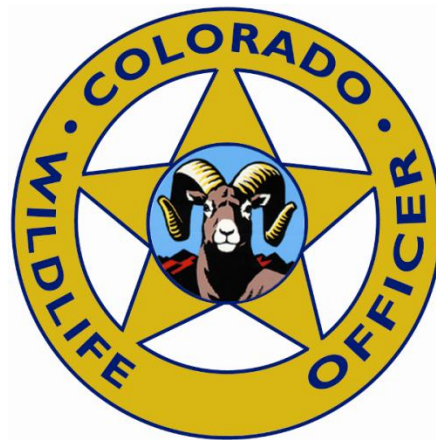


COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE

2013

**ANNUAL WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND
VIOLATION REPORT**

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INDEX

| | |
|---|----|
| Preface | |
| Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service | 1 |
| Wildlife Law Enforcement Planning | 2 |
| Wildlife Law Enforcement Budget | 6 |
| Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges | 7 |
| Wildlife Officer of the Year Award | 9 |
| Law Enforcement and Public Safety Branch..... | 11 |
| OGT/TIPS Update..... | 14 |
| Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact - IWVC..... | 17 |
| The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer | 18 |
| Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers | 19 |
| History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado | 21 |
| Case Narratives | 23 |

APPENDIX A - STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

| | |
|---|------|
| Table 1 – 2004-2013 Tickets Issued by Year..... | A-1 |
| Table 2 – 2004-2013 Violations Grouped by Major Category | A-1 |
| Chart 1 – 2004-2013 Total Violations by Year | A-1 |
| Table 3 – 2004-2013 Percent by Category/Calendar Year | A-2 |
| Chart 2 – 2013 Violations by Category | A-3 |
| Table 4 – 2012 Violations Grouped by Major Category | A-4 |
| Table 5 – 2013 Violations Grouped by Major Category | A-4 |
| Chart 3 – Violations by Month for 2012/2013..... | A-4 |
| Table 6 – 2004-2013 Big Game (does not include license violations) | A-5 |
| Table 7 – 2004-2013 Carcass Care | A-5 |
| Table 8 – 2004-2013 Commercial Use..... | A-5 |
| Table 9 – 2004-2013 Fair Chase | A-5 |
| Table 10 – 2004-2013 Fishing (does not include license violations) | A-6 |
| Table 11 – 2004-2013 License Violations..... | A-6 |
| Table 12 – 2004-2013 Private Property Trespass..... | A-7 |
| Table 13 – 2004-2013 Safety | A-7 |
| Table 14 – 2004-2013 Small Game (does not include license violations) | A-7 |
| Table 15 – 2004-2013 Other Wildlife Violations..... | A-8 |
| Table 16 – 2004-2013 Samson Law Violations by Year..... | A-9 |
| Table 17 – 2004-2013 Samson Law Violations by Species | A-15 |
| Table 18 – 2004-2013 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency | A-21 |
| Table 19 – 2004-2013 Violations by Region/Area, Area Office Location | A-25 |
| Table 20 – 2004-2013 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons | A-26 |
| Table 21 – 2004-2013 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons | A-26 |
| Chart 4 – 2004-2013 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons | A-26 |
| Table 22 – 2004-2013 Violations by County..... | A-27 |
| Table 23 – 2004-2013 Case Disposition Summary | A-29 |
| Table 24 – 2004-2013 Case Dispositions by Percent | A-30 |
| Table 25 – 2013 Case Dispositions by County | A-31 |

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 and importance, and if one becomes shorter or longer than the other, the stool becomes unbalanced. 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 informational pieces that can be used individually or together. If something of interest is missing from this report, please do not 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 Mari Gardner 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 individual states deal with these issues differently only reinforces the concept that there are differing points of view on these subjects.

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

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

There are several reasons why CPW is the best agency to provide this essential public service. Mainly, wildlife management is accomplished through regulations. A governor-appointed Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission approves regulations and provides over-site of CPW. Along with citizen participation, the rule making process is further enhanced by allowing CPW law enforcement personnel to provide regulation enforcement. Officers who work for agencies outside of CPW are charged with enforcement demands unrelated to wildlife law enforcement. CPW is very responsive to its customers in relation to regulations and enforcement and we control and direct our own enforcement efforts. In addition to the professional law enforcement services 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 2010, 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 ten as the highest priority. Each work unit within CPW will focus resources toward achieving those top ten priorities, as well as making 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. There will be a new strategic plan put in place reflecting the merger and it will be titled, *"2014 CPW Path Forward"*.

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. 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 and Wyoming. The Violation Management System is the database in which violations are recorded and court processes in relation to violations are managed.

PROVIDE SYSTEMS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS: Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report wildlife violations. In many communities, 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 by calling a toll free number: 1-877-COLO OGT (265-6648).

PROVIDE RESPONSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT: The citizens of Colorado expect their parks and wildlife agency to be responsive to their needs with regard to wildlife 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 the enforcement of criminal statutes and responding to statewide emergencies.

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. Direct contacts are 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 and assess

penalties against violators who do not support the protection and management of 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 135 active residency investigations in 2013 with 37 of the cases successfully resolved. Also, to facilitate field level residency investigations and better equip officers for successful prosecution, Investigator Griffin assists officers in constructing comprehensive reports that are ready for court filings, digital case portfolios complete with reports, and supporting attachments and evidentiary documents (including photos, audio and video files).

Moreover, Investigator Griffin expanded a project initiated in 2011 by working with select mountain communities to develop strategies for "batch" residency investigations. These kinds of investigations are 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 database records from 2012 and 2013 where exact name and date of birth information will be used to identify persons claiming to be residents in two or more states. As a result, 113 records were identified as potential license fraud violations, with 58 stemming from New Mexico and 65 stemming from Arizona. In many cases charges have already been filed and investigators are hoping to have most cases successfully resolved by January 15, 2015.

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. The applications of research and planning provides for effective and efficient efforts in enforcement activities. Performance indicators and measurements are developed and used as guidance in the 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 laboratory-related 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 law enforcement academy. Intensive training continues after graduating from the academy, 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 annual courses that are given.

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 services. 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 ensuring CPW employees meet 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 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 upon 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 5.6 million dollars. This represents less than four-percent of the total agency budget.

There are nine programs directly related to law enforcement. These include law enforcement administration (5410); field law enforcement (5420, Wildlife; 5421, Parks); boating law enforcement (5423), 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 224 *P.O.S.T.* certified wildlife officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 18 CPW and outside agency employees carry "special wildlife commissions". The Regions provide the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. This branch currently has 138 commissioned Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) and 32 Wildlife Technicians (WT) who work for 18 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four wildlife officer commissioned Regional Managers (RM) who supervise the AWMs and two commissioned Assistant Regional Managers (ARM). The Law Enforcement and Public Safety branch also has a Wildlife Investigations Unit which employs nine criminal investigators. The Law Enforcement and Public Safety branch focuses on law enforcement administration and special investigations. Additionally, personnel from other branches maintain law enforcement commissions. These include 14 biologists and eight 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 (FTEs*) and expenditures for years 2005/06 through 2012/13, and current estimated budgeted FTEs and expenditures for years 2013/14 allocated to law enforcement programs:

CPW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

| Full-Time Equivalent Staffing (FTE) | | | | | | | | | | | % Change |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Program | 5410 | 5420 | 5421 | 5423 | 5430 | 5440 | 5450 | 7630 | 7640 | Total | Frm Pr Yr |
| FY05-06 Actual | 3.68 | 50.03 | | | 3.76 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 9.32 | 8.08 | 75.16 | |
| FY06-07 Actual | 4.61 | 34.65 | | | 2.89 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 15.95 | 7.44 | 65.82 | -12.43% |
| FY07-08 Actual | 4.07 | 36.19 | | | 3.13 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 19.03 | 7.54 | 70.25 | 6.73% |
| FY08-09 Actual | 5.59 | 40.51 | | | 3.22 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 6.49 | 8.33 | 64.39 | -8.34% |
| FY09-10 Actual | 5.67 | 39.61 | | | 4.54 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.65 | 7.71 | 58.61 | -8.98% |
| 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 Actual | 3.43 | 37.35 | | | 4.60 | 0.06 | 0.65 | 8.37 | 7.14 | 61.6 | -0.40% |
| FY 13-14 Budget | 4.66 | 39.20 | 25.26 | 1.74 | 3.95 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 23.28 | 9.87 | 109.11 | 77.13% |
| 4-year Average | 3.94 | 38.01 | 25.26 | 1.74 | 4.43 | 0.17 | 0.51 | 11.98 | 7.96 | 61.12 | |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | | % Change |
| Program | 5410 | 5420 | 5421 | 5423 | 5430 | 5440 | 5450 | 7630 | 7640 | Total | Frm Pr Yr |
| FY05-06 Actual | 307,817 | 3,553,407 | | | 415,865 | 30,669 | 30,682 | 621,587 | 600,287 | 5,560,314 | |
| FY06-07 Actual | 396,979 | 3,068,861 | | | 359,139 | 15,756 | 34,555 | 809,583 | 683,848 | 5,368,721 | -3.45% |
| FY07-08 Actual | 387,711 | 3,219,024 | | | 394,292 | 16,660 | 43,463 | 1,060,032 | 716,322 | 5,837,504 | 8.73% |
| FY08-09 Actual | 537,977 | 3,439,897 | | | 361,600 | 7,900 | 39,210 | 524,178 | 753,710 | 5,664,471 | -2.96% |
| FY09-10 Actual | 435,140 | 3,278,375 | | | 508,657 | 22,071 | 44,010 | 88,536 | 704,264 | 5,081,053 | -10.30% |
| 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 Actual | 304,671 | 3,325,353 | | | 547,188 | 5,647 | 102,188 | 717,777 | 706,247 | 5,709,071 | -1.72% |
| FY 13-14 Budget | 437,390 | 3,672,717 | 2,093,241 | 182,233 | 487,338 | 60,834 | 98,656 | 1,828,954 | 869,742 | 9,731,105 | 70.45% |
| 4-year Average | 422,625 | 3,402,054 | 2,093,241 | 182,233 | 510,063 | 19,752 | 82,444 | 961,907 | 755,986 | 5,561,188 | |

Note: Beginning in FY 13-14 Budget- figures reflected here are for the merged agency. New work packages/programs have been added to reflect all law enforcement work performed by CPW

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. For some, high dollar values represented in these markets provide an economic incentive to illegally take wildlife.

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, ATVs, 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. Liaisons between 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 upon, 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. Enforcement of wildlife laws improves compliance for those who would willfully violate. The objective of enforcement is to change the 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 some people have toward these activities.

The demand for services is greater than the employee's available time to meet that demand. This wildlife agency has taken on a large number of tasks that include law enforcement, but law enforcement is just one of the important things that employees provide. 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 and 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 functions of the agency. 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 so by a CPW employee. Out of an array of superior officers, the award recipient is selected by his or her peers and esteemed as outstanding.

The award is named after John D. Hart, an officer who retired in 1959 as an Assistant Director for the Division of Wildlife (DOW). Officer Hart began his career with the DOW in 1919 at a salary of \$75 per month, and provided his own horse and gun. The award was developed because, at the time, it was believed that Officer Hart epitomized the qualities and values of an exceptional wildlife officer. Officer Hart's admirable characteristics and work ethic still apply to officers today.

Officer Hart reportedly worked tirelessly (officers who worked for him later in his career said he worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Officer Hart aggressively sought after poachers, using tricks such as welding iron rails under his car to lower the center of gravity so that he could outmaneuver poachers' on 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; rather, 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 for a wildlife officer.

In a 1913 report to then Governor Shafroth, wildlife law enforcers such as Officer 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 possessed 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.

2013 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

MIKE CROSBY, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

Privilege and honor are over used words in most nominations, but *responsibility* seldom comes to mind. It does, however, in the nomination of **MIKE CROSBY** as the **2013 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year**. It is our *responsibility* to recognize the Colorado Wildlife Officer that epitomizes the legend of John D. Hart. THAT officer IS **MIKE CROSBY**. This nomination is a compilation of endorsements from colleagues and citizens polled in the Middle Park region. Five hundred words to describe CROSBY's impact on wildlife? Five hundred pages would not do justice!

Partner's Praise Christmas bird counts with USFS personnel; Radium bighorn sheep transplant that was a culmination of a 15 year habitat work and planning process; sage grouse habitat work, planning as well as being on a tractor planting; plant identification and sage grouse species ID and habitat needs for State Land Board; representative at sports shows for CPW and OGT; working group for statewide mule deer issues; hours of night patrol for mule deer/elk protection throughout Middle Park; vast knowledge of history of research and habitat projects that have taken place in Middle Park for all species; ALWAYS willing to help other officers; monitors herds year round, checking winter bone marrow and body condition; Excellent communication skills. Gene Abram, Kremmling North District Wildlife Manager.

Citizen's Critique ... 'in the later stages of a career still showing enthusiasm and energy - and always bringing his incredible sense of humor to work with him - helping others enjoy their job no matter how laborious or tedious the task may be..'; 'The most outstanding thing in my mind about Mike though is the fact that you can absolutely depend on Mike to show up in a time of need... he'll cover for you if need be or back you up in ANY LE scenario or other wildlife management need... he'll be there to help set up and stay to the end helping you break it all down and help haul it off... you can ALWAYS depend on **MIKE CROSBY...**'; Rob Firth, 2006 John D. Hart recipient.

Area's Admiration ... 'In addition to Mike's fervor to up-hold wildlife laws he also displays an unrelenting passion for protecting natural resources. He is a true naturalist. He wears many hats, including those of a botanist, wildlife manager and law enforcement officer. He tackles resource issues in a holistic approach and many times provides ideas and insight that others do not think of.'; 'He is a teacher to students in the classroom and in the field. He is a biologist in land use comments, wildlife classification flights, and public meetings. He is a Wildlife Officer during the routine contacts and the complex investigations. He is the voice and face for wildlife in all aspects; from the minute he puts on the uniform, gun and badge. Mike's passion for wildlife is most visible because he wears his heart in the same place he wears the ram patch... on his sleeve'; Area 9 personnel.

Holder #754...out of words (500); NEVER out of respect for **CROSBY's** wildlife legacy!!

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 Travnick |
| 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 from former Director Rick Cables creating the Law Enforcement and Public Safety (LEAPS) Branch and appointing Heather Dugan as the Assistant Director of Law Enforcement and Public Safety. Now supervised by the current Director Bob D. Broscheid, 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 park resources.

LEAPS is responsible for developing and maintaining data base files on all wildlife citations issued during the year, as well as adding the information to the historical database dating back to 1986. The number of citations averages about 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. In addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training and support for field investigations, each investigator is responsible for special investigations and serves as the primary contact for three or more CPW Areas. 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 phones and computer lab. Additionally, a full-time licensed 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, 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 efforts serve the public interest by protecting wildlife resources 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;
- 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, the 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 acts as a liaison with these offices as well as to 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 changes in structure and function resulting 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 Office of the Attorney General, 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



1-877-265-6648 (1-877-COLO-OGT)

In 2013 OGT generated a total of 697 reports. This is up from last year (2012) when there were 623 reports. Of those total reports for 2013, 434 were for big game violations; 91 reports for fishing violations; 5 reports for licensing violations; 45 reports for small game violations; 53 reports for waterfowl violations; 26 reports for nongame violations; 2 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 41 reports classified as 'other'. These 697 reports ended, to date, with 24 citations being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 19 rewards totaling \$9,600.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Operation Game Thief (OGT) is a Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) sponsored program that pays rewards to citizens who turn in poachers. OGT is a nonprofit, 501-(3)(c) wildlife crime stoppers organization registered with the Colorado Secretary of State.

OGT is governed by a seven-person civilian board along with a CPW employee assigned to administer the program. The OGT Board members include Pat Carlow, Grand Junction; Richard Hess, Collbran; 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 the entire state there are just over 220 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. Although Operation Game Thief is a formidable enforcement deterrent, the crime of poaching is serious enough to merit its' involvement. Calls to 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 law enforcement personnel. Investigations are begun immediately and must follow the same rules and constitutional guidelines as any other law enforcement investigation. If a poacher is arrested or is issued a citation on the basis of information provided by a caller, a reward is authorized.

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. The reward fund is maintained by private contributions and court ordered donations. The Board may approve rewards for higher dollar amounts for flagrant violations.

Rewards can be paid in cash and payoff can be 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. Actually, most wildlife enthusiasts don't want a reward—they just want the criminals stopped!

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 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.

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 the 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, the number of suspects and names and/or identifying features such as age, height, hair color and clothing; a vehicle description (including type, year, color and license number), etc. Include any other information you think might be pertinent to the case. If you know how a poached animal is being transported or where it is being stored, tell OGT about it.

Remember: Try to get the information to OGT as soon as possible. Any delay may mean the bad guys might not get 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 upon 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. The Turn in Poachers (TIP) program began September 1, 2004. This program allows people who turn in poachers to receive preference points or, in some cases, even licenses. 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. There were no TIPS requests for licenses or preference points that came in 2013.

In order to be eligible for the license or point rewards, the reporting party must be willing to testify in court. This requirement is in contrast to the OGT Program, which will pay monetary rewards to even anonymous parties. The basics, with some special restrictions for very limited units, are:

- If a person reports a violation that results in a charge of illegal take or possession, they might receive preference points or an over-the-counter license.
- If a person reports a violation that 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 that person can receive a limited license for the same unit and species as the report 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, the fine is paid or the suspect pleads guilty, the reporting party will still be eligible for the reward if they were willing to testify.

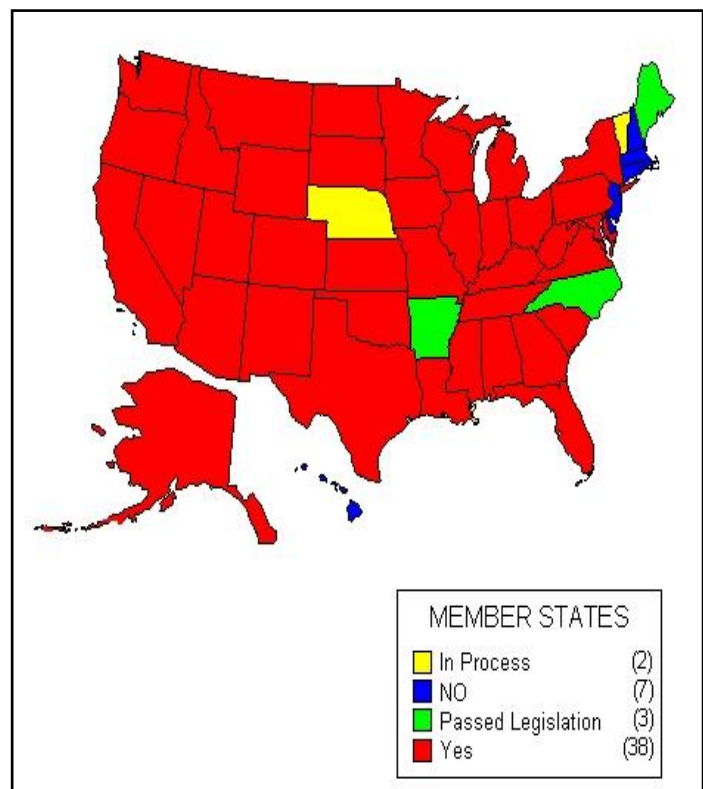
INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT - IWVC



The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. To date, there are 38 states in the compact and there are four other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact.

The protection of the wildlife resources of the state is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statutes, laws, regulations, ordinances and administrative rules relating to the management of such resources. Violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.

The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a non-resident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident. Personal recognizance is permitted instead of arrest, booking and bonding. This process is a convenience for people of member states, and increases efficiency of Colorado Wildlife Officers by allowing more time for enforcement duties rather than violator processing procedures required for arrest, booking and bonding of non-residents. The Wildlife Violator Compact also includes a reciprocal recognition of license privilege suspension by member states, thus any person whose license privileges are suspended in a member state will 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 placed 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 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 offices 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, 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 state's wildlife officers are involved in almost every aspect of wildlife management and have provided an essential public service to their communities and wildlife resources 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 examination 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 the 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 the 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 a nine times greater chance of getting killed or injured in the line of duty than other law enforcement officers. With the inherent risk of being a natural resource officer, CWOs are encouraged to resolve conflicts

using their interpersonal skills rather than resorting to using force. This emphasis in conflict resolution has been beneficial to the agency. To date, no 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 wildlife resources 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, including 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 possessing 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, only \$123 in fines was collected, and it was evident that the wildlife resource continued to be at risk from lack of enforcement. 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 began. 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 1900s 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 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 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 | 2013 |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 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 2013, 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, the poachers were tough and the cadre of officers was too small. Being a warden, then as today, took someone who 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 it all. 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 officers just as accurately. The type of person who pursues a career in wildlife law enforcement probably has not changed; however, the challenges certainly have. The game warden at the turn of the century would probably have difficulty recognizing the Colorado we live in today with its five million plus 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

HUNTING WITH POISON LEADS TO ARRESTS

In 2012, Wildlife Officer Michael Blanck received information about men from South Carolina using poison to hunt deer, elk and bear in the Collbran, Colorado area of his district. After nearly two years of investigation, four men from South Carolina were arrested in September 2013 for using poison arrows to hunt deer, elk and bear. The men were also arrested for using night vision equipment, illegal lighted arrows and the use of artificial light to take big game after legal hunting hours. One of the men told an investigator he has been using the illegal equipment in Mesa County for at least 20 years, taking an unknown number of big game during that time.



The big game animals were targeted with arrows poisoned with a powerful muscle relaxant that causes paralysis and shuts down an animal's respiratory system within seconds of a strike.

George Plummer and Joseph Nevling, 50, both of Timmonsville, S.C., Michael Courtney, 25, of Florence, S.C., and James Cole, 55, of Sumter, S.C. all pled guilty to a variety of wildlife charges, including illegal taking of wildlife and illegal use of toxins while hunting.

All four men were ordered to pay more than \$8,500.00 in fines and court costs, forfeit all of their seized equipment and agree, through plea agreements, to not hunt in Colorado over the next four years.

Each of the men received individual lectures from the Judge. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," Judge Smith told Nevling. "This isn't hunting. This is just going out and killing things." Several of the men expressed regret, but one of them offered a defense of the practice. "Back in South Carolina, everybody hunts with poison arrows," Cole said, describing the equipment as an "insurance policy." Hunting with poison arrows in South Carolina is also illegal.

Aside from being illegal, Officer Blanck said archery hunting using poison arrows violates principles of "fair chase." Officers found that the case really was about the attitude of, 'If we're buying expensive licenses, we want to make sure we're going home with a kill.'

FROM THE FIELD TO THE DINNER PLATE

On October 6, 2013, Officer Louie Starzel with Colorado Parks and Wildlife received a telephone call from a reporting party in Weld County, Colorado. The reporting party advised there was a white pickup truck parked on Weld County Road 19, and that a male and a young boy had shot a pronghorn buck that was on the neighboring land owner's private property. Officer Starzel called CPW Officer Nancy Howard and told her the details of the complaint. A short time later, Officer Howard interviewed the reporting party.

The reporting party told Officer Howard that a white Dodge pickup was parked on Weld County Road 19, and that a middle-aged man with a young boy had shot a pronghorn buck on private property. The man and small child then walked up to the dead pronghorn in the field and dragged it back to the white Dodge pickup.

The reporting party also told Officer Howard that the man had solicited several of the nearby neighbors, asking for permission to hunt the pronghorn. He was told by the neighbors that the pronghorn was on private property and he would have to get permission from the person who owned the land to hunt the animal. Officer Howard checked the field where the pronghorn had been killed and collected evidence. She saw that there was no gut pile left on the property.

Officer Howard then talked to a neighbor of the reporting party, who told her that a man with a young boy had asked about hunting the pronghorn. The neighbor responded by telling the man that the land was not theirs but they knew the land owner. The neighbor further explained to the man that he needed to ask the land owner for permission to hunt on his property. The neighbor also told Officer Howard that the man stated his last name, and although they could not remember it, they believed it to be a Hispanic sounding last name starting with an 'M'.

Officer Howard contacted CPW Officer Troy Florian for assistance, as he knew the owner of the land on which the pronghorn was killed. Officer Florian contacted the land owner, who said he had neither been contacted by nor given permission to anyone to hunt on his property. The landowner said that he does not allow access or hunting on his parcel of land.

Officers Florian and Howard reviewed their list of successful pronghorn hunters for a Hispanic surname beginning with the letter 'M', and located a man on the list by the name of Marc Montoya. Officer Florian called Colorado State Patrol (CSP) dispatch for vehicle registration information for Marc Montoya and was informed that a white Dodge pickup truck was registered to Montoya.

Officer Florian then asked CSP and the Weld County Sheriff's Office for help with a photo line-up that included a picture of Montoya. Officers Florian and Howard showed the line-up to the reporting party and to the neighbors who had talked to the suspect. Montoya was identified as the person inside the white Dodge pickup who shot the pronghorn.

Officers Florian and Howard then searched social media and found pictures posted by Montoya of himself and his son with a large pronghorn buck. A quote read, "What a great day antelope hunting w/my son! From the field to the dinner plate." The officers noticed that the pronghorn was ungutted in the photo.

The officers also noticed that a large cottonwood tree and a tall rabbit brush appeared in the background of the photos; however, the officers knew this kind of vegetation was not growing in the area of where the pronghorn was killed.

On October 10, 2013 Officers Florian and Howard interviewed Montoya at his residence. Montoya admitted to shooting the pronghorn in the area of Weld County Road 19, but stated the area land owners told him that the property was CRP land. Montoya also explained that he did not gut the pronghorn because he dresses his animals by gutless field dressing and takes the whole animal home.



The officers asked to see the pronghorn. Montoya showed them the head but produced no body. Montoya told the officers that he changed his mind, and after processing the pronghorn he had dumped the carcass in a dumpster in Eaton, Colorado. The officers explained to Montoya that the land where the pronghorn was shot was private property.

On October 11, 2013, Officer Florian used the multimedia photos to look for areas where cottonwood trees and tall rabbit brush grew, and found such an area off Weld County Roads 19 and 84. When Officer Florian spoke to the land owners of this property, he was told that no one had permission to be on the property, hunting or otherwise. The land owners gave Officer Florian permission to search their property for evidence.

Officer Florian drove to the cottonwood trees and found that the grass was disturbed in the area. He was able to locate a pronghorn carcass that had been covered with rabbit brush and tree limbs in what appeared to be an attempt to hide the carcass.



Officer Florian discovered this buck had been dressed in a gutless manner. The back straps, testicles, head and a small portion of meat were all that had been removed from the body.



Officer Howard arrived to help process the scene and took several pictures of the area. Officers Howard and Florian again reviewed the multimedia pictures and verified the background of the pictures matched the area where the carcass was discovered.

DNA from the kill site, dump site and from the pronghorn head found inside Montoya's residence were sent to the Wyoming Game and Fish Laboratory. The results were returned as a match, in that all three samples from the kill site, dump site and the pronghorn remains at Montoya's residence were from the same buck.

On October 30, 2013, Officers Howard, Florian and other CPW officers executed a search warrant and collected 16 packages of pronghorn meat and the pronghorn head from Montoya's residence.

Officer Howard cited Montoya with the following:

- Did unlawfully hunt on private property without permission.
- Did unlawfully possess a pronghorn buck.
- Did unlawfully fail to reasonably attempt to care for meat for human consumption.
- Third degree criminal trespass.

Through a plea bargain agreement Montoya pled guilty in court to hunting on private property without permission. This is a 20 point violation that can lead to loss of hunting and fishing license buying privileges for a period of one to five years. A suspension hearing for his hunting and fishing privileges will be scheduled in the future.

NOT MY LION

Every year, many law abiding sportsmen report wildlife violations of which they are made aware. This allows 220 plus commissioned wildlife officers in Colorado to learn of more incidents than their thousands of patrol miles can provide, all the while helping to maintain the sport's integrity.

However, violation reports do not necessarily make the investigations any easier, as officers still have to perform due diligence by checking facts and verifying the information before taking action. This was the case last winter for the wildlife officers from the Glenwood Springs area.

In March of 2013, Officer Bill Andree received information from an informant that a local had been flaunting pictures/videos of an individual with a kitten mountain lion, which is illegal to hunt or kill. After attempting to verify the information through other sources, Officer Andree eventually interviewed the man who displayed the photos, and determined that the lion in the photos was, in fact, an adult lion that had been killed.

However, the story did not end there. The man claimed it was not *his* lion--that it had been killed by another person. A records check revealed that the person who reportedly killed the lion was not the same person who brought it in to be inspected, nor did he ever claim the lion.

Another man who was present on the hunt was subsequently interviewed by Officers Dan Cacho and Darren Chacon. He, too, claimed that he did not kill the lion and stated that the lion had been killed by one of his friends. When records showed that the friends' wife had actually brought the lion in to be checked and had claimed to have killed the lion, it became obvious that a deeper investigation needed to be performed.

The two officers eventually tracked down the man and his wife in a Wal-Mart parking lot, where they were questioned separately about the incident. After initially claiming that it was not his lion, the man eventually admitted to shooting the lion without a license and then having his wife tag the lion. The wife, when questioned, tried to "protect" her husband and herself by claiming that the lion was hers. When confronted with the husbands' confession, however, she admitted to putting her license on a lion that she did not kill. Both the husband and the wife were charged with illegally transferring a license, and the wife was charged for illegal possession of a lion.

CONVICTED FELON, POACHER AND THIEF

This case began with intelligence from the Loveland Police Department who advised that Paul Detwiler of Loveland, Colorado was a convicted felon who continued to hunt even though he is prohibited from possessing firearms.

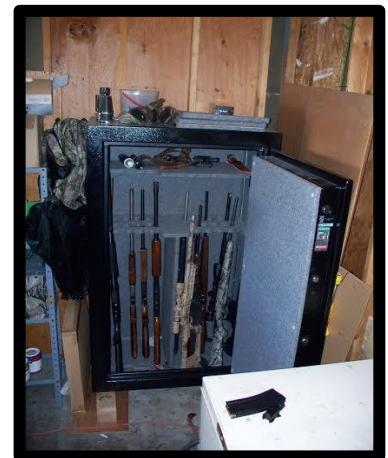
An undercover project was approved since attempts by uniformed officers to investigate Detwiler were unsuccessful. Detwiler quickly began talking about hunting and firearms with the undercover officer and eventually invited the covert officer to go hunting with him. The covert officer observed Detwiler handle firearms and accompanied Detwiler on two goose hunts, one of which also included setting and checking unlawful traps and snares.

Detwiler told the undercover officer about several big game animals he had killed illegally, including three deer, a bear and a pronghorn, and that all the animals had been killed either out of season or without licenses. Parts of many of the animals were in his house, and the bear was at a taxidermist.



Based on information obtained by the covert officer, an arrest warrant was issued for Detwiler on January 23, 2013, as well as search warrants for Detwiler's residence, vehicles, hunting area and the taxidermist shop that Detwiler identified.

On January 25, 2013, Loveland PD assisted Colorado Parks and Wildlife with the service of the search and arrest warrants at Detwiler's residence in Loveland, CO. Detwiler was booked into the Larimer County jail that day on the charges set forth in the warrant. During the execution of the search warrant, additional evidence was located. In particular, a total of 16 firearms were discovered, only six of which had been seen by the covert officer. One of the rifles was reported stolen, and Detwiler had been an original suspect in that Loveland PD case. Numerous items of firefighting equipment were also recovered, which also turned out to be stolen from various departments along the Front Range, including some that were stolen during the Four Mile Fire in Boulder County. Based on the additional evidence discovered, Colorado Parks and Wildlife recommended additional charges.





Detwiler was eventually charged with 16 counts of possession of a weapon by a previous offender, four counts of illegal possession of big game, taking a black bear out of season, waste of wildlife, theft by receiving and illegal trapping.

Detwiler pled guilty to possession of a weapon by a previous offender and was sentenced to 18 months in community corrections. He also pled guilty to one count of illegal possession of three or more big game animals and taking a bear out of season, for which he was sentenced to one year in jail (which was suspended providing he successfully completes seven years of probation, including five years of supervised probation). He also pled guilty to illegal trapping and received a \$500.00 fine.

The total fines and costs assessed against Detwiler totaled \$7,495.10. All of the firearms, wildlife, traps and firefighting equipment were forfeited. Colorado Parks and Wildlife is in the process of returning stolen property to the owners. As part of the plea agreement, Detwiler also returned a Marine Corps dress uniform that had been stolen at the same time the rifle was recovered during the search warrant.

PROWERS COUNTY POACHER

On December 5, 2012, while responding to a call of a party that killed a deer and had been hunting without wearing orange, Colorado Wildlife Officer (CWO) Kevin Mahan contacted Jay Beaman, who was hunting just south of Holly, CO. Beaman told CWO Mahan that he was only hunting coyotes and therefore did not need to wear orange. Beaman stated he killed a coyote that morning and dumped it near the Arkansas River. CWO Mahan received assistance from CWO Kaczmarek to help him look for the coyote, not believing the story Beaman relayed. Beaman watched as the officers searched for about 30 minutes before he finally admitted to killing a whitetail buck deer that morning. Beaman also admitted that he did not have a valid deer license.

Beaman showed the officers where he stashed the deer, and when CWO Mahan saw the deer's condition, it became obvious that Beaman had no intent of taking the meat. The deer had been caped--only the head and front portion of the hide were removed. The rest of the deer carcass had been left ungutted in 70 degree temperatures for several hours and covered under brush. Beaman then led officers to where he stashed the head and cape. About 150 yards away from the carcass, CWO Mahan saw a large whitetail buck head. The antler spread on the deer was enough to qualify it for an additional Sampson penalty for the illegal take of a trophy deer.



The officers already knew of several firearms that Beaman had in his vehicle, including the one he admitted using to kill the whitetail buck. Based on that information and other potential evidence, officers seized Beaman's truck and had it towed to the Lamar area office.

On December 7, 2012, CWOs Mahan, Kaczmarek, Gardner, Marriott and a Wildlife Investigator obtained and served a search warrant on Beaman's truck. In addition to the rifle used to kill the whitetail buck, officers found six more firearms and hundreds of rounds of ammunition inside the vehicle. As the officers continued their search of Beaman's truck, they found a pair of Golden Eagle talons that had been hidden in a bag. Numerous bloody knives and an abundance of hunting gear were also found.



As the word of the case spread, CWO Mahan received information from CWO Todd Marriott about a report of Beaman hunting during the muzzleloader season earlier in the year, again near the Holly, CO area. CWO Marriott told CWO Mahan that Beaman had been contacted by a local outfitter who noticed and photographed two large whitetail deer racks in the back of Beaman's truck. The outfitter stated that Beaman claimed he killed one and that his daughter killed the other. However, Beaman claimed his was killed 60 miles north of where his truck had been seen. CWO Marriott told CWO Mahan that Beaman had a muzzleloader license valid in the unit located about 60 miles north of Holly.

After some interviews and talking with local land owners, CWO Mahan was able to get trail camera pictures of, what appeared to be, the same two deer the outfitter saw in the back of Beaman's truck. By carefully comparing the photo the outfitter took and the trail camera pictures, CWO Mahan determined both deer came from the area near Holly. With this information, CWO Mahan was confident the deer Beaman killed during muzzleloader season was well outside the unit in which his license could have been used.

Doing his due diligence and getting as much background on Beaman as possible, CWO Mahan learned that Beaman was a previously convicted felon and was not allowed to possess firearms.

Based on statements made by Beaman, officers obtained and served a search warrant for his residence in Colorado Springs. With the help of Colorado Springs wildlife officers, CWO Mahan did a complete and thorough search. No deer antlers were located; however, a freezer full of deer meat was seized that could not be explained by anyone at the residence.

After the entire investigation, Beaman was charged with two felonies, including willful destruction of wildlife, and six misdemeanors. In a plea deal worked out with the Prowers County District Attorney's Office on October 23, 2013, Beaman pled guilty to the felony willful destruction of wildlife and three misdemeanors. In all, Beaman was ordered to pay \$10,647.00 in fines and serve two years probation. Based on the charges he pled guilty to in court, Beaman could face a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges.

CALIFORNIA POACHERS CONFESS TO MULTI-STATE CRIMES



After a Colorado Parks and Wildlife investigation spanning several states and two hunting seasons, a trio of men from California pled guilty to numerous wildlife violations in Colorado and New Mexico, dating back to 2011 through 2013. Upon being confronted with extensive evidence of their crimes, the three men admitted their illegal activities and accepted a plea bargain in Rio Blanco County Court in Meeker, Colorado in late February 2014.

Throughout their crime spree, the men hunted on private property without permission, illegally killed an elk, nine mule deer, one turkey and a blue grouse. In several instances, the poachers only removed the

head, cape and antlers from their illegal kills, or abandoned the entire animal leaving the meat to waste, which could have brought felony charges and a prison sentence.

During the investigation, wildlife officials gathered a variety of evidence including taxidermy mounts from their homes and numerous photos of the men posing with the illegally taken wildlife.

"These individuals showed complete disregard for the wildlife laws of several states in a brazen and arrogant manner," said Northwest Regional Manager Ron Velarde of Colorado Parks and Wildlife. "Citizens have every reason to be outraged by their destructive behavior and we, along with the other agencies we worked with on this case, are satisfied to see that these individuals have been brought to justice."



Ringleader Anthony Bauer, 35, of Palm Desert, California, was convicted of willful destruction of big game wildlife (a felony in Colorado), four counts of hunting without a proper and valid deer license and the illegal take of a mule deer. He was ordered to pay \$5,754.00 in fines, make a \$10,000.00 donation to the Meeker Sportsman's Club and forfeit all evidence seized, including hunting gear and personal computers. Bauer also pled guilty to the illegal take of a bull elk in New Mexico. As part of his plea agreement, Bauer was ordered to return the illegally taken elk mount, a mule deer mount and a Barbary sheep mount to New Mexico.



Bauer is the owner of 'Live2Die', an outdoor-themed hat and clothing company based in California. The company's website is where investigators discovered the incriminating photos, which were eventually removed from the site under the terms of the plea bargain.

"Ironically, it was the discovery of two hats emblazoned with the company's logo found hidden in some brush on private property near two poached deer that led us to these individuals," said Area Wildlife Manager Bill de Vergie of Meeker. "The landowner found the hats and let District Wildlife Manager Jon Wangnild know right away. It once again shows how important the public's help can be in bringing violators to justice."

De Vergie praised the work of all of the officers and investigators involved in the case, including wildlife officers from New Mexico and California and a forensics laboratory in Wyoming. He noted the outstanding work of DWM Wangnild of Meeker who initiated the two-year investigation after receiving a tip from a local outfitter. DWM Wangnild passed away after being injured in a horseback riding accident in June 2013, eight months before the case was resolved in court.

"Jon was very well respected by his fellow officers because of his dedication and tenacity in bringing violators to justice," added de Vergie. "His diligence and hard work on this case, both here and in California, is a testament to his legacy."

Wangnild and an investigator traveled out-of-state to assist California State Fish and Game officers search the suspects' residences and a local taxidermist shop where a substantial amount of evidence was seized.

Also pleading guilty in the case was Frank D'Anna, 29, of San Diego and Hank Myll, 33, of Palm Desert. Myll pled guilty to hunting mule deer without a proper and valid license and illegal take of a mule deer and paid \$ 1,942.50 in fines and court costs. D'Anna agreed to pay a citation for hunting blue grouse without a license, hunting mule deer without a license, illegal take of a blue grouse, illegal take of a mule deer and hunting on private property without permission and paid \$2,264.50 in fines.

Several other men allegedly involved in illegal hunting with Bauer, D'Anna and Myll and are facing possible charges in New Mexico, pending further investigation.

On the Live2Die website, Bauer states that he ". . . built his brand on the principles of living life to the fullest with a goal to get more kids off of the video games, and get them outdoors."

"One of the most important aspects of enjoying the outdoors is being responsible and ethical around wildlife," continued de Vergie. "Unfortunately, considering the extent of Mr. Bauer and his companion's illegal activity, this was the complete opposite of what we are trying to teach our younger generations." The three men now must meet with a CPW Hearings Commissioner where they face the possibility of permanently losing their hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 41 other Interstate Wildlife Violator compact states, including New Mexico and California.

ALL JUST TO SAVE A FEW BUCKS

In the past, if a person wanted to cheat the system and buy resident Colorado hunting licenses when they were in fact a non-resident, it would usually take a field contact by a good wildlife officer to catch them. Back then, there were not many checks in place, and as a result, a lot of folks figured that it was worth risking thousands of dollars in fines and a suspension of license buying privileges in order to save a couple hundred bucks on the cost of a license.

These days, things are different. Not only does CPW have a full-time dedicated license fraud investigator, but the agency's licensing section also keeps a close eye on applications to flag suspicious activities. However, cheating still occurs, and one such cheater was recently prosecuted up in Eagle County when Wildlife Officer Craig Wescoatt teamed up with the licensing folks and other officers to apprehend him.

The Pennsylvania man grew up out east, but did live in Colorado for a time, raising a family here until 2011. When he moved back to Pennsylvania, he turned in his Colorado driver's license but never did change his personal information in Colorado's licensing system. Subsequently, he was able to apply for and purchase resident licenses through the drawing until his record was flagged in 2013. Officer Wescoatt had suspected the Pennsylvania man of having moved when he was checked with a large bull elk in 2012, but was unable to prove it at the time.

In 2013, the man was not so lucky. Based on his suspicions from the previous year and the new information provided by licensing, Officer Wescoatt knew that he would be able to prove the man was cheating. A driver's license, vehicle registrations and Pennsylvania hunting license checks revealed that the man had been enjoying the benefit of being a resident of Pennsylvania since 2011, all the while saving money on licenses in Colorado.

When Officer Wescoatt discovered that the cheater was in Eagle, CO for that year's elk hunt, he quickly set up an interview with the man who then confessed to the scam and admitted to killing a bull the previous year. The antlers from that bull were subsequently seized as evidence and the man faced multiple wildlife charges. He eventually pled guilty to providing a false statement in the purchase of a license and illegal possession of wildlife. He also faces the prospect of a lengthy suspension of his license privileges.

A CAMPER'S CONCERN

On September 29, 2012, Colorado Wildlife Officer Kim Woodruff was contacted about a possible bighorn sheep that was poached near Hecla Junction in Chaffee County, Colorado. An Operation Game Thief (OGT) dispatcher told CWO Woodruff that a person camping in the Hecla Junction area heard shooting and later found two dead bighorn sheep rams. Obviously concerned, Officer Woodruff immediately contacted the reporting party (RP) by phone.

CWO Woodruff learned, through her conversation with the RP, that several shots had been heard by witnesses in the Hecla Junction area. A short time later, one of the witnesses saw a bighorn ram roll down the mountain side. Another witness stated he spoke with two men who claimed to be sheep hunting. The witness asked them if they shot at any rams, and when they stated they had, the witness pointed to the area where the fallen ram had come to rest and told them they had one down. According to the witness, the two men seemed "nervous" but retrieved the ram and left the area.



Witness photo of the two hunters



Bighorn Ram #1

Based on the reactions of the two men, the observant witnesses took photos of the hunters and of their vehicle's license plate. Still thinking something wasn't right, the RP told CWO Woodruff he crossed the river after the two men left and found two additional bighorn rams that appeared to have been shot and left.

CWO Woodruff knew that there was only one bighorn ram license given out for the rifle season, and that Thomas Clevenger was the applicant who drew the sole license for 2012.

When CWO Woodruff arrived at Hecla Junction, CWO Ron Dobson was on scene. CWO Dobson had already collected written statements from the witnesses and begun a search of the area from where the shots had reportedly come. CWO Dobson was able to find several spent .270 rifle casings scattered up and down the river bank.

CWO Woodruff and the original RP crossed the river to inspect the two dead bighorn sheep. As CWO Woodruff started the necropsy, she was able to find a copper jacket in one of the ram's shoulders. CWO Woodruff also noticed, based on the current stages of decomposition, that one sheep appeared to have been dead only a few hours, while the other appeared to have been dead for several days. Both of these sheep were very visible from the locations where CWO Dobson found several empty .270 rifle casings.

*Bighorn Ram #2**Bighorn Ram #3*

After a lengthy search and no other evidence discovered, the officers left and returned the following day to continue their investigation. On September 30, 2012, CWOs Woodruff and Dobson resumed the search. After a short time combing the area, they found a fourth ram that appeared to have been shot and left, as well. The fourth ram had obviously been dead for several days and scavenged upon. CWO Dobson was also able to find another spent .270 rifle casing, bringing the total number of rifle casings to six (6).

*Bighorn Ram #4*

That same day, CWO Randy Hancock called Clevenger to ask how his sheep hunt was going. Clevenger told CWO Hancock he harvested a ram but it took him six (6) shots. According to Clevenger, he only shot at one ram he and his hunting partner took the day before. Clevenger told CWO Hancock that he used his .270 caliber and only hit the ram one time.

Clevenger took his ram into the Fort Collins Parks and Wildlife Office to complete the mandatory check form. On his form, he indicated he had hunted most of the month of September and had seen several rams during the course of his hunt. Earlier in the season, Clevenger was contacted by a Parks Ranger and admitted then to have "got a shot off" but didn't get a kill.

On October 29, 2012, several officers conducted interviews and executed a search warrant on Clevenger's home. Clevenger and his hunting partner both denied shooting at or wounding any bighorn sheep other than the one Clevenger took home and ultimately checked in. CWOs Woodruff and Hancock seized a .270 caliber rifle and ram horns from Clevenger. Officers submitted the rifle, the spent casings and the copper bullet jacket to the United States Fish and Wildlife Lab in Ashland Oregon. The results of the testing confirmed the casings were fired from Clevenger's rifle.

After consulting with the Chaffee County District Attorney's Office, Clevenger was charged with 13 misdemeanors. A plea offer was extended through the DA's office and Clevenger agreed to plead guilty to illegal possession of a bighorn sheep, which carries an additional Sampson penalty, as well as failure to pursue wounded game. In all, Clevenger was ordered to pay over \$25,640.00 in fines and faces a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges.

AND THE LIST GOES ON

Wildlife Officer Steve Znamenacek frequently runs into trespass issues while working his district outside of Hayden, CO. But one particular incident during the second season of 2013 turned up issues that were outside of the norm.

While patrolling along a county road north of town, Officer Znamenacek observed a vehicle occupied by one female and several firearms. A few questions yielded a few answers, but even fewer details as to the whereabouts of her hunting partner.

Suspecting that her male partner was trespassing on a ranch frequently targeted by violators, Officer Znamenacek asked the woman to contact her partner via the two-way radio they were using, and which happen to be visible on the seat of the truck. No luck. A few more questions revealed that her partner possessed a cow elk license that was not valid anywhere close to where they were hunting, and after checking the firearms in the truck, Officer Znamenacek realized that the woman was not as honest as she first appeared. After a few more questions, the woman admitted that her partner had killed a cow elk on the property and was trying to get it taken care of.

Officer Znamenacek then drove back down the road and encountered a man who fit the description of the trespasser. The blood on his pants and his girlfriend's confession left him little choice but to admit to killing the elk illegally.

But the story didn't stop there.

A call into dispatch showed that the trespasser was, in fact, also a felon who was prohibited from possessing a firearm. Additionally, there were two outstanding warrants for his arrest.

Officer Znamenacek spent the rest of the day and into the night affecting the arrest of the felon and then writing an affidavit in support of the arrest, including new charges. And while the trespass violation and illegal possession of an elk may have been the lesser of the charges the felon faces, they are certainly the reason he got caught.

THE BULL AND THE BEAR

It all started with a normal contact on a rural county road in Huerfano County, Colorado. On September 23, 2012, Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officer Kevin Madler came upon a pickup truck that was parked on the side of the road. When Officer Madler stopped to check on the vehicle, he met Gage Coen and another male party. The two had a flat tire on the horse trailer they were hauling and did not have the proper wrench to fix it. While Officer Madler was talking to the two men, he noticed a very large, 9 x 8 bull elk rack in the back of their pickup. Coen told Officer Madler that he had been the one who killed the big bull while hunting outside of Gardner, CO.

Officer Madler was immediately concerned, since there did not appear to be enough meat to constitute an entire elk. Coen told Officer Madler that he was not able to recover the bull until four days after he shot it. Coen told Officer Madler that the meat in the truck was from the bull his partner had killed. After some follow-up, Officer Madler was able to find the remaining elk meat from the partner's bull, which was being stored at a neighbor's house.

Officer Madler also noticed several elk sheds that were in the truck Coen and his partner were driving. Coen explained that his friend, Leonard Sandoval, had given them to him. After inspecting the carcass tags and hunting licenses, Officer Madler thanked Coen and his hunting partner for their time and congratulated them both on their success.

On September 26, 2012, Officer Madler received a couple of emails from Colorado Parks and Wildlife Technician Chad Schreivogel that had several photos attached. The first photo showed Coen, obviously in camp, posing with the large 9 x 8 elk rack that Officer Madler had inspected days before. The second and third photos showed Coen, again in camp, posing with the same elk rack, but this time, the photos showed Coen posing with a bear. Thinking it odd that Coen did not mention anything about killing a bear during the contact a few days prior, Officer Madler checked to see if Coen had a bear license for 2012. Officer Madler discovered that Coen had not bought or applied for a 2012 bear license. At this point, Officer Madler still did not know if Coen was the one who shot the bear, or if he simply posed with a bear that someone else killed.

In late October 2012, Officer Madler learned from another wildlife officer that Coen had posted several photos he took on his Facebook page. The photos that had been posted were the same ones Officer Madler received earlier, but now, other people had commented on Coen's photos. Coen commented on his own Facebook page that he killed the bull elk on public land, and that he killed the bear while it was feeding on the bull elk. Coen also commented that he killed both animals with his bow and planned to have the elk mounted and the bear hide made into a rug. Based on this information, wildlife officers were able to get a court order for all of Coen's Facebook information.



Officer Madler remembered a phone call he received in early September 2012. The caller identified himself as Leonard Sandoval, and he needed to get a bear sealed by a wildlife officer. From what Officer Madler could recall, he was not available and Officer Jeremiah Johnson did the bear check for Sandoval. Officer Johnson called Officer Madler due to some concerns that came up during the mandatory check. Sandoval told Officer Johnson that he, and the others at his hunting camp, consumed all the bear meat while in camp. Sandoval also told Officer Johnson that the bear was killed in the same area that Coen said he killed his 9 x 8 bull elk.

After considering the evidence, Officer Madler was confident that Coen shot the bear and Sandoval was the one who checked it in, since Sandoval was the one who had a valid 2012 bear license.



On December 17, 2012, Officer Madler and a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Investigator decided it was time to interview Coen. The officers had also made arrangements for Sandoval to be interviewed at the same time by Officers Johnson and Springer. Initially, Coen denied killing the bear and claimed that Sandoval had killed it. When officers confronted him about his postings on Facebook, Coen said that he was just "joking around" and "bragging".

About this time, the CPW Investigator received a phone call from Officer Johnson. Officer Johnson stated that Sandoval admitted to him that Coen was the one who killed the bear and that he checked it in since Coen did not have a bear license. Sandoval stated that they were looking for Coen's bull when Coen killed the bear.

When the CPW Investigator returned to the interview with Coen, he confronted him with the information he just received from Officer Johnson. Coen, knowing that his story was not credible, decided to tell the officers the truth of what happened.

Coen explained that while he was looking for his bull he saw a bunch of crows circling. When he went to the area where the crows were, he saw his bull being fed on by a bear. Coen claimed he attempted to scare the bear off, but the bear returned and he shot it. Coen decided to not report killing the bear; rather, he decided to cover it up with Sandoval's assistance.

The bow that was used, along with the bear hide and skull were all seized by officers. Additionally, Coen decided to write a voluntary statement and provided it to the officers that same evening.

Over the course of about a year, Coen decided he did not want to accept the plea offer that was extended by the Huerfano County District Attorney's Office.

At trial on October 2, 2013, Coen was found guilty on three misdemeanor charges and ordered to pay \$2,645.00 in fines. Coen also faces a possible suspension of his hunting privileges anywhere from one to five years.

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

A - 1

Table 1: 2004 - 2013 Total Tickets Issued by Year

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| TICKETS ISSUED | 5074 | 4809 | 4977 | 4792 | 4189 | 3434 | 3097 | 2962 | 3046 | 2950 | 39330 |
| Total | 5074 | 4809 | 4977 | 4792 | 4189 | 3434 | 3097 | 2962 | 3046 | 2950 | 39330 |

Table 2: 2004 - 2013 Violations Grouped by Major Category

| Violation Category | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| BIG GAME * | 561 | 516 | 593 | 475 | 499 | 562 | 535 | 389 | 558 | 483 | 5171 |
| CARCASS CARE | 165 | 216 | 198 | 176 | 169 | 141 | 123 | 110 | 132 | 116 | 1546 |
| COMMERCIAL USE | 7 | 9 | 19 | 16 | 45 | 38 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 164 |
| FAIR CHASE | 98 | 84 | 94 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 46 | 45 | 59 | 35 | 563 |
| FISHING * | 965 | 934 | 1207 | 1325 | 1460 | 1005 | 726 | 954 | 712 | 1028 | 10316 |
| LICENSING | 3299 | 2798 | 2935 | 2953 | 2497 | 1963 | 1622 | 1677 | 1551 | 1482 | 22777 |
| OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS | 876 | 916 | 994 | 1060 | 1149 | 674 | 684 | 644 | 710 | 538 | 8245 |
| PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS | 336 | 324 | 376 | 354 | 302 | 265 | 242 | 239 | 240 | 237 | 2915 |
| SAFETY | 543 | 594 | 666 | 613 | 654 | 520 | 395 | 454 | 462 | 460 | 5361 |
| SMALL GAME * | 529 | 705 | 802 | 656 | 466 | 401 | 356 | 442 | 325 | 287 | 4969 |
| Total | 7379 | 7096 | 7884 | 7663 | 7274 | 5603 | 4753 | 4955 | 4752 | 4668 | 62027 |

* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2004 - 2013 Total Violations by Year

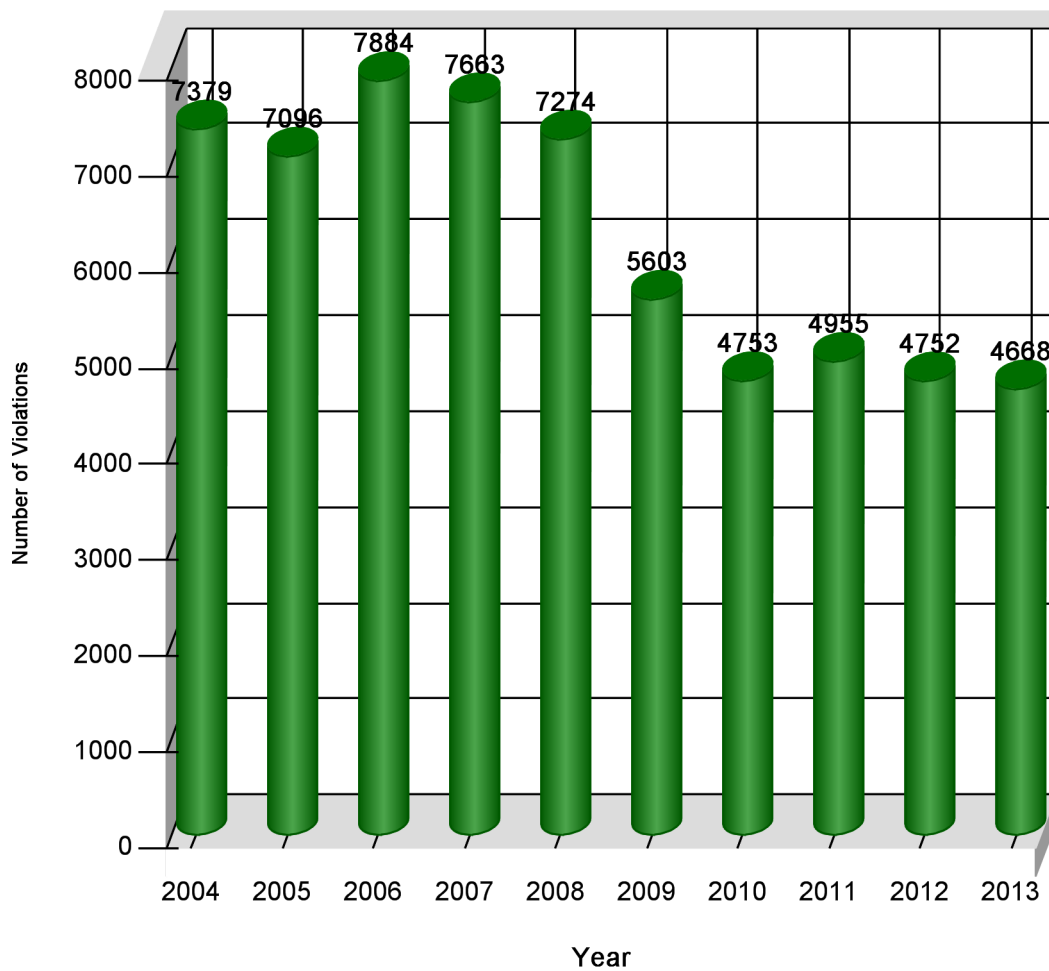
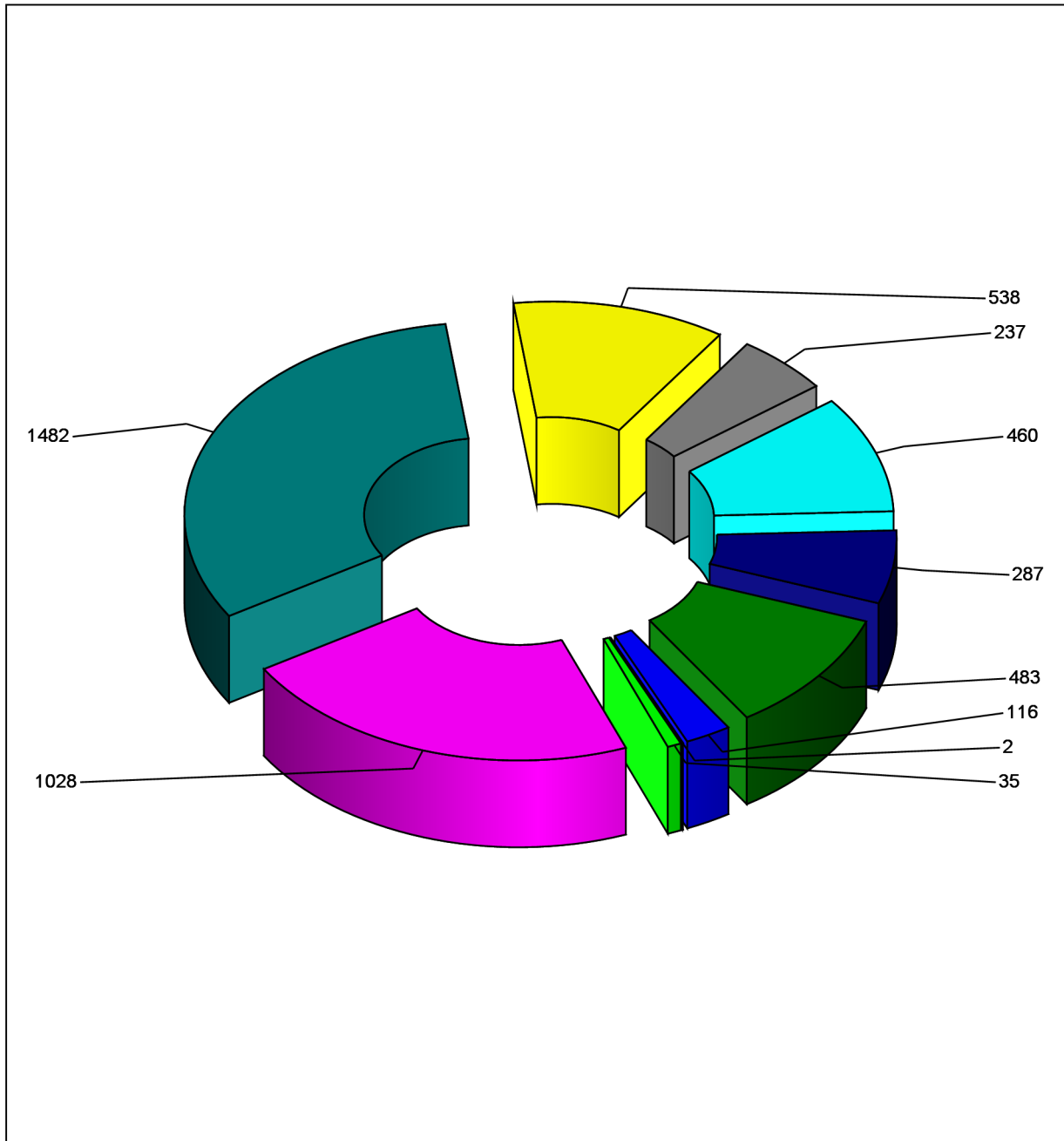


Table 3: 2004 - 2013 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

| Category | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Avg |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| BIG GAME * | 7.6% | 7.3% | 7.5% | 6.2% | 6.9% | 10.0% | 11.3% | 7.9% | 11.7% | 10.3% | 8.7% |
| CARCASS CARE | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| COMMERCIAL USE | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| FAIR CHASE | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| FISHING * | 13.1% | 13.2% | 15.3% | 17.3% | 20.1% | 17.9% | 15.3% | 19.3% | 15.0% | 22.0% | 16.8% |
| LICENSING | 44.7% | 39.4% | 37.2% | 38.5% | 34.3% | 35.0% | 34.1% | 33.8% | 32.6% | 31.7% | 36.2% |
| OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS | 11.9% | 12.9% | 12.6% | 13.8% | 15.8% | 12.0% | 14.4% | 13.0% | 14.9% | 11.5% | 13.3% |
| PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.8% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 4.7% | 5.1% | 4.8% | 5.1% | 5.1% | 4.7% |
| SAFETY | 7.4% | 8.4% | 8.4% | 8.0% | 9.0% | 9.3% | 8.3% | 9.2% | 9.7% | 9.9% | 8.7% |
| SMALL GAME * | 7.2% | 9.9% | 10.2% | 8.6% | 6.4% | 7.2% | 7.5% | 8.9% | 6.8% | 6.1% | 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: 2013 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: 2012 Violations Grouped by Major Category

| Violation Category | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| BIG GAME * | 12 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 49 | 232 | 171 | 48 | 558 |
| CARCASS CARE | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 29 | 36 | 33 | 6 | 132 |
| 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 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 59 |
| FISHING * | 40 | 29 | 37 | 85 | 102 | 111 | 119 | 34 | 71 | 31 | 41 | 12 | 712 |
| LICENSING | 77 | 42 | 129 | 155 | 168 | 156 | 152 | 91 | 142 | 242 | 138 | 59 | 1551 |
| OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS | 47 | 29 | 42 | 36 | 30 | 40 | 69 | 44 | 89 | 123 | 102 | 59 | 710 |
| PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS | 13 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 39 | 86 | 60 | 15 | 240 |
| SAFETY | 12 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 43 | 201 | 138 | 20 | 462 |
| SMALL GAME * | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 53 | 103 | 51 | 44 | 325 |
| Total | 232 | 126 | 250 | 315 | 326 | 336 | 344 | 214 | 524 | 1070 | 747 | 268 | 4752 |

* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2013 Violations Grouped by Major Category

| Violation Category | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| BIG GAME * | 13 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 56 | 222 | 141 | 23 | 483 |
| CARCASS CARE | 5 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 34 | 22 | 5 | 116 |
| COMMERCIAL USE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| FAIR CHASE | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 35 |
| FISHING * | 34 | 12 | 43 | 103 | 121 | 172 | 77 | 270 | 109 | 52 | 23 | 12 | 1028 |
| LICENSING | 47 | 22 | 53 | 170 | 223 | 154 | 176 | 106 | 87 | 234 | 163 | 47 | 1482 |
| OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS | 46 | 35 | 34 | 24 | 56 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 86 | 71 | 96 | 16 | 538 |
| PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 28 | 88 | 85 | 14 | 237 |
| SAFETY | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 214 | 146 | 26 | 460 |
| SMALL GAME * | 16 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 52 | 52 | 59 | 37 | 287 |
| Total | 173 | 119 | 163 | 330 | 420 | 372 | 302 | 414 | 472 | 973 | 748 | 182 | 4668 |

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2012/2013

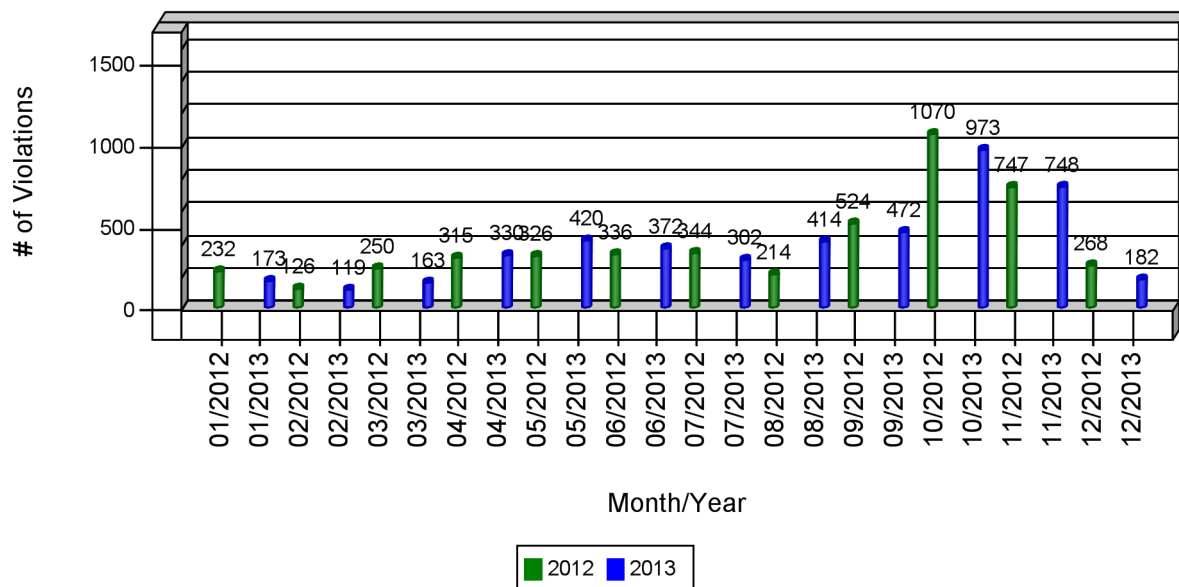


Table 6: 2004 - 2013 Big Game(does not include license violations)

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK | 20 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 116 |
| BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 19 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 33 | 29 | 6 | 14 | 26 | 11 | 196 |
| DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 24 | 45 | 4 | 44 | 37 | 167 |
| DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 166 | 227 | 229 | 186 | 166 | 128 | 110 | 148 | 128 | 105 | 1593 |
| ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 101 | 142 | 10 | 126 | 130 | 543 |
| ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 324 | 219 | 263 | 195 | 212 | 224 | 170 | 145 | 157 | 150 | 2059 |
| MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 1 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 69 |
| MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 4 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 67 |
| PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 32 |
| PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 13 | 13 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 29 | 19 | 9 | 215 |
| SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 31 |
| ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 48 |
| Total | 561 | 516 | 593 | 475 | 499 | 562 | 535 | 389 | 558 | 483 | 5171 |

Table 7: 2004 - 2013 Carcass Care

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| WASTE OF GAME MEAT | 142 | 191 | 177 | 158 | 140 | 118 | 111 | 98 | 117 | 106 | 1358 |
| WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE | 23 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 29 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 179 |
| WASTE OF FISH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 165 | 216 | 198 | 176 | 169 | 141 | 123 | 110 | 132 | 116 | 1546 |

Table 8: 2004 - 2013 Commercial Use

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY | 6 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 42 | 38 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 141 |
| SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| Total | 7 | 9 | 19 | 16 | 45 | 38 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 164 |

Table 9: 2004 - 2013 Fair Chase

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT | 21 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 63 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT | 26 | 32 | 34 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 171 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS | 51 | 43 | 40 | 17 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 42 | 27 | 325 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 98 | 84 | 94 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 46 | 45 | 59 | 35 | 563 |

Table 10: 2004 - 2013 Fishing (does not include license violations)

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 705 | 755 | 957 | 1070 | 1282 | 861 | 540 | 763 | 541 | 834 | 8308 |
| FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA | 17 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 132 |
| FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES | 46 | 19 | 38 | 27 | 5 | 7 | 54 | 60 | 77 | 72 | 405 |
| FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER | 165 | 126 | 145 | 171 | 123 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 78 | 95 | 1164 |
| UNATTENDED POLE/LINES | 28 | 11 | 33 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 218 |
| UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 38 |
| FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 965 | 934 | 1207 | 1325 | 1460 | 1005 | 726 | 954 | 712 | 1028 | 10316 |

Table 11: 2004 - 2013 License Violations

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION | 8 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| FAILURE TO TAG | 213 | 174 | 194 | 128 | 99 | 111 | 103 | 96 | 81 | 106 | 1305 |
| FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE | 208 | 114 | 157 | 98 | 78 | 81 | 72 | 36 | 46 | 42 | 932 |
| FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE | 1576 | 1397 | 1383 | 1329 | 1263 | 1097 | 942 | 875 | 902 | 902 | 11666 |
| GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION | 250 | 323 | 342 | 275 | 27 | 36 | 35 | 303 | 175 | 135 | 1901 |
| HABITAT STAMP | 1 | 0 | 54 | 478 | 353 | 26 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 948 |
| HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE | 461 | 432 | 410 | 381 | 346 | 272 | 257 | 193 | 199 | 174 | 3125 |
| LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS | 264 | 89 | 84 | 48 | 51 | 39 | 30 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 650 |
| NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP | 64 | 51 | 61 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 44 | 402 |
| NO PARKS PASS | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP | 34 | 25 | 45 | 26 | 30 | 44 | 32 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 274 |
| OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION | 2 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES | 4 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION | 52 | 66 | 76 | 63 | 58 | 111 | 29 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 486 |
| UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT | 134 | 77 | 84 | 56 | 120 | 77 | 64 | 59 | 58 | 37 | 766 |
| UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT | 15 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 89 |
| FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION | 0 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 90 |
| ALTERATION OF A LICENSE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 3299 | 2798 | 2935 | 2953 | 2497 | 1963 | 1622 | 1677 | 1551 | 1482 | 22777 |

Table 12: 2004 - 2013 Private Property Trespass

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| CRIMINAL TRESPASS | 39 | 24 | 28 | 34 | 47 | 10 | 15 | 33 | 4 | 31 | 265 |
| FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY | 22 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 160 |
| HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY | 275 | 290 | 329 | 301 | 237 | 233 | 209 | 200 | 221 | 195 | 2490 |
| Total | 336 | 324 | 376 | 354 | 302 | 265 | 242 | 239 | 240 | 237 | 2915 |

Table 13: 2004 - 2013 Safety

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 46 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE | 108 | 107 | 140 | 97 | 85 | 60 | 46 | 68 | 70 | 61 | 842 |
| HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER | 23 | 33 | 33 | 22 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 37 | 47 | 313 |
| HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT | 9 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 39 |
| LOADED FIREARM | 245 | 261 | 263 | 271 | 284 | 219 | 174 | 226 | 232 | 256 | 2431 |
| NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD | 23 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 13 | 24 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 200 |
| OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP | 8 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 114 |
| SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE | 12 | 10 | 19 | 24 | 45 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 137 |
| SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD | 99 | 131 | 155 | 141 | 118 | 120 | 94 | 86 | 93 | 67 | 1104 |
| SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 55 |
| Total | 543 | 594 | 666 | 613 | 654 | 520 | 395 | 454 | 462 | 460 | 5361 |

Table 14: 2004 - 2013 Small Game (does not include license violations)

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX | 165 | 198 | 200 | 217 | 137 | 117 | 130 | 126 | 93 | 92 | 1475 |
| FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 3 | 7 | 15 | 31 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 104 |
| HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS | 30 | 46 | 45 | 38 | 37 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 309 |
| HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON | 119 | 101 | 102 | 79 | 68 | 50 | 52 | 95 | 78 | 57 | 801 |
| HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA | 34 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 32 | 76 | 52 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 284 |
| SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 94 | 207 | 242 | 185 | 118 | 73 | 27 | 96 | 62 | 94 | 1198 |
| TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 15 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 91 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT | 19 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 120 |
| WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 47 | 86 | 143 | 70 | 21 | 36 | 43 | 78 | 37 | 5 | 566 |
| TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 529 | 705 | 802 | 656 | 466 | 401 | 356 | 442 | 325 | 287 | 4969 |

Table 15: 2004 - 2013 Other Wildlife Violations

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION | 16 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 75 | 36 | 51 | 73 | 287 |
| DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE | 31 | 49 | 43 | 37 | 49 | 26 | 45 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 307 |
| DRUGS, POSSESSION | 28 | 31 | 87 | 68 | 87 | 32 | 108 | 77 | 62 | 13 | 593 |
| EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 37 |
| FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA | 14 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 36 |
| HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE | 4 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 70 |
| LITTERING | 29 | 24 | 28 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 161 |
| MISC | 470 | 540 | 513 | 654 | 667 | 318 | 270 | 252 | 324 | 228 | 4236 |
| MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 61 |
| MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 2 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 39 |
| MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA | 73 | 92 | 88 | 48 | 39 | 31 | 13 | 32 | 40 | 28 | 484 |
| NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 30 | 45 | 39 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 161 |
| PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 37 |
| RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 28 |
| UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE | 19 | 14 | 11 | 31 | 27 | 59 | 31 | 25 | 23 | 34 | 274 |
| UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE | 32 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 60 |
| UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING | 97 | 78 | 102 | 84 | 90 | 68 | 56 | 93 | 95 | 66 | 829 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE | 10 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 114 |
| BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 35 |
| CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 70 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 23 | 17 | 23 | 27 | 107 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LIQUOR POSSESSION | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 23 |
| Total | 876 | 916 | 994 | 1060 | 1149 | 674 | 684 | 644 | 710 | 538 | 8245 |

Table 16: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violations by Year

| Year | Species | Disposition | Violations |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 2005 | | | |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | VOID | 1 |
| | Elk | VOID | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | VOID | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | 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 | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 3 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | | Total | 49 |
| 2006 | | | |
| | Mountain Goat | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Mountain Goat | NOLO CONTENDERE | 1 |
| | Moose | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID IN FIELD | 1 |
| | Elk | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | UNKNOWN 5 YR+ | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |

Table 16: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violations by Year

| Year | Species | Disposition | Violations |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 2006 | | | |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | AMENDED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | WARRANT EXPIRED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Bighorn Sheep | WARNING | 1 |
| | Bighorn Sheep | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Bighorn Sheep | WARNING | 1 |
| | Bighorn Sheep | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Antelope | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | | Total | 42 |
| 2007 | | | |
| | Elk | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 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 | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | 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 | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | FAILURE TO APPEAR | 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 |
| | | Total | 30 |
| 2008 | | | |
| | Moose | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violations by Year

| Year | Species | Disposition | Violations |
|-------------|---------|-------------------|------------|
| 2008 | | | |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 2 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | | Total | 29 |
| 2009 | | | |
| | Moose | PAID | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID IN FIELD | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | AMENDED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID IN FIELD | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID IN FIELD | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | | Total | 33 |
| 2010 | | | |
| | Moose | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |

Table 16: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violations by Year

| Year | Species | Disposition | Violations |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 2010 | | | |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | PENDING | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | NOT GUILTY | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Antelope | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Antelope | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | | Total | 23 |
| 2011 | | | |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | WARNING | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | | Total | 24 |
| 2012 | | | |
| | Moose | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 1 |
| | Moose | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | PAID | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Deer | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Bighorn Sheep | PENDING | 3 |
| | | Total | 15 |
| 2013 | | | |
| | Mountain Goat | PENDING | 1 |
| | Moose | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Moose | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | PENDING | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | CHARGE DISMISSED | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | WARNING | 1 |
| | Elk | PENDING | 1 |
| | Elk | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Elk | PENDING | 1 |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violations by Year

| Year | Species | Disposition | Violations |
|------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 2013 | | | |
| | Deer | GUILTY PLEA | 1 |
| | Deer | PAID | 1 |
| | | Total | 14 |
| | | Grand Total | 314 |

Table 17: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violation by Species

| Species | Year | County | Disposition | Resident/Non-Resident |
|----------------------|------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Antelope | | | | |
| | 2006 | HUERFANO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | YUMA | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2010 | GRAND | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| Bighorn Sheep | | | | |
| | 2004 | GARFIELD | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2004 | CHAFFEE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | CHAFFEE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | CLEAR CREEK | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | CLEAR CREEK | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | CLEAR CREEK | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2006 | FREMONT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2012 | CHAFFEE | PENDING | Resident |
| Deer | | | | |
| | 2004 | EAGLE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | SAN MIGUEL | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | SAN MIGUEL | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | RIO BLANCO | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | EAGLE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | CHAFFEE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | DELTA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | EAGLE | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | SAN MIGUEL | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | ARCHULETA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | PUEBLO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | SAN MIGUEL | PAID | Resident |
| | 2004 | PUEBLO | AMENDED | Resident |
| | 2004 | ARCHULETA | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | SAN MIGUEL | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | EAGLE | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2004 | RIO BLANCO | VOID | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | CUSTER | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | ROUTT | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2005 | PARK | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | DELTA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | JEFFERSON | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | PAID IN FIELD | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | PITKIN | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | JEFFERSON | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2005 | ADAMS | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | DOUGLAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | GRAND | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | PAID IN FIELD | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | DELTA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violation by Species

| Species | Year | County | Disposition | Resident/Non-Resident |
|-------------|------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Deer | | | | |
| | 2005 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | PARK | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | LAS ANIMAS | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2006 | MONTEZUMA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | MONTEZUMA | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2006 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | MONTEZUMA | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2006 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | ARCHULETA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2006 | PUEBLO | AMENDED | Resident |
| | 2006 | ARCHULETA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2006 | LOGAN | WARRANT EXPIRED | Resident |
| | 2006 | ARCHULETA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2007 | MONTROSE | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | HUERFANO | FAILURE TO APPEAR | Resident |
| | 2007 | PUEBLO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | PUEBLO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | MOFFAT | PAID | Resident |
| | 2007 | LAS ANIMAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | 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 | GRAND | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2008 | DOUGLAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | LINCOLN | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2008 | LINCOLN | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2008 | LINCOLN | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | LINCOLN | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | WELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | WELD | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2008 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | FREMONT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | WELD | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | MORGAN | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2008 | FREMONT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | LA PLATA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | BOULDER | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | BOULDER | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | GARFIELD | PAID IN FIELD | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | MOFFAT | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2009 | RIO GRANDE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2009 | FREMONT | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2009 | PROWERS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | MOFFAT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | OURAY | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2010 | MONTEZUMA | NOT GUILTY | Non-Resident |
| | 2010 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2010 | ADAMS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | OURAY | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |

Table 17: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violation by Species

| Species | Year | County | Disposition | Resident/Non-Resident |
|-------------|------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Deer | | | | |
| | 2011 | GRAND | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2011 | GARFIELD | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2011 | RIO GRANDE | PAID | Resident |
| | 2011 | CHEYENNE | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2011 | GRAND | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | GUNNISON | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2012 | LAS ANIMAS | PAID | Resident |
| | 2012 | LAS ANIMAS | PAID | Resident |
| | 2012 | LARIMER | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2012 | DELTA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2013 | RIO BLANCO | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2013 | GARFIELD | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| Elk | | | | |
| | 2004 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | PHILLIPS | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | PHILLIPS | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | DOUGLAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | LAS ANIMAS | PAID | Resident |
| | 2004 | MINERAL | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | MOFFAT | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2004 | MINERAL | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | MINERAL | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | EAGLE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | MESA | PAID IN FIELD | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | LARIMER | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | MONTEZUMA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | GILPIN | PAID | Resident |
| | 2004 | LAKE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | LAKE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | SAGUACHE | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2004 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | MONTROSE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | LARIMER | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | DOUGLAS | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2004 | MESA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2004 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2004 | LA PLATA | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | PUEBLO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | PUEBLO | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | MESA | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | LAKE | VOID | Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | VOID | Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violation by Species

| Species | Year | County | Disposition | Resident/Non-Resident |
|------------|------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Elk | | | | |
| | 2005 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | LAKE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2005 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | MOFFAT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2005 | LA PLATA | VOID | Resident |
| | 2005 | COSTILLA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2005 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | TELLER | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2006 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | BOULDER | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | MOFFAT | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | BOULDER | UNKNOWN 5 YR+ | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | CUSTER | PAID IN FIELD | Resident |
| | 2006 | COSTILLA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | MONTEZUMA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | COSTILLA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | MONTEZUMA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | MOFFAT | PAID | Non-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 | DOUGLAS | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2006 | OURAY | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Non-Resident |
| | 2006 | SAN MIGUEL | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2006 | SAN MIGUEL | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2006 | COSTILLA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2006 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2007 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2007 | FREMONT | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2007 | MOFFAT | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | LAS ANIMAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | MONTROSE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | PARK | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2007 | JEFFERSON | NOT GUILTY | Resident |
| | 2007 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2007 | ARCHULETA | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | SAN MIGUEL | PAID | Resident |
| | 2007 | TELLER | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2007 | MOFFAT | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2007 | HINSDALE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2007 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2007 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2007 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | ARCHULETA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | SAGUACHE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | ROUTT | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |

Table 17: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violation by Species

| Species | Year | County | Disposition | Resident/Non-Resident |
|------------|------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Elk | | | | |
| | 2008 | PARK | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | PARK | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | LA PLATA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | BOULDER | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | BOULDER | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | DOUGLAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2008 | MOFFAT | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | MESA | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2008 | PARK | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2008 | PARK | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | MONTEZUMA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | DOUGLAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | PARK | PAID IN FIELD | Resident |
| | 2009 | DOUGLAS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | PROWERS | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | LARIMER | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | LA PLATA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | FREMONT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | PROWERS | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | CONEJOS | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | ROUTT | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2009 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | GUNNISON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2009 | GARFIELD | PAID IN FIELD | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | JEFFERSON | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2009 | ROUTT | AMENDED | Non-Resident |
| | 2009 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2010 | MOFFAT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2010 | SAGUACHE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | GRAND | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | RIO BLANCO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | JEFFERSON | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | GARFIELD | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2010 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2010 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2010 | MOFFAT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2010 | EAGLE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2010 | OURAY | PENDING | Non-Resident |
| | 2010 | MOFFAT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2011 | OURAY | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2011 | ROUTT | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | ROUTT | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2011 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2004 - 2013 Samson Law Violation by Species

| Species | Year | County | Disposition | Resident/Non-Resident |
|----------------------|------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Elk | | | | |
| | 2011 | LA PLATA | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2011 | LA PLATA | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2011 | ADAMS | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | HUERFANO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | TELLER | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2011 | ROUTT | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | ROUTT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2011 | HINSDALE | PAID | Resident |
| | 2011 | EL PASO | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2012 | GRAND | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2012 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2012 | SUMMIT | CHARGE DISMISSED | Non-Resident |
| | 2012 | MINERAL | PAID | Non-Resident |
| | 2012 | ROUTT | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2012 | RIO BLANCO | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2013 | MOFFAT | GUILTY PLEA | Non-Resident |
| | 2013 | PARK | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2013 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2013 | LAS ANIMAS | PENDING | Resident |
| | 2013 | PARK | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2013 | GARFIELD | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| | 2013 | GUNNISON | WARNING | Non-Resident |
| | 2013 | GARFIELD | PENDING | Resident |
| | 2013 | MONTROSE | PENDING | Resident |
| Moose | | | | |
| | 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 | GILPIN | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2012 | SUMMIT | DEFERRED SENTENCE | Resident |
| | 2013 | GRAND | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2013 | SAGUACHE | CHARGE DISMISSED | Resident |
| Mountain Goat | | | | |
| | 2005 | CLEAR CREEK | WARNING | Resident |
| | 2006 | CHAFFEE | GUILTY PLEA | Resident |
| | 2006 | CHAFFEE | NOLO CONTENDERE | Non-Resident |
| | 2013 | CLEAR CREEK | PENDING | Non-Resident |

Table 18: 2004 -2013 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE | 1576 | 1397 | 1383 | 1329 | 1263 | 1097 | 942 | 875 | 902 | 902 | 11666 |
| FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 705 | 755 | 957 | 1070 | 1282 | 861 | 540 | 763 | 541 | 834 | 8308 |
| LOADED FIREARM | 245 | 261 | 263 | 271 | 284 | 219 | 174 | 226 | 232 | 256 | 2431 |
| MISC | 470 | 540 | 513 | 654 | 667 | 318 | 270 | 252 | 324 | 228 | 4236 |
| HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY | 275 | 290 | 329 | 301 | 237 | 233 | 209 | 200 | 221 | 195 | 2490 |
| HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE | 461 | 432 | 410 | 381 | 346 | 272 | 257 | 193 | 199 | 174 | 3125 |
| ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 324 | 219 | 263 | 195 | 212 | 224 | 170 | 145 | 157 | 150 | 2059 |
| GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION | 250 | 323 | 342 | 275 | 27 | 36 | 35 | 303 | 175 | 135 | 1901 |
| ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 101 | 142 | 10 | 126 | 130 | 543 |
| FAILURE TO TAG | 213 | 174 | 194 | 128 | 99 | 111 | 103 | 96 | 81 | 106 | 1305 |
| WASTE OF GAME MEAT | 142 | 191 | 177 | 158 | 140 | 118 | 111 | 98 | 117 | 106 | 1358 |
| DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 166 | 227 | 229 | 186 | 166 | 128 | 110 | 148 | 128 | 105 | 1593 |
| FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER | 165 | 126 | 145 | 171 | 123 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 78 | 95 | 1164 |
| SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 94 | 207 | 242 | 185 | 118 | 73 | 27 | 96 | 62 | 94 | 1198 |
| FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX | 165 | 198 | 200 | 217 | 137 | 117 | 130 | 126 | 93 | 92 | 1475 |
| CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION | 16 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 75 | 36 | 51 | 73 | 287 |
| FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES | 46 | 19 | 38 | 27 | 5 | 7 | 54 | 60 | 77 | 72 | 405 |
| SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD | 99 | 131 | 155 | 141 | 118 | 120 | 94 | 86 | 93 | 67 | 1104 |
| UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING | 97 | 78 | 102 | 84 | 90 | 68 | 56 | 93 | 95 | 66 | 829 |
| FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE | 108 | 107 | 140 | 97 | 85 | 60 | 46 | 68 | 70 | 61 | 842 |
| HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON | 119 | 101 | 102 | 79 | 68 | 50 | 52 | 95 | 78 | 57 | 801 |
| HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER | 23 | 33 | 33 | 22 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 37 | 47 | 313 |
| NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP | 64 | 51 | 61 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 44 | 402 |
| FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE | 208 | 114 | 157 | 98 | 78 | 81 | 72 | 36 | 46 | 42 | 932 |
| UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT | 134 | 77 | 84 | 56 | 120 | 77 | 64 | 59 | 58 | 37 | 766 |
| DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 24 | 45 | 4 | 44 | 37 | 167 |
| UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE | 19 | 14 | 11 | 31 | 27 | 59 | 31 | 25 | 23 | 34 | 274 |
| CRIMINAL TRESPASS | 39 | 24 | 28 | 34 | 47 | 10 | 15 | 33 | 4 | 31 | 265 |
| MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA | 73 | 92 | 88 | 48 | 39 | 31 | 13 | 32 | 40 | 28 | 484 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 23 | 17 | 23 | 27 | 107 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS | 51 | 43 | 40 | 17 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 42 | 27 | 325 |
| HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS | 30 | 46 | 45 | 38 | 37 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 309 |
| NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD | 23 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 13 | 24 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 200 |
| DRUGS, POSSESSION | 28 | 31 | 87 | 68 | 87 | 32 | 108 | 77 | 62 | 13 | 593 |
| PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 37 |
| DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE | 31 | 49 | 43 | 37 | 49 | 26 | 45 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 307 |
| ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK | 20 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 116 |
| BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 19 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 33 | 29 | 6 | 14 | 26 | 11 | 196 |

Table 18: 2004 -2013 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| UNATTENDED POLE/LINES | 28 | 11 | 33 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 218 |
| SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 55 |
| FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY | 22 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 160 |
| WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE | 23 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 29 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 179 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE | 10 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 114 |
| LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS | 264 | 89 | 84 | 48 | 51 | 39 | 30 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 650 |
| FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA | 17 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 132 |
| MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 1 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 69 |
| PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 13 | 13 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 29 | 19 | 9 | 215 |
| SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION | 52 | 66 | 76 | 63 | 58 | 111 | 29 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 486 |
| NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP | 34 | 25 | 45 | 26 | 30 | 44 | 32 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 274 |
| TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 15 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 91 |
| PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 32 |
| HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA | 34 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 32 | 76 | 52 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 284 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT | 26 | 32 | 34 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 171 |
| LITTERING | 29 | 24 | 28 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 161 |
| HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE | 4 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 70 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 70 |
| UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 38 |
| NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 30 | 45 | 39 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 161 |
| MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 4 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 67 |
| UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT | 15 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 89 |
| WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 47 | 86 | 143 | 70 | 21 | 36 | 43 | 78 | 37 | 5 | 566 |
| FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION | 0 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 90 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT | 19 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 120 |
| HABITAT STAMP | 1 | 0 | 54 | 478 | 353 | 26 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 948 |
| HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT | 9 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 39 |
| MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 31 |
| SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY | 6 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 42 | 38 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 141 |
| OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP | 8 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 114 |
| UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 48 |

Table 18: 2004 -2013 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE | 32 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 60 |
| TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 28 |
| FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA | 14 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 36 |
| EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| LIQUOR POSSESSION | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 23 |
| SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE | 12 | 10 | 19 | 24 | 45 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 137 |
| CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 46 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 35 |
| APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION | 8 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| WASTE OF FISH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 3 | 7 | 15 | 31 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 104 |
| NO PARKS PASS | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION | 2 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 2 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 39 |
| TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 37 |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2004 -2013 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

| VIOLATION | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ | 21 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 63 |
| DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES | 4 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 61 |
| ALTERATION OF A LICENSE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 7379 | 7096 | 7884 | 7663 | 7274 | 5603 | 4753 | 4955 | 4752 | 4668 | 62027 |

Table 19: 2004 - 2013 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

| Region | Area | Office | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| NE | AREA 1 | DENVER WEST | 357 | 387 | 468 | 599 | 708 | 524 | 590 | 491 | 417 | 520 | 5061 |
| | AREA 2 | LOVELAND | 613 | 761 | 518 | 617 | 546 | 298 | 229 | 208 | 222 | 248 | 4260 |
| | AREA 3 | BRUSH | 308 | 295 | 298 | 398 | 274 | 194 | 278 | 292 | 318 | 150 | 2805 |
| | AREA 4 | FORT COLLINS | 471 | 537 | 726 | 701 | 687 | 408 | 256 | 216 | 243 | 316 | 4561 |
| | AREA 5 | DENVER EAST | 470 | 368 | 433 | 360 | 374 | 134 | 194 | 203 | 223 | 416 | 3175 |
| | Total | | 2219 | 2348 | 2443 | 2675 | 2589 | 1558 | 1547 | 1410 | 1423 | 1650 | 19862 |
| NW | AREA 10 | STEAMBOAT SPRING | 318 | 322 | 323 | 389 | 204 | 188 | 196 | 245 | 214 | 206 | 2605 |
| | AREA 6 | MEEKER | 479 | 585 | 687 | 598 | 430 | 353 | 247 | 311 | 289 | 316 | 4295 |
| | AREA 7 | GRAND JUNCTION | 484 | 290 | 318 | 416 | 462 | 265 | 337 | 590 | 300 | 240 | 3702 |
| | AREA 8 | GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 311 | 314 | 335 | 329 | 248 | 233 | 153 | 140 | 121 | 130 | 2314 |
| | AREA 9 | HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS | 469 | 416 | 462 | 472 | 315 | 259 | 371 | 352 | 410 | 395 | 3921 |
| | Total | | 2061 | 1927 | 2125 | 2204 | 1659 | 1298 | 1304 | 1638 | 1334 | 1287 | 16837 |
| OTHER | DOW OTHER | DENVER | 390 | 282 | 247 | 190 | 560 | 711 | 135 | 98 | 82 | 153 | 2848 |
| | OTHER AGENCY | OTHER AGENCY | 43 | 51 | 284 | 48 | 34 | 19 | 21 | 51 | 16 | 7 | 574 |
| | Total | | 433 | 333 | 531 | 238 | 594 | 730 | 156 | 149 | 98 | 160 | 3422 |
| SE | AREA 11 | PUEBLO | 489 | 459 | 268 | 262 | 155 | 133 | 192 | 145 | 211 | 188 | 2502 |
| | AREA 12 | LAMAR | 210 | 115 | 165 | 186 | 142 | 156 | 94 | 120 | 137 | 150 | 1475 |
| | AREA 13 | SALIDA | 513 | 437 | 530 | 629 | 887 | 492 | 344 | 321 | 263 | 276 | 4692 |
| | AREA 14 | COLORADO SPRINGS | 214 | 226 | 308 | 308 | 275 | 315 | 245 | 408 | 507 | 214 | 3020 |
| | Total | | 1426 | 1237 | 1271 | 1385 | 1459 | 1096 | 875 | 994 | 1118 | 828 | 11689 |
| SW | AREA 15 | DURANGO | 415 | 389 | 621 | 340 | 302 | 302 | 231 | 209 | 170 | 203 | 3182 |
| | AREA 16 | GUNNISON | 259 | 344 | 358 | 332 | 216 | 245 | 228 | 225 | 267 | 169 | 2643 |
| | AREA 17 | MONTE VISTA | 310 | 252 | 325 | 218 | 208 | 159 | 187 | 176 | 160 | 176 | 2171 |
| | AREA 18 | MONTROSE | 256 | 266 | 210 | 271 | 247 | 215 | 225 | 154 | 182 | 195 | 2221 |
| | Total | | 1240 | 1251 | 1514 | 1161 | 973 | 921 | 871 | 764 | 779 | 743 | 10217 |
| Total | | | 7379 | 7096 | 7884 | 7663 | 7274 | 5603 | 4753 | 4955 | 4752 | 4668 | 62027 |

Table 20: 2004 - 2013 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

| Resident/Non-Resident | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Non-Resident | 1646 | 1724 | 1933 | 1672 | 1418 | 1122 | 930 | 1019 | 930 | 898 | 13292 |
| Resident | 5733 | 5372 | 5951 | 5991 | 5856 | 4481 | 3823 | 3936 | 3822 | 3770 | 48735 |
| Total | 7379 | 7096 | 7884 | 7663 | 7274 | 5603 | 4753 | 4955 | 4752 | 4668 | 62027 |

Table 21: 2004 - 2013 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

| Resident/Non-Resident | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Avg |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Resident | 77.7% | 75.7% | 75.5% | 78.2% | 80.5% | 80.0% | 80.4% | 79.4% | 80.4% | 80.8% | 78.9% |
| Non-Resident | 22.3% | 24.3% | 24.5% | 21.8% | 19.5% | 20.0% | 19.6% | 20.6% | 19.6% | 19.2% | 21.1% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

Chart 4: 2004 - 2013 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

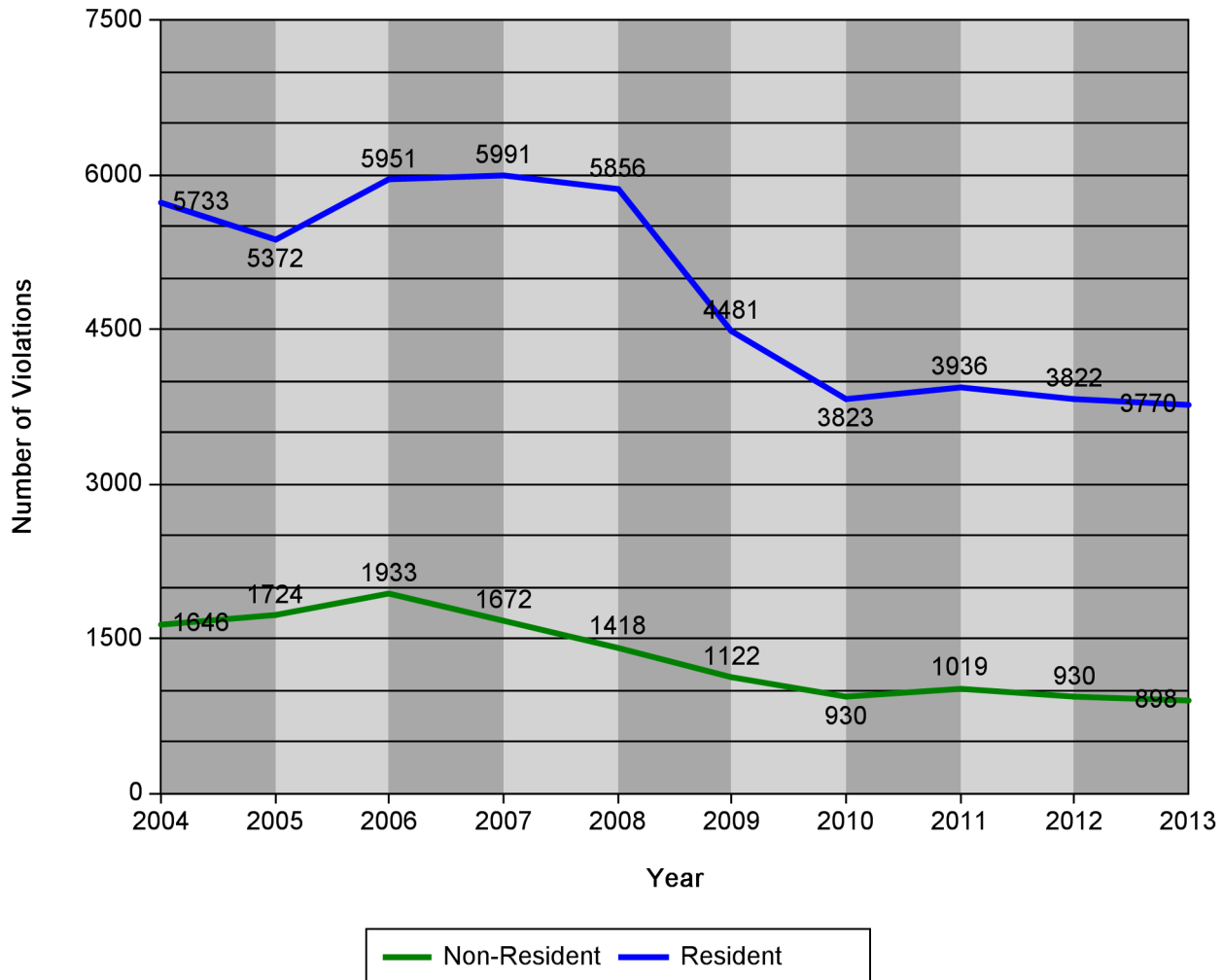


Table 22: 2004 - 2013 Violations by County

| COUNTY | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| ADAMS | 334 | 200 | 297 | 167 | 200 | 86 | 94 | 69 | 90 | 175 | 1712 |
| ALAMOSA | 15 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 67 |
| ARAPAHOE | 30 | 59 | 42 | 62 | 44 | 59 | 9 | 28 | 40 | 30 | 403 |
| ARCHULETA | 94 | 87 | 127 | 67 | 76 | 43 | 51 | 49 | 54 | 46 | 694 |
| BACA | 14 | 18 | 30 | 24 | 63 | 31 | 20 | 7 | 22 | 27 | 256 |
| BENT | 48 | 42 | 22 | 26 | 33 | 41 | 24 | 27 | 37 | 53 | 353 |
| BOULDER | 271 | 385 | 202 | 287 | 292 | 143 | 65 | 69 | 40 | 80 | 1834 |
| BROOMFIELD | 26 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| CHAFFEE | 191 | 178 | 196 | 152 | 122 | 116 | 87 | 90 | 66 | 57 | 1255 |
| CHEYENNE | 19 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 20 | 11 | 24 | 128 |
| CLEAR CREEK | 68 | 97 | 255 | 201 | 370 | 203 | 180 | 161 | 203 | 164 | 1902 |
| CONEJOS | 107 | 58 | 143 | 41 | 42 | 26 | 24 | 14 | 40 | 34 | 529 |
| COSTILLA | 52 | 44 | 59 | 41 | 30 | 46 | 25 | 33 | 18 | 10 | 358 |
| CROWLEY | 5 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 59 |
| CUSTER | 78 | 92 | 57 | 35 | 29 | 32 | 26 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 428 |
| DELTA | 96 | 92 | 59 | 91 | 61 | 61 | 41 | 52 | 79 | 93 | 725 |
| DENVER | 35 | 30 | 64 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 211 |
| DOLORES | 77 | 73 | 98 | 72 | 87 | 48 | 42 | 66 | 32 | 52 | 647 |
| DOUGLAS | 83 | 73 | 78 | 51 | 78 | 52 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 18 | 534 |
| EAGLE | 179 | 148 | 193 | 172 | 158 | 128 | 78 | 66 | 61 | 55 | 1238 |
| EL PASO | 128 | 131 | 198 | 120 | 122 | 190 | 154 | 256 | 341 | 125 | 1765 |
| ELBERT | 9 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 18 | 24 | 9 | 140 |
| FREMONT | 135 | 108 | 183 | 251 | 413 | 115 | 100 | 131 | 74 | 92 | 1602 |
| GARFIELD | 320 | 253 | 214 | 217 | 238 | 186 | 211 | 502 | 221 | 188 | 2550 |
| GILPIN | 16 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 156 |
| GRAND | 312 | 345 | 337 | 326 | 264 | 196 | 338 | 284 | 308 | 326 | 3036 |
| GUNNISON | 183 | 207 | 266 | 204 | 176 | 205 | 152 | 135 | 120 | 136 | 1784 |
| HINSDALE | 50 | 64 | 59 | 57 | 11 | 46 | 36 | 27 | 67 | 32 | 449 |
| HUERFANO | 60 | 61 | 52 | 30 | 23 | 63 | 9 | 19 | 47 | 16 | 380 |
| JACKSON | 143 | 128 | 224 | 200 | 103 | 106 | 70 | 54 | 85 | 111 | 1224 |
| JEFFERSON | 280 | 170 | 136 | 150 | 170 | 163 | 230 | 208 | 145 | 405 | 2057 |
| KIOWA | 12 | 22 | 60 | 16 | 11 | 48 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 3 | 211 |
| KIT CARSON | 24 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 95 |
| LA PLATA | 95 | 112 | 202 | 95 | 124 | 92 | 43 | 62 | 60 | 62 | 947 |
| LAKE | 204 | 120 | 118 | 182 | 301 | 283 | 177 | 81 | 104 | 108 | 1678 |
| LARIMER | 439 | 531 | 612 | 590 | 409 | 285 | 232 | 218 | 200 | 252 | 3768 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 90 | 84 | 60 | 87 | 59 | 52 | 108 | 66 | 72 | 69 | 747 |
| LINCOLN | 22 | 74 | 46 | 24 | 66 | 24 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 308 |
| LOGAN | 94 | 55 | 72 | 70 | 62 | 55 | 49 | 46 | 49 | 31 | 583 |
| MESA | 289 | 212 | 280 | 281 | 351 | 184 | 195 | 300 | 197 | 169 | 2458 |
| MINERAL | 44 | 49 | 48 | 65 | 43 | 14 | 21 | 34 | 44 | 32 | 394 |
| MOFFAT | 315 | 308 | 397 | 463 | 333 | 274 | 167 | 125 | 113 | 198 | 2693 |
| MONTEZUMA | 98 | 115 | 215 | 109 | 80 | 68 | 78 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 867 |
| MONTROSE | 154 | 117 | 103 | 78 | 117 | 78 | 94 | 77 | 102 | 108 | 1028 |
| MORGAN | 136 | 167 | 146 | 236 | 206 | 124 | 112 | 160 | 147 | 67 | 1501 |
| OTERO | 17 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 107 |
| OURAY | 62 | 58 | 58 | 81 | 52 | 29 | 37 | 49 | 29 | 22 | 477 |
| PARK | 133 | 171 | 177 | 370 | 222 | 196 | 134 | 131 | 85 | 143 | 1762 |
| PHILLIPS | 11 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 22 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 131 |
| PITKIN | 67 | 101 | 71 | 39 | 29 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 30 | 25 | 476 |
| PROWERS | 20 | 20 | 9 | 93 | 28 | 44 | 9 | 12 | 40 | 10 | 285 |
| PUEBLO | 333 | 259 | 188 | 97 | 106 | 122 | 74 | 59 | 87 | 95 | 1420 |
| RIO BLANCO | 251 | 322 | 341 | 350 | 266 | 226 | 139 | 170 | 189 | 116 | 2370 |

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 22: 2004 - 2013 Violations by County

| COUNTY | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| RIO GRANDE | 43 | 52 | 32 | 30 | 42 | 37 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 48 | 335 |
| ROUTT | 237 | 259 | 208 | 306 | 158 | 128 | 131 | 160 | 138 | 108 | 1833 |
| SAGUACHE | 69 | 65 | 50 | 41 | 91 | 79 | 94 | 92 | 42 | 42 | 665 |
| SAN JUAN | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 29 |
| SAN MIGUEL | 58 | 37 | 34 | 60 | 47 | 69 | 48 | 24 | 59 | 31 | 467 |
| SEDGWICK | 12 | 2 | 45 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 62 | 29 | 33 | 12 | 225 |
| SUMMIT | 141 | 85 | 108 | 97 | 46 | 87 | 97 | 83 | 81 | 38 | 863 |
| TELLER | 35 | 42 | 104 | 151 | 67 | 83 | 53 | 90 | 105 | 89 | 819 |
| WASHINGTON | 62 | 56 | 22 | 66 | 42 | 14 | 84 | 19 | 47 | 20 | 432 |
| WELD | 334 | 345 | 378 | 424 | 542 | 333 | 177 | 165 | 222 | 238 | 3158 |
| YUMA | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 52 | 41 | 43 | 62 | 27 | 361 |
| COUNTY NOT INDICATED | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| | 7379 | 7096 | 7884 | 7663 | 7274 | 5603 | 4753 | 4955 | 4752 | 4668 | 62027 |

Table 23: 2004 - 2013 Case Disposition Summary

| CATEGORY | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| PENDING | UNKNOWN 5 YR+ | 37 | 23 | 24 | 16 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 |
| | PENDING | 25 | 30 | 45 | 55 | 96 | 94 | 50 | 114 | 96 | 197 | 802 |
| | FAILURE TO APPEAR | 123 | 136 | 133 | 103 | 132 | 78 | 84 | 95 | 84 | 124 | 1092 |
| | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | Total | 185 | 189 | 202 | 174 | 255 | 186 | 136 | 214 | 180 | 321 | 2042 |
| NOT GUILTY | CHARGE DISMISSED | 656 | 557 | 707 | 608 | 817 | 508 | 418 | 467 | 428 | 207 | 5373 |
| | WARRANT EXPIRED | 1 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 60 |
| | WARNING | 1223 | 1176 | 1421 | 1410 | 1137 | 1008 | 1017 | 1275 | 1021 | 1070 | 11758 |
| | NOT GUILTY | 5 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 94 |
| | VOID | 262 | 299 | 135 | 216 | 158 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1105 |
| | Total | 2147 | 2047 | 2289 | 2252 | 2144 | 1568 | 1457 | 1752 | 1454 | 1280 | 18390 |
| GUILTY | AMENDED | 81 | 34 | 61 | 47 | 44 | 30 | 41 | 40 | 27 | 22 | 427 |
| | DEFERRED SENTENCE | 63 | 36 | 71 | 56 | 51 | 46 | 46 | 50 | 33 | 28 | 480 |
| | DEFERRED PROSECUTION | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| | PAID IN FIELD | 1044 | 1016 | 1078 | 906 | 786 | 669 | 491 | 447 | 420 | 380 | 7237 |
| | PAID | 2827 | 2760 | 3257 | 3418 | 2839 | 2381 | 1940 | 1882 | 2124 | 2169 | 25597 |
| | GUILTY PLEA | 1030 | 1008 | 918 | 806 | 1146 | 705 | 633 | 567 | 513 | 466 | 7792 |
| | DEFERRED JUDGEMENT | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Total | 5047 | 4857 | 5390 | 5234 | 4870 | 3838 | 3159 | 2988 | 3117 | 3065 | 41565 |
| | NOLO CONTENDERE | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 |
| | Total | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 |
| Grand Total | | 7379 | 7096 | 7884 | 7663 | 7274 | 5603 | 4753 | 4955 | 4752 | 4668 | 62027 |

Table 24: 2004 - 2013 Case Disposition by Percent

[illegible]

Table 25: 2013 Case Disposition by County

| COUNTY | AM | CD | FTA | GP | NG | PD | PF | PEND | VD | WA | NC | DS | DJ | DP | Total |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| ADAMS | 0 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 109 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| ALAMOSA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| ARAPAHOE | 0 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| ARCHULETA | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| BACA | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| BENT | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| BOULDER | 0 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| CHAFFEE | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| CHEYENNE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| CLEAR CREEK | 0 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 79 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 |
| CONEJOS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| COSTILLA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| CROWLEY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| CUSTER | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| DELTA | 0 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 40 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 93 |
| DENVER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| DOLORES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| DOUGLAS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| EAGLE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| EL PASO | 0 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 53 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125 |
| ELBERT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| FREMONT | 0 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 46 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| GARFIELD | 2 | 20 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 98 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 188 |
| GILPIN | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| GRAND | 4 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 0 | 175 | 41 | 4 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 326 |
| GUNNISON | 3 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 65 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| HINSDALE | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| HUERFANO | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| JACKSON | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 111 |
| JEFFERSON | 0 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 106 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 405 |
| KIOWA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| KIT CARSON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| LA PLATA | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| LAKE | 0 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 0 | 57 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| LARIMER | 5 | 38 | 13 | 29 | 0 | 109 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 252 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| LINCOLN | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| LOGAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| MESA | 0 | 12 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 80 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 169 |
| MINERAL | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| MOFFAT | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 82 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 |
| MONTEZUMA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| MONTROSE | 0 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| MORGAN | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| OTERO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| OURAY | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| PARK | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 82 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143 |
| PHILLIPS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| PITKIN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| PROWERS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| PUEBLO | 0 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 40 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| TOTAL | 22 | 207 | 124 | 466 | 3 | 2169 | 380 | 197 | 0 | 1070 | 2 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 4668 |

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 25: 2013 Case Disposition by County

| COUNTY | AM | CD | FTA | GP | NG | PD | PF | PEND | VD | WA | NC | DS | DJ | DP | Total |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| RIO BLANCO | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 52 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 |
| RIO GRANDE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| ROUTT | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| SAGUACHE | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| SAN JUAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| SAN MIGUEL | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| SEDGWICK | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| SUMMIT | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| TELLER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 |
| WASHINGTON | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| WELD | 1 | 8 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 94 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 |
| YUMA | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| TOTAL | 22 | 207 | 124 | 466 | 3 | 2169 | 380 | 197 | 0 | 1070 | 2 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 4668 |

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