poached in this area on the afternoon of 10/4/12. The landowner explained that he and a friend of his were in the area on that afternoon around 6:00 pm and had witnessed at a distance, a man that appeared to be loading a deer on the hood of a lighter colored 4 door car within a mile east of the above intersection. The landowner stated that after they had seen the car and the man loading the deer on the hood of the car, the car then drove away westbound on WCR 136 towards the town of Hereford. The landowner indicated that the car was too far away to see a license plate number, but described it as a "boxy" style of car like an older Plymouth model.

Later that morning, the officers came across another local landowner. The landowner stated that he had not seen a larger mule deer that had been in the area for several days. The land owner called Florian a couple days later and told Florian that a man named Mark Ragsdale had since told another landowner, about how Mark's son, Brady, had recently been hunting for deer "near the CO/WY line" and had harvested a big antlered buck "on the WY side" using his WY deer hunting license. The landowner also relayed locations of possible associated vehicles he has seen in the area, which included a lighter colored 4 door car sitting in the front yard of the Ragsdale home, which was approximately 6-7 miles away from the field that the "in line" was last saw alive.

Florian searched local networking sites via the internet and ultimately learned that Brady Ragsdale had posted a picture of himself and the head of a mule deer buck on his Facebook page. Florian compared the antlers of Brady's Facebook buck photo and the photo of the live "in line buck" and saw that the resemblance was nearly identical.

Brady and his father Mark did NOT have deer hunting licenses for CO this hunting season. Also, there was not an active rifle deer hunting season going on for deer in this area of CO at that time. Florian called WY Game and Fish Officer Blajszczak and relayed the details of what he was investigating, Blajszczak relayed that Brady Ragsdale did have a WY deer hunting license for the rifle season that was open in WY during this time.

Florian talked with the Colorado landowner again about where the deer was shot and followed the vehicle tracks, that led to a location where it was apparent an animal (presumably a deer) had been gutted. After collecting blood and hair samples for DNA testing, and photographing the kill site, he called Wyoming warden Blajszczak and arranged to meet him at the Ragsdale residence outside of Carpenter WY later that evening.

On October 10th Blajszczak and Florian arrived at the Ragsdale residence in Wyoming. Two vehicles were parked in front of the house - a light silver Plymouth Acclaim and a maroon Ford F150 Truck. As Blajszczak knocked on the door, Florian walked around each vehicle and found that there were multiple spots of what appeared to be blood on the exterior of the hood, fenders and door of the Acclaim. Florian also saw hairs on the windshield wipers of the Acclaim that appeared to be deer hair. The officers looked at the Ford truck and saw blood smear and hair on its tailgate and inside the bed of the truck. Also parked at the front of the nearby shop building was a blue Chevy S-10 blazer. Florian looked through the southeast glass window of the shop using his flashlight, he saw the head of a buck Mule deer laying on the floor. It appeared to have a green WY deer hunting carcass tag tied to its antlers. The antlers of this buck appeared to be of the same size and configuration as the one Brady Ragsdale had downloaded onto his Facebook page, and also appeared to be the same as the "inline buck" that the land owner had showed Florian the live picture of. Warden Blajszczak called Mark Ragsdale's cell phone and was able to arrange for he and Brady Ragsdale to come home to speak with the officers about Brady Ragsdale's recent deer hunt. While waiting for the Ragsdale's to arrive, Florian took several photo's of the blood spots/smears and hair found on each vehicle. After comparing the tire imprints he found in the field earlier to what he'd seen on each vehicle parked at the house, they appeared to be similar.

Later that evening, Mark and Brady arrived home. The officers introduced themselves and asked Brady if he knew why they wished to speak with them. Brady indicated that he didn't. Brady said that he had recently went hunting for pronghorn and deer this year. Mark indicated that he was not with Brady on either hunt. Brady said that his friend, Dakota Crystal, was with him on his pronghorn hunt, but that he was by himself when he hunted his deer. Brady described that he had shot his deer last Thursday (10/4/12), on WY state ground near the CO/WY border, below the Pine Bluffs escarpment. Brady described that it was getting dark that night when he saw some deer near a corn circle, and took a shot at a buck. Brady described that he was driving the Acclaim during this hunt. Brady described that the head of his buck was sitting in the shop, and agreed to show the officers. The officers looked at the buck deer head, they saw that the left antler was broke and wobbling at the skull plate, but still connected by the intact tissue and hide. When they asked how the antler got broke, Brady said that it was in some tall grass when he went back to find it and accidentally ran over the head of the buck with the truck.

Brady told the officers the deer was killed in Wyoming. The officers challenged Brady's story explaining that officer Florian had found the gut pile. Brady described that he took two shots at a buck within the group of deer in the winter wheat strips. Brady said that he then got his car and drove up to the buck and he tried to get the buck up on the hood of his car, but physically couldn't load it up. Brady said that he went back home and got the maroon Ford truck and came back and

loaded it up and took it home. Brady said that he accidentally ran the buck over with the truck when he came back to load it up. Brady admitted that he realized this buck was in CO before, during and after he shot it. Mark claimed that he was nowhere near the area when this took place, and wasn't with Brady when this happened. Brady said that he texted his friend a picture of the buck right after he shot it and agreed to showed Florian the picture he sent his friend - which depicted a similar looking surrounding as Florian saw on Howard Foster's property where he found the gut pile.

Florian explained that he would be seizing the deer head and Brady's rifle as evidence. Mark explained that he dumped the carcass and claimed that he thought it was "sick". Mark led the officers to the carcass where Florian collected a DNA sample. DNA test result proved that all blood, tissue, hair, bone and antler evidence collected in the field and at the Ragsdale residence belonged to the same individual Mule Deer buck.

Brady was charged with: unlawfully hunting/taking deer without a proper and valid 2012 deer hunting license; AND unlawfully having in possession wildlife (to wit: 1 mule deer buck - 5x6). He also received written warnings for unlawfully entering upon private land to hunt wildlife without permission; unlawfully hunting deer outside of an established season; and unlawfully failing to reasonably attempt to care for and provide for human consumption of edible portions of meat (deer).

Brady paid the fines and received a 3 year suspension on his hunting/fishing privileges.

Table 1: 2003 - 2012 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	5088	5074	4809	4977	4791	4189	3430	3094	2955	2990	41397
Total	5088	5074	4809	4977	4791	4189	3430	3094	2955	2990	41397

Table 2: 2003 - 2012 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
BIG GAME *	497	561	516	593	475	499	561	534	383	519	5138
CARCASS CARE	137	165	216	198	176	169	141	123	109	110	1544
COMMERCIAL USE	7	7	9	19	16	44	27	24	1	3	157
FAIR CHASE	81	98	84	94	35	33	34	46	45	57	607
FISHING *	916	965	934	1207	1330	1460	1005	726	954	711	10208
LICENSING	3203	3299	2797	2935	2953	2496	1961	1613	1666	1492	24415
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	817	876	916	993	1053	1118	672	680	639	678	8442
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	309	336	324	376	354	301	265	241	238	233	2977
SAFETY	617	543	594	666	613	654	520	395	452	455	5509
SMALL GAME *	407	529	705	802	656	466	400	356	441	312	5074
Total	6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7240	5586	4738	4928	4570	64071

* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2003 - 2012 Total Violations by Year

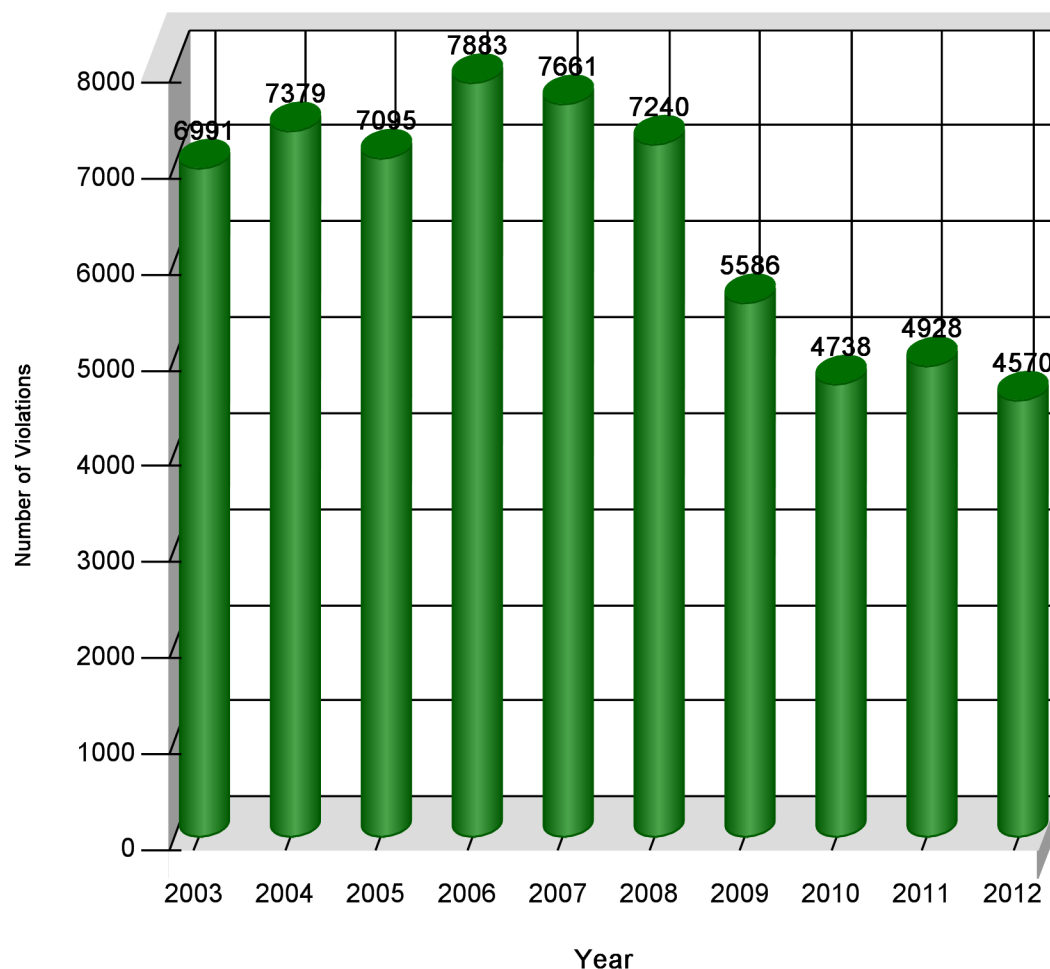
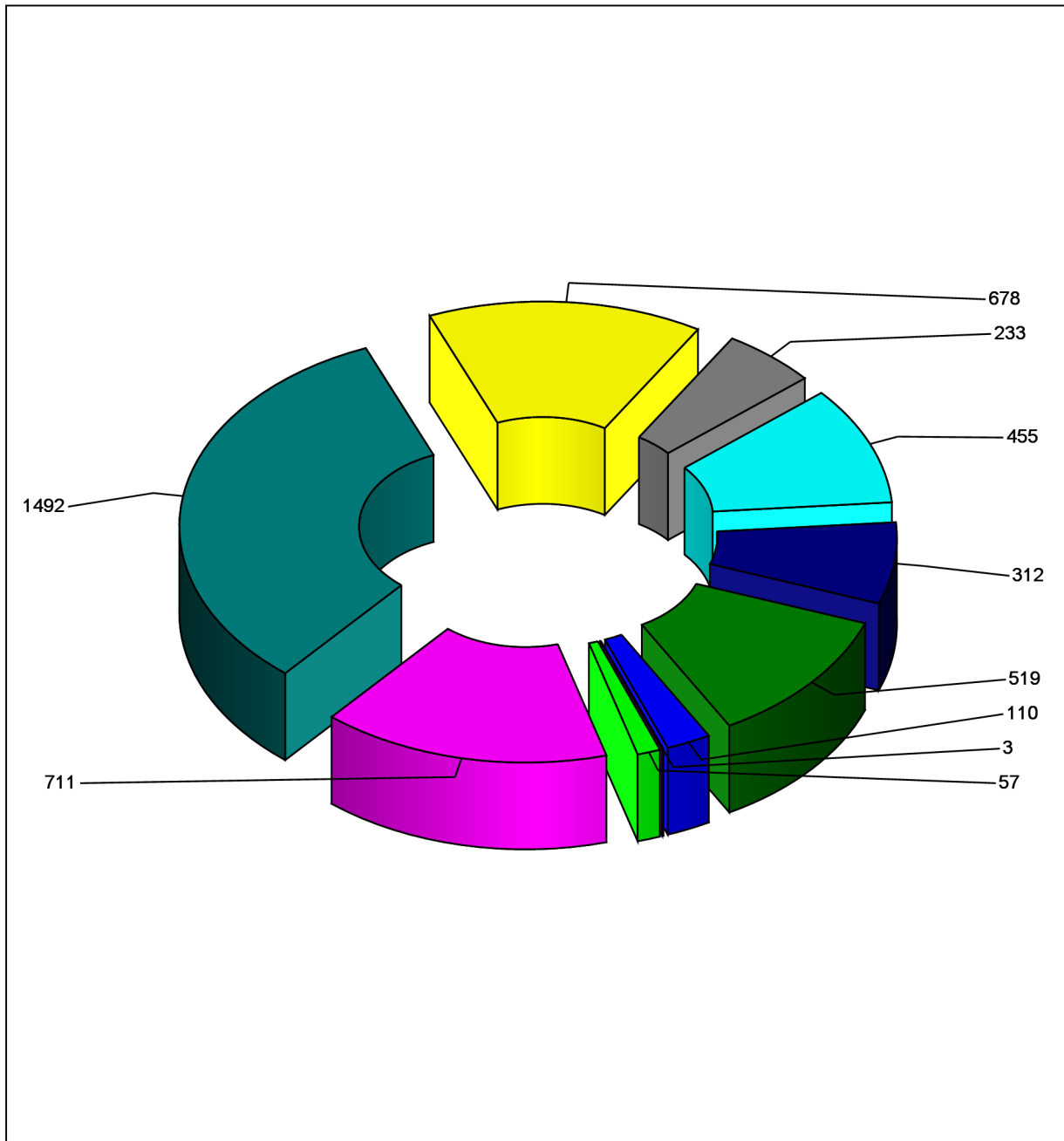


Table 3: 2003 - 2012 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg
BIG GAME *	7.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.5%	6.2%	6.9%	10.0%	11.3%	7.8%	11.4%	8.3%
CARCASS CARE	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
FAIR CHASE	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
FISHING *	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%	15.3%	17.4%	20.2%	18.0%	15.3%	19.4%	15.6%	16.0%
LICENSING	45.8%	44.7%	39.4%	37.2%	38.5%	34.5%	35.1%	34.0%	33.8%	32.6%	37.6%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	11.7%	11.9%	12.9%	12.6%	13.7%	15.4%	12.0%	14.4%	13.0%	14.8%	13.2%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	4.7%
SAFETY	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	9.2%	10.0%	8.7%
SMALL GAME *	5.8%	7.2%	9.9%	10.2%	8.6%	6.4%	7.2%	7.5%	8.9%	6.8%	7.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* does not include license violations

Chart 2: 2012 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: 2011 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	28	8	2	4	2	3	40	22	50	107	99	18	383
CARCASS CARE	5	2	0	2	0	1	8	3	21	36	17	14	109
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	91	23	954
LICENSING	72	12	39	147	213	126	244	115	106	296	239	57	1666
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	38	25	26	34	34	41	56	53	70	94	107	61	639
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	31	1	1	4	2	0	0	7	27	66	76	23	238
SAFETY	16	7	4	6	2	4	19	4	26	188	136	40	452
SMALL GAME *	37	22	4	4	6	5	18	3	72	97	113	60	441
Total	281	103	93	254	679	260	485	245	397	931	887	313	4928

* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2012 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	10	6	12	5	4	0	1	15	45	214	166	41	519
CARCASS CARE	9	3	1	2	1	1	0	9	23	30	28	3	110
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FAIR CHASE	2	2	2	3	2	4	0	1	9	15	12	5	57
FISHING *	40	29	37	85	102	111	119	34	70	31	41	12	711
LICENSING	75	42	127	153	164	156	152	88	132	219	131	53	1492
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	44	29	40	36	30	39	69	44	88	111	99	49	678
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	13	2	7	7	2	7	0	2	38	84	57	14	233
SAFETY	12	5	8	10	12	5	3	4	43	198	136	19	455
SMALL GAME *	20	8	9	12	4	6	0	10	53	96	51	43	312
Total	225	126	246	313	321	329	344	207	501	998	721	239	4570

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2011/2012

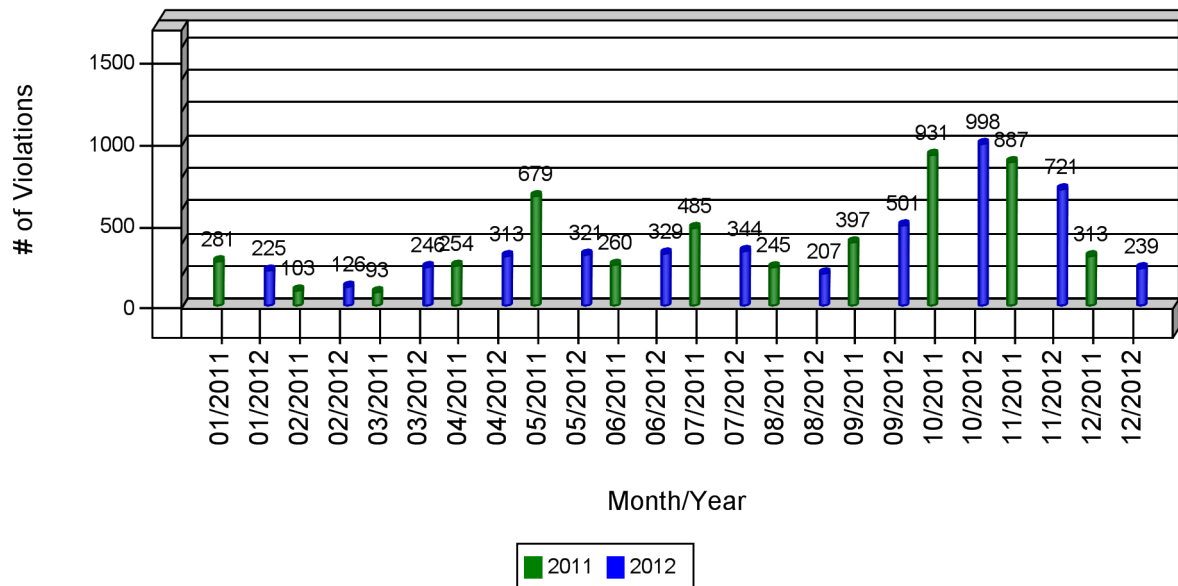


Table 6: 2003 - 2012 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	8
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	16	20	17	24	12	1	1	1	13	15	120
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	11
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	19	20	21	17	33	29	6	14	24	195
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	2	0	0	4	7	24	45	4	44	132
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	165	166	227	229	186	166	127	109	141	112	1628
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	4	0	2	2	26	101	142	10	124	415
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	259	324	219	263	195	212	224	170	144	149	2159
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	1	11	5	15	6	2	8	5	5	60
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	15
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	4	1	13	5	6	5	5	8	11	63
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	13	13	28	23	28	28	25	33	16	227
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	3	4	0	9	4	2	0	1	31
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	6	23
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	2	2	15	1	7	3	7	10	47
Total	497	561	516	593	475	499	561	534	383	519	5138

Table 7: 2003 - 2012 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
WASTE OF FISH	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	10
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	119	142	191	177	158	140	118	111	98	100	1354
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	17	23	25	21	11	29	21	12	11	10	180
Total	137	165	216	198	176	169	141	123	109	110	1544

Table 8: 2003 - 2012 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	7	6	5	17	11	42	27	18	0	3	136
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	6	1	0	21
Total	7	7	9	19	16	44	27	24	1	3	157

Table 9: 2003 - 2012 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	11	21	7	20	5	0	2	5	2	1	74
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	34	26	32	34	13	5	8	15	16	14	197
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	36	51	43	40	17	28	24	26	27	40	332
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	81	98	84	94	35	33	34	46	45	57	607

Table 10: 2003 - 2012 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	679	705	755	957	1075	1282	861	540	763	540	8157
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	18	17	17	18	22	14	14	8	10	3	141
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	33	46	19	38	27	5	7	54	60	77	366
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	159	165	126	145	171	123	88	86	87	78	1228
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	19	28	11	33	27	30	29	29	12	8	226
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	5	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	11	2	34
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	6	10	2	35
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	3	3	7	1	2	0	1	1	19
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	916	965	934	1207	1330	1460	1005	726	954	711	10208

Table 11: 2003 - 2012 License Violations

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	7
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	11	8	3	0	4	1	9	7	3	0	46
FAILURE TO TAG	150	213	174	194	128	99	111	103	96	79	1347
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	280	208	114	157	98	78	81	66	35	25	1142
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1720	1576	1397	1383	1329	1263	1097	942	875	902	12484
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	9	250	323	342	275	27	35	35	302	173	1771
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	7	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	19
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	426	461	432	410	381	345	271	254	185	177	3342
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	388	264	89	84	48	51	39	30	22	13	1028
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	24	64	51	61	34	33	37	27	23	28	382
NO PARKS PASS	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	30
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	11	34	25	45	26	30	44	32	14	15	276
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	41
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	9	4	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	26
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	68	52	66	76	63	58	111	29	17	5	545
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	84	134	76	84	56	120	77	64	58	50	803
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	6	15	15	14	11	13	3	9	3	0	89
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HABITAT STAMP	0	1	0	54	478	353	26	8	18	7	945
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	0	4	3	14	20	13	4	10	16	84
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	3203	3299	2797	2935	2953	2496	1961	1613	1666	1492	24415

Table 12: 2003 - 2012 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	19	39	24	28	34	46	10	15	32	4	251
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	42	22	10	19	19	18	22	18	6	15	191
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	248	275	290	329	301	237	233	208	200	214	2535
Total	309	336	324	376	354	301	265	241	238	233	2977

Table 13: 2003 - 2012 Safety

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	19
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	104	108	107	140	97	85	60	46	67	67	881
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	7	23	33	33	22	33	29	25	31	34	270
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	19
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	5	2	4	39
LOADED FIREARM	359	245	261	263	271	284	219	174	225	231	2532
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	20	23	23	29	29	13	24	11	19	15	206
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	16	8	18	16	20	12	12	19	3	5	129
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	1	0	0	0	3	7	9	14	9	2	45
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	10	12	10	19	24	45	23	1	3	0	147
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	94	99	131	155	141	118	120	94	86	93	1131
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	0	1	1	0	6	46	15	1	1	0	71
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	2	2	2	20
Total	617	543	594	666	613	654	520	395	452	455	5509

Table 14: 2003 - 2012 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	171	165	198	200	217	137	117	130	126	88	1549
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	17
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	3	7	15	31	32	7	5	2	2	112
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	52	30	46	45	38	37	20	31	20	23	342
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	67	119	101	102	79	68	50	52	95	75	808
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	20	34	20	25	19	32	76	52	14	4	296
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	38	94	207	242	185	118	73	27	95	57	1136
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	9	7	20	85
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	23	19	25	18	14	17	10	5	3	5	139
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	47	86	143	70	21	36	43	78	37	584
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	407	529	705	802	656	466	400	356	441	312	5074

Table 15: 2003 - 2012 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	0	0	1	26
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	2	4	1	49
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	5	16	1	1	6	15	13	75	36	51	219
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	9
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	46	31	49	43	37	49	26	46	8	5	340
DRUGS, POSSESSION	18	28	31	87	68	87	32	105	76	60	592
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	10	3	4	4	8	7	32	0	1	0	69
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	10	14	0	12	0	6	1	2	0	1	46
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	4	4	11	14	6	4	4	1	6	11	65
LITTERING	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	14	8	8	187
MISC	407	470	540	512	647	650	316	268	249	301	4360
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	1	2	2	4	2	26	4	2	17	2	62
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	2	2	11	18	1	1	0	0	3	41
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	118	73	92	88	48	39	31	13	32	40	574
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	21	30	45	39	18	1	4	4	2	11	175
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	5	5	31
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	6	19	14	11	31	27	59	31	25	22	245
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	5	8	0	64
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	109	97	78	102	84	90	68	56	93	93	870
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	8	10	8	22	22	13	14	6	1	8	112
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	0	0	16
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	0	5	11	1	2	1	1	23
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	24
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	3	2	5	18	5	0	0	2	35
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	7
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	6
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	16
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	11	17	12	63
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	23	17	23	80
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	23
Total	817	876	916	993	1053	1118	672	680	639	678	8442

Table 16: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

Table 16: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2006			
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	42
2007			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	30
2008			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1

Table 16: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2008			
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	29
2009			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	AMENDED	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	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	33
2010			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	23
2011			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2011			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	23
2012			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		Total	12
		Grand Total	345

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2003	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
Deer				
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2005	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	LOGAN	WARRANT EXPIRED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	PENDING	Resident
	2010	OURAY	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	PENDING	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
Elk				
	2003	DELTA	PAID	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2003	HUERFANO	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	MESA	PENDING	Resident
	2003	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	PITKIN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2003	GUNNISON	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GILPIN	PAID	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	LAKE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAKE	VOID	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	AMENDED	Non-Resident
	2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2010	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2012	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Non-Resident

Table 17: 2003 - 2012 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2012	MINERAL	PAID	Non-Resident
Moose				
	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
	2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2003	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	NOLO CONTENDERE	Non-Resident

Table 18: 2003 -2012 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1720	1576	1397	1383	1329	1263	1097	942	875	902	12484
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	679	705	755	957	1075	1282	861	540	763	540	8157
MISC	407	470	540	512	647	650	316	268	249	301	4360
LOADED FIREARM	359	245	261	263	271	284	219	174	225	231	2532
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	248	275	290	329	301	237	233	208	200	214	2535
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	426	461	432	410	381	345	271	254	185	177	3342
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	9	250	323	342	275	27	35	35	302	173	1771
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	259	324	219	263	195	212	224	170	144	149	2159
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	4	0	2	2	26	101	142	10	124	415
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	165	166	227	229	186	166	127	109	141	112	1628
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	119	142	191	177	158	140	118	111	98	100	1354
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	109	97	78	102	84	90	68	56	93	93	870
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	94	99	131	155	141	118	120	94	86	93	1131
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	171	165	198	200	217	137	117	130	126	88	1549
FAILURE TO TAG	150	213	174	194	128	99	111	103	96	79	1347
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	159	165	126	145	171	123	88	86	87	78	1228
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	33	46	19	38	27	5	7	54	60	77	366
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	67	119	101	102	79	68	50	52	95	75	808
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	104	108	107	140	97	85	60	46	67	67	881
DRUGS, POSSESSION	18	28	31	87	68	87	32	105	76	60	592
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	38	94	207	242	185	118	73	27	95	57	1136
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	5	16	1	1	6	15	13	75	36	51	219
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	84	134	76	84	56	120	77	64	58	50	803
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	2	0	0	4	7	24	45	4	44	132
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	118	73	92	88	48	39	31	13	32	40	574
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	36	51	43	40	17	28	24	26	27	40	332
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	47	86	143	70	21	36	43	78	37	584
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	7	23	33	33	22	33	29	25	31	34	270
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	24	64	51	61	34	33	37	27	23	28	382
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	280	208	114	157	98	78	81	66	35	25	1142
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	19	20	21	17	33	29	6	14	24	195
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	23	17	23	80
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	52	30	46	45	38	37	20	31	20	23	342
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	6	19	14	11	31	27	59	31	25	22	245
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	15	9	11	2	2	7	9	7	20	85
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	13	13	28	23	28	28	25	33	16	227

Table 18: 2003 -2012 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	0	4	3	14	20	13	4	10	16	84
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	16	20	17	24	12	1	1	1	13	15	120
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	11	34	25	45	26	30	44	32	14	15	276
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	42	22	10	19	19	18	22	18	6	15	191
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	20	23	23	29	29	13	24	11	19	15	206
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	34	26	32	34	13	5	8	15	16	14	197
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	388	264	89	84	48	51	39	30	22	13	1028
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	11	17	12	63
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	4	4	11	14	6	4	4	1	6	11	65
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	21	30	45	39	18	1	4	4	2	11	175
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	4	1	13	5	6	5	5	8	11	63
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	24
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	0	0	2	2	15	1	7	3	7	10	47
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	17	23	25	21	11	29	21	12	11	10	180
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	19	28	11	33	27	30	29	29	12	8	226
LITTERING	35	29	24	28	17	13	11	14	8	8	187
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	8	10	8	22	22	13	14	6	1	8	112
HABITAT STAMP	0	1	0	54	478	353	26	8	18	7	945
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	6	23
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	16	8	18	16	20	12	12	19	3	5	129
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	5	5	31
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	1	11	5	15	6	2	8	5	5	60
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	23	19	25	18	14	17	10	5	3	5	139
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	68	52	66	76	63	58	111	29	17	5	545
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	46	31	49	43	37	49	26	46	8	5	340
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	1	9	6	6	0	0	6	5	2	4	39
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	19	39	24	28	34	46	10	15	32	4	251
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	23
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	20	34	20	25	19	32	76	52	14	4	296
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	7	6	5	17	11	42	27	18	0	3	136
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	2	2	11	18	1	1	0	0	3	41
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	18	17	17	18	22	14	14	8	10	3	141
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	1	2	2	4	2	26	4	2	17	2	62
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	3	1	1	9	0	1	2	6	10	2	35
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	19
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	3	2	5	18	5	0	0	2	35
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	2	2	2	20
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	3	7	15	31	32	7	5	2	2	112
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	5	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	11	2	34
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	1	0	0	0	3	7	9	14	9	2	45
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	6

Table 18: 2003 -2012 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	17
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	3	4	0	9	4	2	0	1	31
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	6	10	4	5	2	8	7	2	4	1	49
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	7	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	19
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	10	14	0	12	0	6	1	2	0	1	46
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	1	1	0	4	8	10	1	0	0	1	26
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	0	5	11	1	2	1	1	23
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	3	3	7	1	2	0	1	1	19
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	11	21	7	20	5	0	2	5	2	1	74
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	9	4	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	26
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	15
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	8
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	6	1	0	21
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	10	12	10	19	24	45	23	1	3	0	147
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	10	3	4	4	8	7	32	0	1	0	69
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	0	1	1	0	6	46	15	1	1	0	71
NO PARKS PASS	10	5	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	30
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	9	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	19
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	4	2	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	41
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	0	0	16
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	11
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5

Table 18: 2003 -2012 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	16
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	9
WASTE OF FISH	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	10
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	7
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	32	2	1	1	5	5	5	8	0	64
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	11	8	3	0	4	1	9	7	3	0	46
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	6	15	15	14	11	13	3	9	3	0	89
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	7
TOTAL	6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7240	5586	4738	4928	4570	64071

Table 19: 2003 - 2012 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	286	357	387	468	599	708	523	587	488	415	4818
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	554	613	760	518	617	546	290	229	208	221	4556
	AREA 3	BRUSH	354	308	295	298	398	274	194	277	291	307	2996
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	329	471	538	725	701	687	413	256	216	239	4575
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	311	470	368	433	360	374	134	188	200	206	3044
	Total		1834	2219	2348	2442	2675	2589	1554	1537	1403	1388	19989
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	375	318	322	323	389	204	188	195	245	211	2770
	AREA 6	MEEKER	638	479	585	687	598	430	353	247	300	282	4599
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	404	484	290	318	416	429	265	337	590	294	3827
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	354	311	314	335	329	247	233	152	129	115	2519
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	517	469	416	462	472	315	259	371	349	405	4035
	Total		2288	2061	1927	2125	2204	1625	1298	1302	1613	1307	17750
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	282	390	281	247	183	561	697	131	93	56	2921
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	36	43	51	284	48	34	19	21	51	14	601
	Total		318	433	332	531	231	595	716	152	144	70	3522
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	672	489	459	268	262	153	133	192	145	201	2974
	AREA 12	LAMAR	232	210	115	165	186	142	154	94	120	122	1540
	AREA 13	SALIDA	311	513	437	530	629	887	490	344	321	247	4709
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	176	214	226	308	313	276	315	245	419	490	2982
	Total		1391	1426	1237	1271	1390	1458	1092	875	1005	1060	12205
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	233	415	389	621	340	302	304	231	209	168	3212
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	341	259	344	358	332	216	245	228	225	256	2804
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	287	310	252	325	218	208	159	187	176	144	2266
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	299	256	266	210	271	247	218	226	153	177	2323
	Total		1160	1240	1251	1514	1161	973	926	872	763	745	10605
Total			6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7240	5586	4738	4928	4570	64071

Table 20: 2003 - 2012 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Resident	5253	5733	5372	5950	5989	5823	4466	3818	3927	3695	50026
Non-Resident	1738	1646	1723	1933	1672	1417	1120	920	1001	875	14045
Total	6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7240	5586	4738	4928	4570	64071

Table 21: 2003 - 2012 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg
Resident	75.1%	77.7%	75.7%	75.5%	78.2%	80.4%	79.9%	80.6%	79.7%	80.9%	78.4%
Non-Resident	24.9%	22.3%	24.3%	24.5%	21.8%	19.6%	20.1%	19.4%	20.3%	19.1%	21.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chart 4: 2003 - 2012 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

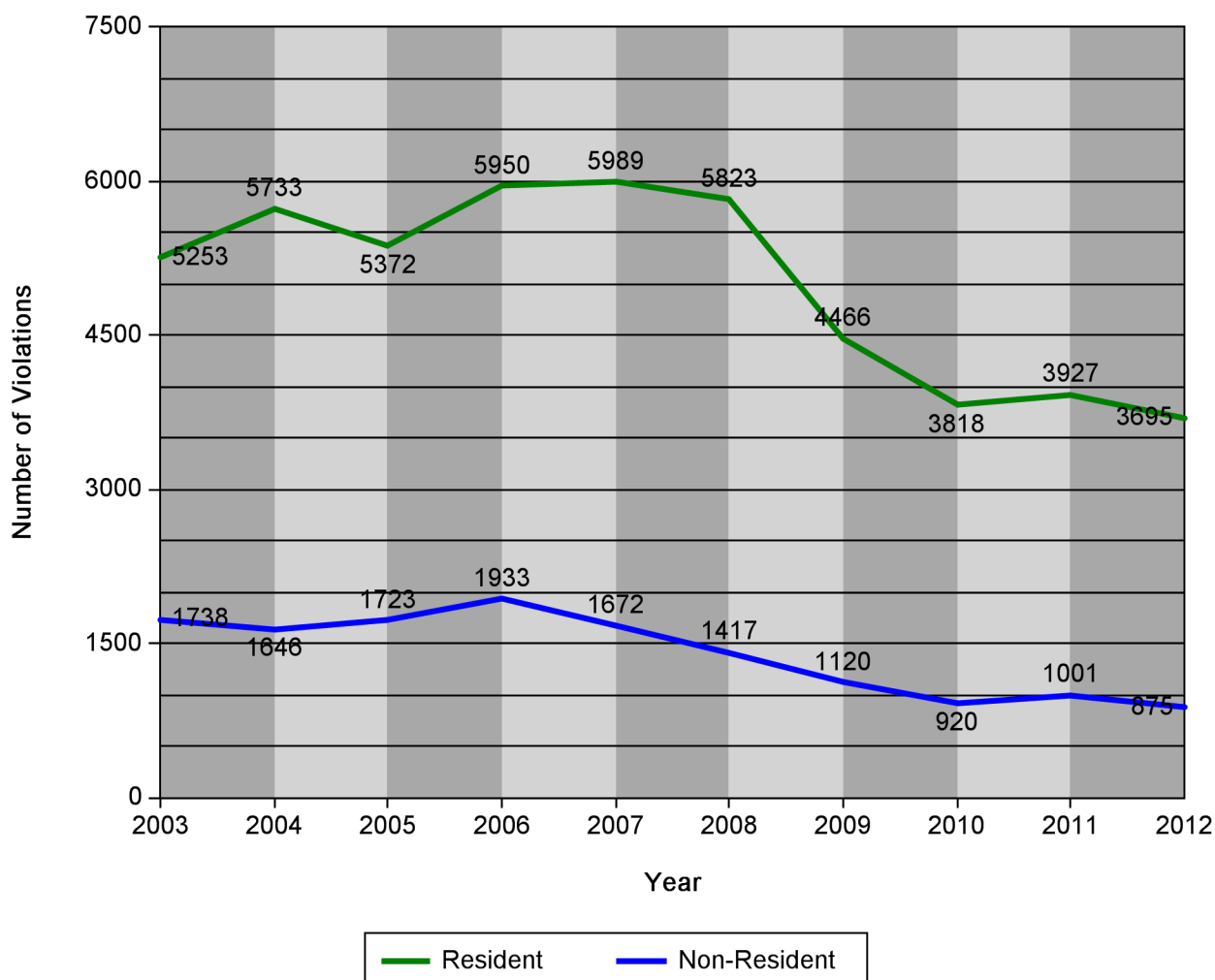


Table 22: 2003 - 2012 Violations by County

COUNTY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
ADAMS	279	334	199	297	167	200	86	88	66	76	1792
ALAMOSA	57	15	2	10	6	5	1	7	4	8	115
ARAPAHOE	21	30	59	42	62	44	59	9	28	40	394
ARCHULETA	91	94	87	127	67	76	43	51	49	53	738
BACA	41	14	18	30	24	63	31	20	7	20	268
BENT	34	48	42	22	26	33	41	24	27	36	333
BOULDER	205	271	385	202	287	292	143	65	69	40	1959
BROOMFIELD	14	26	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	50
CHAFFEE	150	191	178	196	152	122	116	87	90	56	1338
CHEYENNE	9	19	8	3	8	17	12	4	20	11	111
CLEAR CREEK	36	68	97	255	201	370	203	177	160	201	1768
CONEJOS	90	107	58	143	41	42	26	24	14	32	577
COSTILLA	63	52	44	59	41	30	46	25	33	17	410
CROWLEY	20	5	9	3	2	5	5	4	8	6	67
CUSTER	89	78	92	57	35	29	32	26	31	24	493
DELTA	81	96	92	59	91	61	61	41	52	72	706
DENVER	25	35	30	64	23	23	5	5	8	5	223
DOLORES	45	77	73	98	72	87	48	42	66	32	640
DOUGLAS	63	83	73	78	51	78	52	33	35	32	578
EAGLE	214	179	148	193	172	158	128	77	66	61	1396
EL PASO	85	128	131	198	120	122	190	154	256	325	1709
ELBERT	11	9	19	8	8	13	7	25	18	24	142
FREMONT	97	135	108	183	251	413	115	100	131	70	1603
GARFIELD	272	320	253	214	217	238	186	211	502	214	2627
GILPIN	10	16	9	20	10	9	15	25	10	16	140
GRAND	289	312	345	337	326	264	196	338	281	304	2992
GUNNISON	186	183	207	266	204	176	205	152	135	120	1834
HINSDALE	38	50	64	59	57	11	46	36	27	67	455
HUERFANO	50	60	61	52	30	23	57	9	19	37	398
JACKSON	175	143	128	224	200	103	106	70	54	83	1286
JEFFERSON	157	280	170	136	150	170	163	230	207	138	1801
KIOWA	24	12	22	60	16	11	48	6	24	8	231
KIT CARSON	6	24	4	14	5	4	4	10	19	8	98
LA PLATA	70	95	112	202	95	124	92	43	61	59	953
LAKE	95	204	120	118	182	301	283	177	81	98	1659
LARIMER	433	439	531	611	590	409	285	230	214	181	3923
LAS ANIMAS	222	90	84	60	87	58	52	106	66	72	897
LINCOLN	38	22	74	46	24	66	24	17	17	13	341
LOGAN	168	94	55	72	70	62	55	49	46	49	720
MESA	230	289	212	280	281	318	184	195	300	188	2477
MINERAL	35	44	49	48	65	43	14	21	34	44	397
MOFFAT	537	315	308	397	463	333	274	167	125	112	3031
MONTEZUMA	53	98	115	215	109	80	68	78	34	34	884
MONTROSE	156	154	117	103	78	117	78	94	77	102	1076
MORGAN	122	136	167	146	236	206	124	112	159	143	1551
OTERO	10	17	7	9	9	7	7	14	21	9	110
OURAY	69	62	58	58	81	52	29	38	48	29	524
PARK	84	133	171	177	370	222	196	134	130	81	1698
PHILLIPS	14	11	23	16	9	22	11	13	9	10	138
PITKIN	73	67	101	71	39	29	38	37	39	30	524
PROWERS	39	20	20	9	93	28	44	9	12	29	303
PUEBLO	366	333	259	188	97	106	114	74	59	87	1683
RIO BLANCO	215	251	322	341	343	266	226	139	159	172	2434

Table 22: 2003 - 2012 Violations by County

COUNTY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
RIO GRANDE	45	43	52	32	30	42	37	25	13	13	332
ROUTT	260	237	259	208	306	158	128	130	160	136	1982
SAGUACHE	40	69	65	50	41	91	79	94	92	41	662
SAN JUAN	30	4	4	0	2	7	4	2	1	0	54
SAN MIGUEL	55	58	37	34	60	47	69	48	24	57	489
SEDGWICK	20	12	2	45	7	5	18	62	29	27	227
SUMMIT	164	141	85	108	97	46	87	97	83	81	989
TELLER	52	35	42	104	156	67	83	53	90	104	786
WASHINGTON	40	62	56	22	66	42	14	84	19	47	452
WELD	188	334	345	378	424	542	332	177	165	222	3107
YUMA	38	16	24	24	24	48	52	40	43	62	371
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	3	0	4	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	25
	6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7240	5586	4738	4928	4570	64071

Table 23: 2003 - 2012 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
PENDING	PENDING	51	28	30	47	55	123	114	112	259	273	1092
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	106	123	136	135	109	141	97	87	94	88	1116
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	21	34	23	24	16	18	11	2	0	0	149
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	5	0	14
	Total	178	185	189	206	180	288	225	201	358	361	2371
NOT GUILTY	VOID	358	262	299	135	216	158	23	11	1	0	1463
	CHARGE DISMISSED	661	656	556	708	604	771	493	376	373	267	5465
	WARNING	1026	1223	1176	1421	1411	1137	1008	1017	1270	1000	11689
	NOT GUILTY	13	5	9	9	9	25	12	8	7	2	99
	WARRANT EXPIRED	2	1	6	14	7	7	1	3	0	1	42
	Total	2060	2147	2046	2287	2247	2098	1537	1415	1651	1270	18758
GUILTY	GUILTY PLEA	1052	1030	1007	916	798	1128	683	602	520	397	8133
	PAID	2811	2827	2760	3257	3418	2839	2380	1940	1876	2097	26205
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	66	63	36	71	56	50	45	44	40	17	488
	PAID IN FIELD	780	1044	1016	1078	911	786	668	491	447	415	7636
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	5	2	2	3	0	3	6	7	0	0	28
	AMENDED	34	81	35	60	47	42	30	36	35	13	413
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	5	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	12
	Total	4753	5047	4857	5387	5231	4849	3813	3121	2918	2939	42915
	NOLO CONTENDERE	0	0	3	3	3	5	11	1	1	0	27
	Total	0	0	3	3	3	5	11	1	1	0	27
Grand Total		6991	7379	7095	7883	7661	7240	5586	4738	4928	4570	64071

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Table 25: 2012 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	13	2	8	0	24	6	5	0	18	0	0	0	0	76
ALAMOSA	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
ARAPAHOE	0	1	1	0	0	33	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	40
ARCHULETA	0	1	0	5	0	19	7	4	0	16	0	1	0	0	53
BACA	1	1	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	20
BENT	0	0	6	2	0	21	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	36
BOULDER	0	2	3	5	0	17	1	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	40
CHAFFEE	0	1	4	8	0	37	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	56
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
CLEAR CREEK	4	8	3	35	0	86	4	16	0	44	0	1	0	0	201
CONEJOS	0	0	0	6	0	12	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	32
COSTILLA	0	1	0	3	0	8	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	17
CROWLEY	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
CUSTER	0	0	0	8	0	10	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	24
DELTA	0	6	0	3	0	28	11	6	0	16	0	2	0	0	72
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
DOLORES	0	0	0	1	0	16	4	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	32
DOUGLAS	0	2	0	0	0	14	5	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	32
EAGLE	0	0	0	5	0	36	11	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	61
EL PASO	4	79	11	14	0	138	11	22	0	44	0	2	0	0	325
ELBERT	0	2	0	1	0	9	3	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	24
FREMONT	0	2	2	9	0	34	7	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	70
GARFIELD	0	20	2	17	0	87	35	4	0	48	0	1	0	0	214
GILPIN	0	1	0	2	0	7	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	16
GRAND	0	0	5	19	0	159	27	6	0	87	0	1	0	0	304
GUNNISON	0	8	2	15	0	39	11	20	0	25	0	0	0	0	120
HINSDALE	0	0	0	1	0	40	12	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	67
HUERFANO	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	7	0	12	0	0	0	0	37
JACKSON	0	1	0	4	0	33	20	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	83
JEFFERSON	0	15	3	15	0	58	3	5	0	39	0	0	0	0	138
KIOWA	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
LA PLATA	0	7	0	11	0	17	3	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	59
LAKE	0	0	2	15	0	63	15	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	98
LARIMER	2	8	3	12	0	86	10	10	0	50	0	0	0	0	181
LAS ANIMAS	0	2	1	3	2	46	1	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	72
LINCOLN	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
LOGAN	0	2	0	3	0	30	1	2	0	10	0	1	0	0	49
MESA	0	17	8	20	0	69	13	14	0	47	0	0	0	0	188
MINERAL	0	0	0	0	0	31	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	44
MOFFAT	0	1	1	1	0	56	20	1	0	32	0	0	0	0	112
MONTEZUMA	0	8	0	3	0	10	6	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	34
MONTROSE	0	5	6	7	0	46	14	5	0	19	0	0	0	0	102
MORGAN	0	4	1	5	0	55	1	1	0	76	0	0	0	0	143
OTERO	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
OURAY	0	1	0	3	0	13	3	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	29
PARK	0	2	3	4	0	36	9	12	0	13	0	2	0	0	81
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
PITKIN	0	0	0	4	0	11	9	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	30
PROWERS	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	7	0	7	0	2	0	0	29
PUEBLO	0	6	4	10	0	38	7	9	0	13	0	0	0	0	87
TOTAL	13	267	88	397	2	2097	415	274	0	1000	0	17	0	0	4570

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: 2012 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
RIO BLANCO	0	7	1	11	0	64	26	16	0	47	0	0	0	0	172
RIO GRANDE	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	13
ROUTT	0	3	2	25	0	57	10	4	0	35	0	0	0	0	136
SAGUACHE	1	0	0	1	0	22	1	6	0	10	0	0	0	0	41
SAN MIGUEL	0	0	0	0	0	42	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	57
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	1	0	12	1	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	27
SUMMIT	0	3	4	17	0	45	4	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	81
TELLER	1	5	4	4	0	55	4	23	0	8	0	0	0	0	104
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
WASHINGTON	0	0	1	1	0	24	5	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	47
WELD	0	7	2	24	0	94	22	5	0	68	0	0	0	0	222
YUMA	0	10	0	11	0	25	1	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	62
TOTAL	13	267	88	397	2	2097	415	274	0	1000	0	17	0	0	4570

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