

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE

**2014**

**ANNUAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND  
VIOLATION REPORT**

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# PREFACE

This is the first year to combine both parks and wildlife law enforcement into one 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 Parks and Wildlife Officers to use when asked about the state's parks and wildlife law enforcement.

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) 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.

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 6<sup>th</sup> 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."



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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## PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE

CPW is charged by statute to protect, preserve, enhance, and manage wildlife, the natural, scenic, scientific and outdoor recreation areas of this state for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the people of this state and its' visitors. Colorado's parks and wildlife laws have been enacted through the years to address four purposes - public safety, wildlife management, parks and outdoor recreation 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 parks and 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.

Parks and wildlife management objectives are realized through the creation of regulations by the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission and the enforcement of these regulations and state statutes. 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 parks and wildlife management would not be possible. Without parks and wildlife management, Colorado's abundant and diverse wildlife populations and natural resources 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, parks and 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 parks and 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 job allows officers to provide a number of other services to the public, all the while maintaining their law enforcement presence.

## PARKS AND 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 parks and 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 Wildlife Act 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."* The legislative basis for the Parks Act of CPW is found in Colorado Revised Statute 33-10-101(1). It states, *"It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the natural, scenic, scientific, and outdoor recreation areas of this state are to be protected, preserved, enhanced, and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and visitors of this state."*

**MISSION:** Understanding the statutes that sets our policy and through internal and external planning efforts, CPW developed an agency mission statement: ***"The mission of Colorado 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 Parks and 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 parks and wildlife violators. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact is an interstate compact between 44 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, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The Violation Management System is the database in which wildlife violations are recorded and court processes in relation to wildlife violations are managed. The Law Enforcement Citation System is the database in which parks violations are recorded and court processes in relation to parks violations are managed.

**PROVIDE SYSTEMS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS:** Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report parks and wildlife violations. In many communities, CPW has service centers or parks 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 wildlife crimes by calling a toll free number: 1-877-265-6648.

**PROVIDE RESPONSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT:** The citizens of Colorado expect their parks and wildlife agency to be responsive to their needs with regard to parks and 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. Parks and 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, Law Enforcement Citation 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 parks and 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:** Parks and Wildlife officers provide a law enforcement presence in local communities. One of the roles of a parks and wildlife officer is to detect natural resource and wildlife violations. Their presence can also deter would-be violators. Officers contact persons who are actively engaged in hunting, fishing, or other wildlife-related and natural resource 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 parks and wildlife recreation, and also allow for the detection of parks and wildlife violations.

**CONTACT HUNTERS/ANGLERS AND PARKS/OUTDOOR RECREATIONIST:** Field patrol by parks and wildlife officers provides an opportunity for direct contact with licensed or permitted customers. Direct contacts are critical in the field of parks and 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 PARKS AND WILDLIFE PROGRAMS:** Parks and wildlife protection and management requires public funding. CPW receives the vast majority of its funding from parks permit and 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 parks and 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 Wildlife Forensics 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 91 active residency investigations in 2014 with 28 of the cases successfully resolved. Also, to facilitate field level residency investigations and better equip officers for successful prosecution, Investigator Griffin continued to assist officers with constructing comprehensive digital case portfolios complete with reports, supporting attachments and evidentiary documents (including photos, audio and video files).

A special investigations project initiated in 2011 was continued this year 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, based on 2012-2013 results, Investigator Griffin continued working with investigators in Arizona and New Mexico to detect multi-state license fraud violators by combining wildlife license database records from 2014 where exact name and date of birth information is used to identify persons claiming to be residents in two or more states. As a result, 83 records were identified as potential license fraud violations and in many cases citations have been written and charges have been filed.

## **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 parks and wildlife violators.

## **PARKS AND 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 parks and wildlife violators.



## OFFICER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

**PROTECT PUBLIC SAFETY:** Wildlife and outdoor 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 parks and 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 natural resource and 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 parks and 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 parks and 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 parks and 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 parks and wildlife law enforcement to parks and wildlife management; explain the importance of law enforcement as a tool to gain compliance; change the behavior of parks and wildlife law violators; and show how each statute or regulation relates to safety, management of parks and wildlife, or ethics.

## PARKS AND 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 11.8 million dollars. This represents 8.61 percent of the total agency's 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 full time wildlife officers and 129 full time parks officers who work in a variety of jobs. In addition CPW have permanent and part-time employees that carry "special wildlife officer commissions" and "special parks officer commissions". The regions provide the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. The Law Enforcement and Public Safety (LEAPS) Branch focuses on law enforcement and special investigations. The LEAPS branch has ten criminal investigators that focus on specialized overt and covert investigations as it relates to parks and wildlife law enforcement.

The following table represents the actual Full Time Employees (FTEs\*) and expenditures for years 2005/06 through 2013/14, and current estimated budgeted FTEs and expenditures for years 2014/15 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	-14.19%
FY07-08 Actual	4.07	36.19			3.13	0.12	0.17	19.03	7.54	70.25	6.31%
FY08-09 Actual	5.59	40.51			3.22	0.07	0.18	6.49	8.33	64.39	-9.10%
FY09-10 Actual	5.67	39.61			4.54	0.20	0.23	0.65	7.71	58.61	-9.86%
FY10-11 Actual	4.01	39.70			4.74	0.07	0.48	5.72	7.72	62.44	6.13%
FY11-12 Actual	3.66	35.80			4.42	0.06	0.26	10.54	7.11	61.85	-0.95%
FY12-13 Actual	3.43	37.35			4.60	0.06	0.65	8.37	7.14	61.60	-0.41%
FY 13-14 Budget	4.66	39.20	25.26	1.74	3.95	0.50	0.65	23.28	9.87	109.11	43.54%
FY 14-15 Budget	4.75	47.79	28.50	1.90	4.45	0.01	0.65	25.53	9.55	123.13	11.39%
10-year Average	4.41	40.08	26.88*	1.82*	3.97	0.139	0.354	12.49	8.05	75.23	
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	-3.57%
FY07-08 Actual	387,711	3,219,024			394,292	16,660	43,463	1,060,032	716,322	5,837,504	8.03%
FY08-09 Actual	537,977	3,439,897			361,600	7,900	39,210	524,178	753,710	5,664,471	-3.05%
FY09-10 Actual	435,140	3,278,375			508,657	22,071	44,010	88,536	704,264	5,081,053	-11.48%
FY10-11 Actual	374,181	3,475,395			512,558	7,047	78,217	459,246	738,815	5,645,459	10.00%
FY11-12 Actual	574,257	3,134,753			493,170	5,481	50,716	841,651	709,142	5,809,170	2.82%
FY12-13 Actual	304,671	3,325,353			547,188	5,647	102,188	717,777	706,247	5,709,071	-1.75%
FY 13-14 Actual	494,897	3,532,761	2,573,210	254,799	530,123	10,230	149,514	1,396,116	1,033,330	9,974,980	42.77%
FY 14-15 Budget	473,097	4,972,902	2,774,672	197,850	553,608	1,326	108,922	1,869,810	830,300	11,782,487	15.34%
10-year Average	428,673	3,500,073	2,673,941*	226,325*	467,620	12,279	68,148	838,852	747,627	6,643,323	

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

\* Figures based on a two-year average

## PARKS AND 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 parks and 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 parks and 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 parks and 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 parks and 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.

Parks and 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 AWARDS

### JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

The John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award is Colorado Parks and Wildlife's (CPW) recognition of outstanding wildlife law enforcement service. Any CPW employee may nominate a Colorado wildlife officer for the award. Nominations are then sent to all commissioned wildlife officers who vote for one of the officers that have been nominated. The officer receiving the highest number of votes receives the award. This award has tremendous meaning to those who receive it, as those who have been nominated have been 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.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS

1970	Eddie Kochman	1988	Dave Lovell	2005	Cary Carron
1971	Perry Olson	1989	Cliff Coghill	2006	Rob Firth
1972	Joe Gerrans	1990	Steve Porter	2007	Rich Antonio
1974	Robert Schmidt	1991	Thomas J. Spezze	2008	Rick Spowart
1975	Arthur Gresh	1992	Randall Hancock	2009	Mark Lamb
1976	Sig Palm	1993	Juan Duran	2010	Paul Creeden
1977	Mike Zgainer	1994	Larry Rogstad	2011	Robert Thompson
1978	John Stevenson	1995	Perry L. Will	2012	Robert Carochi
1979	Dave Kenvin	1996	Robert Holder	2013	Mike Crosby
1980	Alex Chappell	1997	Jerry Claassen	2014	TBD
1981	Lyle Bennett	1998	Dave Croonquist		
1982	Roger Lowry	1999	Mike Bauman		
1983	James Jones	2000	Courtney Crawford		
1984	Mike McLain	2001	Willie Travnicek		
1985	William W. Andree	2002	Ron Velarde		
1986	Richard Weldon	2003	Glenn Smith		
1987	Jeff Madison	2004	Lonnie Brown		

## PARKS OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARDS

### OUTSTANDING PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

- The Outstanding Ranger Award is given to recognize exemplary service as a natural resource professional.
- Any CPW employee may nominate a Park Ranger for the award. Nominations are then sent to all commissioned parks officers who then vote for one of the nominees. The nominee who receives the highest number of votes receives the award.
- This award has always had tremendous meaning to the nominees each year, since candidates are nominated by their peers and supervisors.
- Since 1986, one outstanding ranger has been selected most of those years to be honored for their service to the citizens of the State of Colorado. The nature of past recipients' contributions are as varied as the individuals themselves, but the common thread that binds each of these rangers, including the 2014 recipient, is their commitment to continually improving our agency and their tireless dedication to serving our visitors and protecting our invaluable resources.
- This award recognizes Parks Officers who exemplify the skills, diplomacy and strong public service ethic required to effectively serve our citizens and visitors.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS

1986	Mike Hopper
1987	Kristi McDonald
1988	Brad Taylor and Cindy Slagle
1989	Augie DeJoy
1990	John Merson
1991	Ken Brink
1992	Bob Loomis
1993	Bob Loomis
1994	Ken Brink
1995	Patricia Horan
1996	Dave Bassett
1997	Brad Henley
1998	Rob White
1999	Steve Muehlhauser
2000	Holly Stoner
2001	Casey Swanson and JW Wilder
2012	Michelle Seubert
2013	Aaron Fero
2014	TBD

## 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 parks and wildlife citations issued during the year, as well as adding the information to the historical database. The number of wildlife citations averages about 4,000 per year and parks citations average about 6,700 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 Law Enforcement Investigations Unit (LEIN). Currently staffed with nine employees, the LEIN Unit 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.

Another full-time Investigator is assigned to LEAPS, serving the Parks side of the agency. This investigator assists Park Rangers with enforcement issues concerning criminal violations occurring within state parks involving crimes against persons and property, including burglaries, stolen property and VIN alterations. In 2014, 34 cases were investigated, which resulted in 19 felonies, five misdemeanors, 251 registration flags and nine recovered stolen motorcycles.

### VISION AND MISSION

The Legislative Declarations 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."; and, "It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the natural, scenic, scientific, and outdoor recreation areas of this state are to be protected, preserved, enhanced, and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and visitors of this state."

From this state statute, CPW developed the mission statement: "The mission of Colorado 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 LEIN Unit 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. LEIN's vision is: "Colorado Parks and Wildlife is the best parks and wildlife enforcement agency in the nation." The mission of LEIN is: "The LEIN will provide proactive leadership to ensure that Colorado Parks and Wildlife enforcement efforts serve the public interest by protecting parks and wildlife resources in a professional and responsible manner."

## **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

- Act as proponents for outstanding parks and wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- Investigate complex and commercial wildlife violations;
- Support field law enforcement by uniformed officers;
- Plan and evaluate parks and 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 parks and 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN maintains ongoing communications and coordination with wildlife investigations nationwide.

The LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 LEIN.

## OGT/TIPS UPDATE



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

In 2014 Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated a total of 668 reports. This is down from last year's reports of 698. Of those total reports 404 were for big game violations; 69 reports for fishing violations; 5 report for licensing violations; 30 reports for small game violations; 50 reports for waterfowl violations; 16 reports for nongame violations; and, 94 reports classified as other. These 668 reports ended, to date, with 29 citations being issued to individuals. In 2014 OGT paid a total of 8 rewards totaling \$4,100.00.

**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](mailto:game.thief@state.co.us). Callers do not have to reveal their names or testify in court. A reward of \$500 is offered for information on cases involving big game or endangered species, \$250 is offered for information on turkey and \$100 for fishing or small game cases. 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](mailto:game.thief@state.co.us).

Provide all the information you can: the violation date and time, as exact a location as possible, a description of the violation, number of shots heard, type of weapon, 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. In 2014 there was one TIPS reward which was a license for a bighorn sheep ram.

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

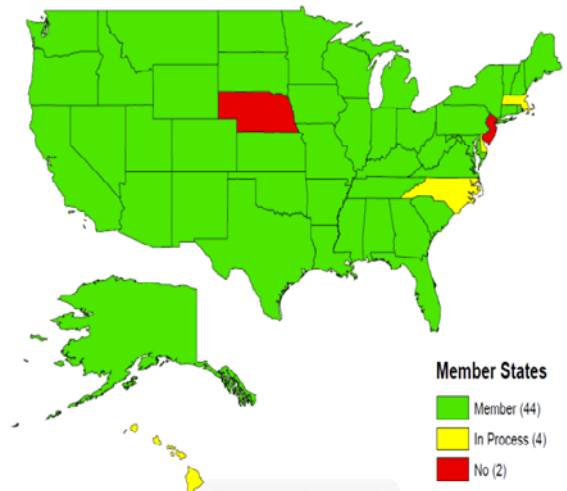


The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. To date, there are 44 states in the compact and there are four other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact.

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.

### Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Member States



### MEMBER STATES

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

## THE JOB OF A PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Perhaps the most frequent and best known activity of a parks and wildlife officer is that of contacting our customers. Hunters, anglers, parks visitors and other outdoor recreation and wildlife enthusiasts typically enjoy being contacted by the local parks and wildlife officer. Who better to talk to about hunting, fishing and other forms of recreation than the local expert in the area? Law abiding citizens also expect and deserve enforcement of laws concerning rules and regulations, 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 parks and wildlife officer who ensures that these laws are followed.

Parks and wildlife officers respond to violations and other complaints concerning outdoor recreation, the natural resources and wildlife. They receive calls at all hours of the day and night from citizens who wish to report parks and 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 or sheriff's offices. Wildlife crimes may be placed to the Operation Game Thief phone system.

Parks and Wildlife officers also perform planned law enforcement activities. They protect resources and wildlife through patrols, aerial operations, decoys and check stations. Investigations into 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. Parks and wildlife officers are also responsible for inspecting facilities, including commercial and private parks and lakes, as well as falconry facilities.

Parks and 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, parks and 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. Parks Officers manage state parks, provide natural resource education and interpretive programs to the public, respond to calls concerning crimes against persons and property, and manage the State's natural resources.

The state's parks and wildlife officers are involved in almost every aspect of resources and wildlife management and have provided an essential public service to their communities and wildlife resources for over 100 years.

## SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PARKS AND 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 Parks and Wildlife Officer (CPWO) position with CPW, an applicant must have a minimum of a baccalaureate degree in wildlife biology, fishery biology, natural resource management, outdoor recreation, parks and recreation administration 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 CPWO 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 CPWO attends a basic Colorado Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) certified police-training academy that is required of all Colorado law enforcement officers. The 700-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, CPWOs receive a significant amount of additional training in the CPW Academy prior to being assigned to a park or district. Those courses include an additional 250 hours in customer service, community relations, officer and violator relationships, ethics, conflict management, etc. New parks and wildlife officers also receive a considerable number of hours in law enforcement training specific to resource enforcement. Upon completion of these courses, new CPWOs must complete approximately 400 hours of on-the-job training with veteran parks and wildlife managers. CPWOs 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, CPWOs are encouraged to resolve conflicts using their interpersonal skills rather than resorting to using force. This emphasis in conflict resolution has been

beneficial to the agency. From the time a new CPWO starts employment until the date of park/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 park/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 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.



## 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:

<b>Licenses:</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2014</b>
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$21
Guide license**	\$5	\$1000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer's license	\$50	\$50

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

<b>Fines*:</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2014</b>
Elk	\$200	\$1000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Mountain sheep	\$200	\$1000- 100,000 (\$25,000)
Buffalo	\$1000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

\*Fines as established in 1903 as compared to illegal possession fines in 2014, 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.)

## COLORADO STATE PARKS

### Who We Are

Park Rangers have a great job.

For a Colorado State Park Ranger, every day is an adventure in the beautiful Colorado landscape, and a job doesn't get much better than that!



The duty of the Colorado State Park Ranger is often over-simplified by saying that their job is to "protect the people from the park and the park from the people."



In actuality, Park Rangers fulfill a myriad of different roles. On any given day, your local ranger may be enforcing the park rules, teaching school children about the parks' ecosystems, rescuing an injured hiker off a trail, coordinating and working with volunteers to rehabilitate an overused area, helping road-weary campers into their site, cleaning a restroom, or saving the occupants of a capsized sailboat from frigid water. It is true that rangers wear many hats!



The authority and ability for Colorado's Park Rangers to safely do their job has come a long way since 1959. In 1975, Colorado Legislation included rangers in the State's definition of Peace Officers, which allows them to enforce all state laws and implement standardized training. Today, Colorado's Park Rangers are certified Peace Officers through the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board with statewide authority. They exceed the State's stringent requirements for peace officer standards and training.



Colorado State Park Rangers are among the best trained and formally educated officers in the State and work cooperatively with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Because of the hard work of your local ranger and the dedication of all Parks' staff, you can always feel safe while visiting your favorite State Park.



# COLORADO STATE PARKS

## What We Do

### PROGRAMS

#### Natural Areas

Established by statute in 1977, the Colorado Natural Areas Program is a statewide program focused on the recognition and protection of areas that contain at least one unique or high-quality natural feature of statewide significance.



The Colorado Natural Areas Program (CNAP) is dedicated to protecting the best natural features in Colorado. By working cooperatively, CNAP works to conserve the ecosystems, species, geology and fossils that are 'uniquely Colorado'.

### OHV & SNOWMOBILE

#### Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program

The Colorado State Parks Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program provides registration and permit services for Colorado residents and out-of-state visitors, as well as safety information for all OHVs, including All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), Dune Buggies, Jeeps (operated off-road), three-wheelers and dirt bikes. The OHV Program site provides law and regulation information, links to organizations, clubs and safety information.



#### Snowmobile Program



The Colorado State Parks Snowmobile Program provides registration and permit services for Colorado residents and out-of-state visitors, as well as safety information for snowmobiles. The Snowmobile Program site provides law and regulation information, links to organizations and clubs, links to event calendars and trail conditions.



## BOATING SAFETY

Taking to the water in your power boat, sailboat, jet ski or self-propelled vessel is a great way to enjoy Colorado's many waterways.



Whether you are boating, fishing, rafting or swimming, it is important to use common sense while you are out on the water. The Colorado Boating Program helps you get underway safely while enhancing your boating experience.

## TRAILS

Since its establishment in 1971, the Colorado State Recreational Trails Program has actively encouraged the development of a variety of trails. Get ready for adventure and fun: hike, bike, walk or run Colorado's extensive trail system!



## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Colorado's State Parks have served as outdoor classrooms for visitors to enjoy and learn about the natural and cultural resources of the state since the Division was established in 1959. In fact, a legislative mandate requires the Division to develop state parks that are suitable for environmental education (C.R.S. 33-10-101).



Colorado State Parks has embraced this responsibility by offering thousands of visitors and school children environmental education opportunities through interpretive programs, special events, community partnerships and educational displays each year.



Whether it is a gathering of campers for a campfire program on a Saturday night, a group of enthusiastic third graders learning about riparian wildlife, or an out-of-state family discovering the displays at a Visitor Center, Colorado State Parks provide exceptional educational experiences to visitors annually.

## COLORADO STATE PARKS

### Thanks to our Partners



#### **GREAT OUTDOORS COLORADO**

In 1992, Colorado voters created the Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) Trust Fund, which supports projects that preserve, protect and enhance Colorado's wildlife, parks, rivers, trails and open spaces through lottery proceeds.

#### **THE FOUNDATION FOR COLORADO STATE PARKS**

The Foundation for Colorado State Parks' mission is to enhance state parks by developing new facilities, acquiring and preserving land, and providing memorable outdoor experiences for Coloradans and visitors.

#### **THE COLORADO LOTTERY**

The Colorado Lottery creates and sells lottery games of chance that are held to the highest standards of integrity, entertainment and efficiency in order to maximize revenue for the people of Colorado.

#### **FRIENDS OF COLORADO STATE PARKS**

Friends of Colorado State Parks support state parks by providing statewide coordination of public outreach programs and through the recruitment and retention of volunteers. *Friends* groups across the state ensure that nature and open space remain available to everyone in Colorado (*website*: <https://nathan-brandt-jx9s.squarespace.com/>).

## COLORADO STATE PARKS

Here are just a few of the highlights over the past fifty years...



**1965-** The Navajo Visitor Center opens with the Division's first educational display.

**1972-** A legislative mandate defines the term "State Park" and includes the preservation of these areas for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of residents and visitors.

**1974-** Summer interpretive programs are started at Golden Gate Canyon State Park.

**1977-** The Division's first environmental education policy and administrative directives are adopted.

**1980-** Interpretive services training are initiated for new full-time rangers as part of their orientation and training.

**1980-** Campground amphitheaters and nature trails are built by the Youth Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps in many of the state parks.

**1987-** State Parks enters into cooperative agreement with the Rocky Mountain Nature Association and begins nature book sales in some visitor centers. Proceeds from the program benefit interpretive and environmental education activities in parks.

**1989-** Golden Gate Canyon implements a junior ranger program.



**1991-** Mueller State Park opens to the public, providing an outstanding resource for interpretive and environmental education programs.

**1992-** State Parks partners with Great Outdoors Colorado and the Division of Wildlife to form the "Watchable Wildlife in Parks" program. The first projects are wildlife viewing sites at Chatfield and Colorado River.

**1994-** Great Outdoors Colorado funds a statewide interpretive services coordinator and 16 seasonal interpretive positions.

**1995-** Initial Five-Year Interpretive Services and Environmental Education Plan is implemented statewide.

**2000-** The tenth anniversary of "TEN: Teaching Environmental Science Naturally" is celebrated in Pueblo. This program, a partnership with various community agencies and school districts, is a popular annual class that shows teachers how to utilize state parks as outdoor classrooms for their students.

**2001-** Ridgway becomes the first state park to win the Colorado Alliance for Environmental Education Program Award for its *Parks in Education* program.

**2003-** North Sterling is the first of several parks to implement an interpretive master plan using a new formalized master planning process.

**2003-** Volunteer program is rejuvenated and includes funding and training for hundreds of volunteer naturalists throughout the state.

**2008-** Educational displays are completed in the Visitor Center of Cheyenne Mountain, the newest state park.

**2011-** Colorado State Parks merges with the Division of Wildlife, becoming Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

**2013-** Staunton State Park opens its doors to the public, becoming the newest state park. Staunton State Park is the legacy of Frances H. Staunton. As her beneficiaries, present and future generations are entrusted with this land--to enjoy, protect and treasure as she did.

# COLORADO STATE PARKS

## VOLUNTEERS

We cannot do it alone.

Colorado State Parks has a long and rich history of utilizing volunteers as members of the parks team. Some of our parks have actually had volunteers involved for over 25 years!



While volunteers have helped in one capacity or another since the division's start in 1959, it was in 1977 that the division recognized the need for an official volunteer program. The next few years were spent formalizing and implementing this critical program. State Parks' early volunteers fulfilled the same roles that many volunteers fill today: camp hosts, trail construction and maintenance, visitor center attendants, and the ever-popular naturalist and school field trip guides.

In 2003, the well-established volunteer program was rejuvenated when a statewide volunteer program initiative was launched. A Volunteer Program Committee, made up of a variety of parks staff and volunteers from across the state, helped to craft the mission and vision of the statewide program and to set priorities for the division's "Volunteer Program Five-Year Strategic Plan".

In 2008, thousands of volunteers contributed over 200,000 hours of service to the agency. Today, volunteers perform similar tasks as in the past, in addition to tasks that reflect current day activities such as digital photography and bike patrol.

Each year individual and group volunteers are needed throughout the state to support both short and long term volunteer events and special projects. Volunteers play an essential role in helping State Parks achieve a high quality of outdoor recreation experiences and resource stewardship.



# HISTORY OF COLORADO STATE PARKS

## NOW AND THEN



**1957-** Governor Stephen McNichols appoints a new State Parks and Recreation Board consisting of seven members across the state.

**1959-** Governor McNichols signs a 25-year lease with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain Cherry Creek State Recreation Area as the first unit of the new state park system.

**1960-** A new responsibility is given to Parks Board when State Parks becomes responsible for the registration of boats.

**1960-** A 200-acre tract of land in Gilpin County was the Parks Board first land purchase, which became the nucleus of Golden Gate Canyon State Park.



**1965-** User fees are established at designated parks and recreation areas.

**1966-** The first allocation of federal funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund is made to the state for the development of state and local outdoor recreation facilities.

**1969-** Colorado State Parks grows to include 20 park locations.

**1970-71**-The Colorado State Forest is leased from the State Land Board and becomes the single largest State Parks area.

**1970-71**-The State Trails program was established to encourage trail development.

**1976**-Administration of the snowmobile registration safety and enforcement program is transferred to State Parks from the Division of Wildlife.

**1977**-State Parks institutes a statewide boat, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle patrol team.



**1978**-State Parks institutes its first campground reservation system.

**1979**-Colorado State Parks inventory totals 27 locations.

**1982**-Colorado's new lottery program is approved by General Assembly with certain proceeds to benefit state and local park systems.

**1984**-The State Natural Areas Program becomes a working unit within the Division's administration structure.

**1985**-State Parks forms its first "Skunk Works" committee, a task force dedicated to forming and implementing new ideas to improve State Parks programs.



**1985**-The Foundation for Colorado State Parks is established under the leadership of ex-state senator Joe Shoemaker.

**1989**-Colorado State Parks increase to 36 locations.

**1992**-Colorado voters approve the passage of Amendment 8, the Great Outdoors Colorado Amendment. This amendment directs all Lottery proceeds to parks, open space and wildlife.

**1998**-Boating program institutes minimum age of 16 for motorboat operators and begins mandatory boating safety certification for operators 14-15 years old.

**2009**-Colorado State Parks total 44 locations across the state.

**2011**-Colorado State Parks merge with the Division of Wildlife, becoming Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

**2013**-Staunton State Park opens its doors to the public, becoming the newest state park. Staunton State Park is the legacy of Frances H. Staunton. As her beneficiaries, present and future generations are entrusted with this land—to enjoy, protect and treasure as she did.

## **WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES**





As a result of this man's actions (failure to secure the garbage around the store, failure to call wildlife officers after the fatal encounter with the bear, intentional removal of the bear's head and paws and subsequent destruction of the carcass), the defendant eventually pled guilty to felony willful destruction of wildlife.

As a result of the plea, the defendant was ordered to perform 48 hours of useful public service, 18 months of supervised probation, the forfeiture of the firearms recovered in the search warrant, and the possible suspension of the his hunting and fishing privileges for up to life.



## DOUBLE DOSE OF TROUBLE

On October 24, 2014 at 3:30 pm, Wildlife Officer Gene Abram received a phone call from a local ranch hand, Jim DeBell, about a vehicle that traveled through private property west of Kremmling, Colorado. DeBell told Officer Abram that, the week before, a man approached him claiming to have formerly worked for the railroad company and wanted to know if he could take pictures of the train coming out of the canyon. DeBell had given the man permission to do so, but DeBell saw the same vehicle that day travel through the ranch property and drive onto the adjacent ranch. DeBell had contacted Max Tischler of Aspen Hill Ranch where the red Ford vehicle with a topper was headed.

Officer Abram met with DeBell and Tischler, and then proceeded to where the red Ford with topper was parked. Officer Abram noticed a fresh gut pile west of the vehicle near a fence line. Officer Abram looked inside the topper and noticed a mule deer doe wrapped in a blue tarp inside a black sled in the bed of the truck.

Officer Abram saw two men walking towards them, one wearing a red shirt carrying a fishing pole, later identified as Kenneth Helvie from Byers, Colorado, and another man wearing a dark shirt, later identified as Jeffrey Helvie from Wheat Ridge, Colorado. K. Helvie handed the fishing pole to J. Helvie when he saw Officer Abram.

Officer Abram approached the men and asked how the fishing was going. K. Helvie said he caught a couple of fish but then corrected himself and said his son Jeffrey had caught some fish but lost all his tackle. Officer Abram asked to check their fishing licenses. J. Helvie produced a valid fishing license, but K. Helvie said he wasn't fishing and didn't have one.

Officer Abram mentioned they were trespassing on the property. K. Helvie stated that he had permission from the ranch manager to be on the property. Tischler quickly confirmed that no permission was given. K. Helvie then stated he worked for the railroad and that they came in there all the time. Officer Abram asked if he currently worked for the railroad, and K. Helvie stated he'd been retired for five years, but could call the railroad supervisor to confirm he had permission. Officer Abram spoke with railroad supervisors who confirmed that K. Helvie did not have permission to be on any railroad property.

Officer Abram then questioned K. Helvie about the deer in the back of the truck and the gut pile near the fence and asked for hunting licenses. K. Helvie said that he shot the deer earlier that morning in a different area near CR 50 and knew nothing about the gut pile. K. Helvie handed Officer Abram the top portion of an antlerless deer license for Lyndi Helvie and a carcass tag for an antlerless doe for K. Helvie. At this point, Officer Abram contacted Wildlife Officer Sidener for some assistance.

Officer Abram asked K. Helvie who Lyndi Helvie was in relation to him, and K. Helvie answered that Lyndi was his granddaughter. Officer Abram asked if Lyndi had shot a deer, to which K. Helvie stated she had not.

Officer Abram contacted Lyndi by phone, and she confirmed she did not shoot a deer, that she had left her license with her grandpa, K. Helvie, and that she knew nothing about where the carcass tag was. Officer Abram asked K. Helvie why he had his granddaughter's license that didn't have a carcass tag, to which K. Helvie stated he didn't know where the carcass tag was.

When Officer Sidener arrived, Officers Abram and Sidener asked to look at the deer in the back of the truck. K. Helvie said that his tailgate was broken. Officer Abram told him that it worked 20 minutes ago when he had it open. K. Helvie then opened the back of his truck, and Officers Abram and Sidener pulled the deer out to check it.

Officer Abram noticed there still appeared to be something underneath the tarp, and questioned K. Helvie about what it was. K. Helvie stated it was just sleeping bags and other items. Officer Abram lifted up the rest of the tarp to find another mule deer doe underneath the tarp. Officer Abram confronted K. Helvie about the second deer and asked him if he was done being dishonest. K. Helvie stated that he was and that he would answer any questions about the deer.

Questioning from Officers Abram and Sidener led to the following information from K. Helvie: K. Helvie admitted to using his granddaughter's license to tag the deer, which was valid in a different area. K. Helvie shot the deer with a Remington model 710 near the fence, and the gut pile was from the hidden doe. K. Helvie put Lyndi's carcass tag in the deer's ear.

Officers Abram and Sidener seized the rifle, along with the deer, and issued summons to both individuals. K. Helvie was charged with trespassing, illegal possession, hunting without a proper and valid license and illegal transfer of a license. K. Helvie pled guilty to all charges, with fines totaling \$2,492.50 and 65 points assessed against his hunting and fishing privileges.

J. Helvie was charged with and pled guilty to trespassing, with fines totaling \$219.50 and was ordered to complete 40 hours of useful public service.

## LIONS, BOBCATS, CAGES AND TRAPS

Christopher W. Loncarich, 56, of Mack, Colorado, was sentenced on November 20, 2014 in Denver's U.S. District Court to 27 months in prison, followed by three-years of probation, for conspiring to violate the Lacey Act, a federal law prohibiting the interstate transportation and sale of any wildlife taken in an illegal manner. Until his probation has been completed, he cannot hunt, pursue or trap any wildlife, and must undergo substance abuse and mental health treatment while on probation. In addition, Loncarich will appear before a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Hearings Officer where he may receive up to a lifetime ban from hunting and fishing in Colorado as well as 43 other Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact states.

Loncarich and his assistant, Nicholaus J. Rodgers, 31, of Medford, Oregon were indicted in January by a grand jury on 17 counts of illegally trapping and maiming mountain lions and bobcats. Loncarich pled guilty to one count of conspiring to violate the Lacey Act in August of 2014. Rodgers pled guilty to the same charge in July of 2014 and will be sentenced in early 2015.

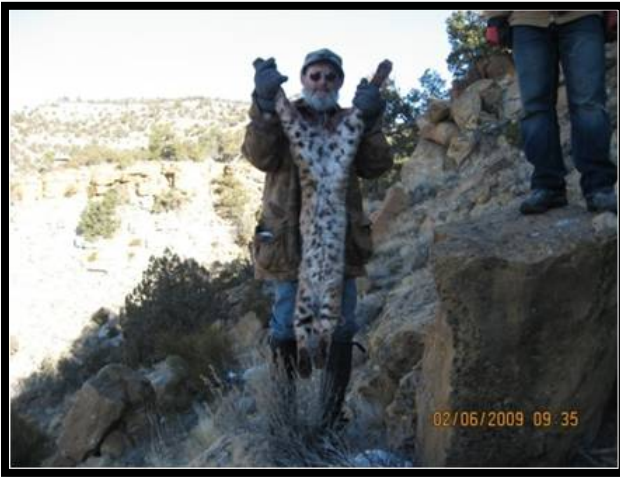
"The sentence should send a strong message that poaching is a serious crime and will be treated as such by law enforcement agencies and the courts," said Northwest Regional Manager Ron Velarde of CPW. "Our officers and investigators worked hard to bring these criminals to justice, and we are satisfied with the outcome."

A three-year investigation by Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service revealed what Velarde said was one of the worst examples of poaching he has seen in his 40 plus-year career managing Colorado's wildlife.

According to the indictments, between 2007 and 2010, Loncarich, aided by his daughters, Rodgers and assistant guide Marvin Ellis, conspired to capture lions and bobcats then cage them, hold them in leg traps or shoot them in the foot or stomach. Coordinating by radio communication, they released the hindered cats when their client arrived. The goal was to make the cats easier for their clients to kill during excursions along the rugged Book Cliff Mountains in western Colorado and eastern Utah.



Several cats killed in Utah were illegally transported to Colorado where Loncarich falsified documents to obtain the required seals for the hides. The outfitter's clients then transported the illegally taken cats back to their home states in further violation of the Lacey Act.



Loncarich charged 18 clients between \$3,500 and \$7,500 for each lion hunt and between \$700 and \$1,500 for each bobcat hunt, sharing his earnings with his assistants. Investigators say approximately 30 cats were killed in this manner.



In what wildlife officials say was a particularly egregious example of their activities, the group captured a mountain lion and fit it with a radio-tracking collar. Aided by the device, they captured the same lion a year later, immobilizing it overnight with a leg-hold trap. The next day, they placed the lion in a cage and took it to Loncarich's residence in Mack where it was held for approximately one week while the outfitters waited for their client to arrive from Missouri. They then placed the lion in a box, transporting it via snowmobile to a predetermined area where it was released for the client to kill. Loncarich charged \$4,000 for the outing.

"This was not hunting - it was a crime," said CPW Area Wildlife Manager JT Romatzke. "It was cruel to the animal and contrary to what an ethical, legal hunt should be."

One of Loncarich's daughters pled guilty to her role in the scheme and was sentenced on two misdemeanor Lacey Act violations on September 30, 2014. She received one year of probation, a \$1,000 fine and sixty hours of community service, thirty of which must be spent with the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Hunter Education program. The other daughter also pled guilty and was sentenced on a misdemeanor Lacey Act violation, receiving one year of probation, a \$500 fine and thirty-six hours of community service, half of which must be spent with the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Hunter Education program.

Ellis also pled guilty to a felony on June 3, 2013 and he was sentenced to three years of probation, six months of home detention and ordered to pay a \$3,100 fine.

Loncarich's 2008 Ford truck and Ellis' 1995 Dodge truck were seized during the investigation, having been used in the commission of Lacey Act violations. Both vehicles were subsequently forfeited to the federal government. In addition, three of Loncarich's clients have been issued federal, Lacey Act violation notices. Those clients have paid a total of \$13,100 in fines.

"Many of the violations committed by Mr. Loncarich appear to be the result of greed, unlawfully killing and maiming wildlife to increase his profits," said Special Agent in Charge Steve Oberholtzer, who oversees Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement operations in the Mountain-Prairie region. "The dedication and expertise of the state and federal investigators and prosecuting attorneys in bringing these persons to justice was outstanding."



## MISTAKEN KILL

On Saturday, September 20, 2014 at 7:45 a.m., Wildlife Officer Mike Crosby received information from Colorado State Patrol (CSP) regarding a self-reported, negligent killing of a cow moose killed on private property. Officer Crosby spoke with the hunter, Henry Rathcke, and instructed him to field dress the moose. Officer Crosby then picked up the landowner adjacent to where the cow moose was shot and headed up to Marietta Creek, east of Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado.

Upon arrival, Officer Crosby asked Rathcke what had happened. Rathcke told Officer Crosby that, around 7:30 a.m., he had been calling elk and had heard some elk respond to the east of him, across a draw. Rathcke said he then heard commotion and sticks breaking up the hill to his southwest. Rathcke then saw a large animal 60 yards away and shot it with his muzzleloader.



Officer Crosby asked Rathcke if he had looked at the animal through his field glasses, to which Rathcke responded, "No". Rathcke said that he pulled up and shot as soon as he heard the sound of a large animal. Officer Crosby asked Rathcke if the sun was on the animal, to which Rathcke said, "Yes". Rathcke told Officer Crosby as soon as he shot he knew what he had done and wished he had missed, and then he watched the cow moose fall. He then contacted the ranch owner and CSP to turn himself in.





Officer Crosby was able to contact the District Attorney to arrange an appearance, since Rathcke was from out-of-state. Rathcke pled guilty to careless hunting, with court costs totaling \$1,075.50 and 20 license points assessed. Rathcke was given a one year suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges.

With help of the landowner and his family, Officer Crosby was able to carry and load the moose onto his pickup and donate the meat to a needy senior citizen who was a local resident.

## Local Moffat County Resident Pleads Guilty to Illegal Sale of Wildlife

Colorado Parks and Wildlife, in coordination with Moffat County District Attorney's Office, completed their investigation and prosecution of local resident Justin McCurdy, 28, of Craig, Colorado, for the illegal sale of wildlife. McCurdy was formally charged with 29 different counts of weapon and wildlife violations, including: possession of a weapon by a previous offender, illegal sale of wildlife, hunting wildlife without proper and valid licenses, illegal possession of big and small game, hunting under suspension and illegal use of leg hold traps and snares.



In a plea agreement with the Moffat County DA's office, McCurdy pled guilty to the Illegal sale of Wildlife, a class 5 felony. During his sentencing on December 9, 2014 he received a two year prison sentence and over \$1,000 dollars in fines, fees and court costs. Illegal sale of wildlife could carry a possible fine up to \$100,000. The penalty also carries a minimum of one year and up to a lifetime suspension of hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and other compact states in the US.

"We take wildlife crimes seriously and those who steal the wildlife resource from all of us will be prosecuted, especially when they are trying to make money off of it," stated Wildlife Officer Mike Swaro.



"Northwest Colorado is home to the largest mule deer and elk herds in the world and it also contains multiple high quality hunting units. People travel from all over the country to hunt big game in Craig and it is a huge economic boost to the majority of businesses here. Poachers negatively affect wildlife populations and our local economy," said Officer Swaro.

"I would like to thank the Moffat County District Attorney's Office and specifically Kathryn Brown for pursuing wildlife crimes relentlessly. Ms. Brown has been driven and determined to work with us from day one on wildlife cases brought before her. Her background in hunting and fishing also gives her an advantage when working through these cases."

"Wildlife Officer Evan Jones, who also worked the case from start to finish, was instrumental in breaking open this investigation as he pursued a small tip from the public, which snowballed," stated Officer Swaro.



## POACHING ON PINE CREST RANCH

On October 19, 2012, Colorado Wildlife Officers received information regarding several deer that had been killed and were being stored in a shed on the Pine Crest Ranch in Gunnison County. Wildlife Officers Wenum, Martin, Diamond, Gallowich and trainee Richman all responded to the ranch that afternoon.

Officers knew, or soon became aware, that the Pine Crest Ranch was owned by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; however, it fell outside the Brunot Treaty boundary. Officers also learned that the ranch was considered communal property for tribal members. Since the ranch was located outside the Brunot area, a valid deer license issued by Colorado Parks and Wildlife would be required to hunt or take deer off of ranch property.

When the officers arrived at the ranch, they were met by an unidentified native man that told them the deer were hanging in a shed and pointed in the direction where the shed was located. The unidentified man also told officers that three men had been responsible for the killings. The man stated that the deer had been shot near the ranch's trash pit and that "Bailey and Boyd" were the men responsible for killing the deer. "What they're doing isn't fair," the man claimed to officers.

As the officers continued to talk to people on the ranch, they spoke with Boyd Lopez and Bailey Cottonuts. The men denied knowing anything about deer being killed or if there were deer hanging in any shed. As the officers made their way to the shed that allegedly had the deer inside, Boyd Lopez approached and stated he was the Ranch Manager. Boyd Lopez then gave officers consent to open the shed and look inside, but stated that "they were a private people" and that "if you find anything, we can't say who shot them."



When the officers opened the shed door, they saw five mule deer hanging, none of which had any carcass tags attached. Two of the deer were skinned and headless; the other three deer still had the hides and heads attached. Based on body temperatures and meat conditions, the officers were able to determine that the three deer with the hides still on were killed the morning of October 19<sup>th</sup> and the other two deer were killed a day or two prior. All the deer were definitely killed prior to any season established by CPW.



Upon finding the deer, Officer Wenum put out a call to get additional help from other officers in continuing with the investigation. Gunnison County Deputy Mykol searched the trash pit area and called to notify wildlife officers that he had located at least one gut pile and a possible kill site.

Wildlife Officers assisted Deputy Mykol in searching the trash pit area and were able to find and confirm three separate gut piles. Officers were also able to recover several spent .30-30 rifle casings and one live .30-30 round near the kill sites. The live round was found in a two-track road that led to the trash pit. When the round was collected, the officers noticed a distinct tire impression with a linear tread pattern that was left in the soft soil.



The officers returned to the shed and Bailey Cotonuts drove up in his truck. The officers quickly noticed that the tread pattern on Cotonuts' truck was very similar and consistent with the linear tread pattern they saw in the soil next to one of the gut piles in the trash pit area. Officer Wenum photographed Cotonuts' tires for later use. Cotonuts told officers he owned a .30-30 rifle that only he had access to and that he kept it in his cabin. When asked, Cotonuts offered to voluntarily surrender his rifle to the officers and claimed that it hadn't been shot and that he had recently cleaned it. Officers also collected blood samples from Cotonuts' truck.

The officers then spoke with Boyd Lopez and asked about any rifles he owned. Boyd told the officers that he owned a .243 that he kept in his truck but he didn't know anything about the dead deer. He stated his wife had taken the truck to town and the rifle was still in it.

That evening, all the officers left the ranch and returned to process the evidence that had been collected and seized earlier that day. As officers started going through the deer carcasses, they were able to

recover a .30 caliber bullet from one of the deer. The deer also had an inside spread of its main antler beam greater than 22 inches. This put the deer into the Sampson category.



The officers were also able to recover a .24 caliber bullet from one of the other deer. Unfortunately, no other bullets or fragments were recovered from any of the other deer.

Because of potential jurisdictional issues and property ownership, Officers Wenum and Martin were asked to meet with the Executive Director of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe at the Pine Crest Ranch the following day (October 20<sup>th</sup>).

The Executive Director informed the officers that he was there to protect the "Tribe's" interest and that he may be involved depending on who CPW needed to talk to. As Officer Wenum and the Executive Director were talking, Boyd rode up on his horse and stated he had his rifle in his cabin and offered to surrender it to Officer Wenum. Boyd denied being involved with killing the deer.

The rifles and bullets were sent to the United States Fish and Wildlife Laboratory in Ashland, Oregon for ballistic testing. It was concluded that the .30-30 rifle seized from Cotonuts was a positive match to the .30 caliber bullet recovered from the Sampson deer. The .243 rifle seized from Boyd Lopez was consistent with the markings left on the bullet recovered from the other deer, but was not conclusive.



Tissue samples were sent to the Wyoming Game and Fish Lab in Laramie, WY. The samples that were collected from the trash pit gut piles individually matched back to the carcasses in the shed that still had their hides and heads attached.

After consultation with the local District Attorney's Office, the Colorado Attorney General's Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the USFWS and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, it was determined that whatever deer had been killed on the ranch would have required a license from the State of Colorado and that the ranch was not under the Brunot Treaty.

Boyd Lopez and Bailey Cotonuts were charged with multiple counts of illegal possession, hunting out of season and other charges. After several attempts to find the subjects and serve them with citations, arrest warrants were issued for the two men. Boyd Lopez and Bailey Cotonuts were finally arrested and, in October 2014, Boyd Lopez pled guilty to wildlife charges and fined \$253.00 for his crimes. On February 3, 2015, Bailey Cotonuts pled guilty to three counts of illegal possession of wildlife and three counts of careless hunting. In all, Cotonuts was ordered to pay \$4,251.00 in fines and costs and assessed 105 points towards his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado.

## PUBLIC ENEMY

On December 10, 2014 at approximately 5:30 PM Wildlife Officers James Romero and Matt Martinez responded to a citizen report of someone using artificial light to hunt deer near Kiowa, Colorado. The report stated the suspects used a Maglight-style flashlight to spotlight and shoot the deer after legal hunting hours. Thanks to the diligence of the reporting party who managed to obtain the license plate for the vehicle involved, officers were able to track the vehicle to the registered address.

Upon arrival at the suspect's home, the officers observed the vehicle parked in the driveway with a dead, mule deer buck in the bed. The deer had not been field dressed and was later found to be just below the definition of a trophy, as defined by Colorado's Sampson Law (the Sampson Law enhances penalties for the killing of trophy wildlife, and in the case of mule deer would be an additional \$10,000 fine). Two firearms and a large flashlight were also visible in the cab of the vehicle.

After knocking on the door of the suspect's residence, it was apparent that no one was home. As the officers returned to their vehicle, they walked past an open garage with several deer and multiple deer parts visible on the garage floor. The officers documented this and left the area to contact the local District Officer, Casey Westbrook.

Officer Westbrook did not immediately recognize the suspect's name as being associated with the registered owner of the vehicle. The description of the vehicle and home, however, led Officer Westbrook to identify the suspect and recognize that the vehicle was under a spouse's name.

The next morning, Officers Westbrook, Philip Gurule, Romero and Martinez returned to the suspect's residence. When he answered the door, the suspect stated he did not want to speak with the officers and would not allow inspection of the previously documented wildlife in the garage. Officer Westbrook let the suspect know that he was within his rights, but that the officers would apply for and return with a search warrant. At that time, Officers Martinez and Gurule remained at the residence to prevent and document any potential evidence tampering or destruction, while Officers Romero and Westbrook left to prepare a search warrant.

During the process of obtaining the warrant, Officer Westbrook was notified that the suspect had decided he would allow the inspection of the wildlife and of his vehicle, and would like to speak with Officer Westbrook. Upon returning to the residence, the suspect provided officers access to the vehicle and garage. Several items were seized as evidence.

Before leaving the residence, the suspect told Officer Westbrook his version of the events that occurred on December 10, 2014. The suspect also provided licenses (both in and out-of-state) for the other wildlife in his possession that was found in the garage.

Over the course of the following week, Officer Westbrook conducted additional interviews with potential witnesses and suspects. Ultimately, Officer Westbrook issued the suspect a citation for hunting without a proper and valid license and the illegal possession of wildlife. The suspect paid the citation the following day.

This case is a prime example of the public helping to protect **their** wildlife resources by being observant, getting involved and reporting suspicious activity.



## ROAD KILL MULE DEER

On October 19, 2014 Officer Danny Lewis was contacted by Bradley Jacobs requesting a road kill permit for a deer that Jacobs claimed was a road kill. Officer Lewis checked CORIS (the Colorado Outdoor Recreation Information System) and determined that Jacobs possessed an 'either sex' whitetail deer license. During the contact with Jacobs, Officer Lewis noticed that the deer Jacobs presented was headless.

Officer Lewis inspected the deer and observed the lack of road rash and broken bones from a supposed road kill incident.



Officer Lewis questioned Jacobs about the lack of evidence that the deer had been involved in an accident and that its head was missing. After some questioning, Jacobs finally admitted to shooting the deer near the intersection of Ophir Creek and Froze Creek.

Jacobs told Officer Lewis that he was alone when he shot the mule deer buck. Jacobs said he used a Forest Service kiosk located off the side of the road as a rest and that the deer was feeding when he took the shot. Jacobs said he then backed his truck into the bar ditch and loaded the deer, whole, without field dressing the animal.

Officer Lewis contacted a fellow officer and asked him to check the area in question for evidence of a mule deer kill. After a several hour search, Officer Lewis' counterpart determined that the mule deer buck must have been killed in a different location.

On October 20, 2014 a CPW Investigator, Officer Lewis and Officer Gretchen Holschuh contacted Jacobs and asked that he meet with them at the Area 11 Wildlife Office in Pueblo.

Upon Jacobs' arrival, officers asked again where he killed the mule deer buck. Jacobs reiterated that he killed the deer in the Ophir Creek area.

Jacobs stated he had hunted the YMCA camp by Beulah, but was unsuccessful. Jacobs said he then hunted, alone, the Sangre de Cristo Mountains west of Westcliffe. He left there and drove back to Sanisabel, but then stated, "that we stayed". Officers stopped Jacobs and asked why he said 'we'. The officers asked Jacobs to tell the truth.

The officers explained to Jacobs that there was no evidence that a deer was killed in the Ophir Creek area and that no vehicle tracks were visible in the bar ditch. The officers told Jacobs they did not believe the deer had been shot in the Ophir Creek area and they did not believe he was alone during the incident.

Jacobs finally told the officers that he shot the deer off Highway 165 near Aspen Acres in Custer County, and that his fiancé was with him at the time. Jacobs had told his fiancé his deer license was valid in the area.

Jacob recalled the mule deer buck was on the east side of Highway 165 and on the south side of the road leading into Aspen Acres, and at about 6:00 p.m., he shot the deer from about ten or fifteen yards away when it lifted its head from feeding. Jacobs confirmed the deer was in the area of the bar ditch and across the Aspen Acre entrance road.

After shooting the buck deer in the head, Jacobs said he backed his truck into the ditch on the east side of Highway 165, and with the use of a tow strap, loaded the deer head first into his truck bed.

Jacobs said he then fueled his truck at the Loaf 'N Jug in Colorado City, and when several people commented on the deer, he told them he shot it in Ophir Creek. Jacobs admitted he made up the story he told Officer Lewis.

Jacobs said he threw the deer's head out his truck window about 25 miles east of Pueblo because he wanted a road kill permit and did not want the officers to see the bullet wound in the deer's head. Jacobs agreed to draw a map on a piece of paper of the area in Aspen Acres where he killed the buck deer.

Later that day, Officers Lewis and Holschuh went to the location Jacobs provided and found evidence consistent with what Jacobs described. However, the head of the deer was not recovered.

Several days later, Officer Lewis charged Jacobs with hunting without a proper and valid 2014 mule deer license and illegal possession of one mule deer buck deer. Jacobs pled guilty and paid the fine, which amounted to \$1,947.50 and 30 suspension points. Jacobs will have a suspension hearing for his hunting and fishing privileges in the near future.

Jacobs' fiancé will not face charges.

## SPIKE IN THE COFFIN

On November 9, 2014 at approximately 5:00 p.m., Wildlife Officer Rachel Leiner responded to a Colorado State Patrol report of hunters shooting at deer from a motor vehicle on County Road 1, the Trough Road, in Grand County, Colorado.

The reporting party was off-duty Kremmling Police Officer Scott Spade, who witnessed a Toyota 4-Runner with three occupants: two adults and one juvenile, heading westbound on County Road 1. The vehicle turned around, traveled eastbound and stopped at approximately mile marker 7. The passenger of the vehicle, wearing camouflage, crawled out the passenger window, leaned over the roof of the 4-Runner and took one shot to the north at some deer. Officer Spade contacted the leasee of the land, David Hargadine, who wanted to pursue trespass charges against the individuals.

Officer Leiner arrived on scene after dark, where on-duty sheriff's deputy Doug Holladay had made contact with the vehicle. Officer Leiner identified herself and identified the occupants of the vehicle: the driver as Wade Jansen from Kremmling, the passenger as Wayne Jansen of Denver (and also the one who took the shot), and a juvenile in the back seat. Officer Leiner asked Wayne Jansen to produce his license, which turned out to be for an antlerless deer tag, valid in GMU's 27 and 181. They were in GMU 37.

Officer Leiner quickly secured three firearms from the vehicle, including a .30-30 rifle, five unfired rounds and one fired round from the passenger seat, a .22LR rifle and a .30-06 rifle.



As Officer Leiner walked around the back of the vehicle with her flashlight, she could see a spike mule deer buck covered with a tarp in the back of the 4-Runner.

Officer Leiner then interviewed Wayne Jansen in her truck. During the interview, Wayne Jansen stated that he would take the fall for everything that occurred and that he made the mistake. Wayne Jansen said he was just trying to put meat in the freezer and he didn't know it was a buck. Wayne Jansen admitted he shouldn't have been shooting where he was and said the incident was a stupid mistake.

Wayne Jansen said that he was the only one who shot and that he shot one time. He saw two deer about 70 yards up the hill, so he exited the vehicle and walked to the north side of the road. He shot the deer and then he and Wade crossed the fence and drug the deer down to the road and loaded it onto their vehicle.



Officer Leiner noticed the smell of alcohol on Wayne Jansen, who stated he had about five or six beers since noon. Kremmling PD assisted in a portable breathalyzer test (PBT) on Wayne Jansen, which showed a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .016%.

Wildlife Officer Gene Abram and BLM Officer Darrin Entrican assisted and went to the kill site in the dark and confirmed that one deer was killed and drug to the road near milepost 7. Wildlife Officers Abram and Leiner seized the .30-30 rifle which was used, along with the spike mule deer buck and the carcass tag located in the console of the vehicle. Due to good witnesses and cooperative work between local law enforcement agencies, wildlife officers were able to quickly and effectively make a successful case against these individuals.

Officer Leiner issued a citation to Wayne Jansen for trespassing, illegal possession, hunting without a proper and valid license, loaded firearm in a motor vehicle, hunting from a motor vehicle, shooting from a public road, hunting without orange, and hunting in the wrong unit. Wayne Jansen was found guilty of all charges with fines totaling \$2,874.50 and 90 points assessed against his hunting and fishing privileges, as well as forfeiture of his .30-30 rifle.

Officer Leiner issued Wade Jansen a citation for trespassing and illegal possession. Wade was found guilty of all charges with fines totaling \$1,098.50 and 35 points assessed against his hunting and fishing privileges.

## TROPHY ELK

Officer Scott Murdoch was checking hunters in South Park, Colorado when he contacted members of the Waller family both in the field and back at their camp site. The Wallers all had deer licenses, but none of the family members present at the camp site had an elk license.

The next day, as Officer Murdoch was going to a meeting, he saw four vehicles pulling out of the area where the Wallers had been camping. Officer Murdoch recognized the vehicles as being from the Waller's camp. One of the vehicles had a large set of elk antlers in the back, so Officer Murdoch asked for assistance from the Park County Sheriff's Office.

Captain Hancock stopped the vehicles near Grant on Highway 285, checked the elk and found that it had been tagged by Richard S. Waller, who was not present. The elk was being transported by Jonathan Waller.

Officer Murdoch, along with Officer Karl Copeman, returned to Grant to interview the Waller family. The family initially stated that Richard S. Waller had shot the elk and then left camp to go back to work, but later admitted that Adrian and Jeffrey Waller both shot the elk after Richard Waller left camp and his license with the other family members.



Officer Murdoch charged Jonathan Waller with unlawfully transporting the elk in his vehicle, which carries a \$70.50 fine and five license suspension points. Adrian Waller was charged with hunting without a proper and valid license, unlawful use of another person's license (party hunting), and illegal possession of the 6X6 bull elk. These charges carry \$13,290.50 in fines and 45 license suspension points. Jeffrey Waller was charged with hunting without a proper and valid license and illegal possession of the 6X6 bull elk. These charges carry \$13,016.50 in fines and 30 license suspension points. Richard Waller was charged with illegal transfer of his license to another person and illegal possession of the 6X6 bull elk. He was fined \$11,646.50 and assessed 30 license suspension points. Warnings were also issued for several other charges.

All members of the party paid their fines and, after a hearing, Adrian, Jeffrey and Richard will face suspension of their hunting privileges for up to five years. As required the Samson law, which was enacted to assess additional penalties against those who illegally take trophy wildlife, \$30,000 of the additional penalty for the trophy elk will go to Park County, which money may be used to further law enforcement or wildlife related programs in Park County.

## WE GOT CARRIED AWAY

On October 23, 2014 Wildlife Officer Ian Petkash discovered four elk gut piles in a field west of Lake George, CO. The gut piles appeared to be at least a day old and all the meat had been taken from the field. The fact that the gut piles were in such close proximity to one another and were so close to a county road seemed suspicious. Later that day, Officer Petkash received a call from a man who had found a spike bull elk that had been shot and left. The man reported seeing several gut piles in a field fairly close to where the spike bull was found.



Officer Petkash met the reporting party in the field. Sure enough, the spike bull was found a few hundred yards into the timber from the gut piles found earlier that morning. A necropsy was performed on the bull and bullet fragments were recovered from its' carcass. The reporting party had seen a group of men hastily field dressing several elk the day before but did not take down any license plate numbers. Officer Petkash asked numerous hunters in the area if they had seen vehicles that matched those used by the suspects. Eventually, a group of hunters stated they thought they had seen the suspect vehicles staying at a nearby ranch.

Officer Bill Rivale and Officer Petkash visited the ranch and it was noted that no guests were currently staying there. A clerk searched the guest records and informed the officers that two men had checked out early because they had filled their elk licenses. The clerk provided the officers with an invoice containing contact information of a man named Kevin Estrem out of Colorado Springs.

Officer Petkash called Estrem, who agreed to meet with the officers. Estrem described the harvesting of three cow elk and one legal 4x4 bull by his hunting group. Estrem stated that he did not kill any elk and mentioned nothing about a spike bull. Estrem continued to deny

any knowledge of the yearling bull until confronted with the head of the spike and the fact that bullet fragments had been recovered. Eventually, Estrem admitted to the officers that he had shot the spike bull and the men had decided, as a group, to leave it in the field to waste out of fear of being caught.

Not satisfied that they had found all the wildlife the group had shot and left, Officer Petkash was joined by Officers Mark Lamb, Joe Nicholson and Bill Rivale at the scene the next day. Shortly after, another calf elk that had been shot and left to waste was discovered. Shell casings, boot and tire tracks, as well as additional bullet fragments, were recovered from the scene.

With this new information in hand, Officers Petkash and Nicholson began the process of interviewing the rest of the hunting group in Colorado Springs. After conducting over seven hours of interviews, it became clear to the officers that the men had gotten carried away and shot too many elk. Not only had two elk been shot and left to waste but another one of the men, Barry Doan, had put his tag on an extra cow elk that one of his hunting partners had shot.

Kevin Estrem, Clarence Doughty, Alan Doan and Barry Doan were faced with charges ranging from illegal possession of elk and waste of wildlife to failure to attempt to locate injured wildlife and shooting within 50 feet of a designated road. The men pled guilty, paid roughly \$7,400 in total fines and all face suspensions of their license privileges.



Several times each year, wildlife officers run into situations where folks have shot into a herd of elk without waiting for an ethical shot opportunity to arise. This is commonly referred to as “flock” or “herd” shooting and can result in many additional elk being killed or wounded. This case also highlights the importance of calling a wildlife officer if a mistake is made. Had the men called CPW and reported accidentally shooting elk instead of trying to cover it up, the meat could have been donated to needy families and the men would have faced much smaller consequences.

## **PARKS CASE NARRATIVES**



## BELLIGERENT BUI

On Saturday, August 16, 2014 at approximately 1625 hours, while on duty at Lake Pueblo State Park, I, Officer J. Stadterman, with Officer D. Seder, were on boat patrol near Sailboard Beach when I observed a vessel towing a tube.

When the tubers fell, the vessel did not display an orange flag for what I estimate to be 30 seconds. I activated the emergency lights and made contact with the vessel.

Officer Seder checked the vessel for all the required safety equipment. The vessel was short one Type IV USCG approved flotation device. I asked the driver, later identified as Eli Maes ("Maes"), for identification and the vessel registration. He was unable to produce either document. There were beer cans in the boat, and parties in the boat were drinking.

Maes attempted to steady himself on the windshield and other parts of the vessel throughout the contact. I asked Maes how much he had to drink, and he replied "two beers." Maes' speech was slurred and his demeanor was friendly and energetic. I asked Maes if he was willing to perform voluntary standardized field sobriety tests to demonstrate he was able to operate his vessel safely. Maes agreed and I asked that he wear a lifejacket.

Maes had trouble buckling his lifejacket; he secured the top buckle then gave up on the others. I then asked Maes to board the patrol boat. Maes appeared very unsteady on his feet and nearly crawled from one vessel to the other.

I again advised Maes that the tests were voluntary and that he had the right to refuse the tests. Maes again agreed to perform the tests.

Maes did not complete the tests to the standard of a sober person. I then asked Maes to blow into a PBT, which he did, which yielded a result of 0.198. I then advised Maes that he was under arrest and ordered him to stand up and place his hands behind his back. I secured the right handcuff and Maes pulled his left hand away and attempted to place it in front of him. I grabbed Maes' hand with my left hand and applied the handcuff with little struggle. I attempted to double lock the handcuffs and Maes became very upset and said that I was hurting his shoulder. I was able to get the handcuffs double locked.

Maes told me that his shoulder was hurting. I advised him that I would put another set of handcuffs on him, and when I attempted to do so, Maes started yelling that I was hurting him. I told Maes that I had to move his hands in order to get them free to apply the second set of handcuffs. He stated, "If you move my arm again, I am going to kick you in the f----- head."

Maes then became angry very quickly and attempted to kick me. At this point, I grabbed onto Maes' lifejacket and sat him down in the front seat of the patrol boat. Maes continued making threats, stating that he was going to kick me.

Maes attempted to stand up, but I restricted his ability to stand by holding the back of his lifejacket. I then told Officer Seder to drive straight to shore, which I approximated to be 150 feet.

When we arrived at shore, Officer M. Cooper was waiting to take custody of Maes. As Maes walked to the front of the patrol boat, he kicked the PBT and SFST card that were sitting on the floor of the boat. Maes knew that I was taking notes on the card. He attempted to kick the card out of the vessel, but was unsuccessful.

Once on shore, Officer Cooper put a second set of handcuffs on Maes because he stated that his shoulder was hurting. Officer Cooper then placed Maes in the front seat of his patrol vehicle because the vehicle did not have a cage. Officer Cooper fastened Maes' seatbelt and shut the door. I entered the driver's seat,



and Maes immediately started to kick the windshield of the vehicle. I ordered him to stop kicking the windshield, at which point Officer Cooper opened the passenger door. Maes then attempted to kick me in the face, but I blocked his kick with my right forearm. I then exited the vehicle and came around to the passenger side. Officer Cooper told Maes to exit the vehicle.

As I arrived at the passenger side of the vehicle I saw Officer Cooper attempt to take Maes' seatbelt off with his right hand. Maes lunged forward and head-butted Officer Cooper. Officer Cooper then put his left hand on Maes' forehead to restrain him and keep Maes from causing further injury. Maes then attempted to bite Officer Cooper's hand and forearm, but was unsuccessful. It appeared that Officer Cooper then attempted a Mandibular Angle pressure nerve motor point in an attempt to get Maes out of the vehicle, which was unsuccessful, and Maes started to spit at Officer Cooper and me. Maes spit directly in Officer Cooper's face and then turned and spit in mine. I was holding both of Maes' legs and pulled him out of the vehicle. Officer Cooper supported his upper body as he exited the vehicle.

I then turned Maes over onto his stomach to gain control of him. I repeatedly ordered Maes not to kick us as he attempted to do so. I restrained Maes by holding his legs bent toward his head, and placed my left thumb near his Mandibular Angle nerve motor point. During the struggle, I requested a vehicle with a cage. Officer Cooper then placed a spit mask and ankle shackles on Maes. The ankle shackles were run through his handcuffs to keep Maes' knees bent. Maes was then placed on his side so I could monitor his breathing. I sat with Maes until CSP Trooper Kohnlein arrived to help.

Other officers and myself lifted Maes into the back of a patrol car. I then transported Maes to Pueblo County Jail, and Officer Cooper followed me in another vehicle.

On the way to the jail, Maes was yelling at me, saying that his arms were hurting. During the transport I kept talking to Maes to monitor his breathing. I advised Maes that I would get him to the jail as soon as possible to see a medical provider. I then asked Maes if he was able to breathe. Maes then started to yell saying that he was unable to breathe. I then requested that AMR Medics meet us on the way to the jail. We arrived at the jail as AMR arrived.

Deputies were waiting at the jail to take custody of Maes. Maes then either passed out or faked passing out in the back of the vehicle. I asked the medic in the sally port to evaluate Maes. Maes then opened his eyes and then quickly closed them again. The medic at the jail determined Maes was conscious, and Officer Cooper and I pulled Maes out of the vehicle and placed him on the sally port floor. Jail deputies then took custody of Maes where he was booked in.

During his booking process, a jailer asked Maes if he was HIV positive. Maes told him that he was. Officer Cooper and I then went to St. Mary Corwin Hospital to be evaluated.

#### **CHARGES:**

- 33-13-108.1(1)(a)(I): Unlawful operation of a motor boat or sail boat while under the influence of alcohol
- 18-3-203(1)(c): Second Degree Assault on a (Peace Officer/Fireman) With Deliberation (2 Counts)
- 18-8-102(1): Obstruction of a Government Operation
- 33-13-110(2)(b): Unlawful failure to display a required flag when a water skier, etc., or associated equipment is down in the water

#### **DISPOSITION:** Guilty

- 33-13-108.1(1)(a)(I): Unlawful operation of a motor boat or sail boat while under the influence of alcohol
- 18-3-204(1)(a): Third Degree Assault  
Protection Order; Defendant sentenced to one year jail time at DOC. After release, not to operate a vessel for 90 days. Fines assessed.

## BE PREPARED!

On June 20, 2014 at approximately 2140 hours, I, Officer Garretson, was on patrol with seasonal Ranger Patrick at the South Entrance of Trinidad Lake State Park, Las Animas County, Colorado, when a vehicle stopped and an adult male stepped out to speak with me. I recognized the vehicle and occupants as part of a group of Boy Scouts camped in Sites 108 and 109 in the South Campground, and the adult male was one of the scout leaders.

The Scout Leader asked whether I had received their phone call, and informed me that there had been an incident between the scout troop and the adult male, later identified as Gerald Connerty, camped in Site 107 about fifteen minutes prior. The initial report given to me was as follows:

A flashlight beam from the Juvenile Scout shone briefly into Connerty's campsite, upon which Connerty became verbally aggressive and used foul language towards the Juvenile Scout. The Juvenile Scout reported the matter to the Scout Leader, who confronted Connerty in the gravel driveway near his car and asked Connerty not to use foul language with his scouts. Connerty was similarly verbally aggressive and cursed at the Scout Leader, and Connerty pulled a rifle or shotgun from his vehicle and pointed it at him from across the top of his vehicle. The Scout Leader retreated and called me at approximately 2131 hours, leaving a voicemail. The voicemail left on my phone was as follows:

"Hi Officer, this is the Scout Leader. We're the Boy Scouts staying up here at the park. The gentleman that's in the silver car that was a little bent out of shape with us earlier, he's cursing at us and he pulled a gun on us, so we'd love for you to come back up here and handle this situation before it gets out of control. Thank you."

I had contacted Connerty twice earlier that the day, around 1748 hours regarding fishing without a license on the shoreline, and around 2028 hours regarding which campsites the Boy Scouts were setting up in. In the second contact, Connerty was concerned that the scouts were taking Site 110, which Connerty had apparently paid for so some friends of his could camp there when they returned from Denver. During both contacts, Connerty was verbally aggressive, used foul language, and discussed anti-government topics. Overall, Connerty spoke in a rambling, semi-incoherent discourse, rapidly changing topics and making meaningful discussion of park regulations impossible, and in such a manner that I was concerned about his mental stability and his ability to safely interact with other park visitors.

Following the second contact, I provided the Scout Leader with my cell phone number in the event of a problem.

I contacted my supervisor, Officer Duran, who responded from his home, and Las Animas County Dispatch, who sent out county deputies to assist. We met at the south entrance and determined that Officer Duran would approach the campground from the west and remove the scouts from their campsites first.

The visitors in Sites 101-106 were concentrated around Site 104 and were already a relatively safe distance away. Seasonal Ranger Patrick remained at the east entrance to the campground to stop any traffic from entering the campground.

Once Duran cleared Sites 108-109, the deputies and I entered the campground from the east and parked in front of Site 107. Connerty was away from his vehicle, near the picnic table. Officer Duran and one county deputy approached the site from the west side, with guns drawn, while another deputy and I approached from the east side. Connerty was ordered towards Officer Duran and the deputy, and Officer Duran placed Connerty in handcuffs without incident.

Upon searching Connerty, Officer Duran found a .32 caliber Hopkins & Allen Safety Police 1906 top-break five-shot revolver in Connerty's back right jeans pocket, with one .32 S&W cartridge in the cylinder.



Connerty's vehicle was backed into the driveway of the site, such that the driver's door was to the east, Sites 108-109 were to the west, and the rear hatch of the vehicle faced north closest to the picnic table. On the picnic table, there was a disassembled Mossberg 12-gauge pump-action shotgun with a 28" barrel and a green stock. No gun cleaning kit or similar items were visible on the picnic table or in the vehicle.

While being handcuffed and searched, Connerty asked what was going on, and whether the problem was with his campfire, claiming the guns were out so he could go hunting because he claimed I told him he could go hunting, and so on. Prior to any officer telling him any details of the purpose of his arrest, Connerty stated, "I didn't do nothing to these cowboys over here", and, "I told them, 'get the light out of my eyes', that's all I said to em", and, "I didn't threaten them with a gun at all", and, "I'm not going to shoot anybody."

I explained the arrest was because of his language and interaction with the scouts earlier, and he responded, "I told them to get the f----- light out of my eyes, so what?" Connerty claimed that he took the gun out so he could clean it. A deputy asked whether he had a concealed weapon permit, and Connerty asked why he would need a concealed weapons permit, and claimed that the Hopkins & Allen revolver wasn't concealed--it was just in his back pocket. The revolver was small enough to fit entirely in his back pocket without any portion sticking out, and the butt of the gun was only visible inside the edge of his pocket when standing very close to him. I maintained custody of Connerty while his vehicle was searched.

Upon searching Connerty's vehicle, Officer Duran and the deputies found:

- A Marlin model 1936 .30-30 lever-action rifle in a leather half-case, not loaded
- A Taurus .357 Magnum six-shot wooden-handle revolver in a carrying case with four RP .357 Magnum cartridges in the cylinder
- A shotgun ammunition belt with five unspent 12-gauge shells (steel shot, Mag 1 9/16-2, Super X)
- A large machete-type Forschner-brand knife
- A red drawstring Heartland Blood Center bag containing:
  - a black leather Safariland single-snap holster labeled "45 Auto" with a strap
  - one 50-count box of Blazer .357 Magnum ammunition containing 28 .357 Magnum cartridges
  - one empty 20-count box of Remington .30-30 rifle cartridges
  - one 50-count box of American Eagle Federal .38 Special ammunition containing 22 .38 Special cartridges
  - one empty plastic bag from Gander Mountain with a receipt dated 6/12/14 for the .357 Magnum and .38 Special ammunition
  - a tan leather item that appeared to be a handmade holster for something the size of the small revolver
  - 17 spent .357 Magnum shells
  - 22 spent .38 special shells



All of the above items were seized, and the serial numbers of the rifle, shotgun, and Taurus revolver were cleared through CSP dispatch.

I also noted Connerty had made a sign and taped it with red duct-tape to a wooden post outside his campsite. The sign read, "This is our country NOT the Governments [sic]! STAY AWAY PISSED OFF AMERICAN USDWTF". On a map of the United States on the two papers forming the sign, "DWTF Headquarters" was written and marked with a star in the approximate area where Trinidad is located in Colorado. During my first contact with Connerty at 1748 hours, he told me that he was a federal agent with the "Department of What The F---", and that he was "going to fix this country before I die so my granddaughter doesn't end up with a pile of sh--".



With Connerty in custody, Officer Patrick rejoined us at Site 107, and took pictures of the sign and several of the items seized. Officer Patrick then returned to the self-serve pay station to check whether Connerty had paid for the daily park pass on his vehicle and the camping permit for the campsite. Officer Patrick did locate payment envelopes for those passes, with payment by check, and a note was included in the daily pass payment envelope which seemed to indicate that the checks may not be valid until he receives his social security and pension checks.

I placed Connerty in the back of the deputy's patrol vehicle, as the park patrol vehicles did not have cages to contain subjects in custody. I brought witness statement forms to the Boy Scout troop, who had now returned to Sites 108 and 109, and confirmed that the Scout Leader and the Juvenile Scout were the only witnesses to the incident.

I asked the Scout Leader and the Juvenile Scout to complete witness statements, including as much detail as possible.

Officer Duran called for a tow to remove Connerty's vehicle from the park. Connerty repeatedly shouted from the deputy's vehicle and kicked at the vehicle's cage, and when the deputies spoke with him, he wanted to speak with a seasonal Ranger, whom he believed to be 'the Head Ranger'. Officer Duran walked over to speak with Connerty about his vehicle, but he did not stop shouting and arguing with Officer Duran long enough for Officer Duran to explain the circumstances, charges and the status of his arrest.

The county deputies transported Connerty to the Las Animas County Jail at approximately 2258 hours.

I went through the physical and mental health screening questionnaire with Connerty. After completing the questionnaire, Connerty demanded to know what he was being charged with, and I explained that we've tried telling him what he's being charged with, but he does nothing but argue with us. I asked him whether he wanted to hear what he was being charged with, and he said, "Yes". I asked whether he was going to argue with me, and he said, "Yes, because it's bullshit", and proceeded to explain how the charges were inappropriate from his point of view. I started to explain, "What we're charging you with is . . ." and Connerty interrupted me and began arguing some more. The jail deputy told him that if he was going to keep arguing, he was just going to have to wait until he appeared before a judge, at which time he will be advised of the charges against him. The jail deputy then placed him back in the holding cell, where Connerty proceeded to shout and yell through the door.

**CHARGES:**

18-3-206(1)(a)/(b): Menacing (with a deadly weapon)  
 18-9-106(1)(a): Disorderly Conduct  
 18-12-105(1)(a),(b): Unlawful Carrying of a Concealed Weapon without a Permit  
 18-9-117: Unlawful Conduct on Public Property

**DISPOSITION:** Guilty

18-12-105(1)(a),(b): Unlawful Carrying of a Concealed Weapon without a Permit  
 18-9-117: Unlawful Conduct on Public Property

## CATCH ME IF YOU CAN

On May 11, 2013 at approximately 22:15 hours, I Officer J. Carrasco, was conducting routine parking lot checks at the dam overlook in Chatfield State Park for vehicles that were still in the park after hours not actively engaged in fishing, boating, or camping in designated areas.

I was stopped at the entrance of the dam overlook parking area by a vehicle with a group of people asking about areas to fish for the night. In the middle of the conversation, I heard a high revving engine coming from the far end of the parking lot. At that time, the group heard the same engine sound and stated to me something to the effect of, "We don't know what he's [the driver] doing but he's naked."

After hearing the engine rev at high RPMs (revolutions per minute) approximately two/three more times, I broke contact with the fishing group and informed Officer B. Westerfield of my location and that I would be contacting the vehicle. I asked that he start making his way towards my location for backup.

As I approached the vehicle, I noticed it was a brown RV and appeared to be set up for a night of camping in an undesignated area. Upon my approach to make contact with the driver, later identified as Allen Parks ("Parks"), who appeared to be nude, the engine revved again at a high RPM.

I introduced myself as Officer Carrasco with Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and asked Parks what he was doing and why he was revving his engine so high. I immediately smelled the presence of an unknown alcoholic beverage on his breath, and when Parks looked up at me, I saw that he had glossed over, watery eyes and took a long pause to answer my questions with a confused look on his face.

When Parks answered my initial question, he answered it slowly and something to the effect of, "I'm just trying to warm up, it's cold in here." I noticed that he spoke with a thick tongue and slurred speech. Immediately following his response, I asked him to turn off the engine and take the keys out of the ignition, to which he complied; when asked to place the keys on the dashboard he stated, "No." I then asked if he would place them in his cup holder to which he complied. I asked Parks if he had a driver's license that I could see, and he replied, "Nope." When asked why, he stated, "I don't have one."

I asked Parks how he got to Chatfield State Park, and he told me, "I drove here". I then asked if I could look at his vehicle's registration, to which he complied, and that is how I was able to get conformation of his full name. Parks also gave me his date of birth when asked.

At that time, Officer Westerfield arrived on scene, and I asked Parks to stay in his vehicle. Parks asked if he was going to be arrested, and I answered, "Is there something you should be arrested for?" Parks responded, "I don't know."

I asked Officer Westerfield to keep an eye on Parks while I cleared him through CSP dispatch. Records showed that there was an active 'No Contact Order', that Parks had been revoked for three alcohol convictions, and also with one unknown active.

When I re-contacted Parks, I asked if he would be willing to perform some voluntary road side maneuvers, and Parks immediately replied something to the effect of, "Hell no, not going to." At that point, I was going to take Parks into custody for DUI and operating a vehicle while under revocation. I noticed that Parks had taken his keys and had them near and almost in the ignition. For my safety, I directed Parks to step out of the vehicle before informing him that he was under arrest, because seeing the position of his keys, I didn't want to mention that he was under arrest while he was still in the vehicle for fear that he would start fighting or have some type of weapon near his seat that I couldn't see, or that he might start up the vehicle and make an attempt to flee with me partially inside the vehicle attempting to handcuff him.

When I told him to exit the vehicle he yelled, "No!" and attempted to keep the door locked and closed. I reached in to unlock the door and used the exterior handle to open it. As I attempted to get Parks' arm in

an escort position while giving commands to "Get out of the vehicle," he immediately turned the ignition on and started the vehicle while yelling, "Catch me if you can!"

At that point, Parks put the vehicle in drive and started moving forward. I was still holding onto his arm forcefully trying to get him out of the vehicle, but as the vehicle was moving it had started to drag me along. I immediately disengaged with Parks to prevent being hit by some part of his vehicle. I also noticed that the vehicle was starting to roll towards the edge of the north face of the dam. As I regained my footing, I looked up and saw Officer Westerfield running along side of the vehicle and shouting verbal commands to, "Stop the vehicle!" and something to the effect of, "You're going to drive off the dam!"

As I started moving towards the direction of the vehicle, I noticed it had stopped and I immediately ran to the driver's side door. It appeared that the vehicle was put into park, however, Parks' left hand was still on the steering wheel, and his right hand appeared to be on the column shifter.

Concerned that Parks might attempt to put the vehicle in reverse and make another attempt at fleeing, I gave loud, verbal commands to the effect of, "You are under arrest! Stop resisting!"

I grabbed his left arm in an escort position and removed him from the vehicle with a straight arm bar takedown. When I moved his upper torso out of the vehicle, Parks was still attempting to hold on to the steering wheel with his right hand. While still giving loud, verbal commands to "Stop resisting and let go," after one or two tugs, I pulled Parks from the vehicle and had him lying on the ground and took Parks into custody.

Once the scene was secure, I informed dispatch that Parks was in custody. I read Parks his Miranda Rights, and during the entire reading he kept interrupting, making phrases such as, "I know them and I don't care and blah, blah, blah, I don't care." When I asked him if he understood his rights, Parks continued to say, "Yes, I don't care."

Prior to exiting the Park, I asked dispatch to send EMTs for a medical assessment, because during my extraction of Parks from his vehicle, he sustained a couple of noticeable bleeding scrapes on his ankle and elbow regions.

While waiting for EMT arrival, I asked and gave Parks the option to submit to either a breath or blood chemical tests. Parks immediately shouted, "No! Never!" With the information already relayed to me by dispatch about Parks' revocation from prior alcohol convictions, as well as his uncooperative behavior, I decided not to go over an Expressed Consent Affidavit.

Shortly thereafter, Littleton Fire EMT arrived and attempted to give Parks an evaluation. The EMTs stated that Parks complained that everything hurt and caused pain with every touch, no matter where on his body. The EMTs cleared him enough for me to continue to the jail.

During the trip to Jefferson County jail, Parks made a few, spontaneous utterances throughout the trip. I had my audio recorder hanging in the truck and recorded what I could while en-route to the jail.

At the jail, and while filling out my paper work, Parks kept shouting phrases to the effect of him having a 1911 pistol that shot a full metal jacket and that I had better not run across him, calling me a 'm----- f-----'. Then his attitude would change, giving me praise for getting him out of the car before he drove off the cliff.

While I was filling out my paper work, the jail nurse came out to give Parks a pre-booking, medical check. The nurse then told me that, due to some of Parks' answers of him being severely addicted to alcohol, coupled with last time he relapsed he ended up in the hospital, as well as undergoing a recent surgery for a collapsed lung, that Jefferson County would not accept Parks at that time and told me that I would have to take him to the hospital for a medical clearance.

At 00:34 hours, I transported Parks to Lutheran Hospital in Wheatridge, Colorado. Officer Westerfield and I checked Parks into the hospital and removed his handcuffs, as he was being totally compliant for the medical staff. Parks was medically cleared and we started back to the Jefferson County jail at 02:16 hours.

Back at the jail, I completed the rest of the paper work and served Parks with a citation.

**CHARGES:**

42-4-1301(1)(a): Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both  
42-2-138(1)(a): Driving a motor vehicle when license under revocation  
18-8-103(1)(b): Resisting arrest

**DISPOSITION:** Guilty

42-4-1301(1)(a): Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both  
18-8-103: Resisting arrest

## COMBATIVE CLIFF CLIMBER

On September 23, 2012 at approximately 14:40 hours, while on duty at Lake Pueblo State Park, I, Officer J. Portteus and Officer D. Mount, responded to the Juniper Breaks Campground on a report of a group of individuals jumping from the cliffs.

When we arrived, we met with Title 33 Ranger G. Pisciotta. Ranger Pisciotta told us she had contacted the group on top of the cliffs, but three individuals were still swimming in the water down below. Officer Mount went to contact the group on top of the cliffs, while Ranger Pisciotta and I went to contact the three who were still swimming.

As we attempted to find a way down to the shoreline, we contacted a female, later identified as Serena Davis ("Davis"). Davis was climbing up the cliff and told us she and another male, later identified as Patrick Connell ("Connell"), had been swimming. Davis told me Connell had stopped climbing about half way up and was now lying on a shelf on the side of the cliff, sleeping. I asked Davis if Connell was sleeping or passed out and if he was injured from cliff jumping. Davis told me she did not know. Davis said she called Connell's name, but he did not respond. Davis stared out at the lake as she talked.

Ranger Pisciotta looked down the cliff and told me she could see a person lying on the rocks. In order to check on Connell's welfare and inform him about swimming illegally, I decided to climb down and speak with him. The only way to get to Connell was to climb down, backwards, on my belly along a drainage ravine filled with loose shale. The loose shale in the ravine was sharp, slippery and broke easily. I missed a step climbing down and nearly fell several feet, but I was able to hold on and continue my descent.

I reached the shelf and went to contact Connell to make sure he was conscious and breathing. I was also concerned he may have been injured while jumping from the cliffs.

When I reached the shelf where Connell was lying, the cliff was narrow, approximately 5 feet wide, approximately 40 feet above the rocks below and approximately 60 feet in total length. Connell was lying on rocks at the far west end of the shelf. I called to Connell from a distance and Connell did not respond. I continued to call to Connell as I approached. When I got close enough, I clapped loudly next to Connell's head. Connell did not respond. I moved around to Connell's feet and I tapped the sole of his shoe with the toe of my boot. Connell woke up and I identified myself as a parks and wildlife officer. I asked him why he was lying on the rocks. Connell told me he was sleeping. Connell was dazed; he did not look at me when I asked him questions and he stared out at the lake. Connell's responses were slow—he took long pauses before answering questions. I asked Connell if he had been swimming. He told me no. I asked Connell why he was wet. He replied that he was not wet and did not realize he was dripping with water. I told Connell that he was wet and asked him his name.

Connell then became very agitated, screaming and cursing. He stood up quickly and refused to give me his name, speaking much faster now. I began to worry about Connell's and my safety, due to the precarious nature of our location. Connell's demeanor had changed rapidly; he quickly went from calm to angry. His reaction alerted me to a potentially dangerous and unstable state of mind because it did not seem appropriate given the initially calm tone of our contact. I told Connell to come with me up to the top of the cliff to continue the contact, trying to restore calm to the situation. Connell refused and told me to leave him alone. Connell began running along the narrow cliff ledge east toward the ravine where I had climbed down. As Connell ran, I worried he would trip, or miss a step, or slip on the loose shale and fall onto the rocks below.

I pursued Connell, carefully negotiating the cliff shelf and trying to stay away from the ledge. I caught up to him as he attempted to climb up the crumbling ravine of the cliff. This was the most dangerous part of my climb down. Due to Connell's disregard for his safety while running along the ledge, I needed to stop him from climbing before he put himself in anymore danger. I grabbed Connell's left arm and pulled him down on to the shelf. Connell pushed me away, towards the ledge, and started climbing again. Connell

was unconcerned with his own safety, attempting to wildly climb up the broken shale cliffs even as his feet and hands slipped. I again grabbed his arm, pulled him down, and told him to stop fighting because he was going to get us both killed. Connell wrapped his free arm around my waist and lowered his head. I had no room to step backward to avoid Connell. I then placed both of my hands on his head and pushed Connell down and away. Connell stood upright with his body bladed, never showing any sign he had a sense of how dangerous our situation was. I needed to gain control of the situation quickly in order to avoid serious bodily injury or death to Connell or myself. I sprayed Connell with Oleoresin Capsicum. The shelf was too narrow to step back. I kept my body close to Connell, pushing him against the cliff face. Connell continued to fight, pushing and grabbing me, despite having been exposed to the Oleoresin Capsicum spray. Connell turned to face me at close distance, lifted his hand to eye level, and pushed his hands out in front of him. I grabbed Connell's right arm and pulled it behind his back, ordering him to get on the ground and put his hands behind his back. Connell did not comply. I could not gain control of Connell using pressure points or joint locks. I sprayed him a second time with Oleoresin Capsicum. I then pushed Connell to the ground, with his right arm still behind his back, and again I identified myself as a police officer and ordered Connell to stop fighting me. Connell tried to pull his arm away, but I was able to secure both his arms behind his back. I applied handcuffs, checked for tightness, and double locked them.

Connell was uncooperative with verbal commands to roll over and stand up. I attempted to stand Connell up, placing my hand in his arm pit and lifting him without his assistance. He pushed back with his feet, putting all his body weight on me and inching us closer to the edge of the cliff. I had to use considerable physical strength to control Connell and stop him from pushing us in the direction of the ledge. I turned Connell around and pushed him in to a sitting position on a rock with his back to the cliff face. He did not follow repeated orders to remain sitting, putting his own and my safety at risk due to the height and narrowness of the location. With little space on the ledge, if Connell were to fall or push me off the cliff, death or serious bodily injury would occur on the rocks below. Connell continued to stand up and I would push him back down using my hand. Connell stood up yet again, yelling and screaming, and took a step towards me. There was no room for me to step back. I deployed my ASP baton, with the intention of using it to push Connell back away from the ledge. I instead pushed Connell with my hand and closed my ASP baton and returned it to its holster. Connell would not cooperate in order to find a safe way off the cliff. I tried to explain the situation to Connell, but he would not listen and often screamed profanity as loud as he could. Connell asked me if I could climb down to retrieve water from the lake to flush his eyes. I told Connell I didn't think he knew where we were and that there was no way for me to climb down. I told Connell that rescue was on the way and the AMR medics would be able to treat him.

Officer Mount had seen Connell run and had come over to the drainage ravine access point. She was standing on the hill above my location. Officer Mount called out our location to Colorado State Patrol Dispatch and asked for emergency traffic at approximately 14:44 hours. She also called for AMR because of the use of Oleoresin Capsicum and some minor scrapes sustained by Connell on his hands and knee during the struggle. Additionally, Officer Mount called for Pueblo West Fire to assist in getting Connell off of the cliff.

At approximately 14:55 hours, AMR medics arrived but Connell continued to be verbally uncooperative. Medic Ross Gallegos climbed down the ravine to my location and flushed Connell's eyes with water. Medic Gallegos asked Connell what had happened and Connell told him he had been swimming, and then sleeping on the rocks before he was pepper sprayed. Connell refused to comply with orders to sit, stand, or walk in order to be examined. Connell later spat on Medic Gallegos.

Connell repeatedly threatened Officer Mount and me, saying he would make us pay, he would kill us, and he hoped we would die. This behavior continued for duration of the contact and was laced with foul language. Connell threatened to sue us. Connell told us we did not know what he was capable of and he would make us pay for this. Connell directed these comments at Officer Mount and me, often explicitly using our names and telling us to die. Connell told us he did not have a job and would spend all his time making us pay.



Connell screamed profanities at passing boats. When Pueblo West Fire arrived, along with Master Deputy D. Jacketta, we decided to use a ladder to bring Connell down to a patrol boat on the shoreline. Connell alternated between going limp and using his feet to push away from them, as they attempted to bring Connell off the cliff using the ladder, putting rescue crews in danger of falling from the cliff. Connell ignored instructions to stop resisting the rescue crew. Connell had to be lifted from the ladder to the boat because he refused to walk under his own power. Connell was then transported to shore on the patrol boat and secured. Connell was again uncooperative on the boat. His legs were shackled to prevent kicking and knocking someone in the water. Master Deputy Jacketta had to hold one of Connells legs to keep him from trying to kick people on the boat, despite being shackled. Connell again continued to curse and threaten me, using my name. Connell was then moved to shore where he was examined by ambulance personnel, then placed in a patrol car. Connell had several red splotches on his body. A bandage was placed over the scrape on Connell's right knee. Each time Connell was moved, he resisted, alternating between pushing against the officers transporting him and dragging his feet. Connell yelled and fought with us whenever he was asked to do simple tasks like sit down or stand up.

Connell was transported to Pueblo County Jail, where he continued to be uncooperative, refusing to give deputies his name or date of birth, but the jail was able to identify him.

**CHARGES:**

18-3-204:	Third Degree Assault
18-8-103(1)(a)(b):	Resisting Arrest
18-9-117(c):	Unlawful Conduct on Public Property
18-8-102(1):	Obstructing Government Operations
18-8-306:	Attempting to Influence a Public Official
18-8-104:	Obstructing a Peace Officer
18-3-208:	Reckless Endangerment
18-9-106(1)(a):	Disorderly Conduct

**DISPOSITION:** Guilty

18-8-103(1)(a)(b): Resisting Arrest – *Deferred sentence; Anger Management evaluation; fines and 48 hours community service*

## BATH HOUSE BRAWL

I, Officer Hulick, was on duty at Highline Lake State Park. At approximately 1941 hours, I received a call from the camp host stating that there was a fight in progress by the bath house in the day use portion of Highline Lake.

I responded from the Visitors Center parking lot with ANS (aquatic nuisance species) Inspector Bornsen. In the truck, I called out the information to Mesa County dispatch, who advised they already had a couple deputies enroute.

When I topped the hill going into the day use area I could see a male (Subject 1), without a shirt on, physically fighting with another male (Subject 2), wearing a yellow shirt. From what I could see, Subject 1 was advancing on Subject 2, and Subject 2 was walking backward up the hill defending himself.

I pulled into the day use parking lot and used my light-bar and siren to break up the fight. Subject 1 walked back up to his family's picnic spot approximately twelve feet away from the bath house. Subject 1's group had approximately ten adults and five juveniles.

Subject 2 walked over to my position and I asked him what was going on. He told me that after he changed his clothes in the bath house, he walked down to the beach. Subject 2 continued by telling me that, a little bit later, he saw his brother, Subject 3, getting yelled at by a large group. At this time, Subject 3 came to my location.

Subject 3 told me he was using the changing room in the bath house and when he stepped out Subject 1 came up to him and asked if he had a problem. Subject 3 responded that he did not, but then the group started calling him a "wet back" and a "beaner." Both Subjects 2 and 3 continued to tell me that they were not being aggressive to the large group or Subject 1.

Subject 2 told me when he saw his brother getting yelled at by the members of the larger party, he went to assist him. This is when Subject 2 started fighting with Subject 1. Subject 2 stated Subject 1 struck him a couple of times and that he had struck Subject 1 once. Subject 2 showed me his left hand; it appeared that he had a small scrape on his ring finger and that it was slightly swollen and red.

While I was talking to Subjects 2 and 3, a female approached, trying to gain my attention. I excused myself and went over to the female, asking if I could help her. The female said she was not associated with the group that was fighting, but she needed to tell me something. The female told me "that guy" (and pointed to a male Hispanic wearing white and black camouflage shorts and white tank top and was walking away from my position, later identified as Jose Valencia ("Valencia")), pulled a knife on the group and was waving it around. I told the female I would talk to the group, and that she should wait for me with the others at the picnic table.

I watched Valencia walk up the hill from the beach. I walked over to the Lake View parking lot and called Valencia over to me and told him that I needed to talk to him. Valencia came over to my position and I introduced myself. I asked Valencia what was going on.

Valencia told me that the group (indicating Subject 1's group) was calling his group a bunch of "wetbacks" and "spicks". Valencia said one of the other group members was fighting with him, so he swung his keys around his head trying to defend himself. Valencia told me that, while he was spinning the keys, they flew out of his hands and landed on the ground. Once on the ground, another person grabbed them and tossed them in the lake.

I asked Valencia if he had another set of keys he could use, to which he stated he did not think so. I told Valencia and Subjects 2 and 3 that I was concerned for my safety, so I was going to pat them down for weapons. I instructed Valencia to turn around and place his hands behind his back and interlock his

fingers. Valencia did as I instructed and I patted him down. I found nothing that felt like a weapon. I also patted down the two Subjects, but did not feel a weapon. I thanked the three males and told them to wait for me, and that I would be back.

As I walked a short distance away I used my radio and told dispatch to change the nature of the call from a fight to a felony menacing. While interacting with Valencia and the two Subjects, I could detect a strong odor of an unknown alcoholic beverage coming from all three individuals. Valencia and Subject 3 both had blood shot and glassy eyes.

Then another male at the picnic table yelled something that I could not identify to Valencia and Subjects 2 and 3. Valencia became very angry and started to curse and throw his hands up in the air, yelling "Well, let's go then!" The other male ran down the hill and began yelling back, using very obscene language and exhibited a threatening posture as he approached my location with Valencia.

I instructed the male to get back to his picnic table and sit down. The male said that he did not care and he was going to fight. Valencia lunged away from me towards the male. I grabbed Valencia by his right arm and pulled him towards me. I used my left arm to wrap Valencia under his left arm, across his chest and my placed my hand on the right side of his neck. The male continued to advance towards me in an aggressive manner.

Inspector Bornsen ran down to my position and attempted to stop the male from coming closer to me and Valencia. The male pushed Inspector Bornsen in an attempt to get to Valencia. Inspector Bornsen pushed the male away from me, and in doing so, the male's false teeth fell out of his mouth.

Valencia continued to try and pull away from me and thrash about. I pulled out my issued O.C. spray and pointed it at the male's face. I yelled at the male to go sit back down now or I would spray him.

At this time, I yelled at Subject 2 to get his friend under control. I called out on the radio and requested a code three response to county deputies. Another person was able to persuade the male to stop advancing towards me, pick up his false teeth and walk back to his picnic table. I released Valencia from the hold and told him he needed to calm down.

I escorted Valencia to the Lake View parking lot. I told him that I know the male provoked him, but I needed him to stay calm and be the bigger person. Valencia was still visibly upset and started to pace back and forth talking to himself. I told Valencia that I was going to go talk with the male party, but I needed to stay with them until other officers arrived.

I waited with Valencia and Subjects 2 and 3 for the other units to arrive. While I waited, Valencia asked if he could look in his car for an extra set of keys. I told him that it would be fine, and he was able to locate his extra set of keys.

At approximately 2011 hours, Mesa County Sheriff's deputies arrived. I advised the deputies of the situation, and one deputy watched the three while I went to address the larger group.

I went to the group and asked what had happened. Subject 1 told me he was walking by the restroom when, "that guy, in the striped shorts" (indicating Subject 3) walked by and asked if he had a problem. Subject 1 told me that he responded, "I don't have a problem if you don't." Subject 1 told me that is when the "guy in the yellow shirt" (pointing to and indicating Subject 2) came up from his picnic table and started hitting him. I asked Subject 1 where his table was at, and he pointed at a picnic table down by the water--"the one with all the beer bottles on it". I could see approximately ten empty, amber-colored bottles sitting on the table. I asked Subject 1 when the knife came out, and he told me "that guy" (pointing to and indicating Valencia) came up right after the fight broke out, swinging his keys (on a lanyard) around his head. Subject 1 told me when Valencia dropped his keys, another member of his group grabbed them and tossed them in the lake. Subject 1 continued by saying as soon as Valencia's keys were tossed in the lake, Valencia pulled out a large, twelve inch hunting knife from his belt line.

Subject 1 said that the knife was in a black case, and Valencia pulled it out and started waving it around screaming, "Where are my keys?!"

I asked how many of the adults had seen the knife. All members of the group stated they had seen the knife. I asked how many people in the group Valencia pointed the knife at. Four adults told me Valencia had waved the knife at them. I asked the four adults if they would be willing to fill out written, voluntary statements, and they agreed to do so.

I returned to the deputy's location and advised him of the statements involving the knife, and the deputy volunteered to talk with Valencia about the incident.

While the deputy was talking to Valencia, I talked to Subject 3 about what he knew about a knife being part of the fight. Subject 3, who up to this point had no issue maintaining eye contact, dropped his head and said he did not see a knife or know that Valencia had a knife with him. Subject 3 told me that he was protecting himself from someone who was pushing him and that he did not see a knife.

At this time, the deputy and Valencia got up and walked over to Valencia's four-door Saturn, and Valencia said, "Look, I don't have a knife." Valencia proceeded to open his trunk and dumped out a bag of clothes. Valencia also opened all four of his car doors and showed us the inside of his vehicle. Valencia moved his seats back and forth and opened his glove box. I could not see a knife in the car.

After Valencia showed the deputy and I the inside of his vehicle, I gave four voluntary witness statements to the adults in the group. One adult told me that she was holding on to her infant child and her infant niece when Valencia approached her. This adult said Valencia kept asking about his keys and flashing a very large hunting knife in her direction. The adult was sobbing as she told me what had happened. I asked her to write her experience on the statement and to be as descriptive as possible.

Another adult told me that the knife was very large, curved and serrated with a silver blade, white handle and serrations on the back of the blade. This adult told me that Valencia had pulled it out of the waistband of his shorts and waved it in front of her and asked where his "f----- keys" were.

Multiple people in the group stated that they had seen Valencia walk down to the beach as soon as I showed up, and one adult said Valencia tossed his knife in the lake as soon as I pulled up and used my siren.

I thanked the group and told them to let me know as soon as they were done completing their statements.

I returned to the deputy's location, who was trying to get Valencia to tell him where the knife was for public safety reasons (especially since there were children in the area who play on the beach and swim in the water). The day use area is why most patrons visit to the Park, and after emphasizing to Valencia that we were trying to prevent a child from finding the knife, Valencia admitted that he had tossed the knife in the lake.

I was concerned about issuing other violations to such a large group and possibly provoking more outbursts and violence towards Valencia, the deputies or myself, so I thanked them for their time and told the group they could leave.

I walked back to the deputy and discussed options regarding Valencia. I decided to make a custodial arrest.

The deputy explained to Valencia that he was under arrest and to place his hands behind his back. Valencia began to cry and asked "Why?" The deputy explained that he was under arrest for felony menacing. I placed Valencia in custody and searched him for weapons and contraband. I found nothing. I explained that he needed to tell me if he had any drugs or contraband on him, because if he told me now,

it was not a big issue, but if he brought it into the jail, he could be looking at another felony. Valencia told me he had none.

I placed Valencia in the patrol truck. As I was securing his safety belt, Valencia he told me he had a "piece on him." Fearing that he had a firearm on his person, I pushed down on his waist with my full body weight and asked where. Valencia said, "I have a pipe--a marijuana pipe." I got off of Valencia and unbuckled his seat belt. I removed Valencia from the vehicle and asked him to tell me where the pipe was, to which Valencia said, "Down there, by my balls." The deputy put on his protective gloves, unzipped Valencia's zipper and retrieved the marijuana pipe. The deputy asked Valencia if it would be okay if Subject 2 took it home for him, and Valencia agreed. I placed Valencia back into my patrol vehicle, buckled his safety belt and headed for the jail.

**CHARGES:**

- 18-3-206(1): Menacing: Placed Another Person in Fear of Imminent Serious Bodily Injury by Use of a Deadly Weapon
- 18-9-106(1)(d): Disorderly conduct - fights with another in public
- 18-13-122(3)(a): Illegal (Possession/Consumption) of Ethyl Alcohol by an Underage Person
- 18-18-428: Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

**DISPOSITION:** Guilty

- 18-9-111(1)(b): Harassment (2 counts)  
Protection Order; Fines assessed; 60 days jail-suspended sentence on condition defendant completes 60 hours of useful public service

## EATING THE EVIDENCE

On July 22, 2013 at approximately 0611 hours, I, Officer Grey, while on patrol at the entrance to Boyd Lake State Park, stopped behind a white Jeep Grand Cherokee that was parked with three tires on the shoulder with the rear, driver's side tire on the roadway. There was a male, later identified as Byron Ellis ("Ellis"), asleep in the front passenger side of the vehicle. Nobody else was in the vehicle.

I knocked on the vehicle's window. Ellis eventually woke up and opened the door. Ellis was disoriented and appeared to be impaired by drugs or alcohol. I identified myself as a parks officer and asked why he was parked partially in the roadway asleep. Ellis said he was waiting for his friend to come back and drive the car for him. Ellis also stated that he had been parked there all night.

I told Ellis that camping on the road was unlawful and asked for his identification, which he provided. While he was obtaining his identification, I saw a small, plastic baggie at his feet containing a white, crystal substance that appeared to be methamphetamine.

Ellis stated during this time that he was not drunk but was bipolar. Once I had his license and vehicle registration, I moved the baggie to the dashboard and asked him what was in it. Ellis became extremely agitated, grabbed the baggie, and despite my grabbing his arm, stuck it in his mouth.

I called Larimer County dispatch for a cover car for an uncooperative subject. Ellis then tried to reach down between his seat and the center console, at which point I grabbed his right arm and pulled him out of the vehicle and told him he was under arrest.

Ellis calmed momentarily, and I again requested a cover unit from Larimer County dispatch. I told Ellis to put his hands behind his back, and Ellis started fighting with me in an effort to get away. Ellis pushed me back and ran towards the front of the car. I grabbed his right arm, stepped back and to the right and took him to the ground where we wrestled around. Ellis was able to slip out of his sweatshirt, roll out, get up and start running in front of his vehicle into the street. I shouted at him to stop resisting, grabbed his right arm again and swept his right leg below the common peroneal and just below the knee. Ellis fell in the roadway and I landed on top of him. He threw me off him onto the dirt median where, after a short scuffle, he pulled away and tried to run back across the road. I grabbed his white undershirt, which ripped off. I grabbed his right arm and struck his right common peroneal, which dropped him to the pavement. We wrestled for a short time on the road shoulder, but I couldn't hold him and he got to his feet again, pushing my head towards his feet. I grabbed both his legs and drove Ellis backward into the grass, where after wrestling for a few minutes, Ellis tired and I was able to get on his back with Ellis on his face and his right arm controlled, but still by his side.

Ellis started trying to elbow me, but I was able to secure his right arm and get one handcuff on Ellis' right wrist. I was eventually able to pull his arm behind his back.

At this point, a citizen approached and asked if he could help. While I had Ellis' left wrist in the handcuff, the citizen helped me secure the second handcuff. A second citizen assisted me with holding Ellis down, who was still trying to get up and refusing to comply with orders.

I called Larimer County dispatch and advised the subject was in custody and requested a medical unit for possible ingestion of methamphetamine. I asked Ellis if the baggie had meth in it, and he responded, "I think so."

The citizen assisted until Larimer County Sheriff's Office Deputy Atwood arrived a few minutes later. Deputy Atwood searched Ellis for weapons and escorted him to the hood of his car. While at the hood of the car, Ellis again became combative, refused to obey orders to stand still and started to kick backward, striking Deputy Atwood in the legs and groin. Deputy Atwood and I took Ellis to the ground in front of the car and we held him there until a medical unit arrived a few minutes later.

We helped to secure Ellis to a stretcher, and the ambulance transported Ellis, escorted by a deputy, to McKee Medical Center. I released Ellis' vehicle to a towing company following a search and an inventory, which located no additional drugs and nothing of value. During the vehicle search, I found no park or camping pass.

I drove to McKee Medical Center, where medical staff advised that, if Ellis ingested methamphetamine, observation time would be eight hours from the time of ingestion. The medical staff also said Ellis' vitals and the methamphetamine levels found in his system were not reflective of him having recently orally ingested a baggie of methamphetamine. Based on this information, I did not charge Ellis with drug possession/consumption.

At 1540 hours, I received medical clearance from the ER and I transported Ellis from McKee Medical Center to the Larimer County Detention Center.

**CHARGES:**

- 18-9-117(1)(b): Unlawful conduct on public property (specific violations included no park pass, no camp pass, camping in an undesignated area, obstructing a lane of traffic, parked in a no parking zone);
- 18-8-104: Obstructing a police officer (enforcement of penal law by grabbing the evidence baggie of suspected methamphetamine)
- 18-8-103: Resisting Arrest

**DISPOSITION:** Guilty

- 18-8-103: Resisting Arrest  
Probation revoked-Defendant remanded to serve 75 days in jail; fines assessed.



## FEE TUBE THEFTS

In the course of a fee tube burglary investigation, Investigator Patrick Gavin with Colorado Parks and Wildlife received information from an informant who identified Aaron David ("David") as a person who was known to steal from pay tubes in several areas around the State of Colorado. The informant also stated that David had taught associate Chad Smouse ("Smouse") how to burglarize fee tubes.

On May 20, 2014 Investigator Gavin issued a bulletin providing information on David, including his photograph and a description of his vehicle.

Video clips from a covert camera in Hecla Campground at the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area revealed a white, mid-nineties vintage Jeep Cherokee at the pay tube on May 24, 2014. This vehicle had distinctive features, such as off-road lighting mounted on the roof and matched the description of David's vehicle.

On May 30th, 2014 I, Officer Waters, did observe the following:

A white Jeep Cherokee with a bicycle rack on the back and a roof rack and fog lights on the roof at Stone Bridge recreation site. The Jeep pulled up to the fee sign and pass purchasing area. The Jeep parked in front of the pay tube, and the driver of the vehicle, later identified as David, exited the vehicle and went around to the pay tube. The vehicle was there for approximately ten minutes. The Jeep then drove away.

Prior to witnessing this vehicle at Stone Bridge Recreation Area, Officer Maddox had witnessed the vehicle at the Hecla Junction pay tube area earlier in the day. The driver exited the vehicle, went around to the pay tube and put his hand in the lock area. The vehicle then drove up to the campground and spent a short time in front of that pay tube, as well. Later, Officer Piper witnessed this vehicle driving into Fisherman's Bridge Recreation Area. When Officer Piper turned into Fisherman's Bridge behind the vehicle, it quickly turned around and left the area.

I attempted to catch up to the vehicle on Highway 291. The vehicle was traveling very fast southbound towards Salida, Colorado. Once I closed in on the vehicle, I activated my emergency lights and siren. The vehicle took a long time to pull over, but finally came to a stop at Chaffee County Road 151 and Highway 291.

I ordered the occupants out of the vehicle and pruned them out in a parking area off the roadway. The passenger in the vehicle was later identified as Smouse. After a Chaffee County Sheriff Deputy arrived, we placed both occupants in handcuffs.

Sergeant Goodwin from the Chaffee County Sherriff's Office and Officer Garcia from the Salida Police Department also responded to the scene. David and Smouse were placed in separate patrol vehicles and cleared through Chaffee County dispatch.

David was shown to be driving under restriction and denied. Smouse was clear and valid.

I spoke separately to both David and Smouse, asking how much they had stolen from the pay tubes. Both men initially denied having stolen from the pay tubes, but later, David admitted he stole from the fee tube at Stone Bridge Recreation Site because he needed gas money to travel to Salida, Colorado. David explained that he used a fishing line and hook to get into the tube and retrieve the payment envelopes. David said he had given the envelopes to Smouse.

I re-interviewed Smouse and told him that David admitted they had both stolen park pass envelopes. Smouse told me he had taken the empty envelopes and put them in the trash bag behind the driver's seat in David's car.

I asked David if I could retrieve the items from the vehicle, and he gave consent. I found a McDonald's bag that contained several opened pass envelopes. There were also several tools that appeared to be used for reaching into areas and retrieving items: i.e., several fish hooks tied to very strong line with no attachment to a reel of any kind.

David and Smouse were booked into the Chaffee County Jail. During processing, items were recovered from Smouse's pocket, including money and two small baggies: one containing what appeared to be marijuana and the other containing a powdery, crystalline substance later field tested and identified as methamphetamine.

On June 3, 2014 I applied for and received a search warrant for David's vehicle from the District Court in Chaffee County, Colorado.

During the search I recovered items that, in my training and experience, I believed to be used to gain entry to the fee tubes or associated with the act of burglarizing fee tubes. Other items were drug related paraphernalia.

### **CHARGES:**

Aaron David was charged with

- 18-4-204: Third Degree Burglary
- 18-4-205: Possession of Burglary Tools
- 18-4-401(1),(2)(b): Theft-less than \$50.00
- 42-4-138(1)(a): Drove when License under Restriction (Denied)
- 42-3-114: Displayed Expired Number Plates.

Chad Smouse was charged with:

- 18-4-204: Third Degree Burglary (Complicity)
- 18-4-205: Possession of Burglary Tools
- 18-18-203(1)(a): Introducing Contraband in the First Degree (marijuana and methamphetamine).

### **DISPOSITION:**

Aaron David:

- 18-4-401(1),(2)(b): Theft-less than \$50.00-*Guilty*
- 18-4-205: Possession of Burglary Tools – *One year deferred sentence and fines*

Chad Smouse:

- 18-4-205: Possession of Burglary Tools – *Deferred sentence*
- 18-18-404(1): Unlawful Use of a Controlled Substance-*Guilty*  
30 days in jail; fines assessed, one year probation

## SOVEREIGN CITIZEN

On September 3, 2012 at approximately 12:15p, while on routine patrol at the Fruita section of James M. Robb Colorado River State Park, Mesa County, Colorado I, Officer S. Gregory, was notified by Sara Hedrick, a seasonal visitor services technician, that a male and female party had come into the park and were extremely rude to her at the drive up window of the Visitor Center.

According to Hedrick, the man, later identified as Bil Way ("Way") had stated he had a senior aspen leaf pass and he wanted to camp (**Note:** An aspen leaf pass is for Colorado residents who are sixty-four years or older. In addition, a person buying an aspen leaf pass is required to show a Colorado registration to their vehicle, as their name must appear on the registration. The pass is therefore vehicle specific and is required to be placed on the windshield of the vehicle by its own adhesive, per Statute no. 33-10-106(2)(h). An aspen leaf pass provides a \$3.00 discount for campers Sunday through Thursday; furthermore, in order to camp at a Colorado State Park, a valid parks pass is required in addition to a camping permit).

Hedrick could not see the pass on Way's vehicle, so she asked Way if he had a sticker or an aspen leaf pass that should have been stuck on the vehicle's windshield. Way replied that he did, and handed her a regular annual pass that looked like it had been peeled off and laminated (**Note:** Anyone can purchase an annual pass regardless of age or residency).

Hedrick asked Way what had happened to the pass, and he said they wanted to remove the sticky residue on their windshield before affixing it. Hedrick offered to lend them Windex and a scraper, but Way refused and said they'd do it at the camp site. At this point, Hedrick knew Way would not be in compliance with his pass being affixed to the windshield by its own adhesive, since he had already altered his pass which is a violation of Statute no. 33-12-105(2), the unlawful alteration of a pass or registration. Hedrick then explained she would have to sell them a replacement pass for \$5.00 because, as it states on the back, the pass is only valid if it is applied to the windshield by its own adhesive (**Note:** Replacement passes are available for annual and aspen leaf annual passes. They are intended for situations where the original pass was altered or taken off of a vehicle if the vehicle was sold or the windshield was replaced. It is an alternative to having to purchase a new annual or aspen leaf pass, which are \$70.00 or \$60.00, respectively. Otherwise, day passes can be purchased per day, which are \$7.00).

According to Hedrick, at this point the female party, later identified as Teresa Carlson ("Carlson"), became furious and demanded Hedrick give their pass back and refused to buy another pass. Since Hedrick wanted to keep the situation from escalating, she returned the pass to Carlson.

Way explained the reason he said the annual pass was an aspen leaf pass was because he was old enough to have one, but the vehicle's registration was in Carlson's name and she was not old enough to purchase one.

Hedrick explained to me that she sold the couple one night of camping at the aspen pass rate, and told them when the Senior Ranger got in at noon, I would be over to talk with them.

Since I directly supervise Hedrick and manage the daily operations of the Fruita section, Officer Macy waited for me to come on shift at noon before contacting Way and Carlson, in the hopes we could both speak with the couple and oblige them to comply with the parks' statute involving the park's pass.

When I reported for duty, I discussed the incident with Hedrick and Officer Macy. Officer Macy and I discussed possible solutions to gain compliance from Way and Carlson. I informed Officer Macy that I planned to confiscate his pass, as it was not valid. I was then going to offer a \$5.00 replacement pass. I decided to bring the \$17.00 that the couple had paid for camping and offer a refund if Way and Carlson decided they did not want to comply and wanted to leave the park.

At approximately 12:25, Officer Macy and I went to site #14 where Way and Carlson were staying. I arrived at the site in a marked patrol vehicle. Officer Macy and I were both dressed in full uniform, and I parked my patrol vehicle in the roadway next to the camp site.

I made contact with Way and introduced myself as a park ranger. I informed Way that I was there to talk to him about his park pass. I asked Way if I could see his annual pass and he stated, "Yes." I followed him to the passenger side of his vehicle. There was limited room between the passenger side of the vehicle and the edge of the site driveway due to several large bushes and a tree. Officer Macy stood behind me. Way showed me a laminated, annual park pass that he grabbed from the dashboard. I informed Way that his pass was not valid because it had been altered and it needed to be affixed to the windshield of his vehicle. Way immediately became defensive and stated that he had informed the lady at the window that he was going to stick the pass to the windshield after he scraped the residue from off the old pass. I asked Way if I could have the pass, which he handed to me. I then asked Way how he was going to stick the pass to the windshield since it had been laminated, and since it looked as though it had already been stuck to a windshield and then peeled off. Way stated that the pass was like that when he purchased it. I again informed Way that I was going to confiscate his pass as it was not valid.

Before I had time to explain about the replacement pass or offer a camping refund, Carlson walked over to me from the camper and demanded that I give the pass back, as it was her personal property and I had no right to take it. At this point, the contact immediately escalated and started to spiral out of control to the point where Officer Macy and I did not have time to react and for either one of us to call for backup or disengage. Officer Macy, who sensed the severity of the situation, took the pass from me and informed Carlson that the pass was now evidence of a crime and that she could no longer have it. Carlson then became aggressive and stood right beside Officer Macy--approximately three inches from his face--and demanded he give the pass back. Carlson began yelling at Officer Macy, stating, "Are you a Christian!? Are you a Christian!?"

Officer Macy told Carlson to get back, which she refused to do. Way then yelled, "Go ahead and just write me a ticket." Officer Macy informed Way that he needed his identification and the registration to the vehicle. Carlson stated that she needed to know who we were and she pointed at Officer Macy and stated, "I don't know who you are; I need to know who you are." Officer Macy informed Carlson that he would need her identification as well, and Way came closer to me and stated, "Do you have a warrant? You can't ask for our identification without a warrant." Carlson then yelled, "I am a sovereign citizen of the United States!" and went on to explain that she did not have to identify herself.

While I was trying to obtain identification documents from Way, Officer Macy was trying to calm Carlson down, as she was acting extremely disorderly. Officer Macy informed Carlson that if she was not willing to identify herself, he would take her to jail where she would be processed and her identity would be determined. Officer Macy then placed his hand on Carlson's arm in an attempt to restrain her, and Carlson immediately began to swing her arms toward Officer Macy's face.

I saw Officer Macy start to back up, and I began yelling at Carlson to put her arms behind her back. I attempted to grab her arms to stop her from swinging at Officer Macy. The area where Officer Macy and I were standing made it extremely difficult to get away from or restrain Carlson. Carlson was therefore able to get past Officer Macy and make her way behind where he had been standing to the rear of the vehicle.

I then focused my attention on Way, who I had lost visual of because of Carlson's aggressive behavior. I was later informed by Officer Macy that, when he had backed up in an attempt to avoid Carlson's punches, he tripped and fell to the ground, hurting his ring finger on his left hand. Officer Macy had fallen on the other side of a large bush that blocked my view, so I did not witness the fall. I was also unaware that Carlson had actually made contact with Officer Macy's face and she managed to punch him with her right hand and then slap him with her left hand. Officer Macy was able to get up off the ground quickly, and he told Carlson, who had disengaged at that point, that she had assaulted a peace officer. I heard Carlson begin to scream, "You assaulted me!"

I then walked towards Way, and Officer Macy came up behind me and informed Way that he was under arrest and asked him to put his hands behind his back. Way was compliant and said, "Go ahead arrest me," and put his hands behind his back. While Officer Macy was placing handcuffs on Way, I saw Carlson head toward the driver's seat of the vehicle. I informed Carlson that she was under arrest and she stated that I had no right to arrest her and went on to state, "I am a sovereign citizen of the United States, tell me what my rights are." I asked her to place her hands behind her back, which she refused to do and proceeded to get into the driver seat of the vehicle. I grabbed Carlson's arm and attempted to pull her out of the vehicle as Officer Macy went to the passenger side of the vehicle and grabbed the keys out of the ignition. I instructed Carlson to get out of the vehicle as I maintained a hold of her arm. Carlson pulled away from me, jerking her arm, and then ran from the driver's side of the vehicle to the passenger side of the vehicle and started to go through luggage that was behind the passenger seat.

I did not know what Carlson was trying to get or whether she had any weapons. I continued to yell at Carlson to get out of the vehicle and put her hands up while watching what she was doing from the driver side of the vehicle. I then saw Carlson pull a large camera from a bag and start to move away from the vehicle. I made the decision to make my way around the back of the vehicle where I stopped and called Mesa County Dispatch to request immediate back-up. Carlson started to walk toward the road with her camera.

I walked toward Carlson and she insistently took pictures of me. I yelled loud, verbal commands that she put the camera down and put her hands up as she was under arrest. Carlson ignored my commands. She repeatedly stated that I was assaulting her and screamed for help. As I approached Carlson in an attempt to arrest her yet again, she ran off toward the Visitor Center, which was south of the campsite, yelling, "Help, help, I'm being assaulted by this Officer!"

I started to run after Carlson but stopped to turn around to make sure Officer Macy was okay. At this point, I saw Officer Macy on the ground with Way, but Officer Macy did not appear to be in distress so I continued on toward the Visitor Center, updating dispatch on my location change.

Later, I was informed by Officer Macy that, as I was trying to keep watch on Carlson as she was rummaging through the back seat, he had moved toward the driver side door to assist me and to see what Carlson was doing. Way, who was still in handcuffs, moved in front of Officer Macy and blocked the driver's side door so that Officer Macy could not see what Carlson or I was doing. Officer Macy then asked Way to move, which he refused to do, so Officer Macy took Way down to the ground.

As I went running after Carlson, who was approximately 25 feet ahead of me, I continually yelled, "Stop! Police Officer! You are under arrest!" I saw Carlson enter the Visitor Center as I came around the building. I entered the Visitor Center and noticed two young male visitors at the counter. Carlson continued to yell, "Help, help, I'm being assaulted!" as she ran around two benches in the center of the Visitor Center. I continued to give Carlson loud, verbal demands to stop, turn around and put her hands behind her back. At this time, at approximately 12:38, Officers S. Lentz and C. Rodriguez with the Fruita Police Department entered the Visitor Center and were standing by the front doors. Carlson made her way toward the doors, and Officers Lentz and Rodriguez both grabbed Carlson's arms. I placed her in handcuffs, checked them for tightness and double locked them. Officers Lentz, Rodriguez and I then walked Carlson back over to site 14 where I sat her down. Officer Macy was standing next to Way, who was also sitting on the ground, still in handcuffs.

I informed Carlson and Way that they were both under arrest and would be transported to the Mesa County jail. I informed them that I would need to see their identification and the registration to the vehicle. Way informed me that his driver's license was in a fanny back on a chair by the camper. I asked him if I had permission to retrieve the identification and he stated yes. I asked Carlson where her identification was, and she informed me that it was in a bag behind the passenger seat of the vehicle and gave me permission to obtain it. Carlson also gave me permission to obtain the registration to the vehicle, which was in the glove compartment of the vehicle.

Officer Rodriguez cleared both parties and the vehicle with Mesa County Dispatch. Way and Carlson came back clear and valid. I informed Way and Carlson that they were not permitted to stay in the campground once the entire situation was concluded and that we would figure out how to move their vehicle and camper at a later time.

At approximately 12:53pm, Way and Carlson were transported to jail.

**CHARGES:**

Carlson was charged with:

18-3-203(1)(c): Second degree assault on a peace officer  
 18-8-104(1)(a): Obstructing a peace officer  
 18-8-103: Resisting arrest  
 33-15-105: Eluding a parks and recreation officer  
 18-3-206(1)(a)/(b) Felony Menacing  
 18-3-204(1)(a) Third degree assault

Way was charged with:

18-8-103(1)(b): Resisting arrest  
 18-8-104(1)(a): Obstructing a peace officer  
 33-12-105(2): Unlawful alteration of a pass or registration

Since Way was not charged with a felony, the jail would not hold him. Officer Macy and I then transported Way back to the Fruita section of the park to site 14.

I informed Way that Officer Macy and I would stand by until he removed all of his belongings from the park, and he stated that he understood.

Way loaded up his camper and the vehicle. As he was getting ready to leave the site, he stated, "I know I can't apologize enough. She [Carlson] has a Master's degree in psychology, so you would think she would be able to contain herself." Way then left the park without further incident, and Officer Macy went to St. Mary's Hospital to have his injured finger examined.

Officer Macy called me at approximately 18:30pm to inform me that his left ring finger had been fractured. Officer Macy reported that left hand had been placed in a temporary cast.

**DISPOSITION:**

Carlson:

18-3-206(1)(a)/(b): Felony menacing – *Deferred sentence-2 years*  
 18-3-204(1)(a): Third degree assault – *Guilty*  
 30 hours community service; 30 days electronic surveillance; fees and fines

Way:

18-8-104(1)(a): Obstructing a peace officer - *Guilty*  
 33-12-105(2): Unlawful alteration of a pass or registration – *Guilty*

**COLORADO STATE PARKS****Statistical Tables and Charts****2007 – 2014 Parks Violations**

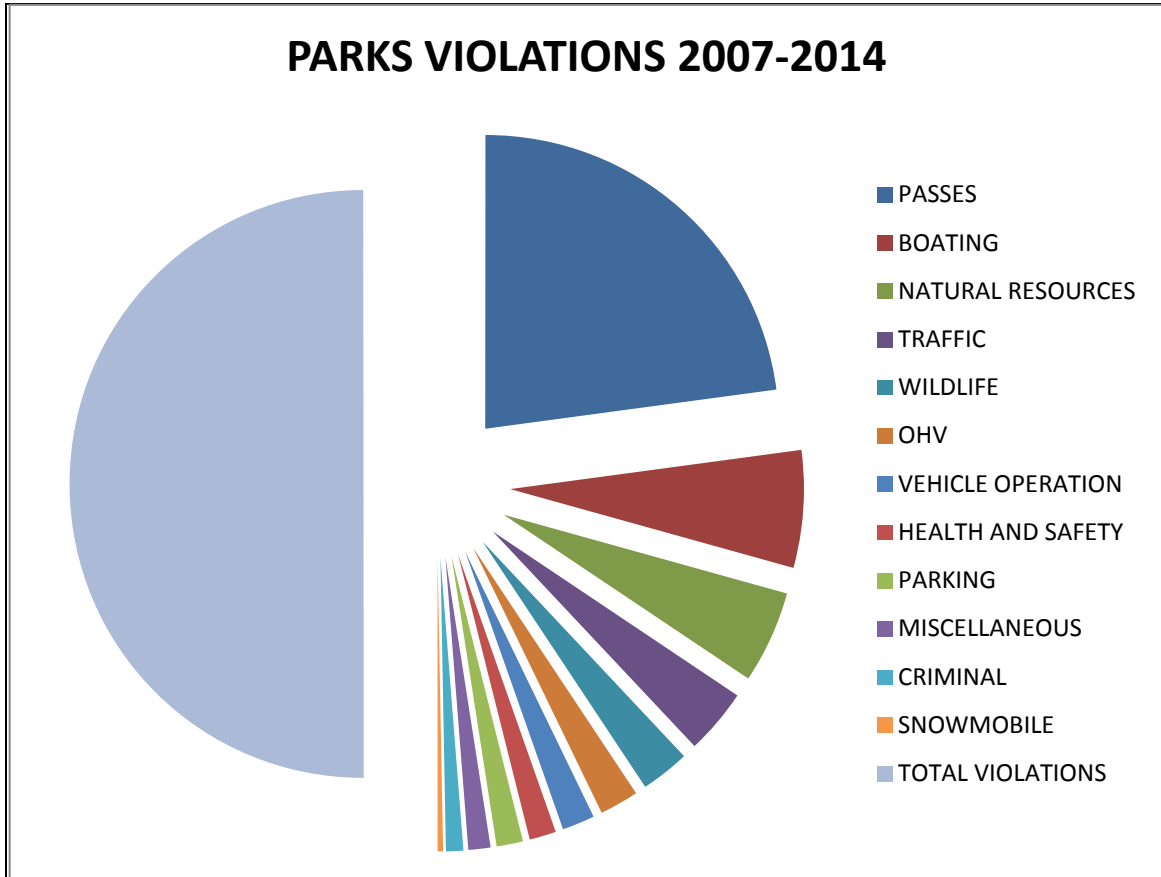
<b>PARKS VIOLATIONS 2007-2014</b>									
<b>VIOLATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<i>PASSES</i>	2667	2755	3233	3351	3637	3078	2944	2667	24,332
<i>BOATING</i>	752	978	842	793	989	791	630	752	6527
<i>NATURAL RESOURCES</i>	592	710	701	651	804	725	572	592	5347
<i>TRAFFIC</i>	420	595	537	628	565	671	525	420	4361
<i>WILDLIFE</i>	313	351	387	487	453	455	475	313	3234
<i>OHV</i>	250	296	309	307	296	313	258	250	2279
<i>VEHICLE OPERATION</i>	209	288	305	280	282	300	242	209	2115
<i>HEALTH AND SAFETY</i>	171	230	226	161	179	214	204	171	1556
<i>PARKING</i>	169	214	138	113	175	169	143	169	1290
<i>MISCELLANEOUS</i>	142	92	194	63	162	141	117	142	1053
<i>CRIMINAL</i>	111	60	83	48	87	86	115	111	701
<i>SNOWMOBILE</i>	35	42	76	12	62	36	24	35	322
<b>TOTAL VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>7,691</b>	<b>6,979</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>53,117</b>



## COLORADO STATE PARKS

### Statistical Tables and Charts

#### 2007 – 2014 Parks Violations Chart



## COLORADO STATE PARKS 2014 Parks Investigator's Case Log

Parks Investigator 2014 Case Log																		
Case #	Date	Case Type	Rec. Stolen MC	ATV	Boat	Trailer	Auto	Other	Value	Arrest/Warrant	Felony	Misd	HIN Insp.	VIN Insp.	VRS Flags	Walk-in	Reg. Unit	AOD Agency
48958	1/24/2014	Stolen Vehicle, Burglary, AOD								1	1		1	1	21	x		Colorado Springs PD
49113	2/25/2014	Recovered Stolen Vesel, AOD			1	1				Statute of Limitations				3	22	x		Boulder SO VIN
49204	3/12/2014	Suspicious Situation, AOD							\$6,800				1	3				Russell KS PD
																		American Family Ins. SIU
																		Sheridan PD
49692	3/26/2014	Suspicious VIN												2	12			Logan SO ATV Burglary
													8	5	13		x	CHE
49694	4/24/2014	Missing VIN											19	11	21			Arvada
49710	4/24/2014	Suspicious HIN															x	
50074	5/23/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	1						\$3,000	1 Pending	2		8	3	25			Denver SO, Gilpin SO
50174	5/30/2014	Fee Tube Burglaries AHRA								2	5	4	9	3	19		x	Commerce City PD
50403	6/6/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD		1					\$3,500				11	4	29			AHRA
																		Trinidad SP
50627	6/11/2014	Recovered Stolen Vesels, AOD			2	1			\$10,000				2	2	18	x		Raton NM PD
																		Trinidad SP
50810	6/17/2014	Burglary Barr Lake											1	1	43			Lakewood PD
																		Delta CO SO
51484	6/25/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	1						\$2,800				2	1	22		x	Adams County SO
																		Wheat Ridge PD
51148	6/26/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	1						\$2,300						6			
51195	6/27/2014	VRS Flag, Info item															x	Barr Lake, Erie PD
51332	6/30/2014	Duplicate HINs														x		Littleton PD, Englewood PD
52801	8/4/2012	Altered VIN																
53086	7/3/2014	River Outfitter Violation																Trails OHV Team
																		ROL
51544	7/4/2014	Altered Serial #, stolen gun																Golden Gate SP
53122	8/14/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	1						\$1,500									El Paso SO Homicide
53192	8/15/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, Gun, AOD					1		\$25,000								x	Colorado Springs PD
53264	8/18/2014	Theft from Auto								1	1	1						Golden Gate SP, Aurora, Denver PD
																		Cherry Creek SP, Denver PD
53310	8/19/2014	Chaffield Burglary																Chaffield SP
53314	7/30/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD		1					\$3,500								x	Bear Creek Park, Air Force OSI
																		Adams County SO
53379	8/5/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	1						\$2,700								x	Delta PD
53699	9/2/2014	Audubon Nature Center Burglary																Chaffield SP
																		Attorney General's Office
53751	9/5/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	1						\$1,200								x	Colorado Springs PD
53993	9/12/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, AOD	2						\$14,150	1 pending	2						x	Colorado Springs PD
53949	9/15/2014	Stolen Vehicle, AOD															x	Westminster PD
53987	8/22/2014	Recovered Stolen Camper, AOD						1	\$6,500	2	2							CHAT, Lakewood, Denver, Wheat Ridge
54174	9/29/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle, Altered VIN, AOD	1						\$1,150	2	2					x		Delta SO
54740	8/12/2014	Stolen Vehicles, AOD																Denver PD
54694	11/6/2014	Recovered Stolen Vehicle		1					\$8,000	1	4						x	Costilla Co. SO
55075	12/3/2014	Stolen Vehicle															x	Loveland PD
54924	12/10/2014	Stolen Vehicle																American Family Insurance
																	x	DOW/LOC
																		TX Parks and Wildlife
		TOTAL CASES = 34	Recovered MC=9 Total Vehicles=19	3	3	2	1	1	\$92,100	Arrests/Warrants 11	Felonies 19	Misd 5	HINS 62	VINS 36	Flags 251	7	13	5

# APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

A - 1

Table 1: 2005 - 2014 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4809	4977	4792	4189	3437	3099	2968	3058	3006	3172	37507
<b>Total</b>	<b>4809</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4792</b>	<b>4189</b>	<b>3437</b>	<b>3099</b>	<b>2968</b>	<b>3058</b>	<b>3006</b>	<b>3172</b>	<b>37507</b>

Table 2: 2005 - 2014 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
BIG GAME *	513	593	475	498	563	535	389	562	509	494	5131
CARCASS CARE	216	198	176	169	143	123	110	134	124	123	1516
COMMERCIAL USE	9	19	16	45	39	24	1	3	10	1	167
FAIR CHASE	84	94	35	33	34	46	45	61	36	30	498
FISHING *	934	1207	1325	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	796	10160
LICENSING	2798	2935	2953	2497	1963	1623	1701	1563	1542	1697	21272
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	916	994	1060	1149	678	707	644	714	616	513	7991
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	324	376	354	302	265	242	239	241	245	208	2796
SAFETY	594	666	613	654	520	395	455	465	465	464	5291
SMALL GAME *	705	802	656	467	401	361	442	325	301	427	4887
<b>Total</b>	<b>7093</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>7663</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>4753</b>	<b>59709</b>

\* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2005 - 2014 Total Violations by Year

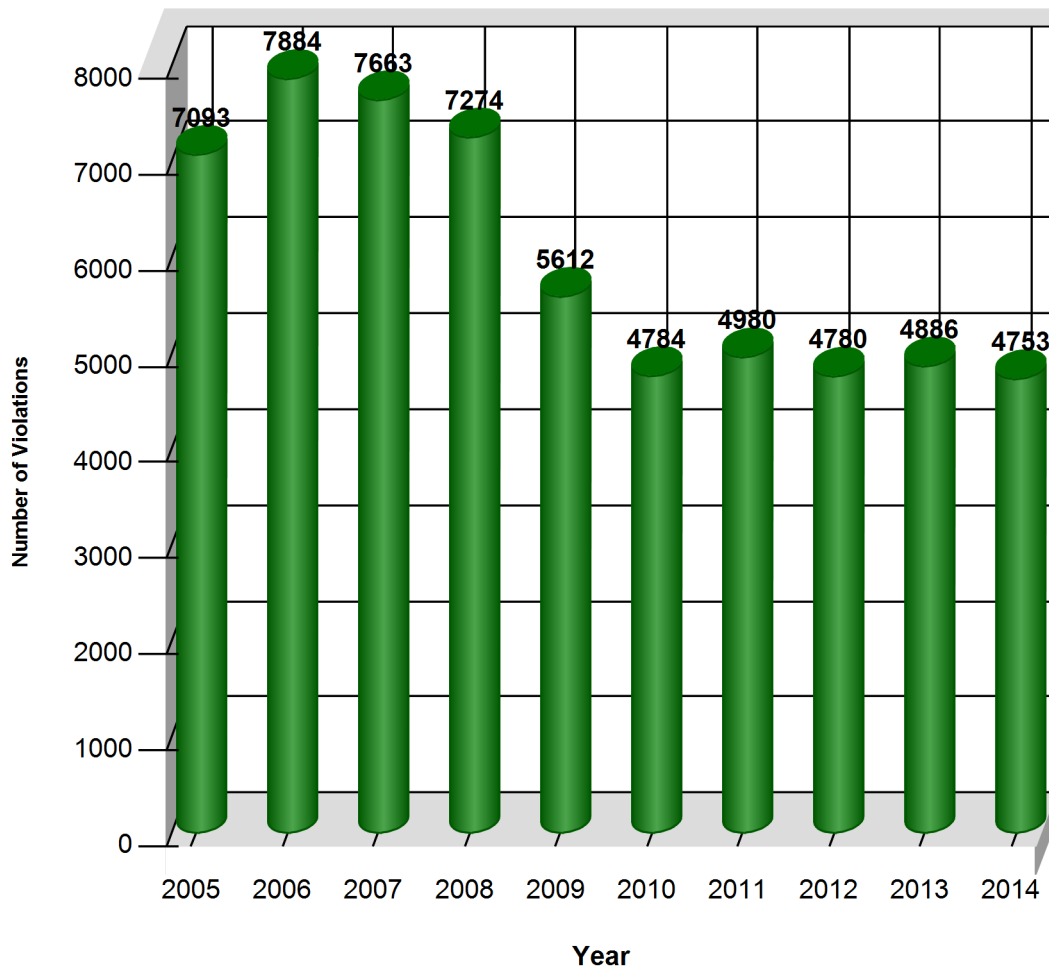
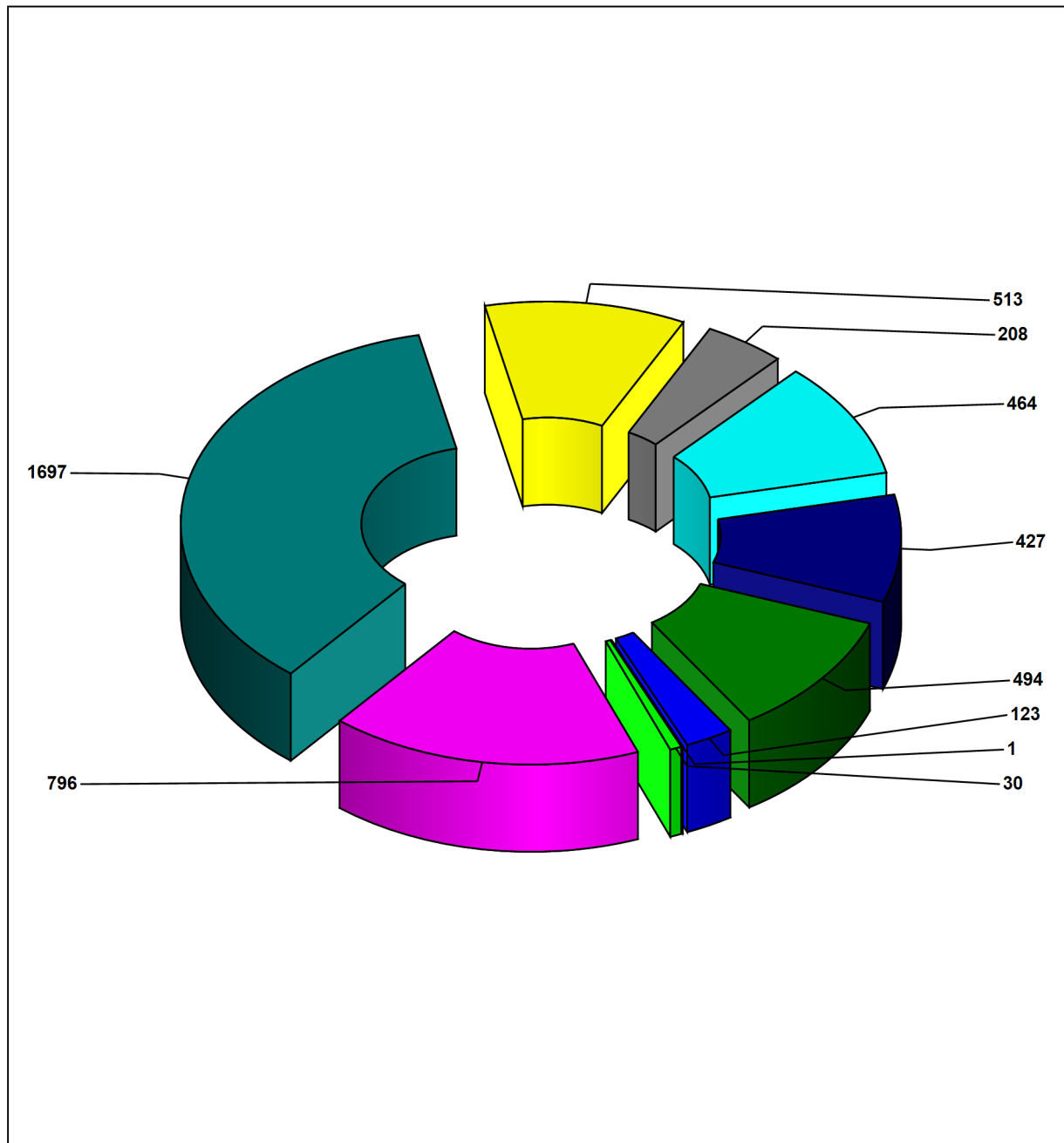


Table 3: 2005 - 2014 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Avg
BIG GAME *	7.2%	7.5%	6.2%	6.8%	10.0%	11.2%	7.8%	11.8%	10.4%	10.4%	8.9%
CARCASS CARE	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
FAIR CHASE	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
FISHING *	13.2%	15.3%	17.3%	20.1%	17.9%	15.2%	19.2%	14.9%	21.2%	16.7%	17.1%
LICENSING	39.4%	37.2%	38.5%	34.3%	35.0%	33.9%	34.2%	32.7%	31.6%	35.7%	35.3%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	12.9%	12.6%	13.8%	15.8%	12.1%	14.8%	12.9%	14.9%	12.6%	10.8%	13.3%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%	4.7%
SAFETY	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	9.1%	9.7%	9.5%	9.8%	8.9%
SMALL GAME *	9.9%	10.2%	8.6%	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.8%	6.2%	9.0%	8.1%
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: 2014 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: 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	3	2	2	3	5	59	226	145	34	509
CARCASS CARE	5	14	3	3	4	2	5	0	23	35	23	7	124
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	2	10
FAIR CHASE	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	2	4	6	14	2	36
FISHING *	34	12	43	103	121	173	85	270	109	53	23	12	1038
LICENSING	48	22	59	181	223	154	178	116	93	253	165	50	1542
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	47	35	34	34	56	25	29	21	111	77	109	38	616
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	6	4	2	4	0	0	2	4	29	88	90	16	245
SAFETY	6	5	3	4	5	12	6	5	29	215	148	27	465
SMALL GAME *	16	10	22	16	8	4	9	2	57	52	60	45	301
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4886</b>

\* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2014 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	10	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	35	236	166	39	494
CARCASS CARE	1	0	2	3	3	0	1	2	19	50	29	13	123
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAIR CHASE	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	4	7	30
FISHING *	22	28	27	88	214	89	133	40	56	82	9	8	796
LICENSING	43	46	110	141	279	165	260	145	97	245	118	48	1697
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	54	24	45	29	38	20	45	43	73	76	52	14	513
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	8	6	1	5	4	2	3	6	24	83	52	14	208
SAFETY	11	2	1	11	4	0	10	3	35	217	141	29	464
SMALL GAME *	15	8	15	14	6	79	1	6	75	85	87	36	427
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>4753</b>

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2013/2014

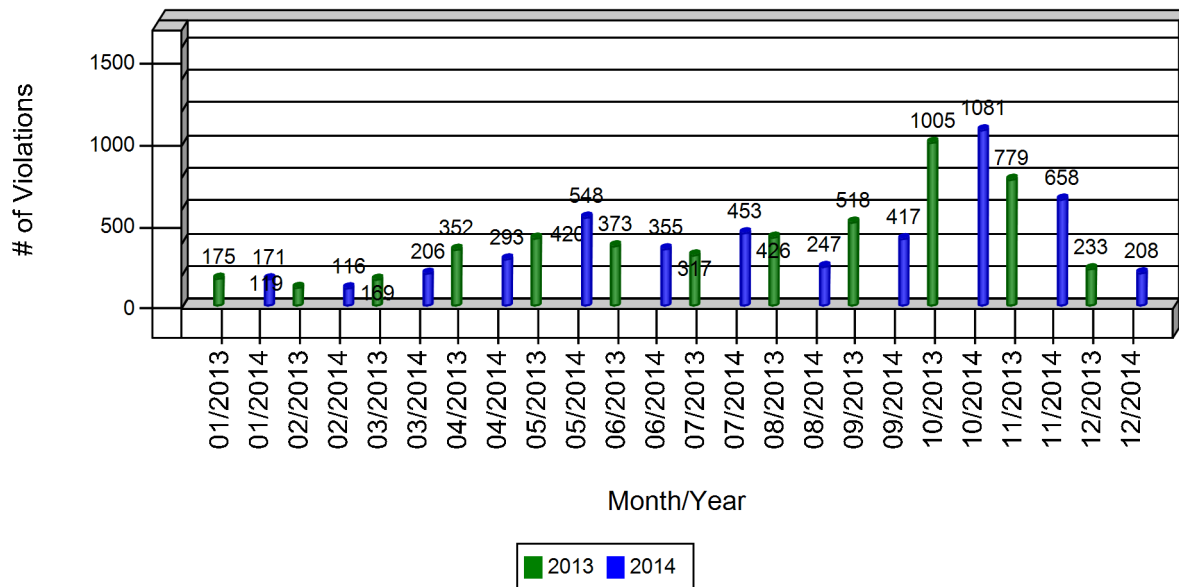


Table 6: 2005 - 2014 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	17	24	12	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	103
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	2	2	15	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	55
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	21	17	33	29	6	14	26	12	8	186
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	224	229	186	166	129	110	148	130	116	102	1540
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	219	263	195	212	224	170	145	157	159	151	1895
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	11	5	15	6	2	8	7	5	9	11	79
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	12
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	13	5	6	5	5	8	14	6	2	65
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	28	23	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	211
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	0	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	27
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	2	2	26	101	142	10	126	134	142	685
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	4	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	219
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>5131</b>

Table 7: 2005 - 2014 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	191	177	158	140	120	111	98	119	113	107	1334
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	25	21	11	29	21	12	12	15	11	16	173
WASTE OF FISH	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1516</b>

Table 8: 2005 - 2014 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	5	17	11	42	39	18	0	3	7	1	143
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	4	2	5	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>167</b>

Table 9: 2005 - 2014 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	7	20	5	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	42
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	32	34	13	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	157
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	43	40	17	28	24	26	27	44	28	18	295
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>498</b>



Table 10: 2005 - 2014 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	755	957	1070	1282	862	542	763	541	843	662	8277
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	3	3	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	20
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	17	18	22	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	128
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	19	38	27	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	370
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	126	145	171	123	88	86	87	78	96	94	1094
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	11	33	27	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	203
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	2	3	0	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	29
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	1	9	0	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	37
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>10160</b>

Table 11: 2005 - 2014 License Violations

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	0	4	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	27
FAILURE TO TAG	174	194	128	99	111	103	96	81	107	79	1172
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	114	157	98	78	81	72	59	54	67	41	821
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1397	1383	1329	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1086	11179
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	3	14	20	13	4	10	18	4	14	104
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	323	342	275	27	36	35	304	177	137	162	1818
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	16
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	432	410	381	346	272	257	193	201	197	154	2843
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	89	84	48	51	39	30	22	14	11	6	394
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	51	61	34	33	37	27	23	28	44	32	370
NO PARKS PASS	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	25	45	26	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	241
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	35
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	14
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	66	76	63	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	496
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	77	84	56	120	77	64	59	58	41	43	679
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	15	14	11	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	84
HABITAT STAMP	0	54	478	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	952
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2798</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>2497</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>1701</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>21272</b>

Table 12: 2005 - 2014 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	24	28	34	47	10	15	33	4	33	9	237
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	10	19	19	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	151
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	290	329	301	237	233	209	200	222	201	186	2408
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2796</b>

Table 13: 2005 - 2014 Safety

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	0	6	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	70
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	107	140	97	85	60	46	69	71	63	53	791
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	33	33	22	33	29	25	31	37	47	39	329
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	6	0	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	31
LOADED FIREARM	261	263	271	284	219	174	226	232	257	292	2479
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	23	29	29	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	188
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	18	16	20	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	110
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	10	19	24	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	125
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	131	155	141	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	1065
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	2	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	17
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	10
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	3	7	9	14	9	2	11	6	61
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>5291</b>

Table 14: 2005 - 2014 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	198	200	217	137	117	130	126	93	95	103	1416
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	12
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	15	31	32	7	5	2	2	0	1	102
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	46	45	38	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	289
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	101	102	79	68	50	52	95	78	57	61	743
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	20	25	19	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	254
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	207	242	185	119	73	32	96	62	103	225	1344
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	9	11	2	2	7	9	7	20	11	7	85
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	25	18	14	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	110
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	86	143	70	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	526
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>4887</b>

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 15: 2005 - 2014 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	5	2	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	36
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	1	1	6	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	334
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	49	43	37	49	26	45	9	5	14	13	290
DRUGS, POSSESSION	31	87	68	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	582
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	4	4	8	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	56
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	5	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	36
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	11	14	6	4	4	1	6	14	11	18	89
LITTERING	24	28	17	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	144
MISC	540	513	654	667	322	291	252	326	269	197	4031
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	2	4	2	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	62
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	11	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	37
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	92	88	48	39	31	13	32	40	28	10	421
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	45	39	18	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	146
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	30
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	3	2	5	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	37
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	14	11	31	27	59	31	25	23	43	20	284
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	2	1	1	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	32
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	78	102	84	90	68	56	93	95	66	69	801
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	8	22	22	13	14	6	1	8	18	4	116
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	4	8	10	1	0	0	1	2	8	34
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	12	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	23
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	15
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	9
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	0	13	10	11	17	12	7	8	78
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	1	16	23	17	23	30	35	145
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	42
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>7991</b>

Table 16: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2005</b>			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Deer	WARNING	3
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>2006</b>			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Mountain Goat	NOLO CONTENDERE	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2006</b>			
	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARRANT EXPIRED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>2007</b>			
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2008</b>			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1

Table 16: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2010</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>2011</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>2012</b>			
	Mountain Goat	PENDING	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2013</b>			
	Mountain Goat	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1



Table 16: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2013</b>			
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>2014</b>			
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	PENDING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>281</b>

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Antelope</b>				
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>				
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	HUERFANO	PENDING	Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	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	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ADAMS	WARNING	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	LOGAN	WARRANT EXPIRED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 17: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2013	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	PROWERS	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	PENDING	Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

Table 17: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

## APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	MINERAL	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2012	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2013	MONTROSE	PENDING	Resident
	2013	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	GRAND	PENDING	Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	PENDING	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	PENDING	Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2014	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	PENDING	Resident
<b>Moose</b>				
	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

Table 17: 2005 - 2014 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Mountain Goat</b>				
	2005	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	NOLO CONTENDERE	Non-Resident
	2012	CLEAR CREEK	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2013	CLEAR CREEK	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident



Table 18: 2005 -2014 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1397	1383	1329	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1086	11179
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	755	957	1070	1282	862	542	763	541	843	662	8277
LOADED FIREARM	261	263	271	284	219	174	226	232	257	292	2479
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	207	242	185	119	73	32	96	62	103	225	1344
MISC	540	513	654	667	322	291	252	326	269	197	4031
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	290	329	301	237	233	209	200	222	201	186	2408
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	323	342	275	27	36	35	304	177	137	162	1818
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	432	410	381	346	272	257	193	201	197	154	2843
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	219	263	195	212	224	170	145	157	159	151	1895
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	2	2	26	101	142	10	126	134	142	685
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	191	177	158	140	120	111	98	119	113	107	1334
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	198	200	217	137	117	130	126	93	95	103	1416
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	224	229	186	166	129	110	148	130	116	102	1540
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	126	145	171	123	88	86	87	78	96	94	1094
FAILURE TO TAG	174	194	128	99	111	103	96	81	107	79	1172
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	78	102	84	90	68	56	93	95	66	69	801
COW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	1	1	6	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	334
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	66	76	63	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	496
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	101	102	79	68	50	52	95	78	57	61	743
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	131	155	141	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	1065
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	4	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	219
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	107	140	97	85	60	46	69	71	63	53	791
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	77	84	56	120	77	64	59	58	41	43	679
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	114	157	98	78	81	72	59	54	67	41	821
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	33	33	22	33	29	25	31	37	47	39	329
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	1	16	23	17	23	30	35	145
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	51	61	34	33	37	27	23	28	44	32	370
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	14	11	31	27	59	31	25	23	43	20	284
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	11	14	6	4	4	1	6	14	11	18	89
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	43	40	17	28	24	26	27	44	28	18	295
DRUGS, POSSESSION	31	87	68	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	582
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	25	21	11	29	21	12	12	15	11	16	173
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	3	14	20	13	4	10	18	4	14	104
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	11	33	27	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	203
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	49	43	37	49	26	45	9	5	14	13	290
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	10	19	19	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	151
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	17	18	22	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	128

Table 18: 2005 -2014 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	32	34	13	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	157
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	35
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	19	38	27	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	370
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	11	5	15	6	2	8	7	5	9	11	79
LITTERING	24	28	17	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	144
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	92	88	48	39	31	13	32	40	28	10	421
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	46	45	38	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	289
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	15	14	11	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	84
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	25	18	14	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	110
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	28	23	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	211
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	24	28	34	47	10	15	33	4	33	9	237
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	13	10	11	17	12	7	8	78
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	23	29	29	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	188
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	21	17	33	29	6	14	26	12	8	186
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	4	8	10	1	0	0	1	2	8	34
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	17	24	12	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	103
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	86	143	70	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	526
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	9	11	2	2	7	9	7	20	11	7	85
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	42
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	2	2	15	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	55
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	89	84	48	51	39	30	22	14	11	6	394
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	3	7	9	14	9	2	11	6	61
HABITAT STAMP	0	54	478	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	952
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	45	39	18	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	146
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	8	22	22	13	14	6	1	8	18	4	116
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	2	1	1	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	32
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	20	25	19	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	254
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	18	16	20	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	110
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	2	4	2	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	62
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	9
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	13	5	6	5	5	8	14	6	2	65
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	10
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	16
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	3	2	5	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	37
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	33
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	3	3	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	20
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	5	2	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	36
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	30
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	5	17	11	42	39	18	0	3	7	1	143

Table 18: 2005 -2014 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	12	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	23
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	25	45	26	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	241
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	6	0	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	31
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	15	31	32	7	5	2	2	0	1	102
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	2	3	0	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	29
CADOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	11	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	37
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	0	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	27
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	15
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	10
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	0	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	15
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	1	9	0	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	37
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	4	4	8	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	56
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	10	19	24	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	125
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	0	6	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	70
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	4	2	5	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	24
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	7	20	5	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	42
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	35
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	0	4	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	27
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NO PARKS PASS	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	12
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	12
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Table 18: 2005 -2014 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
WASTE OF FISH	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	14
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	2	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	17
BEAR - USE OF DOGS IN HUNTING	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	5	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	36
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7093</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>7663</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>4753</b>	<b>59709</b>

Table 19: 2005 - 2014 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	387	471	599	710	529	596	522	424	526	1046	5810
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	761	518	621	548	302	228	208	222	249	215	3872
	AREA 3	BRUSH	295	298	398	274	194	279	292	318	152	255	2755
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	537	724	697	685	402	256	216	243	318	246	4324
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	369	431	360	372	133	194	201	219	415	85	2779
	Total		2349	2442	2675	2589	1560	1553	1439	1426	1660	1847	19540
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	322	325	389	204	190	195	245	221	210	181	2482
	AREA 6	MEEKER	585	686	598	430	353	247	312	289	337	319	4156
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	290	319	415	465	265	335	587	292	242	186	3396
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	314	335	329	248	233	153	140	121	144	148	2165
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	412	462	473	315	259	361	346	408	397	288	3721
	Total		1923	2127	2204	1662	1300	1291	1630	1331	1330	1122	15920
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	284	249	190	560	714	136	99	86	201	156	2675
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	51	284	48	34	19	46	51	16	7	7	563
	Total		335	533	238	594	733	182	150	102	208	163	3238
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	457	266	254	155	135	192	145	211	210	237	2262
	AREA 12	LAMAR	115	165	186	142	156	94	120	142	168	113	1401
	AREA 13	SALIDA	437	530	629	887	492	348	321	264	279	254	4441
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	226	307	308	272	315	251	408	504	250	219	3060
	Total		1235	1268	1377	1456	1098	885	994	1121	907	823	11164
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	389	621	340	302	302	232	212	180	209	267	3054
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	344	358	332	216	245	229	224	268	176	114	2506
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	252	325	226	208	159	187	177	170	186	213	2103
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	266	210	271	247	215	225	154	182	210	204	2184
	Total		1251	1514	1169	973	921	873	767	800	781	798	9847
Total			7093	7884	7663	7274	5612	4784	4980	4780	4886	4753	59709

Table 20: 2005 - 2014 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Resident	5369	5951	5991	5856	4490	3854	3936	3829	3910	3858	47044
Non-Resident	1724	1933	1672	1418	1122	930	1044	951	976	895	12665
<b>Total</b>	<b>7093</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>7663</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>4753</b>	<b>59709</b>

Table 21: 2005 - 2014 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Avg
Resident	75.7%	75.5%	78.2%	80.5%	80.0%	80.6%	79.0%	80.1%	80.0%	81.2%	79.1%
Non-Resident	24.3%	24.5%	21.8%	19.5%	20.0%	19.4%	21.0%	19.9%	20.0%	18.8%	20.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Chart 4: 2005 - 2014 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

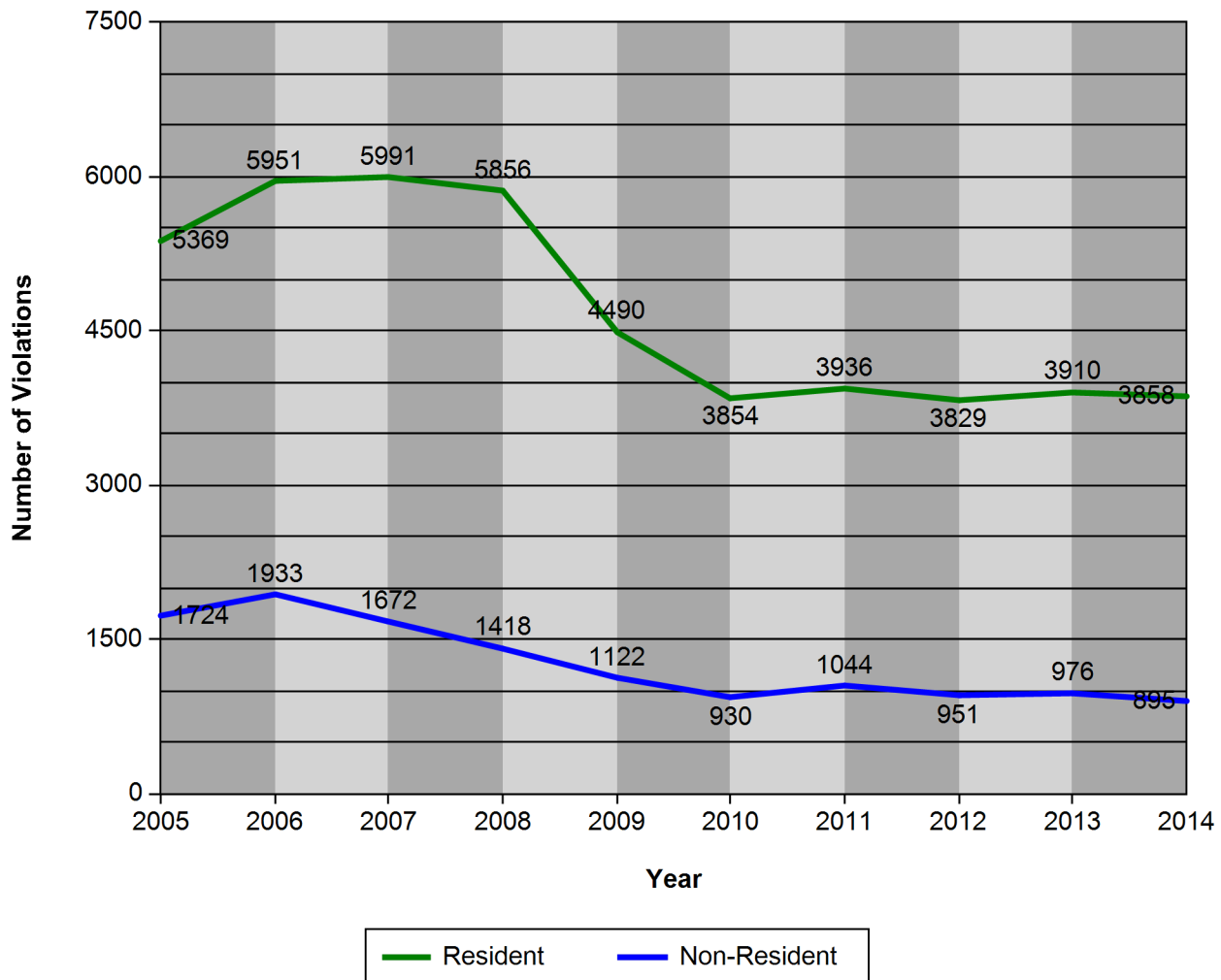


Table 22: 2005 - 2014 Violations by County

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
ADAMS	197	297	167	200	86	94	92	98	204	43	1478
ALAMOSA	2	10	6	5	1	7	4	8	9	3	55
ARAPAHOE	59	42	62	44	59	9	28	40	30	10	383
ARCHULETA	87	127	67	76	43	51	49	54	46	79	679
BACA	18	30	24	63	31	20	7	22	37	21	273
BENT	42	22	26	33	41	24	27	38	53	25	331
BOULDER	385	202	287	292	143	65	69	40	80	80	1643
BROOMFIELD	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	10
CHAFFEE	178	196	152	122	116	87	90	66	57	68	1132
CHEYENNE	8	3	8	17	14	4	20	11	24	5	114
CLEAR CREEK	97	255	201	370	203	180	161	206	168	327	2168
CONEJOS	58	143	41	42	26	24	14	40	36	24	448
COSTILLA	44	59	41	30	46	25	33	18	11	16	323
CROWLEY	9	3	2	5	5	4	8	6	12	10	64
CUSTER	92	57	35	29	32	26	31	24	24	34	384
DELTA	92	59	91	61	61	41	52	79	115	54	705
DENVER	30	64	23	23	5	5	8	5	13	0	176
DOLORES	73	98	72	87	48	42	66	32	52	46	616
DOUGLAS	73	78	51	78	52	33	35	33	18	37	488
EAGLE	148	193	172	158	128	78	66	61	56	47	1107
EL PASO	131	198	120	122	191	160	256	341	159	127	1805
ELBERT	19	8	8	13	7	25	18	24	9	13	144
FREMONT	108	183	251	413	115	100	131	74	93	118	1586
GARFIELD	253	214	217	238	186	211	502	221	193	181	2416
GILPIN	9	20	10	9	15	25	10	16	28	18	160
GRAND	345	337	326	264	196	338	284	308	326	247	2971
GUNNISON	207	266	204	176	205	152	135	123	141	141	1750
HINSDALE	64	59	57	11	46	36	28	67	32	39	439
HUERFANO	61	52	30	23	64	9	19	47	16	30	351
JACKSON	128	224	200	103	106	70	54	90	113	75	1163
JEFFERSON	170	136	150	170	163	230	208	145	405	383	2160
KIOWA	22	60	16	11	48	6	24	9	3	2	201
KIT CARSON	4	14	5	4	4	10	19	8	3	22	93
LA PLATA	112	202	95	124	92	68	62	62	64	89	970
LAKE	120	118	182	301	283	177	81	104	108	74	1548
LARIMER	531	612	590	409	285	232	218	200	254	207	3538
LAS ANIMAS	84	60	87	59	52	108	66	76	75	54	721
LINCOLN	74	46	24	66	24	17	17	13	16	23	320
LOGAN	55	72	70	62	55	49	46	49	32	23	513
MESA	212	280	281	351	188	195	300	197	177	107	2288
MINERAL	49	48	65	43	14	21	34	44	33	32	383
MOFFAT	308	397	463	333	274	167	125	113	215	150	2545
MONTEZUMA	115	215	109	80	68	78	34	34	36	41	810
MONTROSE	117	103	78	117	78	94	77	102	112	94	972
MORGAN	167	146	236	206	124	112	160	147	67	148	1513
OTERO	7	9	9	7	7	14	21	9	7	4	94
OURAY	58	58	81	52	29	37	49	29	22	34	449
PARK	171	177	370	222	196	134	131	85	143	367	1996
PHILLIPS	23	16	9	22	11	13	9	10	7	0	120
PITKIN	101	71	39	29	38	37	39	30	25	33	442
PROWERS	20	9	93	28	44	9	12	40	10	45	310
PUEBLO	259	188	97	106	125	74	59	87	108	104	1207
RIO BLANCO	322	341	350	266	226	139	171	189	120	173	2297

Table 22: 2005 - 2014 Violations by County

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
RIO GRANDE	52	32	30	42	37	25	13	13	49	84	377
ROUTT	259	208	306	158	128	131	160	140	110	122	1722
SAGUACHE	65	50	41	91	79	94	92	42	43	44	641
SAN JUAN	4	0	2	7	4	2	1	0	5	6	31
SAN MIGUEL	37	34	60	47	69	48	24	59	31	39	448
SEDGWICK	2	45	7	5	18	62	29	33	13	10	224
SUMMIT	85	108	97	46	87	97	83	81	39	41	764
TELLER	42	104	151	67	83	53	90	105	113	33	841
WASHINGTON	56	22	66	42	14	84	19	47	20	48	418
WELD	345	378	424	542	333	177	165	222	239	169	2994
YUMA	24	24	24	48	52	41	43	62	27	29	374
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	4	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	1	23
	<b>7093</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>7663</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>4753</b>	<b>59709</b>



Table 23: 2005 - 2014 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
PENDING	PENDING	30	45	55	96	69	46	109	72	78	222	822
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	117	106	87	99	49	44	79	36	79	139	835
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	27	29	16	22	11	2	0	0	0	0	107
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	0	6	3	0	5	0	0	0	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1778</b>
NOT GUILTY	WARRANT EXPIRED	7	17	10	7	17	4	1	2	3	1	69
	NOT GUILTY	9	9	10	25	12	8	9	4	5	1	92
	WARNING	1173	1420	1410	1137	1008	1017	1276	1025	1106	1000	11572
	VOID	299	135	216	158	23	11	1	0	0	0	843
	CHARGE DISMISSED	560	715	617	839	546	458	478	479	356	165	5213
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>2296</b>	<b>2263</b>	<b>2166</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>1498</b>	<b>1765</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>17789</b>
GUILTY	PAID	2760	3257	3418	2839	2381	1940	1883	2127	2185	2371	25161
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	36	71	56	51	46	46	50	34	38	21	449
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	2	3	0	3	6	7	2	0	0	1	24
	AMENDED	34	61	47	44	32	43	41	29	38	27	396
	PAID IN FIELD	1016	1078	906	786	669	491	447	420	383	413	6609
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
	GUILTY PLEA	1019	933	811	1156	728	665	598	551	613	392	7466
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4868</b>	<b>5405</b>	<b>5239</b>	<b>4880</b>	<b>3863</b>	<b>3193</b>	<b>3021</b>	<b>3161</b>	<b>3257</b>	<b>3225</b>	<b>40112</b>
	NOLO CONTENDERE	3	3	3	5	11	1	1	1	2	0	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7093</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>7663</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>4753</b>	<b>59709</b>

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[illegible]

Table 25: 2014 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	1	2	1	3	0	11	1	3	0	21	0	0	0	0	43
ALAMOSA	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ARAPAHOE	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
ARCHULETA	0	1	3	4	0	45	12	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	79
BACA	1	1	2	3	0	9	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	21
BENT	0	2	1	1	0	16	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	25
BOULDER	0	1	5	8	0	39	12	4	0	10	0	1	0	0	80
CHAFFEE	0	2	3	11	0	36	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	68
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CLEAR CREEK	1	9	19	42	0	199	13	9	0	35	0	0	0	0	327
CONEJOS	0	0	2	2	0	13	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	24
COSTILLA	0	3	0	4	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
CROWLEY	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
CUSTER	0	0	0	3	0	19	5	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	34
DELTA	2	3	4	6	1	17	9	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	54
DOLORES	0	0	0	0	0	19	12	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	46
DOUGLAS	0	1	0	0	0	11	7	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	37
EAGLE	0	4	0	3	0	23	9	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	47
EL PASO	0	21	15	6	0	44	2	18	0	21	0	0	0	0	127
ELBERT	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
FREMONT	0	6	8	18	0	65	6	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	118
GARFIELD	0	3	3	17	0	88	20	15	0	35	0	0	0	0	181
GILPIN	0	1	0	1	0	10	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	18
GRAND	6	2	3	37	0	111	22	14	0	52	0	0	0	0	247
GUNNISON	2	6	0	13	0	51	13	6	0	50	0	0	0	0	141
HINSDALE	1	1	2	2	0	22	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	39
HUERFANO	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	30
JACKSON	0	0	1	3	0	26	15	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	75
JEFFERSON	0	12	12	41	0	208	21	13	0	76	0	0	0	0	383
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	22
LA PLATA	1	3	6	8	0	45	9	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	89
LAKE	0	0	0	13	0	42	14	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	74
LARIMER	2	20	4	13	0	110	10	5	0	43	0	0	0	0	207
LAS ANIMAS	0	0	1	4	0	38	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	54
LINCOLN	0	1	0	0	0	11	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
LOGAN	1	0	0	2	0	9	2	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	23
MESA	2	11	3	7	0	50	11	9	0	13	0	1	0	0	107
MINERAL	0	0	2	0	0	18	4	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	32
MOFFAT	0	1	3	5	0	61	34	7	0	39	0	0	0	0	150
MONTEZUMA	0	3	0	2	0	21	4	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	41
MONTROSE	0	8	1	7	0	42	14	5	0	16	0	1	0	0	94
MORGAN	1	5	0	6	0	18	3	1	0	113	0	1	0	0	148
OTERO	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
OURAY	0	2	0	2	0	18	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	34
PARK	0	8	15	23	0	234	17	5	0	61	0	3	0	1	367
PITKIN	0	0	1	1	0	20	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	33
PROWERS	0	1	0	1	0	26	0	2	0	11	0	4	0	0	45
PUEBLO	0	5	3	5	0	63	7	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	104
RIO BLANCO	2	4	1	12	0	55	17	26	0	56	0	0	0	0	173
RIO GRANDE	0	0	0	1	0	70	1	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4753</b>

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

Table 25: 2014 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ROUTT	0	0	0	6	0	68	8	8	0	32	0	0	0	0	122
SAGUACHE	1	1	1	3	0	21	5	4	0	7	0	1	0	0	44
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
SAN MIGUEL	0	1	1	4	0	10	8	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	39
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	10
SUMMIT	0	2	0	1	0	20	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
TELLER	0	2	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	33
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	2	1	0	5	0	23	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	48
WELD	0	3	7	23	0	92	11	4	0	29	0	0	0	0	169
YUMA	1	1	1	7	0	10	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4753</b>

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