

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE

2015

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

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PREFACE

This is the second 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 6th of that year. It states, "It is unlawful to take trout by seine, net, basket, or trap." It is clear that wildlife law enforcement in Colorado alone is not the entire answer to wildlife management, but rather is an integral tool to be used in wildlife management.

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



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.

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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.

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission adopted the 2015 CPW Strategic Plan on November 19, 2015. This Plan sets a high-level vision, overarching goals, objectives, and strategies that will guide CPW's work into the future. The plan reflects a shared vision that was developed with extensive input from citizens of Colorado, including individuals who utilize CPW services, the Parks and Wildlife Commission, and CPW's dedicated staff.

CPW extends enormous appreciation to everyone who participated in a public workshop, attended an open house, joined a telephone town hall and/or submitted comments to inform the 2015 Strategic Plan.

For more information about the Plan, please refer to the following link:

<http://cpw.state.co.us/Documents/About/StrategicPlan/2015CPWStrategicPlan-11-19-15.pdf>

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. Moreover, nonresidents who unlawfully apply as residents necessarily displace the honest applicants who may have waited several years to draw a limited license and, as a result, may have to wait several more. Residents and nonresidents who 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.

In 2015, criminal investigator Bob Griffin conducted, or assisted with, more than 100 license fraud investigations. Thirty-six cases were resolved, resulting in nearly \$100,000 in fines and penalties. 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 identifying second-home ownership in select mountain communities, where a documented correlation exists between second home owners and residency violations, continues to be an effective strategy, yielding about a 5% violation rate. Investigator Griffin continued working with his counterparts in Arizona and New Mexico to finalize cases still pending from a

2013-2014 special investigation project where wildlife license databases from Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico were combined in an effort to detect multistate license fraud violators. Personnel changes and resource limitations hampered the investigation in 2015; however, investigators from the three states expect to refresh data sets and renew the project in 2016.

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 around 120 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 2014/15, and current estimated budgeted FTEs and expenditures for years 2015/16 allocated to law enforcement programs:

CPW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

Program	Full-Time Equivalent Staffing (FTE)									Total	% Change Frm Pr Yr
	5410	5420	5421	5423	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640		
FY05-06 Actual	3.68	50.03			3.76	0.16	0.13	9.32	8.08	75.16	
FY06-07 Actual	4.61	34.65			2.89	0.14	0.14	15.95	7.44	65.82	-12.43%
FY07-08 Actual	4.07	36.19			3.13	0.12	0.17	19.03	7.54	70.25	6.73%
FY08-09 Actual	5.59	40.51			3.22	0.07	0.18	6.49	8.33	64.39	-8.34%
FY09-10 Actual	5.67	39.61			4.54	0.20	0.23	0.65	7.71	58.61	-8.98%
FY10-11 Actual	4.01	39.70			4.74	0.07	0.48	5.72	7.72	62.44	6.54%
FY11-12 Actual	3.66	35.80			4.42	0.06	0.26	10.54	7.11	61.85	-0.94%
FY12-13 Actual	3.43	37.35			4.60	0.06	0.65	8.37	7.14	61.60	-0.40%
FY 13-14 Budget	4.66	39.20	25.26	1.74	3.95	0.50	0.65	23.28	9.87	109.11	77.13%
FY 14-15 Budget*	6.08	37.41	50.11	6.74	3.59	0.04	0.89	9.10	13.12	127.075	16.47%
FY 15-16 Budget	4.26	41.81	27.70	2.97	4.66	0.01	0.65	26.77	12.83	121.66	-4.26%
4-year Average	4.61	38.94	34.36*	3.82*	4.20	0.15	0.71	16.88	10.74	104.86	

Program	Expenditures									Total	% Change Frm Pr Yr
	5410	5420	5421	5423	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640		
FY05-06 Actual	307,817	3,553,407			415,865	30,669	30,682	621,587	600,287	5,560,314	
FY06-07 Actual	396,979	3,068,861			359,139	15,756	34,555	809,583	683,848	5,368,721	-3.45%
FY07-08 Actual	387,711	3,219,024			394,292	16,660	43,463	1,060,032	716,322	5,837,504	8.73%
FY08-09 Actual	537,977	3,439,897			361,600	7,900	39,210	524,178	753,710	5,664,471	-2.96%
FY09-10 Actual	435,140	3,278,375			508,657	22,071	44,010	88,536	704,264	5,081,053	-10.30%
FY10-11 Actual	374,181	3,475,395			512,558	7,047	78,217	459,246	738,815	5,645,459	11.11%
FY11-12 Actual	574,257	3,134,753			493,170	5,481	50,716	841,651	709,142	5,809,170	2.90%
FY12-13 Actual	304,671	3,325,353			547,188	5,647	102,188	717,777	706,247	5,709,071	-1.72%
FY 13-14 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	74.72%
FY 14-15 Actual*	552,064	4,439,863	3,006,660	381,951	548,346	4475	138,579	1,535,193	1,344,966	11,952,097	19.82%
FY 15-16 Budget	473,649	3,307,211	2,028,018	925,566	590,105	1,414	111,839	2,298,938	1,386,032	11,122,772	-6.94%
4-year Average	456,320	3,651,297	2,535,963*	520,772*	553,941	5,442	125,530	1,487,006	1,117,644	9,689,730	

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.

Parks hires temporaries to assist permanent staff during the busy season, FY 14-15 FTE Actual reflects 29.98 permanent FTE and the balance are temporary staff. FY 14-15 Actual expenditures reflect the total costs including temporaries.

* Figures based on a four-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.

Since last year's report was published prior to the presentment of the 2014 award, this report will include both the 2014 and the 2015 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year award recipients.

2014 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

BAILEY FRANKLIN, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

I, Bill de Vergie (AWM Area 6), hereby nominate and recommend DWM Bailey Franklin as the 2014 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

The Wildlife Officer of the Year must be a well-rounded wildlife manager and a leader. Bailey Franklin is just that. Bailey work in the Meeker South district and it has some remote portions including the Flat Tops Wilderness Area. It is a district that requires a person that will get out on horseback, foot, ATV, snowmobile, etc. to conduct the wide variety of job duties.

Bailey has been very effective in a variety of wildlife law enforcement cases. He was able to investigate and help prosecute a landowner/ outfitter that was placing bait on public lands and then taking his clients to hunt over the bait sites. Bailey, true to form, dug deep, conducted surveillance, placed remote surveillance cameras and checked them every three days for 5 months as documentation. The outfitter was cagey and had been doing this activity for over 25 years. Bailey took soil samples, had covert officers hunt with the outfitter and ultimately was able to document over 50 baited locations used and over 140 baited locations historically. After several years of investigation and legal process, the Outfitter was convicted and is currently serving time in federal prison.

Bailey has also made multiple Samson trophy deer and elk cases. Most impressively is the fact that he conducts his law enforcement activities in the same place he grew-up. This could be difficult, but Bailey treats everyone the fairly whether friend or foe and uses law enforcement to change behavior and not to punish. The people in the community seek out Bailey to provide information or turn themselves in because they know he will follow through.

Bailey is also the Meeker area's representative on HPP. Bailey has gone above and beyond in this aspect of his job. He has directed the local program for years not only to resolve conflicts for landowners but to do it in innovative ways on a large landscape scale. He has developed projects using a hydro-ax and roller chopper. He has implemented water development and range management on both public and private lands. Bailey has created a detailed monitoring protocol for most of these projects that will help measure the success and benefits. Bailey submits proposals for grants to assist in funding this important habitat work.

Bailey is involved in many of the CPW programs. He has taken the lead on organizing and conducting horse pack training for the new trainees annually. He has worked diligently on conservation easements and has helped block up large tracts of land in perpetuity to protect important wildlife habitat as well as provide public hunting opportunities. Bailey has developed the management plans for these easements and regularly monitors their progress. He works with a Ranching for Wildlife program and deals with some of the highest volume of game damage in the state. Bailey has worked on whirling disease issues in the White River and routinely conducts the various wildlife inventories and surveys.

Bailey loves hunting and fishing and wants to pass it along to future generations. He organizes and conducts youth turkey, deer, and elk hunts within his district by working with local landowners to open their lands to youth hunters. Bailey also assists and conducts fishing clinics and cast and blasts. He was a key player in the relocation and introduction of moose into the White River corridor. Bailey stocks remote lakes by horse, but also stocks lakes with a backpack in places were horses can't go.

Bailey does all of this with a great attitude and an infectious laugh and smile.

Based on these attributes and accomplishments we strongly recommend Bailey Franklin for the 2014 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year.

2015 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR**TY PETERSBURG, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER**

We, current and former Area 1 Staff (Reid DeWalt, Mark Lamb, Ian Petkash, Bill Rivale, Ty Anderson, Karl Copeman, Dawson Swanson, Scott Murdoch, Joe Nicholson, Will Spence, Tim Woodward and Todd Schmidt), hereby nominate and recommend TY PETERSBURG as the 2015 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Wildlife Officer Ty Petersburg is the epitome of a Colorado Wildlife Officer. Ty is a natural leader who inspires emulation from everyone he comes into contact with. Ty's skills in the field of law enforcement, biology, customer service, and education are looked up to and imitated.

Ty started his career with CDOW in 2002, with an assignment to the Conifer district in Area 1. Ty later moved to the Georgetown district, remaining in Area 1 until his most recent transition to the position of AWM of Area 4 in the Fall of 2015. Over the years, Ty has shown his skills as a leader in the area in a variety of ways. Ty is recognized as the 'go to guy' when there are law enforcement questions. Every year Ty is involved in major cases. He unselfishly assists with writing and editing search warrants, assisting with interviews, and conducting large investigations with the other officers in the area. Ty is always willing to take the lead on projects, but leads in a way that is encouraging to others and makes other project partners feel important and valued.

As the lead firearms instructor for Area 1, Ty is an advocate for all areas of LE training and physical fitness, constantly challenging his and his fellow officers' abilities. Ty fulfills firearms training requests to those outside the area and also organizes a yearly patrol rifle refresher for officers in the region.

Ty really showed his skills as a leader as the agency lead on the October 2015 I-70 check station that involved over 200 agency personnel. This was an operation Ty had dreamt of for many years prior to its initiation. There were many components to the massive and complex operation and without Ty's leadership and vision the project would not have been successful. Ty has a knack for getting others to share his enthusiasm for a project. His incredible motivation helped make the three day check station one of the largest and most successful check stations in Colorado's history. Ty worked closely with numerous state agencies, out of state fish and wildlife agencies, and the USFWS to make the operation a success all while making sure his day to day duties were not neglected.

It should also be noted that Ty, through his close working relationship with Clear Creek County and the Climax Molybdenum Corporation, recently secured 194 acres of private property to open the Urad Lake SWA (2014 CPW Partner of the Year recipient). His ability to bring all the parties to the table over a controversial issue will benefit the citizens for Colorado for generations by securing access to a special place along Colorado's Front Range.

Ty also does a great job year in and year out, demonstrating to other officers the successful merge of both work and personal life. Ty has always been a strong advocate for protecting the wildlife resource, but even a greater advocate for making God and family his first priority. Ty has dealt with tragedy and difficult family health challenges over his career that would have crippled others. His ability to persevere and find a way to thrive as a husband, father, friend, and officer are a testimony to his tremendous depth of character, integrity, and faith. Without knowing certain challenges Ty faces, outside officers are still amazed by Ty's positive attitude and willingness to lend a hand.

Over his career, Ty has shown that he is an excellent officer and is well respected by his peers. His particularly strong work ethic in everything he has done, including the I-70 check station would have made John D. Hart proud. This is why we all feel Ty is deserving of the John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award.

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	Bailey Franklin
1981	Lyle Bennett	1998	Dave Croonquist	2015	Ty Petersburg
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 and 2015 recipients, 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.

Since last year's report was published prior to the presentment of the 2014 award, this report will include both the 2014 and the 2015 Outstanding Park Ranger of the Year award recipients.

2014 OUTSTANDING RANGER OF THE YEAR

SCOT ELDER, SENIOR RANGER

I, Ron DellaCroce, hereby nominate and recommend Scot Elder as the 2014 Outstanding Ranger. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Scot has performed outstanding duties in all facets of the job since 1996. The dedication and work ethic he brought to Stagecoach reservoir years ago still emulate in the position he holds today.

Scot works tirelessly day in and day out, in an effort to maintain a standard and level of professionalism respected by peers and subordinates alike.

Scots ability to balance the resource and wildlife programs at Lone Mesa while still providing exceptional recreational opportunities and customer service at Mancos truly shows his dedication to the agency and his parks.

I personally know of his relentless schedule which runs him between both park operations and busy visitor contact station in Delores.

Having worked with Scot professionally and recreated on his parks personally, his interactions with visitors, either law enforcement or general visitor contact, portrays a confidence and demeanor that only come from exceptional skill and fortitude.

Scot is truly an amazing ranger, but far beyond that he is an amazing individual that brings his best to the job and agency every day.

Scot could truly be known as the "Lone Ranger". He has for years had to depend on himself and the skill set he possesses to stay safe and handle the multitude of difficulties of a ranger. Additionally has always been there for those who depend on him for those same skills.

Please accept this nomination for Scot Elder, Park Ranger extraordinaire.

2015 OUTSTANDING RANGER OF THE YEAR

JOHNATHON FREEBORN, SENIOR RANGER

I, Heath Kehm, hereby nominate and recommend John Freeborn as the 2015 Outstanding Ranger. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

John Freeborn has worked full-time for Colorado Parks and Wildlife since 2004 when he was hired as a Ranger at Sylvan Lake State Park. He had worked for several years before that time as a seasonal ranger at the State Forest State Park. In 2006 John was promoted to the Senior Ranger at Ridgway State Park.

John deserves the Outstanding Ranger of 2015 due to his commitment and service to Colorado Parks and Wildlife and to the agency's most important resource, its employees. There are a multiple of ways that John exhibits this devotion to the agency, but serving as an instructor for the agency is one of the best examples. John serves as an instructor in many different disciplines. He instructs Firearms, Shotgun, PPCT, WSTA, SSTA, Intoxilyzer, and serves as a Field Training Officer (FTO) for the new Rangers hired by the agency. John also serves as a Glock Armorer for the agency, helping to ensure that handguns are in good working order for the officers. John also is the agency lead for SFST's and has been asked by the Public Safety and Training Unit to make recommendations on equipment, including holsters and tasers. There are very few Park's officers in the agency who have not been affected in some way by John's expertise.

Being an instructor can be a thankless job: you prepare for the class days before the actual event, you arrive early to set up before the students arrive, and leave often in the dark, after putting away equipment. You have the added responsibility of teaching officers skills that could mean the difference between going home at the end of their shift, or not. For all of these added duties John does not get any monetary reward, but has the satisfaction that he has stepped up and given the agency his all.

Another example of John's commitment to CPW is when Navajo State Park was left shorthanded when the Senior Ranger retired. This position became vacant in the spring and both the Park and Region staff were looking for ways to help the park get ready for summer. John stepped forward and offered to help Navajo State Park as the acting Senior Ranger. During a very busy time for John, he travelled back and forth between both parks (130 miles and two mountain passes) making sure the parks were ready to enter the busy season. Navajo Park staff, and its visitors, benefited from John's willingness to step in and help out. John is THE example of a Ranger that goes above and beyond on a consistent basis. He is professional, knowledgeable, and eager to help. John adds these responsibilities onto his shoulders, not because he has to, but because he wants to help this agency, its officers, and its visitors.



I, Kirstin Copeland, hereby nominate and recommend Johnathon Freeborn as the 2015 Outstanding Ranger. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Senior Ranger Johnathon Freeborn is very deserving of Ranger of the Year for Colorado Parks and Wildlife for 2015. He is deserving for both his recent accomplishments, as well as for his contribution and service over 11 years as a full time Ranger with Colorado State Parks, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

John has been recognized as a leader from very early in his career. As a new ranger at Sylvan Lake, he was nominated by the seasonal crew for a Reserve Americas Ranger of the Year award which he received in 2008. They nominated him for his readiness and willingness to respond to all situations. John has always been ready to respond to the variety of situations, including very difficult ones, than can occur on a

state park. Some examples of what John has responded to include medical emergencies (including fatalities and doing CPR), suicidal subjects, vehicle crashes, and being the first to respond to a plane crash in the lake at Ridgway State Park. He never falters, and he is always mentally and tactically prepared to encounter the circumstances he is presented with. Without a doubt, any person who knows John would say he is the person you want with you when the proverbial waste product hits the fan. But the sign of a true leader is someone who not only operates at the peak of their own preparedness and performance, but also someone who inspires other to perform at that peak level as well. John has demonstrated this in many ways but one specific example is his willingness to organize, coordinate and provide instruction for the seasonal ranger training for the western slope. He oversaw all aspects of the training to meet POST requirements as well as focus on the specific mission of public safety, customer service, and resource protection unique to how we need and want our rangers to respond.

John's is also deserving of Ranger of the year due to how innovative he is in his position. He often develops new processes which are the epitome of efficiency, effectiveness, and elegance. One example is his reorganization of a long-term storage area in the park headquarters into a seasonal ranger office and first aid supply area. This improved the communication and efficiency in the ranger section and therefore benefited the public, and the resources at the park. There are many more examples of John coming up with innovative solutions and repurposing things that have increased the parks ability to meet its mission. In addition to the above, other notable items to recognize include John being proactive in officer and public safety by ensuring the ranger staff has new and innovative equipment to utilize. He has also been recognized by the Seventh Judicial District as having the best case report that the deputy DA has seen in all her years as a prosecutor. Finally, he has sought out and acquired knowledge in sections he was not required to including (but not limited to) fleet management and refund requests.

For all of the reasons above, and many more I did not have the space to include, I feel John is very deserving of the Ranger of the Year for Colorado Parks and Wildlife for 2016. In short, he represents the integrity, professionalism, and dedication that many of us aspire to, and make us proud to be in this profession.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

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	Scot Elder
2015	Johnathon Freeborn

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 5,800 per year and parks citations average about 6,000 per year. LEAPS tracks and disburses various documents needed by field officers such as citations, violation warning notices, and duplicate carcass tags and licenses.

Within the LEAPS Branch is the Law Enforcement Investigations Unit (LEIN). Currently staffed with ten 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.

Another full-time investigator assigned to LEIN, serving the Parks side of the agency, assists field staff with law enforcement related matters. The position is also responsible for the recovery and prosecution of off-highway vehicle and boat theft, as well as investigations into river outfitter licensing. The Lead Wildlife Investigator supervises the nine wildlife investigators, coordinates the Operation Game Thief program and is the administrator for the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.

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 2015 Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated a total of 601 reports. This is down from last year's reports of 668. Of those total reports 379 were for big game violations; 55 reports for fishing violations; 14 reports for licensing violations; 32 reports for small game violations; 30 reports for waterfowl violations; 12 reports for nongame violations; and, 79 reports classified as 'other'. These 601 reports ended, to date, with 30 citations being issued to individuals. In 2015 OGT paid a total of 18 rewards totaling \$7,850.00.

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. Callers do not have to reveal their names or testify in court. A reward of \$500 is offered for information on cases involving big game or endangered species, \$250 is offered for information on turkey and \$100 for fishing or small game cases. The reward fund is maintained by private contributions and court ordered donations. The Board may approve rewards for higher dollar amounts for flagrant violations.

Rewards can be paid in cash and payoff can be arranged to protect the anonymity of the caller. Rewards will be paid only if the informant states that a reward is desired prior to any investigation. Actually, most wildlife enthusiasts don't want a reward—they just want the criminals stopped!

In an effort to encourage more people to use the hotline to report poachers, OGT continues to distribute brochures, static-cling stickers and advertise through the media. OGT also provides two trailers that travel to sports shows, county fairs and other wildlife venues to inform and educate the public about the existence of OGT. The OGT educational trailers are 8' by 16' Haulmark trailers with two "concession" doors on one side. The trailers are outfitted with items seized by wildlife officers, including hides, antlers, skulls, the cross bow that killed Samson, a picture of Samson when he was alive and other similar items. CPW brochures are also available and a TV/VCR will play CPW videos. The outside of the trailer is amply decorated with both CPW and OGT logos, the OGT phone number and email address.



Poaching is the illegal taking or possession of any game, fish or nongame wildlife. Poachers do not confine their killing only to game animals. Threatened, endangered and nongame wildlife show up in the poacher's bag as well. No one knows the exact figures, but studies indicate poachers may kill almost as many animals and fish as legitimate hunters take during legal seasons. Hunting out of season or at night using spotlights or taking more than their legal limit are obvious signs of poaching. Non-residents buying resident licenses are violations that also impact wildlife management.

Poaching is surrounded by romantic myths which just aren't true. Poachers are not poor people trying to feed their families. In fact, putting food on the table is one of the least common motives for poaching. Poachers kill for the thrill of killing, to lash out at wildlife laws, or for profit. They kill wildlife any way, time and place they can. Poaching rings can be well organized and extremely profitable. In a nutshell, poachers are criminals and should be dealt with as criminals.

You can help stop poaching. If you see a poaching incident, report it. Look at it this way: if you saw someone breaking into your neighbor's house, would you just stand by and watch? Of course not-- you would report it. Poaching is a crime against you, your neighbor and everyone else in the state of Colorado. Call toll-free at 1-877-265-6648 (1-877-COLO-OGT); Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT; or contact by email at game.thief@state.co.us.

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

Remember: Try to get the information to OGT as soon as possible. Any delay may mean the bad guys might not get caught!

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

TIPS

The TIPS reward program is set up through Wildlife Commission regulations to award licenses and preference points to eligible persons that report illegal take or possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey. The Turn in Poachers (TIP) program began September 1, 2004. This program allows people who turn in poachers to receive preference points or, in some cases, even licenses. This program was created in addition to the existing Operation Game Thief (OGT) program. The TIP program applies only to reports of illegal take or possession or willful destruction of Big Game or Turkey. In 2015, there was one preference point given for moose.

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

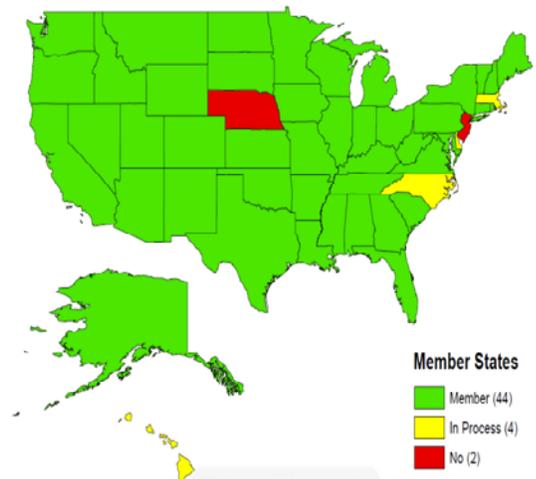


The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. To date, there are 44 states in the compact and there are four other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact.

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:

Licenses:	1903	2015
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$21
Guide license**	\$5	\$1000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer's license	\$50	\$50

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

Fines*:	1903	2015
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 2015, 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.

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 2014 Volunteer Program Strategic Implementation Plan. The Strategic Implementation Plan highlights the importance of continued engagement of volunteers to help achieve important missions. This document also outlines a cohesive strategy for merging the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Volunteer Program including a clear, integrated process that will be implemented throughout the agency in regions and in statewide branches and programs.



CPW volunteers allow the agency to extend the reach of programs and increase the level of service provided across the state. Volunteers perform vital roles that support staff efforts, including angler outreach, bear aware conflicts, boater safety and ANS inspections, biology and resource stewardship, campground operations, customer services, environmental education, habitat restoration, hunter education, maintenance, special events assistance, trail crew, and wildlife transport. In 2015, 5842 individuals donated 298,884 hours of their time to CPW Programs, helping the agency complete its mission across the state. That is the staff equivalent of nearly 144 full-time employees or a financial value of \$6.9 million dollars based on the latest Bureau of Labor rate.



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.



More information about the volunteer program can be found at:
<http://cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/VolunteerNow.aspx>.

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.

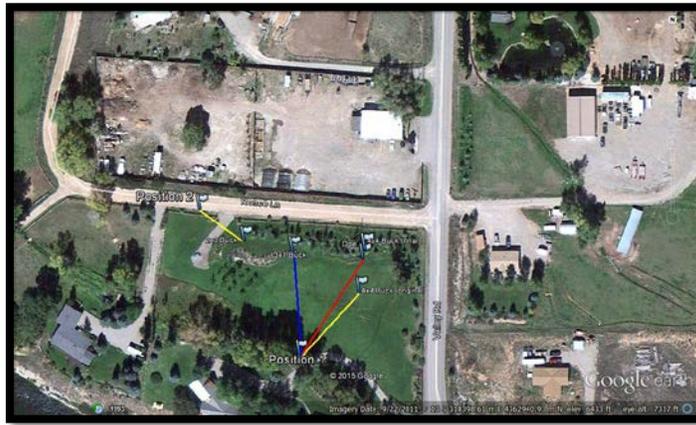
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WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES



AMERICAN SNIPER

On January 17, 2015 around 5:00 pm, Wildlife Officer (WO) John Groves received a call from dispatch regarding a poaching incident that happened in a residential neighborhood near Carbondale, CO.



The reporting party heard multiple gunshots, saw a white F150 with a shooter standing outside the vehicle, and then watched a deer go down after the shots were fired. As the white F150 drove away, the reporting party's husband was able to get a license plate and a description of the driver.

Before WO Groves interviewed Golman he found four mule deer freshly killed: one doe, a 2x3 buck, a 4x4 buck and a 3x1 buck, all within 50 yards of where the vehicle was parked.



Due to the excellent eye witness account, WO Groves was able to locate and interview John Golman of Carbondale, CO.

During the interview, Golman told WO Groves that he was on his way back from watching American Sniper when he stopped at a property he was the caretaker for. He stated that he took two-three shots at one, maybe two deer and he was going to keep the meat because he needed the food.

WO Groves pressed Golman on why there were four dead deer if he only shot two-three times, and why he would shoot and leave four deer if he wanted the meat? Golman told WO Groves that he had shot the deer with his father's Ruger M77 .270 and that he had "messed up".



WO Groves took Golman to his house, where Golman willingly handed his rifle over for evidence, along with four spent .270 shell casings that he had intentionally picked up after shooting the deer.

WO Groves charged Golman with four counts of willful destruction, four counts of illegal take, four counts of hunting out of an established season, four counts of waste, one count of careless hunting and one count of shooting from a public road.

Unfortunately, the Carbondale Police Department had detained Golman before they had established probable cause that Golman was the shooter. Due to a concern of evidence being suppressed, Golman ended up getting a plea deal for one count each of illegal take, out of season and waste. Golman paid the fines and spent 30 days in the Eagle county jail.

BEAVER CREEK MULE DEER

On November 21, 2014 around 4:30 pm., Wildlife Officer Robert Carochi with the Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) received a call from a hunter who was hunting whitetail deer on Beaver Creek State Wildlife Area (SWA). The hunter informed Officer Carochi that someone driving a black truck had made a shot from the vehicle. The hunter also stated that two people exited the black truck, walked over to a dead mule deer, looked at it, returned to the black truck and left the area.

Officer Carochi ran the license plate provided by the hunter through State Patrol dispatch. The plate was registered to a black Dodge owned by Joseph M. Neighbors.

Officer Carochi traveled to Beaver Creek SWA and, prior to arriving, was passed by a black Dodge truck bearing the same Colorado license plate. Officer Carochi turned around and pulled the black Dodge over. There were three people in the truck wearing orange clothing.

Officer Carochi identified the driver as Joseph Neighbors. Officer Carochi asked Joseph if his party had been hunting out at the wildlife area, and Joseph affirmed they had. Joseph said they did not have any luck and had not seen any deer.

Officer Carochi observed three rifles in the front of the truck. He checked the rifles and found they were not loaded in the chamber. Officer Carochi then asked Joseph if he had shot from the road on the wildlife area. Joseph responded he had not taken a shot at all.

Officer Carochi asked Joseph for his hunting license. Joseph got out of the truck and handed Officer Carochi a valid whitetail deer only license. As Joseph was handing Officer Carochi the license, Officer Carochi noticed what appeared to be blood on Joseph's hand. Officer Carochi asked Joseph what the blood was from. Joseph replied, "I don't have blood on my hands." Officer Carochi could see the blood and pointed it out to Joseph. Joseph replied, "It must have been from a scratch walking through the brush."

Officer Carochi asked Joseph to go back to the wildlife area so they could further discuss the situation. Officer Carochi told Joseph that if he had made a mistake, now would be the time to tell the truth. Joseph took a deep breath and said, "That is what happened, I made a mistake." Joseph went on to say that he had shot what he thought was a whitetail deer, but it was a mule deer. Joseph said he cut the throat on the deer, and was heading to the Sheriff's Office to report what he had done. Officer Carochi asked Joseph why he didn't tell him that upon first contact. Joseph said he was just nervous.



Officer Carochi followed Joseph to the Beaver Creek SWA. At that time, Officer Carochi spoke with the other two hunters inside the truck.

Joseph told Officer Carochi that, earlier in the day, they were driving in the wildlife area and saw a herd of eight deer about twenty-five yards from the road, and when he got out of the truck, he shot three times and killed a deer. Joseph explained that when they walked over to examine the deer, a hunter drove by and told them the deer in the field were mule deer, not whitetail. Joseph said he then returned to the truck, picked up another hunter who was hunting in a lower meadow and left the area.

Joseph told Officer Carochi that he was shooting a .300 Weatherby mag. Officer Carochi asked Joseph if he had picked up his brass, and Joseph said he had not. The other hunter told Officer Carochi that he had three empty cartridges in his pocket, because he had shot at two different deer in the lower field, but had missed both of them.

While Officer Carochi looked for spent brass, Joseph walked into the field and found the dead mule deer. Joseph and the other hunter drug the deer to the fence. Officer Carochi told Joseph that his license was for a whitetail only and he had killed a mule deer. Joseph and the other hunter field-dressed the deer.

Officer Carochi issued Joseph a citation for violations 33-6-126 C.R.S., Did unlawfully shoot from a public road. To Wit FCR 132 MP10 (WARNING), 33-6-109 (1) C.R.S., Did unlawfully have in possession of wildlife. To Wit: (1) one mule deer doe. Officer Carochi seized the mule deer doe.

On November 25, 2014 Officer Carochi received a call about two dead mule deer on Beaver Creek SWA. The deer had been found shot, with their throats cut, and appeared to have been dead for several days. Officer Carochi drove to the area where the deer were located. Officer Carochi parked in the same location on the SWA where he was in contact with Joseph Neighbors on the 21st. Officer Carochi walked in the field and found the first deer, which was about 20 feet away from the location of the deer Joseph and the other hunter retrieved from the field. The deer was a mule deer doe that had been shot and had its throat cut. A short while later, Officer Carochi found the second deer. The second deer was also a mule deer doe that had been shot and had its throat cut. The second deer was about 30 yards from the first deer, but down a trail in the trees.



The cut throats on both deer indicated someone knew the deer had been shot. This was not a case of wounding loss. With the location of the deer Joseph had killed and retrieved being so close to the location of the two deer Officer Carochi had found, combined with the number of days the other two deer had been dead, Officer Carochi knew he needed to go back and talk to Joseph about the other two deer that were found dead.

On November 29, 2014 Wildlife Officers Carochi and Zach Holder went to Joseph's residence located in Canon City, Colorado, and met with Joseph and the other hunter. Officer Carochi told Joseph that he did not believe Joseph had been honest with him the other night, because two other deer were found that were killed in the same location and manner that he killed the mule deer doe. Joseph denied knowing about the other deer. Mary Neighbors, who was present, spoke up and said, "It looks like you're just trying to blame someone".

While Officer Carochi was talking to Joseph, the other hunter came outside. Officer Holder asked the hunter if he would talk to Officer Holder. The hunter and Officer Holder began to walk towards Officer Holder's truck to talk. Mary yelled at the hunter and told him not to say anything to Officer Holder, and not to get into his truck. Officer Holder asked the hunter how old he was, and he replied that he was 20

years old. Officer Holder told Mary that, since he was 20 years of age, he was free to do what he wanted. Officer Holder and the hunter got in Officer Holder's truck.

While in the truck, the hunter told Officer Holder that Joseph killed all three deer. About ten minutes later, Officer Holder concluded his interview. Officer Holder told Officer Carochi what the hunter had said, and the officers went back to talk Joseph. Officer Carochi told Joseph what the other hunter said--that he had killed the three deer. Joseph said the other hunter was not with him—that he was hunting in the lower meadow, so he did not know what happened.

Officer Carochi explained to Joseph that he and Officer Holder had some discretion of what charges would be appropriate, but if Officer Carochi took the case to the District Attorney (DA), the DA would decide which charges to file. Officer Carochi told Joseph that he could be looking at possible felony charges and possible jail time. Joseph asked, "What would happen now?" Officer Carochi told Joseph that he would be inclined to void the first citation written on the 21st and reissue another citation to include additional charges for another deer. Officer Carochi told Joseph he would have the option of going to court and would be looking at a possible suspension. Officer Carochi also told Joseph that everyone makes bad choices; what matters the most is how a person conducts themselves in the future. Officer Carochi also said he believed Joseph had put the other hunter in a terrible position—making him choose between loyalty and honesty.

Joseph told the officers that he killed two deer, but he did not kill three. Joseph told the officers that if there were three dead deer, he would have to take the responsibility for them, but he had only killed two. Officer Carochi voided the first citation and issued Joseph a Penalty Assessment for violations of: 33-6-126 C.R.S., Did unlawfully shoot from a public road (WARNING). 33-6-109 (1) C.R.S., Did unlawfully have in possession of wildlife. (1) One mule deer doe. 33-6-109 (1) C.R.S., Did unlawfully have in possession of wildlife. (1) One mule deer doe. 33-6-119 (2) C.R.S., Did unlawfully fail to reasonably attempt to care for and provide for the human consumption of edible portions of deer.

Officer Carochi shook Joseph's hand and left the residence.

Joseph went to court and pled guilty to two charges of illegal possession of a mule deer doe and one charge of waste of wildlife.

DELTA POACHINGS

Two Delta men, Brandon C. Cook, age 30, and Jonathan M. Boyd, age 29, were arrested on federal gun charges and poaching in July 2014. Both defendants were charged with poaching a trophy class bull elk and mule deer in the Montrose area. According to the federal indictment, Boyd knowingly provided a Weatherby model Mark V, .270 caliber rifle to Cook, knowing and having reasonable cause to know that Cook had been convicted of a felony crime punishable by a term of imprisonment of a year or more. The indictment further alleged that Cook possessed the rifle in violation of federal law, as he had a prior felony conviction.

Boyd purchased the rifle for Cook, who used it for poaching. Cook has been charged and has pled guilty in state court to the felony charge of willful destruction of wildlife on a trophy class bull elk. For this crime, Cook was sentenced and received a \$5,000 fine and a twenty-year hunting and fishing license suspension. Cook also pled guilty in federal court to possessing a firearm by a previous offender. For this violation, Cook was sentenced to 2.5 years in federal prison, plus supervised probation after his federal parole is completed.

Boyd pled guilty to two misdemeanor counts of the Lacey Act (a federal law prohibiting the transportation of illegally taken wildlife). Boyd was fined \$500, four-years no hunting federal probation and is awaiting his hunting and fishing suspension hearing.



"Felons who are prohibited from owning firearms sometimes put others up to purchasing guns illegally for them," said U.S. Attorney John Walsh. "Make no mistake, serving as a gun buyer for a felon is a felony as well. The hard work of ATF and Colorado Parks and Wildlife, with the assistance of the community, has stopped this crime in its tracks, and, we expect, prevented future poaching as well."

"We cannot underscore the tremendous assistance of the public in calling our attention to the sheer quantity of wildlife and firearms violations in the Delta, Montrose and Olathe communities," said Renzo DelPiccolo, Montrose Area Wildlife Manager. "We greatly appreciate the ATF, U.S. Marshals and U.S. Attorney's Office in pursuing the federal firearms violations associated with this case."

This case was investigated by Wildlife Officers Garrett Watson and Mark Richman of Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The defendants were prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Michelle Heldmyer of the U.S. Attorney's Grand Junction branch office.

DEVIL'S THUMB RANCH

In September 2014, Wildlife Officer Jeromy Huntington received an Operation Game Thief ("OGT") call about a bull elk that had been killed on Devil's Thumb Ranch near Tabernash, CO. WO Huntington spoke with ranch personnel, who were presented with a picture of a large trophy 6x7 bull elk. Ranch personnel recognized the bull elk as the one taken on the property.

Through the investigation, WO Huntington learned that the two people posing in the picture with the elk was a local couple, identified as Bob and Melissa Johnson. WO Huntington and WO Gene Abram went to the location where the picture was taken and discovered an elk carcass with meat, and its' hide and head removed.

Through the investigation, WOs Huntington and Abram found that the hunting party consisted of Bob and Melissa Johnson from Granby, CO, Boden Jump from Kremmling, CO and two Kansas hunters: Ryan Everett and Abe Pierson.

With the help of multiple Colorado and Kansas Wildlife Officers, all parties involved were interviewed and the story started to unfold. Bob Johnson, who was familiar with the area, took the other individuals hunting, and when the opportunity to trespass on Devil's Thumb Ranch to pursue elk presented itself, it seemed worth the risk.

Under the direction of Bob Johnson, the hunting group trespassed onto the ranch through well-posted signs, gates and fences. Bob Johnson also instructed them to take off all blaze orange hunting garments, leaving no question as to the intent of the group.

Bob Johnson had Everett shoot the trophy Sampson bull and lookouts were posted to make sure no one would see them. The group also made sure their flashlights stayed pointed at the ground, so as to conceal themselves in the dark as they packed out the trophy portion of the animal. The next day, the group continued the illegal activity by going around locked gates with a UTV to pack out the meat.



Bob Johnson was convicted in court of hunting on private land without permission, trespassing on private land and unlawfully possessing a Sampson elk. In addition, he must complete 50 hours of community service and was fined \$11,653.50.

Melissa Johnson pled to a \$258.50 fine and Boden Jump pled to a \$199.50 fine.

Ryan Everett received a one year suspension of hunting privileges, a two year deferred sentence for illegal possession of a Sampson bull and pled guilty to hunting on property without permission. Everett must also complete 100 hours of community service, pay a fine of \$377.50 and make a \$500 OGT donation.

Abe Pierson received a deferred sentence for hunting out of season and was ordered to complete 50 hours of community service, pay a \$229.50 fine and make a \$500 OGT donation.

Through cooperation with the Grand County District Attorney's office, CPW Wildlife Officers and Kansas Wildlife Officers, a simple OGT tip turned into a great local reminder of the consequences of trespassing to illegally take wildlife.

DOWN IN THE VALLEY

A Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep hunt is one of the most coveted hunting experiences in Colorado. This once-in-a-lifetime hunt can only be realized by successfully drawing a license through a highly competitive application process. Some applicants have waited more than a decade to draw a bighorn sheep license . . . and are still waiting. If a person is successful, that person cannot apply again for another five years. In 2012 Colorado Parks and Wildlife received more than 14,000 applications for only 250 available licenses. Only 24 of those licenses were allocated to nonresidents. Because it is so difficult to draw a license, some people are willing to break the law to gain an advantage. License fraud, unlawfully claiming to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions, is one method of accomplishing this.

Bighorn Sheep Management Unit S29 is located in the San Luis Valley in southern Colorado. It encompasses nearly 900 square miles and includes portions of Rio Grande and Conejos Counties. Only one Bighorn Sheep license is awarded in this unit annually, and S29 is closed to nonresidents. There is keen local interest in S29 where some people have waited patiently for more than 10 years to draw that one license. In 2012, Daved English, presumably a resident of Pagosa Springs, drew this coveted license. On October 3rd Mr. English killed a beautiful 7/8 curl ram in the Conejos River drainage. Ecstatic with his success, Mr. English talked openly to CPW personnel and others about his sheep hunt and even offered to help guide future hunters in their efforts to harvest in S29. When the 2013 application deadline rolled around, inquiries were made regarding the trophy Bighorn sheep taken by Mr. English. Not surprisingly, questions regarding his Colorado residency soon began to emerge.



It didn't take long for those questions to find their way to La Jara District Wildlife Manager Brian Bechaver. Officer Bechaver began to ask questions of his own and soon discovered that English was not using a physical address on his Colorado driver's license and Colorado hunting license records. Instead, he was using the address of a UPS Store in Pagosa Springs, Colorado as his resident Colorado address. This rented P.O. Box had forwarding instructions to a Los Alamos, New Mexico home address. Officer Bechaver was unable to locate any kind of physical address in Colorado for Mr. English. Officer Bechaver also learned that Daved English was a prolific hunter with an extensive hunting history in many parts of Colorado; and that on October 16, 2012 Mr. English harvested a mountain goat in Goat Management Unit 12, which is located in Clear Creek County near Georgetown.

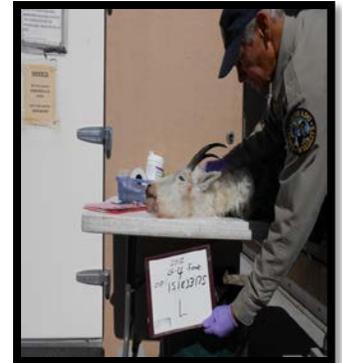


Realizing that his investigation now had multi-jurisdictional, interstate, and federal Lacey Act implications, Officer Bechaver contacted Bob Griffin, a Wildlife Investigator with CPW's Law Enforcement Unit (LEU) in Denver. Investigator Griffin is one of the first wildlife officers in the nation to specialize exclusively in license fraud cases, and Bechaver knew that officer Griffin had the tools, expertise, and networking resources to properly facilitate what would turn out to be a lengthy and complicated case. Investigator Griffin shared Officer Bechaver's information with investigators at the New Mexico Game and Fish Department, who soon entered into a joint interstate investigation.



Findings from a preliminary CPW/NMGF investigation showed that Daved English was, in fact, residing in Los Alamos, NM with his family where he had been permanently employed in a full-time job for over nine years. The investigation also revealed that English had not resided in Colorado since at least 2006, did not own property in Colorado, did not pay Colorado income taxes, and had used at least three different fictitious Colorado addresses on driver's license records, voter registration records, and wildlife license records. It was also discovered that since 2006 Mr. English had made well over 100 fraudulent statements on wildlife license document transactions. These fraudulent activities coincided with potential illegal hunting trips that occurred in as many as four separate Colorado judicial districts. The investigation widened.

Subsequently, wildlife officers in Conejos, Archuleta, Las Animas, Clear Creek, Boulder, and Adams Counties were recruited to assist in investigating English's illegal hunts in Colorado. After exhaustive records searches, extensive evidence gathering, and witness interviews, Officer Bechaver and Investigator James Romero traveled to Daved English's residence in Los Alamos, New Mexico. There they were accompanied by New Mexico wildlife officers Jeremy Smith and Blake Swanson to interview Mr. English about his illegal activities. During the course of the interview, it was determined that even more violations may have been committed. As a result, several wildlife parts were seized into evidence and investigation efforts were continued. Meanwhile, Investigator Griffin was able to compile a detailed and comprehensive case that documented English's extensive license fraud activities.



When the investigation was complete, District Attorneys in all respective Colorado judicial districts were consulted. In May 2014, Officer Bechaver cited Mr. English for multiple wildlife violations, including illegal possession of a Bighorn sheep, illegal possession of a mountain goat, illegal possession of a deer, and 14 other license fraud violations. Charges were subsequently filed in Colorado's 5th, 12th, and 17th Judicial Districts.

Initially, all parties involved attempted to resolve the matter through a single-venue "global" plea agreement in Conejos County Court where negotiations were handled by the very determined DDA Bob Willett. Ultimately, however, this process broke down and Mr. English opted to go to trial in the three separate legal venues. Following this came months of continuances, motions

hearings, disposition hearings, and protracted plea negotiations. Finally, after extended jury trials in Conejos County and Adams County, and plea negotiations in Clear Creek District Court, dispositions were reached.



On April 24, 2015 a jury in Conejos County Court found Mr. English guilty of making a false statement on a Bighorn sheep license application, hunting Bighorn sheep without a proper and valid license, illegal possession of a Bighorn sheep, and illegal possession of a Bighorn sheep under the Samson statute. Mr. English was ordered to pay \$65,455.50 in fines and penalties and forfeit the trophy Bighorn sheep that he had illegally killed. He was also assessed 45 license suspension points. *

On June 25, 2015 a jury in Adams County Court found Mr. English guilty of making a false statement on a Moose application, making a false statement on a pronghorn application, making a false statement on an Elk application, and making a false statement on a desert Bighorn sheep application. Mr. English was ordered to pay \$6,370 in fines and penalties and was assessed 60 license suspension points.

On December 14, 2015 Mr. English reached a plea agreement with the District Court in Clear Creek County where he pled guilty to a class IV felony [Influencing a Public Official] with one year supervised probation. He also pled guilty to illegal possession of a mountain goat with \$4,018 in fines and penalties and 15 license suspension points. English was further ordered to forfeit the mountain goat that he had killed illegally and donate \$10,000 to Operation Game Thief.

In the end, Mr. English was ordered to pay \$75,843.50 in fines, was assessed 120 license suspension points, was ordered to forfeit all illegal wildlife parts, make a \$10,000 OGT donation and serve one year probation.

Mr. English's revocation hearing is scheduled for later this year where a lifetime suspension of wildlife license privileges may be considered.

*Mr. English appealed his Conejos County conviction and that process is pending. The Adams County and Clear Creek County dispositions were not challenged.

GAME WARDENS AND NATIONAL PARK RANGERS

On September 9, 2015 Wildlife Officer (WO) Jeromy Huntington received a phone call from Rocky Mountain National Park Ranger Mike Eastman. Ranger Eastman told WO Huntington that he received a phone call from a concerned citizen about an elk that may have been shot on the park. Ranger Eastman found Robert Karl Hildreth, Jr. of Oklahoma tracking a bull elk that he claimed his dad had shot with a bow.

Ranger Eastman determined the elk was not killed in the park but suspected Robert Karl's father did not kill the elk. Robert Jr. inadvertently showed Ranger Eastman his father's signed resident hunting license. Ranger Eastman located the elk in someone's yard and quickly called WO Huntington to share his suspicions.

WO Huntington interviewed Robert Hildreth, Sr. of Greenwood Village, CO and could tell Robert Sr. did not shoot the 6x6 elk. With some good interview skills, WO Huntington was able to get Robert Sr. to admit that he did not shoot the elk and that his son, Robert Jr., had shot it early that morning and then went back to the cabin to get his father's carcass tag.

Robert Jr. confirmed what his father had told WO Huntington. WO Huntington used the opportunity to educate a father/son duo who did wrong and knew it, but recognized and accepted the severity of their wrongdoing.

Robert Sr. was warned for illegal transfer of a license and illegal possession of a Sampson elk. Robert Jr. was issued a citation for illegal possession of a Sampson elk, hunting without a proper and valid license and warned for the illegal transfer of a license. Robert Jr. paid a fine of \$13,057.50 in the field and accepted responsibility for his actions.

This great case was made because of the solid relationship between fellow law enforcement agencies, and the outcome was an example of the quality personalities CPW and RMNP Officers expressed when dealing with constituents, good or bad.



MISSISSIPPI MEN PLEAD GUILTY TO ILLEGAL TAKE OF WILDLIFE/FORGERY

Colorado Parks and Wildlife, in coordination with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Moffat County District Attorney's Office completed their investigation and prosecution of a father and son from Mississippi for the illegal take of a trophy mule deer and the possession of a forged instrument.

The case started with a tip from a local Mississippi man to a game warden in Mississippi. Mississippi investigators, along with Colorado Wildlife Officers, served three search warrants and interviewed multiple subjects during the investigation. Ultimately, John O. Summerville and his son, Jon L. Summerville, were both charged with hunting deer without a license, illegal take of a mule deer, illegal take of a trophy mule deer, illegal transportation of wildlife, receiving someone else's license, and a felony charge of possessing a forged instrument.



In a plea agreement with the Moffat County DA's office, both father and son pled guilty to hunting without a license, illegal take of a trophy mule deer and possessing a forged document. The pair paid more than \$15,000 in fines and also received a one-year deferred sentence on the felony charge. The pair now faces a suspension of hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and other compact states within the United States.

A man from Missouri, Kirk Anderson, was also charged in the investigation for illegally assigning his deer license to another person. Anderson pled guilty by paying his citation for this crime. An outfitter was also charged in this investigation, but that portion of the case is still pending.

"Colorado, and especially the people of Moffat County, takes wildlife crimes seriously and those who steal the wildlife resource from all of us will be prosecuted," stated Wildlife Officer Evan Jones.

"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 Jones.

NOT YOUR TYPICAL DAY OF COUNTING SAGE GROUSE

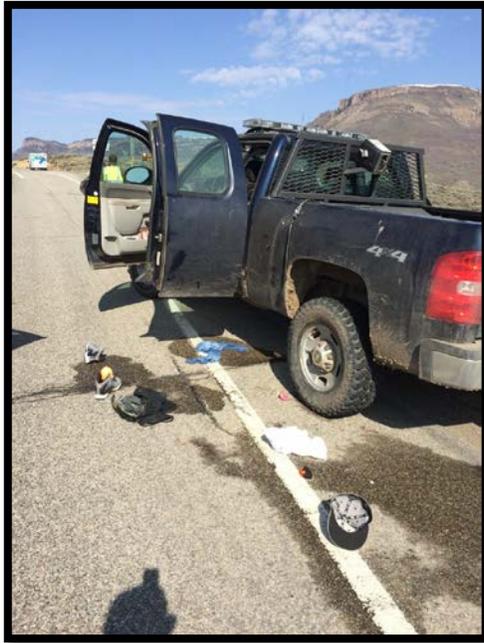
On the morning of April 22, 2015, Wildlife Officer Brandon Diamond had planned on a quiet day of counting sage grouse. He had heard some radio traffic from Gunnison County dispatch regarding a BOLO for a tan sedan that had been involved with a theft earlier that morning in the town of Gunnison. Officer Diamond decided he would return to town and like all good officers, keep an eye out, just in case.

As Officer Diamond was driving east on Highway 50, he happened to notice a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction that matched the description of the BOLO. Officer Diamond was able to get the license plate of the sedan and confirm that it was the vehicle involved in the alleged theft that occurred earlier. Doing what had been requested of him by the Gunnison Police Department, Officer Diamond began to follow the vehicle. Gunnison PD also requested that Officer Diamond attempt to make a traffic stop on the vehicle.

Officer Diamond turned around and, after several miles, finally caught up to the vehicle. At that point, Officer Diamond activated his emergency lights and siren in an attempt to get the car to stop. However instead of stopping, the car sped up and began to pass other vehicles in "no passing" zones and cut corners while driving recklessly. Based on the actions and information that Officer Diamond had received and observed, Officer Diamond released his shotgun from the overhead rack and rested it on the front passenger seat so he could be completely prepared if or when the vehicle did stop.

Finally, after about a 12 mile pursuit, the vehicle pulled to the side of the road and stopped. Officer Diamond relayed the information to Gunnison County dispatch and requested that other officers be dispatched to his location. As Officer Diamond pulled in behind the vehicle, a male party (later identified as Ricardo Martinez), exited the driver's seat of the car with his hands in the air. Officer Diamond had deployed his sidearm and was standing behind his driver's door, all the while giving commands for Martinez to "stop" and to "get on the ground". Martinez continued to approach Officer Diamond and stated several times, "Are you going to shoot me in front of my kids?" all while ignoring commands being given to him to stop. Officer Diamond could not see any obvious weapons and began to back up to the rear of his patrol vehicle as Martinez continued to advance towards him. Since Officer Diamond could not detect any weapons, he holstered his sidearm and told Martinez several more times to get on the ground and to stop advancing.

Since Martinez was still not complying with commands, Officer Diamond grabbed Martinez and attempted to take control of him. Martinez was able to pull away and ran to the open door of Officer Diamond's patrol truck. Martinez jumped in the driver's seat and began to put the truck into gear while kicking Officer Diamond. Officer Diamond and Martinez each struggled to gain control of the gear shift lever. Knowing the danger to everyone if Martinez were able to gain control of the patrol truck, Officer Diamond fought harder and was finally able to remove the keys from the ignition. Still not wanting to give up the fight, Martinez grabbed the steering wheel and refused to let go. Officer Diamond pulled and pulled and then decided that he needed to use pepper spray on Martinez in order to gain compliance. Once Martinez felt the effects of the pepper spray, Officer Diamond was able to pry Martinez out of the truck and get him to the ground. As the two struggled and wrestled on the ground, another officer arrived on scene and they were able to get Martinez handcuffed and somewhat under control.



In the vehicle that Martinez was driving were his wife and two children. Martinez showed complete disregard for anyone's safety, including his own family. Martinez was arrested and taken to the Gunnison County jail where he was booked on multiple felony and misdemeanor charges ranging from trespass to assault on a peace officer.

In an interview conducted the following day, Martinez said he would have done the same thing regardless of who was following him; Sheriff's office, State patrol, police officer, wildlife officer...to him, it didn't matter. Martinez also said that had he been able to get Officer Diamond's patrol truck in gear, he would have fled again to get the attention away from his family.



After a lengthy court process, Martinez pled guilty to attempted assault on a peace officer and vehicular eluding. Both charges are Class 5 felonies. Martinez was sentenced to five (5) years in the Colorado Department of Corrections.

QUICK THINKING AND ACTION PREVENTS A TRAGEDY

If not for the quick thinking and reactions of Wildlife Officer Doug Purcell, a young man could have lost his life and potentially injured, or killed, someone else.

On November 2, 2015 while checking hunters in the Blanco Basin area of Archuleta County, Wildlife Officer Doug Purcell and Wildlife Officer Logan Wilkins heard several gunshots and decided to investigate. As the officers approached the area of the shots, they observed a hunter coming down the drainage toward them. The hunter they contacted was Tanya Rivas and she indicated that she and her husband, Jeff Rivas, had shot several times at a group of three elk. Tanya stated she thought one of the elk was down and that Jeff was going to check while she went to retrieve a game cart from the truck. Tanya also indicated there were other hunters in their group and that one of them was her son, Heath Rivas.

The officers split up and a short time later, Officer Wilkins observed Jeff with two dead elk that just so happened to fall dead right next to each other. According to Jeff, he and his wife had each killed a cow elk, but Heath had not been with them when the shooting had occurred.

When Tanya returned to the area of the dead elk, Officer Purcell asked Tanya if she would tell him about the morning hunt. Tanya stated that she, Jeff and Heath were all hunting together when they spotted the group of elk on the hillside. According to Tanya, Heath had killed a bull earlier in the season but still had a rifle deer license. As the cow elk were moving, Tanya said that she and Jeff both shot, but Tanya didn't think she hit anything. At that point, Tanya said she used Heath's rifle since it shoots further distances than hers. Officer Purcell pressed Tanya a bit more about the details, and Tanya finally admitted that she never shot at all . . . not with her rifle or with Heath's rifle. Tanya claimed that Jeff and Heath did all the shooting that morning.

After talking with Tanya, the officers found Jeff with the two dead calf elk, which had already been field-dressed. Jeff was hesitant at first, but eventually admitted that Heath had shot at the elk and was likely looking for the third elk that had ran off. The officers asked Jeff and Tanya to work on getting the elk back to the vehicles, while the officers worked on locating Heath and the potential third elk.

A short time later, two other hunters were spotted walking along the trail that led back to the parking area. Upon contact, the hunters were identified, and one was Heath Rivas. As Officer Purcell was talking with Heath and asking general hunting questions, Heath unslung his rifle from his shoulder, went to his knees and placed the muzzle of the rifle under his chin. Heath put his finger on the trigger and yelled, "Don't touch me!" Officer Purcell told Heath that everything was fine and asked what was going on. Heath said, "I'm not going down for this." Officer Purcell continued to assure Heath that everything was okay when he observed the muzzle of the rifle come out from under Heath's chin. When the muzzle moved again, Officer Purcell saw the opportunity to disarm Heath and try to put an end to the volatile situation. As Officer Purcell grabbed the rifle, and consciously kept the muzzle pointed away from anyone, a wrestling match ensued. Heath continued to reach for the trigger but Officer Purcell managed to keep Heath's hands away. Once Heath realized that he was out-matched, he said "Okay, I give up." Heath was placed in handcuffs as was his hunting partner. The rifles were made safe and seized by Officers Purcell and Wilkins.



Heath was eventually arrested and taken to the Archuleta County jail and booked on several wildlife violations. In an interview at the jail, Heath admitted to shooting at the elk and hunting without a proper and valid license.

All three parties involved in the elk incident that day were charged with wildlife violations. Heath pled guilty to hunting without a proper and valid license and illegal possession of an elk. In all, he was ordered to pay over \$3,200.00 in fines, as well as to undergo a mental health evaluation, as ordered by the court.

STUMBLING STUPOR

In November 2014, Wildlife Officers Doug Gillham and Kirk Oldham were patrolling late in the afternoon near French Creek in GMU 15—an area known for unlawful off-road use of full-size vehicles by big game hunters on a State Wildlife Area.

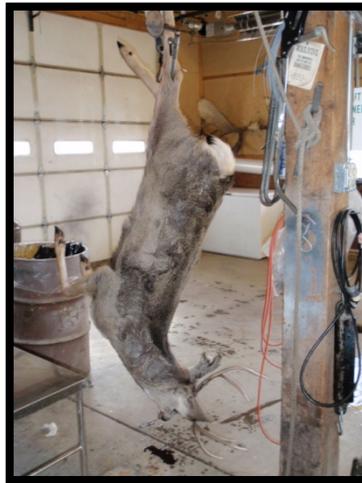
The officers contacted an individual sitting in a vehicle and nervously looking down a ravine. Several beer cans were visible on the passenger side of the vehicle. WO Oldham and Gillham then saw four other adult males dragging a buck mule deer up the steep ravine below the vehicle.

Upon investigation, WO Oldham determined that one of the individuals, Anthony VanPelt, had shot the deer with a buck license valid for GMU 27. Additionally, VanPelt provided the typical “one beer for breakfast” response. Upon conducting standardized field sobriety tests, WO Oldham determined that he was likely intoxicated.

During the course of the investigation, it was discovered that VanPelt had been convicted of a prior felony and was prohibited from possessing a firearm. WO Oldham seized the firearm and deer. VanPelt was placed in custody and transported to the Grand County Jail, where he blew a .14 BAC on the Intoxilizer. This was after five hours from initial officer contact.



The Grand County District Court issued a felony warrant for VanPelt’s arrest. VanPelt was arrested later in November 2014 by the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office and was charged with a number of violations, including unlawful possession of a firearm by a previous offender and unlawful possession of a firearm while under the influence of alcohol. Wildlife charges included unlawfully hunting while under the influence of alcohol, unlawfully hunting without a valid license, unlawful possession of wildlife and failure to void a carcass tag.



VanPelt pled to one Class 5 Felony, one Class 2 Misdemeanor and hunting under the influence of alcohol. He was sentenced in January 2016 and received 45 days in jail, a \$1,327.50 fine and 150 hours of community service.

This case is a good example of the cooperation between the Grand County District Attorney's Office and Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and is a reminder that hunting while under the influence of alcohol or drugs can result in serious consequences.

The deer that WO Oldham seized was donated to a father and his daughter on the last day of their first hunting trip together with no success. A few weeks after donating the deer, WO Oldham received a small note and photograph of the small buck mounted on a plaque. The note read, "Officer Oldham, my family and I wanted to thank you for the buck you donated to us! The meat is delicious and bringing home a deer made our 1st hunting experience together complete! Happy holidays and God bless!!" This serves as a reminder to wildlife officers that the small things they do have positive impacts on the public.

WISCONSIN ILLEGAL OUTFITTER PLEADS GUILTY IN MULTI-YEAR INVESTIGATION

Colorado Parks and Wildlife, in coordination with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wyoming Fish and Game and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources completed a multi-year investigation and prosecution of an illegal mountain lion outfitter from Wisconsin. The case started when Colorado Wildlife Officer Brian Gray checked several mountain lions for the same man and his associates over a period of several years. The covert and overt investigations showed that Jeff Everson of Rhinelander, Wisconsin was bringing hunters to Wyoming and Colorado and providing outfitting services for them in the take of mountain lions and bobcats. The investigation also showed that Everson allowed hunters to kill mountain lions in Colorado without licenses and then he would cover the lions under his own license and check them in as mountain lions he had killed personally. Everson also admitted to killing bobcats and coyotes in Colorado without license and selling their hides.



Ultimately, Jeff Everson was arrested in Worland, Wyoming and charged with multiple counts of outfitting without a license. Everson pled guilty in Wyoming to all of the counts and was sentenced to pay a \$7,400 fine, \$3,700 in restitution and placed on a three year hunting and fishing suspension.

Everson was then charged in Colorado for providing unregistered outfitting services for the take of big game (a felony), forging a government document (a felony), illegal take of two mountain lions, hunting without a mountain lion license (two counts) and illegal transportation of wildlife. In a plea agreement, Everson pled guilty to illegal take of two mountain lions, hunting mountain lions without a license, and providing unregistered outfitting services for the take of big game wildlife. Everson paid \$4,500 in fines and restitution. Everson now faces a suspension of hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and other compact states in the US.

Two hunters from Wisconsin were also charged with illegal take of a mountain lion and hunting mountain lions without a license. The hunters each paid a \$1,372 fine and lost their trophy mounts.

"Poachers don't limit themselves by state lines. Having the ability to work with other agencies to solve wildlife crimes is essential," stated Lead Investigator Bob Thompson.

"We take it seriously when poachers steal the wildlife resource from all of us, especially when they are profiting from that poaching, and we will do everything we can to see that those individuals are brought to justice," said Wildlife Officer Brian Gray.

PARKS CASE NARRATIVES



BOLO AT BOYD LAKE

On June 5, 2015 at approximately 2000 hours at Boyd Lake State Park, Officer Brown received a BOLO via email from a Larimer County Park Ranger. The BOLO was for B. Brackett, described as being a bald male, 6'2" in height, 210 pounds. Brackett had multiple outstanding warrants and is a registered sex offender. The email BOLO also indicated vehicles possibly associated with Brackett.

After performing research, Officer Grant discovered Brackett's name appeared on the Parks' camping roster, registered to site no. 141.

Officer Grant met with Officer Diede at approximately 2100 hours to discuss their response to Brackett's possible presence in the Park. At approximately 2200 hours, they arrived in the campground, parking in campsite 131.

The officers walked down to site 141 and cleared a license plate on a truck that was parked in the site. Larimer County Dispatch returned with the truck being associated with Brackett and that Brackett had warrants. While walking by site 144, the officers observed a male matching Brackett's physical description standing in the doorway of the camper trailer. Since Brackett was known to possess dangerous weapons, additional patrol units were dispatched to assist.

Dispatch confirmed Brackett's warrants, and the officers waited in site 131 until two Larimer County deputies arrived to assist.

Together, the officers formulated a plan, and one deputy chose to bring along a less-lethal shotgun.

All officers approached site 141. Officer Diede knocked on the door and a short male, later identified as Mr. Guzzy, came to the door. Officer Diede asked if Brackett was inside, and Guzzy responded that he was not. Officer Grant then told Guzzy that he observed Brackett standing in the door about 15 minutes prior. Guzzy then became verbally uncooperative. The deputy with the less-lethal shotgun stepped forward, and asked Guzzy to exit the camper trailer. Guzzy complied. The officers again asked Guzzy if Brackett was inside the trailer, and Guzzy reiterated he was not.

A deputy asked Guzzy if they could enter the camper to search, and Guzzy stated, "Not without a warrant". Guzzy was directed to sit on the ground where the officers could keep him in sight.

The deputy with the less-lethal shotgun approached the open camper trailer door and attempted to call Brackett out. Officer Grant went around to the front driver's side of the camper trailer and observed an open window. Officer Grant could hear a male and female talking, and then heard what sounded like a gun slide racking. Officer Grant immediately alerted the other officers as to what he heard. Shortly thereafter, Brackett emerged holding his hands up.

Officer Grant instructed Brackett to walk towards him facing backwards, and to stop in the middle of the site. Brackett complied, was placed in custody and searched. Brackett appeared to be in pain. He requested that two sets of handcuffs be used. Since Brackett was being cooperative, the officers obliged.

Officer Diede completed a summons and served it on Guzzy. Officer Diede explained to Guzzy that, due to him providing misinformation, multiple times, concerning whether Brackett was inside the trailer, he was receiving a summons for false reporting to authorities.

Officer Grant transported Brackett to the Larimer County Jail where Brackett was booked on multiple outstanding warrants.

DRUGS AND TEMP TAGS

On November 7, 2015 at approximately 0730 hours and while on duty at Chatfield State Park, Officer Turpin assisted Special Parks and Recreation Officer Steffani in contacting Mr. Cody Lee Restad at a campsite because he did not submit the required payment. Mr. Restad was cited for violating C.R.S 33-10-106(2)(e): Unlawful overnight camping w/o having purchased a valid campground use permit.

Mr. Restad had a revoked license (habitual traffic offender). A female, Ms. Castro, was also present at the campsite, but her driver's license was cancelled/denied. No one else was at the site who could drive. However, prior to the contact, Mr. Restad said he had called someone to drive his truck and trailer from the Park.

When the camping trailer's license plate was run, it was not associated with any information from Colorado Department of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Restad said the trailer was a "company trailer", along with the truck. However, Mr. Restad's temporary registration was not registered for the truck.

The temporary license was confiscated, and the truck's VIN was run through CCIC. The truck was listed as stolen from Wheat Ridge, Colorado on November 4, 2015, and the value of the truck was \$23,500.00.

After confirming this information with Colorado State Patrol, Officer Turpin detained both Mr. Restad and Ms. Castro, conducted safety searches and Mirandized both parties.

Mr. Restad explained that he had the trailer for three years, but did not possess any paperwork. He also stated that the cabinets had been remodeled or "ripped out". Further, Mr. Restad said he was given the truck by another person at his "company", but did not have any contact information for this person.

Ms. Castro said Mr. Restad picked her up in the truck a few days ago but she did not know it was stolen. She also stated that Mr. Restad has had the trailer for as long as she has known him, which was "three winters".

While questioning Mr. Restad and Ms. Castro, Officer Turpin observed a white truck park in another parking lot, and the driver appeared to be waiting. Officer Steffani contacted the driver of the white truck, who had to leave suddenly, giving the excuse that, "his sister was in labor" and that he "had to leave."

With the information gathered, Officer Turpin arrested Mr. Restad and released Ms. Castro, who called a friend to give her a ride home. Officer Turpin requested a tow for the trailer from Colorado State Patrol. Colorado State Patrol contacted the owner of the truck, who decided to claim his recovered truck at the campsite.

Officer Turpin booked Mr. Restad into the Douglas County Detention Facility and charged him with aggravated motor vehicle theft and theft of a trailer.

Meanwhile, CPW Officers Anderson and Servis began to inventory the camping trailer before it was towed. A sticker with the false VIN was covering the real VIN. The trailer was also listed as stolen from Lakewood, Colorado.

When the victim and owner of the truck arrived on scene, he noted that his truck originally did not have a white truck bed or white truck topper. Tools and equipment that did not belong to him were inventoried and photographed.

Found inside the bedroom area of the trailer was a prescription bottle with white, capsule-shaped pills belonging to another person. The white capsules had the imprint "M367", which was later identified to be Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen, a Schedule II controlled drug. Other items found included other drug

paraphernalia (a glass pipe with blackened residue, metal spoons and hypodermic needles), multiple state license plates (including temporary and regular), dealership paperwork for other stolen trucks and cars, tools and other electronics.

The trailer was towed to an impound lot with a police hold.

CHARGES:

18-4-409(2),(3)(a.5)	First Degree Aggravated Motor Vehicle Theft
18-4-401(1),(2)(g)	Theft (\$5k-\$20k)
18-4-401(1),(2)(h)	Theft (\$20k-\$100k)
42-3-121(1)(b)	Displaying Fictitious Plates (2 counts)
18-18-403.5(1),(2)(a)	Unlawful Possession of a Controlled Substance

DISPOSITION: Guilty

18-4-409(2),(3)(a.5)	Aggravated Motor Vehicle Theft <i>Drug/alcohol evaluation and treatment; Defendant must enter and complete treatment program; No access to firearms per probation; and Fines/Fees/Costs/Surcharges.</i>
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DRUNKEN SAILORS

On September 20, 2015 at approximately 1635 hours, Officer Derek Holden was on patrol at the North Boat Ramp of Chatfield State Park. He contacted an intoxicated male, later identified as Richard Reseigh, lying on the curb next to a 2014 Blue Toyota 4-Runner. Temporary, unarmed Rangers Steffen, Kuenning and Geissler responded to assist.

Officer Holden observed that Reseigh was incoherent, bleeding from the hands and had urinated on himself. As a trained EMT, Officer Holden quickly determined that Reseigh was in need of medical attention, and that Reseigh was incapable of refusing medical care due to his highly intoxicated state. Reseigh's wife, Constance, then arrived on scene.

Ranger Steffen called Dispatch for medical and backup units.

Officer Holden informed Constance he was calling for a medical unit to examine her husband. Constance became extremely agitated. Constance also appeared to be intoxicated and had bloodshot, watery eyes. Constance repeatedly stated, "No, don't do that [call an ambulance]!"

Another male party arrived on scene, who was later identified as Gary Bruno. Bruno attempted to keep Officer Holden from providing medical aid to Reseigh by physically blocking his path and pushing Officer Holden. Bruno repeatedly stated, "Give him [Reseigh] a chance," and "We got him out of the boat." Officer Holden told Bruno and Constance that if they did not step back, he would place them in handcuffs and charge them with obstruction.

Officer Holden observed that Bruno appeared intoxicated, as well. He was slurring his speech and had the odor of an alcoholic beverage on his breath. Officer Holden repeatedly told Bruno and Constance to back up, and that Reseigh needed to be evaluated by EMS. Bruno and Constance briefly stepped back, allowing Officer Holden to kneel down and assess Reseigh.

Another male, later identified as David Henry Nunnery, approached from Officer Holden's left side and pushed Officer Holden out of the way and struck him with his hands. Bruno also approached and tried to push Officer Holden out of the way. Nunnery was slurring his speech, appeared intoxicated, and had the odor of an alcoholic beverage on his breath.

Officer Holden was physically engaged with both Bruno and Nunnery while they pushed, shoved and struck him with their hands. Officer Holden used an inside check on both subjects to gain distance and radioed for cover to respond emergent.

Officer Holden backed up as Nunnery and Bruno assisted Reseigh into the Toyota 4-Runner. Constance climbed into the driver's seat of the vehicle. Several times, Officer Holden told Constance that she could not leave, and stated, "I am giving you a lawful order not to leave or you will be arrested." Bruno and Nunnery repeatedly told Constance to leave. Constance then drove off from the North Boat Ramp at a high rate of speed. Officer Holden called CSP dispatch to advise the subject vehicle had fled.

While responding emergent to assist Officer Holden, Officers Portteus and Vinci saw a blue Toyota matching the description aired by Officer Holden. Officer Portteus slowed his vehicle and pulled into oncoming traffic to block the vehicle. The blue Toyota was forced onto the shoulder and drove around him. Officer Vinci performed a similar maneuver and further forced the blue Toyota to come to a stop between the patrol vehicles. Officer Vinci approached from the front of the blue Toyota and ordered the driver, Constance, out of the vehicle. Officer Portteus exited his vehicle, drew his sidearm to the low ready and approached from the rear of the blue Toyota. Officer Portteus could see the passenger, Reseigh, in the passenger seat. His hands were moving around near his lap, beyond Officer Portteus' field of view. Officer Portteus raised his sidearm, pointed it at Reseigh and ordered him to show his hands. Reseigh yelled

something, but Officer Portteus could not understand him. Officer Portteus moved closer to the passenger window and repeated the order. Reseigh did not comply and cursed at him. Officer Portteus moved closer, repeated his order and opened the passenger door so he could see Reseigh's hands. Reseigh told Officer Portteus, "You better shoot [me]!" Reseigh had a cut above his left eye and blood on his face and shirt. Officer Portteus ordered Reseigh to exit the vehicle. Reseigh said, "No", and continued to swear at him. Officer Portteus holstered his sidearm, reached in and used an escort position to pull Reseigh out of the vehicle. Reseigh fell to the ground, and Officer Portteus fell on top of him. Officer Portteus pulled both of Reseigh's hands behind his back and placed him in handcuffs. He then rolled Reseigh over and sat him up. Reseigh never stopped swearing, and told Officer Portteus to take the cuffs off so he could "punch" him "in the face". Officer Portteus looked around to break his tunnel vision and saw Officer Vinci place Constance in handcuffs and sit her on the ground behind the blue Toyota.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife Temporary Officer T. Ferguson arrived on scene.

Officer Holden then radioed he still needed assistance, so Officers Vinci and Ferguson left to assist while Officer Portteus remained with both Reseigh parties.

Officer Portteus knelt behind Reseigh and supported his weight on Officer Portteus' leg to keep him from lying on his handcuffs. Officer Portteus asked Reseigh how he injured his head, to which Reseigh responded with curse words, told Officer Portteus to let him go and stated he would fight. However, Constance heard the question and said she thought Reseigh had fallen from the boat. Officer Portteus radioed Colorado State Patrol dispatch to confirm rescue was enroute to his location.

Constance pled with Officer Portteus to release them both so she could take Reseigh home. Officer Portteus reiterated that Reseigh was in a very serious condition and needed immediate medical attention. Constance disagreed. Officer Portteus asked Constance about what had happened at the North boat ramp, but Constance would not answer. Officer Portteus asked if she was given a lawful order not to leave, and Constance said she didn't know.

Littleton Fire Rescue arrived and treated Reseigh. Reseigh advised rescue that he took blood thinners. Reseigh was very uncooperative with rescue personnel, cursing at them and stating he would punch them in the face.

Reseigh's restraints had to be removed from his right hand to draw blood and start an I.V. Reseigh struggled and attempted to pull away, requiring two rescuers to restrain his arm. Reseigh told them he was going to rip his I.V. out with his teeth.

Reseigh did admit to drinking several beers. Littleton Fire Rescue informed Constance that attempting to take Reseigh home was extremely dangerous because the combination of head injuries, blood thinners and alcohol may have very serious consequences. Reseigh was restrained to the stretcher and transported to Littleton Adventist Hospital.

After Reseigh was transported, Officer Portteus asked Constance if she had anything to drink that day. He could smell the odor of an unknown, alcoholic beverage on her breath. Constance admitted she consumed a few beers. Constance agreed to take a Preliminary Breath Test (PBT). Officer Portteus removed her handcuffs, and Constance blew into the PBT. The PBT reading was 0.156. Officer Portteus advised Constance that she was under arrest for DUI and eluding a Parks Officer. He placed her in handcuffs, performed a search, placed her in his patrol truck, and read her Miranda rights and the Colorado Expressed consent law. Constance chose a chemical blood test, so Officer Portteus transported Constance to Littleton Adventist Hospital where a blood draw was performed.

Constance's vehicle was left on scene, red-tagged and was retrieved within 24 hours.

During Constance's arrest, Officer Holden was still struggling with Bruno and told him he was under arrest. Officer Holden attempted to place Bruno in an escort position, but Bruno pulled away and began striking

Officer Holden with his fists, continuing to twist away and resist arrest. During the struggle, Bruno struck Officer Holden's right forearm, causing significant pain and swelling, and then knocked Officer Holden's radio microphone from his shirt.

Nunnery then charged at Officer Holden from across the parking lot. Officer Holden told Nunnery to back up, but Nunnery responded by repeatedly stating, "You better pull your pistol!"

Officer Holden backed away to wait for cover. Keeping a distance, Officer Holden followed the subjects towards where their trailered boat and truck were parked.

Officer Holden continued giving the subjects verbal commands, telling them to stop, that they were both under arrest and needed to sit on the ground. Both Nunnery and Bruno continued to disobey directions to stop and to stay away from the boat and truck. Nunnery boarded his boat. Bruno stayed on the ground in the parking lot, moving around the boat and truck to avoid being detained.

Temporary unarmed Ranger Kuenning was by the boat watching the movements of both subjects.

As Officer Holden heard sirens getting close, he approached Bruno and told him he was under arrest. Officer Holden re-attempted to place Bruno in an escort position, but Bruno continued to resist and a struggle ensued.

Shortly thereafter, Officers Vinci and Ferguson arrived and assisted Officer Holden, but Bruno continued to resist arrest.

Officer Holden delivered a knee strike to Bruno's right, common peroneal and placed him in handcuffs. Officer Holden searched Bruno, double locked his handcuffs and sat Bruno down on the bumper of a patrol vehicle.

Officer Holden stayed with Bruno while Officers Vinci and Ferguson engaged with Nunnery on the boat. Officer Holden could see Officers Vinci and Ferguson struggle with Nunnery, as Nunnery resisted arrest by attempting to hold onto the awning of the boat with both hands. Nunnery had his hands locked together and would not put his hands behind his back. Officers Vinci and Ferguson delivered knee strikes to Nunnery as he continued to resist arrest. Nunnery was finally placed in handcuffs.

Jefferson County Deputies, Colorado State Patrol Troopers and another Parks Officer arrived on scene. Bruno was placed and seat belted in the back of Officer Ferguson's patrol vehicle. Officer Holden read Bruno his Miranda advisement while he was sitting in the back of the patrol vehicle. Bruno would not verbally answer whether he understood his rights or if he would answer questions, but shook his head 'yes' and 'no'.

Bruno was medically cleared by Littleton Fire Rescue Paramedics.

While Officers Holden and Vinci were talking with Bruno, Officer Ferguson was on the boat with Nunnery. In order to get Nunnery safely off of the boat, his handcuffs were removed so he could climb down the front of the boat. Nunnery was then placed back in handcuffs.

Officer Holden searched Nunnery and found a set of keys in his left front pocket and a pocket knife in his right front pocket. Nunnery was placed and seat belted in a patrol vehicle, and ripp restraints were secured around his legs since he was being combative.

At his request, Nunnery's belongings from his boat were placed in the cab of his truck, and Officer Ferguson waited with Nunnery's dog, truck and boat until they were turned over to Nunnery's daughter.

Officer Portteus transported Constance from Littleton Adventist Hospital to the Jefferson County jail. Officer Holden transported Nunnary and Officer Vinci transported Bruno to the Jefferson County jail, where all three subjects were booked on the following charges:

CHARGES:

Bruno:

18-9-106(1)(a) Disorderly Conduct
 18-8-104(1)(a) Obstructing a Peace Officer
 18-3-203(1)(c) Second Degree Assault of a Peace Officer
 18-8-103 Resisting Arrest
 18-9-111(1)(a) Harassment

Nunnary:

18-8-104(1)(a) Obstructing a Peace Officer
 18-8-103 Resisting Arrest
 18-3-203(1)(c) Second Degree Assault of a Peace Officer

Constance Reseigh:

42-4-1301(1)(a) Drove vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both*
 33-15-105 Unlawful eluding or attempting to elude a Parks and Recreation Officer

*NOTE: On approximately October 11, 2015 Officer Portteus received Constance's blood draw result, which was B.A.C. 0.123 g/100mL. Constance was mailed a Notice of Revocation via certified mail.

DISPOSITION:

Bruno: Guilty

18-8-104(1)(a) Obstructing a Police Officer
Fines and court costs

Nunnary: Guilty

18-8-104(1)(a) Obstructing a Peace Officer
Fines and court costs

Constance Reseigh: Guilty

42-4-1301(1)(b) Driving While Ability Impaired
 42-4-1007(1)(a) Lane Usage Violation
*One year probation;
 No drugs/alcohol use-alcohol treatment program;
 Monitored sobriety;
 Community service;
 Supervision fees/Court fines and costs assessed.*

IF HAPPY LITTLE BLUEBIRDS FLY BEYOND THE RAINBOW, WHY OH WHY CAN'T I?

On November 21, 2015 at approximately 0920 hours, Officer Scott was entering the North Ramp at Chatfield State Park and observed a hot air balloon descending rapidly east of North Ramp Road. As the balloon was clearing the top of the hill, the edge of the basket impacted the ground and injected one passenger.

The air balloon continued travelling northeast, striking the ground several more times before landing about ten feet from the main park road.

The pilot, later identified as Clayton Crouch, crawled out of the basket. The balloon's burner was still ignited, and the balloon crew was trying to distinguish it.

The balloon then fell across the main park road. The chase crew distinguished the fire from the burner and moved the balloon off the roadway.

Fortunately, neither the pilot nor the passenger required medical attention, and there was no damage to Park resources or property.

The pilot did have a valid pilot license for a Commercial Pilot, but did not have a park permit for launching the balloon on the Park.

After notifying her supervisor about the incident, Officer Scott informed Crouch that he could not fly any more for the day and that, in the future, he needs to obtain a launching permit from the Park office.

CHARGES:

None. Verbal warning given

MOTOR HOME MELODRAMA

On June 1, 2015 Officer Diede was on patrol in Boyd Lake State Park when he responded to a call of an intoxicated woman harassing another visitor and throwing rocks at the visitor's motor home. The suspect was described as a woman in a Black Jeep with a small, white dog. Officer Grey responded for cover.

Officers Diede and Grey arrived on scene and located the suspect's vehicle. Officer Grey contacted the suspect, later identified as Donalyn Rybicki, who was seated in the driver's seat of the vehicle. Officer Grey saw an empty 200mL vodka bottle lying on the ground outside the driver's door. Rybicki was visibly upset and crying, and smelled of an unknown alcoholic beverage. Officer Grey also smelled marijuana coming from the vehicle. Throughout his contact, Rybicki's mood would change from sad/upset to verbally aggressive.

Officer Diede observed another empty 200 ML vodka bottle sitting inside Rybicki's vehicle. Officer Grey told Officer Diede to contact the reporting party, who had moved approximately 150 yards to the south in the same parking lot.

Officer Diede met the reporting party, Ms. Helenihi, who was inside her motor home. Ms. Helenihi said she had exited her motor home with her own dog to let it go to the bathroom. She observed Rybicki resting with her white dog in the shade.

When Ms. Helenihi returned, in an effort to avoid conversation, she told Rybicki that her own dog was not friendly. Rybicki began yelling, "F--- you!" at Ms. Helenihi, who then went inside her motor home and closed the door. Rybicki approached and started knocking on the motor home door, yelling more obscenities. Ms. Helenihi asked her to stop.

Ms. Helenihi then called her husband, who was at the swim beach, to come back to the motor home so they could move it away from Rybicki.

When Mr. Helenihi arrived and started to move the motor home, Rybicki began to run alongside it, throwing rocks and making obscene gestures. Mr. Helenihi asked Rybicki to stop what she was doing, but Rybicki responded by yelling more obscenities.

While Officer Diede was interviewing Ms. Helenihi, Officer Grey advised over the radio that Rybicki was becoming uncooperative and asked for assistance.

During Officer Grey's contact, Rybicki began striking herself open handed in the face, crying and accusing him of hitting her. Officer Grey's requests for an ID were met by a repeated string of "F--- you"s. Rybicki tried to throw her very large purse at Officer Grey, which resulted in its' contents being dumped on the ground. Rybicki started to reach for the spilled contents, but Officer Grey repeatedly told her to remain inside the vehicle. Officer Grey pushed Rybicki's left shoulder back into the vehicle, and she complied for a short time. Then, Rybicki jumped out of the Jeep, grabbed at the contents of the purse on the ground and lunged at Officer Grey. He grabbed her right arm and performed a slow but firm straight arm bar escort/take down away from the contents of the purse and onto the ground. Rybicki continued to curse and berate him and refused to take her left arm out from under her body.

When Officer Diede returned to assist Officer Grey, he saw Officer Grey attempting to handcuff Rybicki in the prone position. Rybicki resisted by keeping her hand tucked underneath her chest. Officer Diede was finally able to remove Rybicki's hand from underneath her chest, and Officer Grey was able to apply handcuffs. Rybicki was mad, verbally aggressive and tensed-up by pulling her arms and legs into a ball while yelling obscenities. Rybicki finally agreed to stand, was searched and placed in the back seat of a patrol vehicle.

Rybicki told the Officers her birth date, but would not give any further information so that they could arrange for the care of her vehicle and dog.

Rybicki's mood continued to fluctuate from calm to very agitated. She would also move from a sitting position to flinging herself around in the back seat, repeatedly trying to kick out the windows of the patrol vehicle. Officers advised her numerous times to stop, but Rybicki responded by making faces and licking the windows of the patrol vehicle.

Rybicki continued trying to kick out the patrol vehicle rear side windows. Officers Grey and Diede placed Rybicki's feet together, in a normal seated position, and restrained them with a hobble. Due to the extremes in behavior exhibited by Rybicki from intoxication, both Officers determined that she was a danger to both herself and the public and could not be summonsed and released. They were unable to contact Rybicki's husband by phone.

Rybicki continued to roll to her side and yell. Due to her irrational behavior, the Officers requested a medical unit be dispatched to evaluate Rybicki. EMS determined Rybicki sustained no injuries and required no medical care.

Officer Diede transported Rybicki to the Larimer County jail. During the trip to the jail, Rybicki continued to be uncooperative by yelling throughout the entire ride and rolling around in the back seat, which resulted in her banging her head into the cage at least three times. Rybicki sustained no visible injuries. Officer Diede booked Rybicki into the Larimer County jail on charges of Harassment and Disorderly Conduct.

Rybicki's vehicle was towed and Animal Control took possession of her dog.

On June 3, 2015, Officer Grey contacted Rybicki by phone to advise that she could pick up her personal belongings at any time. Rybicki expressed her apologies for her behavior, and asked that he relay her apologies to all officers involved. She stated that Satan had gotten into her and that she didn't usually act like that.

CHARGES:

18-9-111(1)(b) Harassment-obscene Language/gesture
18-9-106(1)(a) Disorderly Conduct-offensive Gesture

DISPOSITION: Guilty

18-9-111(1)(b) Harassment-obscene Language/gesture
*Monitored Sobriety; Complete and Alcohol and Drug Evaluation and Treatment
Probation
Letter of Apology to Officers within 30 days
Protection Order*

NAKED AND AFRAID

On Monday, July 27, 2015 at approximately 1200 hours, while on duty at Chatfield State Park, Seasonal Officer C. Adler was flagged down near the swim beach by a man aboard a pontoon boat.

The boat owner wanted to report an action he and his family saw another male perform.

The boat owner proceeded to explain that his he and his wife, two young children and two other ladies where off their pontoon boat on the east shore of the lake. While on the beach, they witnessed a white male aboard a Cobalt boat strip completely naked, perform a bowel movement over the side of his boat, and then clean/wipe himself--all in public view. The boat owner had taken a picture of the man and his boat, which he showed Officer Adler, and also pointed out the area on the lake where the man was last seen.

Officer Adler proceeded to the east side of the lake and found a single white male on a Cobalt boat near the location where the reporting party identified. Officer Adler approached the male, who was later identified as Richard L. Linke. Linke stood up and acknowledged Officer Adler. Officer Adler explained to Linke that a family reported they saw him strip naked on his boat and engage in a bowel movement over the side of his boat into the lake.

Linke said he might have gone to the bathroom over his boat, but that he had only urinated. Linke then asked if people are not allowed to go to the bathroom in the lake. Officer Adler explained that Chatfield Lake is not a bathroom, but rather a public recreation area where many people come to enjoy the lake, fish and swim. Officer Adler advised Linke to use the Marina bathrooms or one of many other bathrooms located around the lake.

Linke was issued a summons for *Unlawful Littering on DPOR Lands*, and was given a verbal warning about being fully naked in public view on public lands.

CHARGES:

33-15-108(1) Unlawful Littering on DPOR Lands

DISPOSITION: Guilty

33-15-108(1) Unlawful Littering on DPOR Lands
Fines, fees and court costs

NO PASS SKIRMISH

While patrolling Boyd Lake on October 21, 2015 around 6:00am, Officer Grey identified a motor home and two cars parked in campsite #59. He checked each vehicle and the campsite marker and found no park passes. He also checked the self-service fee tube and the credit card payment machine at the Park entrance, but found no payment for the vehicles or campsite. He then checked the entrance station video and observed all three vehicles enter the Park at approximately 7:45pm the night before. The vehicles drove past the entrance station, paused in front of the self-service payment area and then entered the Park without paying.

Later that morning, while near the entrance station, Officer Grey saw the same three vehicles approaching his location and driving towards the exit. He did not want to try to stop all three vehicles on the county road outside the Park due to traffic concerns, so he turned across the median in front of the vehicles, pulled to the left, turned on his overhead lights and directed the first vehicle, a Jeep Cherokee driven by Ellen Datzman, to pull ahead and over to the side of the road. Ellen pulled over to the side without pulling ahead and demanded to know why she was being stopped. Officer Grey explained that he needed to talk to all three of them about no park passes. Since Ellen stopped right next to Officer Grey's patrol car, the road was effectively blocked and the motor home, driven by Jason Datzman, stopped behind it. The third vehicle (driven by a juvenile) stopped behind the motor home.

Having explained to Ellen the reason for stop, Officer Grey approached the motor home to explain to Datzman the reason for the stop and asked for his identification. Datzman immediately told Officer Grey to leave them alone, and as he rolled up his window, Datzman said he was going to leave the Park.

Officer Grey opened the driver's door and the motor home lurched forward a couple feet. He let go of the door handle and stepped back to avoid the wider portion of the motor home. Datzman said something, pulled the door closed and locked it, and then jumped up from the driver's seat and went to the inside back of the motor home. Officer Grey called Larimer County Dispatch and advised that he had a suspect who barricaded himself inside his vehicle and requested cover.

Officer Grey moved to the front driver's side of his vehicle where he could address Ellen while keeping his eye on the motor home. Officer Grey asked Ellen why Datzman was refusing to provide identification or cooperate, and Ellen said she didn't know, but said something about 'concealed carry'.

Officer Grey moved to the driver's door and asked Ellen for her identification, which she said was in the motor home. Officer Grey directed Ellen to stay in the Jeep.

At this time, Datzman came out of the motor home and said that he was going to talk to his wife. Officer Grey repeatedly ordered him to stay near the motor home, but Datzman disregarded and walked up to Officer Grey, saying something about him not wanting Officer Grey to talk to his wife.

Officer Grey pushed Datzman back with his left hand and ordered him to stop. Datzman's advancements and Officer Grey's pushing back actions were repeated twice more, and finally Officer Grey told Datzman he was under arrest. Datzman asked for what charge, and Officer Grey advised, "Obstructing a Police Officer." Datzman said he would not turn around and would not go to jail. At this point, police sirens were audible and Datzman walked back toward his motor home.

Officer Grey ordered Datzman away from the motor home, stating that he understood there might be weapons inside the vehicle. Datzman stopped but refused to stand still. He then said that he would stand at the back of Officer Grey's patrol vehicle, and assumed a hands-on-trunk position as the first LCSO Deputy Calkins arrived.

As Calkins walked over, Officer Grey again told Datzman that he was under arrest. Officer Grey took Datzman's left arm and Calkins grabbed his right. As soon as Officer Grey started to move his hands behind his back, Datzman started pulling away, violently rotating his upper body back and forth. Officer Grey attempted to trip his legs out from under him and take him to the ground, but Datzman pulled partially free and then turned back into Officer Grey, ramming the top of his head into Officer Grey's left cheek. Officer Grey lost his footing on the muddy median and went to the ground. As he came up, Officer Grey saw Datzman (who was also slipping in the mud) squaring off with Deputy Calkins. Officer Grey jumped up and into Datzman, trying to get his shoulder pinned and then knocked him to the ground. They rolled over, and Officer Grey ended up on top of Datzman (who was face down) and had Datzman's right arm and neck in a reverse shoulder pin attempt. However, Datzman pulled his right arm down under his body. At about this time, Officer Grey felt what he thought was a Taser deploy into Datzman. Officer Grey gained a better position, but Datzman still struggled. Officer Grey then felt the Taser shock him, and Datzman stopped struggling long enough to be handcuffed. Deputy Calkins stayed with Datzman until medical arrived to remove the Taser probes.

Officer Grey re-contacted Ellen and the juvenile, who had remained in their vehicles during the altercation. Several other units arrived and the scene was secured. At this point, Deputy Calkins advised that during the scuffle, Datzman had tried to punch in him the head, but Calkins deflected the blow with his hand.

Once Datzman was medically cleared, Parks Officer Taylor completed a citation, which was issued to Ellen. Officer Grey then transported Datzman to Larimer County Detention Center for booking.

Ellen was served with a no parks pass summons. The juvenile was subsequently not charged for having no park pass.

CHARGES:

18-3-203(1)(f)	Assault 2-peace Officer (2 counts)
18-8-103(1)(a)	Resisting Arrest
18-8-104(1)(a)	Obstruction
33-15-110(1)(d)	No park pass
33-10-106(2)(e)	No camping pass

DISPOSITION: Guilty

18-3-203(1)(c)	Assault 2-peace Officer- <i>Deferred Sentence</i>
18-8-103	Resisting Arrest <i>Summons paid</i> <i>Probation</i> <i>Fines, Court Costs and Fees</i>

THE NAME GAME

On May 14, 2015, Officer Diede was on patrol at Boyd Lake State Park when he received a message from the Colorado Parks and Wildlife finance department advising that an individual had passed eight bad checks at Boyd Lake State Park. The total amount of checks was \$240.00, and each check was for the payment of camping fees. The name on all the checks was Gloria Cottle. The financial institution appearing on the face of the checks was the *Greater Nevada Credit Union*, all bearing the same account number, and all the checks were signed with Cottle's name.

On the afternoon of June 30, 2015 Officer Diede was advised by Officer Grey that another check bearing the same account number and Cottle's name was collected from the self-serve station for another night of camping fees (\$20), bringing the total up to \$260.00 worth of bad checks. At this time, Ranger Olson called the phone number on the recently written check and spoke with a Greater Nevada Credit Union representative. The representative advised Ranger Olson that the account had been closed by Cottle prior to any of the checks being passed at Boyd Lake.

According to the Parks' in-house campground tracking sheet, Cottle was currently staying in campsite no. 98. Officer Diede decided to attempt contact.

When Officer Diede arrived at campsite no. 98, he observed a vehicle and a trailer bearing Nevada license plates parked in the site. He knocked on the trailer door and a female, later identified as Jessica Gee, exited the trailer. Officer Diede asked Gee if she was 'Gloria', to which she replied, "Ya."

During the initial interview with Gee, she stated she had come out to Colorado to be with her son. Prior to coming to Colorado, she had closed her accounts because the associated financial institution was based in Nevada. Gee also stated that she accidentally used the wrong checks to pay for the camping fees. Gee said she had other checks in storage, but would be unable to get them today because it was past closing time at the storage facility. Officer Diede advised Gee that she would be allowed to stay the night if she could produce some other form of payment, such as cash. Officer Diede also informed Gee that the most recently issued check would not be cashed or attempted to be cashed; rather, it would be kept as evidence.

Officer Diede then asked Gee for her identification. Gee went to her vehicle and looked briefly before telling him that she must have lost it—perhaps at a *Good Times* restaurant. Officer Diede then asked Gee to give him her name and birth date, which she did. Gee said her name was 'Gloria Cottle' and provided her date of birth. Gee then changed her birth date.

Officer Diede returned to his vehicle and started to complete a summons for check fraud. He cleared Gee using the name 'Gloria Cottle' and the birth date provided, but dispatch advised the name came back as 'No Record Found'.

Officer Diede returned to Gee and asked if she had anything that confirmed the 'Gloria Cottle' name she provided, but Gee was unable to provide any documentation bearing that name.

Officer Diede reiterated the spellings of both the first and last name, as well as the birth date. Gee confirmed that everything he had recorded was correct and as it was when he tried to run her name the first time.

Officer Diede then attempted to identify Gee by running her Nevada license plates, allowing dispatch to determine the registered owner. Gee told Office Diede that the plates will come back to a friend of hers as she was not the registered owner of the vehicles. Officer Diede advised Gee that, since he could not identify her, he would have to book her into jail until a positive identification could be made.

At this time, Gee stated, "Alright, so if I come clean will you promise not to take me to jail?" Gee then stated that her real name was 'Jessica Gee'. 'Gloria Cottle', and Gloria's husband John, are friend of hers. Gee further stated that Gloria and John told her to use the checks if she ever got in a bind. Gee went on to say that she knew she was not supposed to be passing other people's checks.

Eventually, Gee was able to find her Nevada driver license. Gee was confirmed through dispatch as 'clear and valid', and she was finally positively identified.

Officer Diede explained to Gee the charge against her, and that he was considering other charges. Gee stated that she knew what she did was wrong.

Gee then offered to call John, whom she had previously identified as Gloria's husband. Gee provided John's telephone number, but claimed she did not have Gloria's.

Officer Diede called John Cottle. John was unable to confirm that Gee was given permission to possess or use Gloria's checks. John further stated that Gloria was unavailable to talk to him, due to currently being hospitalized in ICU.

At approximately 1810 hours, Officer Brown arrived on scene to assist with the investigation.

At this point, Gee was read her Miranda Rights from a card. Gee was taken into custody, handcuffed and searched.

Officer Diede informed Gee that he would get a warrant to search her vehicle to find the check book she had been using. Gee said, "Why don't I just give it to you?" Officer Diede explained that he could search her vehicle with her consent, and Gee stated, "That's fine . . . go ahead and search my vehicle."

Deputy B. Gurwin arrived on scene for cover. Officer Diede started the consent search of Gee's vehicle and trailer at approximately 1828 hours. During the search, a second individual, Mr. Hill, was located inside the trailer. Hill was identified by his Nevada identification and was confirmed clear but came back suspended. Hill stated he had just arrived in Colorado from Nevada via bus the night before and was friends with Gee. Hill claimed to have no knowledge of Gee's fraudulent actions.

Officer Diede continued to search Gee's vehicle. Despite numerous claims by Gee that the checks were in the vehicle or trailer, no additional checks were located. Gee was unable to verbally direct any officer on scene on where to find them.

Officer Diede did find a pipe resembling one commonly used for smoking drugs. Gee admitted the pipe was used for methamphetamine. Officer Diede requested a K9 Officer with Loveland PD respond. Gee consented to a K9 search of her car as long as her friend, Hill, could remain on scene. Officer Diede responded that, once the search has been completed, Hill could stay if he was able to pay for the spot.

At approximately 1942 hours, Officer Harris and his K9 arrived to search Gee's vehicle. The search rendered five items of drug paraphernalia, including multiple syringes, one of which was still loaded with suspected methamphetamine.

Officer Diede transported Gee to the Larimer County Jail at approximately 2020 hours.

The loaded syringe was sent to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to determine its contents.

FOLLOWUP: On July 28, 2015 the results from CBI came back regarding the syringe that was found in Gee's possession. CBI concluded that the content of the syringe was methamphetamine, a schedule 2 dangerous drug.

The District Attorney's Office was advised of this development and the additional charge of 18-18-403.5– Unlawful Possession of a Controlled Substance, which was added to the original case filing.



FOLLOWUP: Officer Diede worked with the Larimer County and Carson City Sheriff's Offices in attempts to locate and enter Gloria Cottle in NCIC/CCIC as a victim of identity theft. Cottle needed to be contacted directly to obtain the required information, place of birth, and to set up a personal password in case of future contacts with law enforcement. Officer Diede was unable to contact Gloria at her last known address in Nevada, and her last known phone number rang through as a wrong number. As a result of not being able to contact Cottle, she will not be entered as an identity theft victim in NCIC/CCIC unless new information becomes available making it possible to do so.

CHARGES:

- 18-5-113 Criminal impersonation
- 18-5-205(2),(3)(a.7) Fraud by Check, Series \$50-\$300
- 18-8-111(1)(d) False Reporting-false identification
- 18-18-428 Possession of drug paraphernalia
- 18-5-102(1)(c) Forgery-check/commercial instrument
- 18-18-403.5 Unlawful possession of a controlled substance (schedule II)

DISPOSITION: Guilty

- 18-5-113(1)(b)(II) Criminal Impersonation-to gain a benefit
 - Two years probation*
 - Substance abuse evaluation*
 - No alcohol/controlled substances w/o legitimate prescription*
 - 80 hours community service*
 - Fines, fees and court costs*

YOU CAN RUN, BUT YOU CAN'T HIDE

On August 17, 2014 at approximately 16:28, Officer Carrasco responded as backup for Officer Brand, who was in contact with an adult male near the Cherry Creek State Park spillway.

When Officer Carrasco arrived on scene, Officer Brand was finishing up his contact with a male party who initially provided the fictitious name of 'Preston Parks'.

While Officer Carrasco was clearing Preston's name on his MDT, Officer Brand broke contact with Parks, who then exited the park at the Hampden walk-in gate. The MDT clearance came back with 'no record found' for 'Preston Parks', but did hit on the name 'Derek Parks', with same date of birth and matching physical description, including a tattoo on the right hand, for violation of parole through the Department of Corrections-Fugitive Operation.

Officer Carrasco told Officer Brand he wanted to determine if the released individual was in fact the wanted party. Officer Carrasco exited Cherry Creek Park at the walk-in access and drove both east and westbound Hampden Avenue, but had no visual of Parks. As he turned into a community on the southwest corner of Hampden Avenue and Dawson Street, he saw Parks walking around the corner.

Officer Carrasco stopped and asked Parks if he could ask him a few questions that Officer Brand had not asked earlier. Parks agreed.

Prior to asking any questions, Officer Carrasco conducted a weapons pat down and took a knife off Parks' hip. Officer Carrasco then asked Parks if his real first name was 'Derek', to which Parks replied, "Yes." Officer Carrasco asked, "Derek [Parks], is there anything else I should know about?" Parks replied something to the effect of, "Yeah, I got a warrant." Parks immediately attempted to run, but within 10-15 feet, Officer Carrasco caught Parks and the two went to the ground. Officer Carrasco turned Parks on his stomach and placed him in handcuffs. After double locking the handcuffs, Officer Carrasco radioed his location and that he had an individual detained.

Officer Carrasco cleared 'Derek Parks' through Arapahoe County dispatch, and confirmed Parks had an active warrant. At that point, Officer Carrasco informed Parks that he was under arrest. Officer Carrasco also determined that Parks had an active protection order for no consumption or possession of weapons, drugs, or alcohol.

During his search incident to arrest, Officer Carrasco removed a glass pipe from Parks' right front pocket, which appeared to have a white residue consistent with methamphetamine. Officer Carrasco also found a paper bindle that contained a small, white crystalline substance. Also recovered was a checkbook (which was later found to be stolen property from a woman in Denver), and a bottle of Skol vodka.

After the initial search, Parks was read his Miranda Rights. When asked if he had anything else hidden on his body, Parks replied something to the effect of, "I plead the fifth, and "I'm done talking." Parks was transported and booked into the Arapahoe County jail.

After clearing the jail, Officer Carrasco returned to Cherry Creek State Park and twice tested the white crystalline substance from the bindle taken from Parks' wallet. Officer Portteus witnessed the testing. Both times, the substance tested positive as methamphetamine.

On August 18, 2014, Officer Carrasco spoke with Colorado Parks and Wildlife Investigator Gavin about the checkbook that was recovered from Parks. Investigator Gavin was able to locate and contact the owner of the checkbook, who stated her checkbook and other items were stolen from her vehicle in downtown Denver on either August 14th or August 15th.

CHARGES:

17-2-103.T.	Violation of Parole
18-18-403.5(1),(2)(a)	Possession of a controlled substance Sch 1,2
18-18-403.5(1),(2)(c)	Possession of a controlled substance Schedule 3,4,5
18-18-428(1)	Possession of drug paraphernalia
18-4-205	Possession of burglary tools
18-5-903(1)(2)(a)	Criminal possession of a financial device
18-5-113(1)(b)(II)	Criminal impersonation—gain a benefit
18-8-111(1)(d)	Providing false information to police
18-6-803.5	Violation of protection order

DISPOSITION: *Guilty*

18-8-103	Resisting Arrest
18-18-403.5(1),(2)(c)	Possession of a controlled substance Schedule 3,4,5
	<i>Fees, costs and surcharges</i>
	<i>To serve jail sentences in DOC</i>

THAT DAM VESSEL

On July 6, 2015 at approximately 2340 hours, Morgan County dispatch received a phone call of a boat accident on the dam at Jackson Lake State Park. Officer Sewald, a NASBLA certified level-one boating accident investigator, and Officer Jackson responded.

They drove to the area to inspect the scene of the accident. Officers Sewald and Jackson saw an unattended boat parked on top of the dam.

The officers took several photographs of the scene and of the vessel, which was a 2002 Centurion Cyclone. From the measurements taken, the officers determined the vessel traveled 42'9" to the top of the dam where it struck the wall and glanced to the east, travelling another 47'7" to its resting location on top of the dam.



Inspection of the vessel indicated the following:

Scrape marks were visible at the water line where the vessel had made contact with the dam at an approximate 45 degree angle. Scrape marks were evident up the face of the dam, on the dam wall, on top of the dam and matching where the hull of the vessel was resting. The vessel sustained many scrapes and gouges in the fiberglass from the bow to the stern, and the bow had severe damage where the fiberglass was broken and shattered from the apparent impact with the wall. The bow eye was smashed flat to the hull. The port side sustained damage to the rub rail portions and the rail itself was sheared from the body of the boat and was still hanging from the midway point of the vessel. The inboard prop, drive shaft and rudders were bent toward the port side of the boat. The throttle was in the forward most position and the tachometer and speedometer needles were at their maximum readings. The key was not in the ignition. The steering wheel was bent on the left side, indicating that the driver may have impacted the steering wheel during the collision. The filament appeared to be stretched and have experienced what is known as "hot-shock." A hot-shock refers to the stretching of the filament when the light bulb is impacted while on.





Officer Sewald noticed an empty Corona beer bottle lying next to the driver's seat and two beer cans lying behind the driver's seat. Another beer can was located in the bow of the boat. There was no sign of blood from injuries.

Officer Sewald contacted Great Lakes Marine, gave them the vessel information and asked if the boat contained an on-board computer that may have recorded the vessels' actions prior to and during the collision. They said that particular boat probably did not contain an ECM (electronic control module).

The next day, while photographing the vessel, a witness approached and informed the officers that he had witnessed the boat being operated prior to the accident. The witness said that he saw a young, stocky male in his mid 30's, about 6' tall with tattoos on his chest, operating the boat, and that a short blonde female, who appeared to be in her 20's, was a passenger in the boat. The witness recalled that the male party had his arm in a sling, and that several people heard the vessel impact the dam from the Jackson Lake Village. The witness drove to the scene of the accident, and witnessed the male and female walking south on County Road 3.5, where a two-tone red and silver pickup towing an empty boat trailer stopped, picked them up and left the area. The witness said that he had called 911 to report the boat accident after seeing the boat on top of the dam. Further, the witness identified the male and a female as the couple staying at Lot 143 and as being the owners to the wrecked boat.

A clearance of the vessel registration showed that the vessel was registered to Mr. Wade Durben. A search of Colorado records indicated that Durben is 6'00" in height and weighs 190 lbs. He has brown hair and brown eyes. His Colorado driver's license has been cancelled for financial responsibility. A search of Durben's Facebook page revealed a photo of him wearing a sling on his left arm.

Officer Jackson contacted Colorado Plains Medical Center and North Colorado Medical Center in an attempt to locate Durben, but he had not been admitted to either facility. Officer Sewald requested a BOLO be issued by Morgan County dispatch.

Officers Jackson and Sewald drove to the Jackson Lake Village, Lot #143, where Durben had been observed during the holiday weekend. Upon arriving, another witness came forward. This witness observed Durben and another male, Mr. Topete, load the boat onto the trailer after dark on July 06, 2015. The witness continued to say that Topete took the boat to the public ramp at Jackson Lake State Park and that Durben was operating the boat. The witness further stated that she had learned about the accident when she saw pictures circulating on Facebook. She said that she called Durben at approximately 9:30am to let him know that his boat had been in an accident. The witness offered Durben's phone number, and also recalled that Durben's truck was a two-tone green/white Ford F250 with a lift kit. Officer Jackson asked the witness if she knew of a small blonde girl accompanying Durben, to which she stated the female's name was 'Victoria Bass'—Durben's girlfriend. Bass had arrived with Durben and may have been in his truck on Monday night.

Officer Sewald located an address for Bass through CCIC/NCIC and also located a phone number through Facebook. She was described as being 5'00" in height and weighing 120 lbs. with blonde hair and hazel eyes. Bass had an active warrant issued through the Fort Morgan Police Department. Officer Sewald went to Bass' residence, but was told by a woman there that Bass was not home.

On the evening of July 7, 2015 Officer Sewald called Durben and received a message that his phone was off and that his voicemail mailbox was full. Officer Sewald called again on July 8, 2015 and was able to leave a message for Durben to call back regarding the accident.

Officers Sewald and Jackson noticed several people on Facebook who had witnessed Durben throughout the weekend and who may have pertinent information. They were able to contact some witnesses, who described Durben's reckless boat operation throughout the weekend, that Durben was seen returning to shore in the early morning hours, and that Durben was known to sleep in his boat on the lake in the evenings.

On July 8, 2015, Officer Sewald finally made telephone contact with Durben. Durben said that he was driving to California to see his kids. Officer Sewald asked who was responsible for watching his boat while he was away, and Durben responded the he was. Durben explained that he was operating his boat over the Fourth of July weekend, but it broke down a couple of times. Finally, the boat would not start, and that is why he was unable to trailer the boat before he left for California.

Durben told Officer Sewald that he and Topete had been at the lake on the evening of Monday, July 6th, 2015 to work on the boat. However, they were unable to fix it so they left it on the Lake and parked the trailer in Wiggins at Topete's work place.

Officer Sewald asked Durben how he learned that his boat had been in an accident, and Durben replied that several friends had text-messaged him while he was driving to California.

Throughout the conversation, Durben maintained that the last he knew, his boat, unable to start, was tied up on the water. He said he parked the boat trailer at Topete's workplace around 10:00pm on July 6th. Durben denied driving the boat or being on the boat when it collided with the dam, and denied drinking while driving the boat. Durben reiterated he first learned his boat had been in an accident when he received texts from several friends. Durben said he once he learned of the accident, he did not go back to Jackson Lake to look at his boat or report the accident because he was already headed to California for a scheduled visit with his children. Besides, Durben said he didn't know where or with whom he was to report the accident. Durben insisted he had no idea who drove and wrecked his boat.

Officer Sewald explained to Durben that about a dozen witnesses saw him driving the boat, with Bass as a passenger, and that he left for California *after* the boat had been wrecked. Durben continued to deny that he was involved in the accident and did not provide any useful information. Throughout the interview, Durben was inconsistent with the time he left Jackson Lake, how he first learned of the boat being in an accident, and the times he received various text messages from his friends. He also had trouble remembering names. Durben claimed his cell phone was not working properly and was cracked, which is why he could not definitively state the times he received the texts.

After talking with Durben, Officer Sewald was able to locate Topete at his workplace in Wiggins, Colorado. As he pulled into the parking area, Officer Sewald noticed a black, Centurion boat trailer bearing a California license plate.

Officer Sewald located Topete and they talked in the parking lot. Topete stated that he had been with Durben over the holiday weekend and that they had worked on his boat Monday evening because the boat would not start. Topete said he learned about the accident when a friend told him the boat had gotten loose. He first said that Durben had called him about the boat accident, but then changed his story and said that he had called Durben. He said Durben had already left for California when he talked with him on the phone.

On July 12, 2015 Wildlife Officer Todd Cozad and Officer Sewald drove to Durben's residence in Fort Morgan. Upon pulling into the driveway, the officers noticed a mid 1990s red and silver Ford F250 pickup parked in the driveway, similar to the vehicle described by the witness who saw the couple being picked up on County Road 3.5.

The officers spoke with Durban's stepmother. She confirmed Durben did live there. She said Durben had not contacted her but she knows he is in California visiting his children. When asked about the Ford pickup parked in the drive way, the stepmother confirmed that is the pickup Durben usually drives to tow his boat [the boat is owned by his father, Joseph Durben, who also lives at the residence]. Officer Cozad asked if Durben was working, and the stepmother replied he was not because he had injured his shoulder and had surgery the first part of June. She confirmed Durben was dating Bass.

On July 17, 2015 Durben voluntarily arrived at the Jackson Lake State Park visitor center to speak with Officers Sewald and Jackson.

Durben basically gave the same account as he told Officer Sewald over the phone on July 8th. Officer Sewald asked Durben what vehicle he was driving when he had driven the boat trailer to his friends' place of business. Durben answered, "The maroon Ford." Officer Sewald clarified, "The F-250?" and Durben said "Yeah." Durben admitted that he would take the boat out in the evenings and sometimes into the early hours of the morning--hours he referred to as "unusual hours."

After an extensive interview, Officer Sewald seized Durben's cell phone, explaining that the phone would be sealed and a warrant would be obtained before any search of the phone's contents would take place. Officer Sewald saw that the phone was cracked across the glass screen.

Officer Sewald completed a property/evidence form for the phone and handed Durban a copy. Through experience, Officer Sewald knew that smart-phones such as Durben's are used to access websites such as Facebook and Craigslist, and that those sites are compatible on mobile devices and widely accessed. Texts and photos are easily shared, sent, received and deleted through the use of such smart phones. Smart phones, through their design, are highly mobile and easily hidden and destroyed. Data and information on phones are transferable and can easily be erased at a moments' notice.

On July 29, 2015, Officer Sewald applied for two warrants through the Morgan County District Court: one for the search of Durben's cell phone contents; and the other for all records from Durben's wireless network service pertaining to his account. On the home screen of the phone was an application titled "ACR." This application records all phone calls made to and from the phone.

On August 13, 2015, the wireless network service provided Officer Sewald with the documents contained in the signed warrant. According to the Call Detail Report, several phone calls were sent or received while the phone was located at Jackson Lake State Park during the days in question. Officer Sewald located 21 phone calls related to the boat accident.

Some ACR Recordings:

1. 07/06/2015 at 2318 hours. The first of the recording related to the case. Durben received a phone call from Topete, and told him, "Dude, I just, like, wrecked the boat onto the dam." Topete asked him if he is okay, and Durben responded, "I didn't see where I was going, obviously." Durben told Topete that the boat was sitting on top of the dam and that it isn't going anywhere. He told Topete to "head this way."
2. 07/07/2015 at 1020 hours. Durben told Topete he is going to say that he couldn't start the boat, and will report, ". . . as little as possible." Durben explained that he was planning to go home and "pack my sh-- and get the f--- out of here." Durben said that once he left the area, he would call the sheriff and pretend that he didn't know anything about the boat accident. Durben recalled that he didn't know where he was on the Lake and thought he was turning when he hit the dam. Topete asked him if Bass, who was with Durben at the time of the accident, was okay, and Durben relayed that she was shaken up and that he wants to leave her name out of the incident because, "She is out on bond."

3. 07/07/2015 at 1154 hours. Durben told Bass that he is avoiding dealing with the boat and that he is not going to mention her name when he talks to the police. Durben said that if somebody asks him about the accident, he would tell them that he tried to start the boat and then left the Lake. Bass expressed that version sounded better than him reporting the boat as stolen. Durben said that he expected someone to contact his residence looking for him, so he is "running away from home", as he didn't want to get stuck in Colorado and be unable to go to California to see his kids. Durben said, "As far as anybody needs to know, I'm on my way to California and almost to Utah." Durben said that he didn't need to leave for California until that night. Durben asked Bass, "How's your chest?" Bass said, "It hurts."
4. 07/07/2015 at 1247 hours. Durben told Bass that he would call the park rangers since he decided not to report the boat as having been stolen. Durben said he will tell the park ranger that he heard his boat was wrecked and that he is on his way to California.
5. 07/07/2015 at 1529 hours. Durben told Topete that he talked with "the game warden", and that Officer Jackson suggested that the operator of the boat was likely hurt. Durben said, "But, I'm not."

Text Messages:

- July 10, 2015 at 1535 hours: Friend 'A' to Durben: "WTF dude? I think ol Jessica was made to be in the water...."
- July 10, 2015 at 1554 hours: Durben to Friend 'A': "I was practicing my parallel parking."

Based on the information obtained from the investigation, Officer Sewald prepared a felony filing against Durben.

CHARGES:

18-8-306	Attempting to influence a public official
18-3-208	Reckless Endangerment
33-13-108(3)	Unlawful operation of a vessel in a reckless manner
33-13-109(3)	Failure to Report a Boat Accident-Boating/leaving the scene
42-4-1803	Abandon Vehicle On Public Property
33-13-108(1)(a)(IV)	Unlawful failure to take action to avoid collision while operating a vessel

DISPOSITION: Guilty

33-15-110(1)(a)	Vehicle/vessel in undesignated area
18-8-111(1)(b)	False Reporting-fake crime
	Plea Agreement: Plead guilty to separate case of multiple Wildlife charges (20 points of violations)
	<i>Probation</i>
	<i>Protection Order</i>
	<i>Fines, fees, costs and surcharges</i>

COLORADO STATE PARKS**Statistical Tables and Charts****2007 – 2015 Parks Violations**

PARKS VIOLATIONS 2007-2015										
VIOLATION CATEGORY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
<i>PASSES</i>	2667	2755	3233	3351	3637	3078	2944	2667	2665	24,332
<i>BOATING</i>	752	978	842	793	989	791	630	752	782	6,527
<i>NATURAL RESOURCES</i>	592	710	701	651	804	725	572	592	521	5,347
<i>TRAFFIC</i>	420	595	537	628	565	671	525	420	553	4,361
<i>WILDLIFE</i>	313	351	387	487	453	455	475	313	332	3,234
<i>OHV</i>	250	296	309	307	296	313	258	250	148	2,279
<i>VEHICLE OPERATION</i>	209	288	305	280	282	300	242	209	287	2,115
<i>HEALTH AND SAFETY</i>	171	230	226	161	179	214	204	171	199	1,556
<i>PARKING</i>	169	214	138	113	175	169	143	169	200	1,290
<i>MISCELLANEOUS</i>	142	92	194	63	162	141	117	142	167	1,053
<i>CRIMINAL</i>	111	60	83	48	87	86	115	111	70	701
<i>SNOWMOBILE</i>	35	42	76	12	62	36	24	35	34	322
<i>TOTAL VIOLATIONS</i>	5,831	6,611	7,031	6,894	7,691	6,979	6,249	5,831	5,958	53,117

COLORADO STATE PARKS

Statistical Tables and Charts

2007 – 2015 Parks Violations Chart

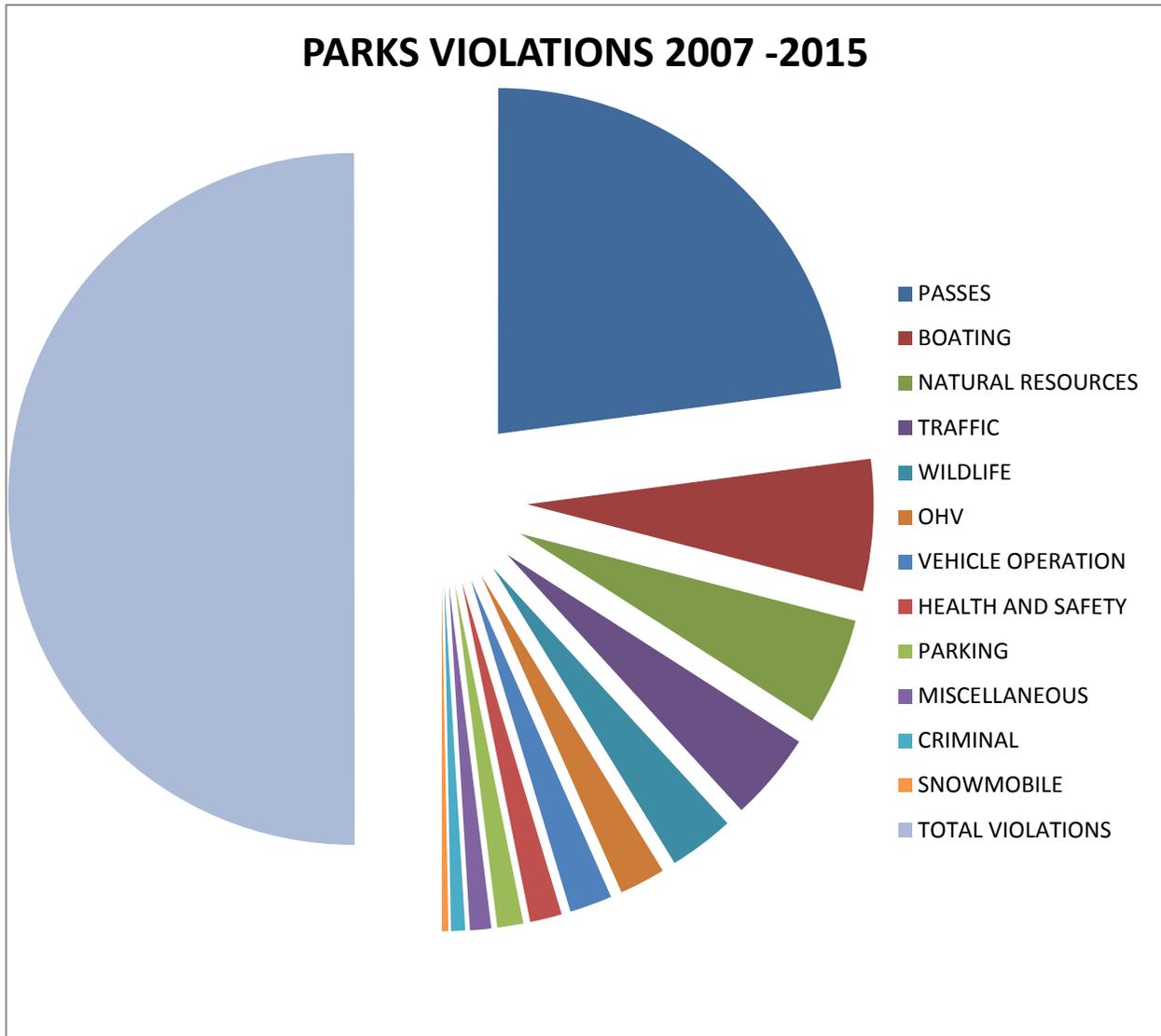


Table 1: 2006 - 2015 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4977	4792	4189	3438	3100	2969	3058	3011	3223	3392	36149
Total	4977	4792	4189	3438	3100	2969	3058	3011	3223	3392	36149

Table 2: 2006 - 2015 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
BIG GAME *	593	475	498	563	535	391	562	513	517	443	5090
CARCASS CARE	198	176	169	143	123	110	134	129	135	163	1480
COMMERCIAL USE	19	16	45	39	24	1	3	10	1	98	256
FAIR CHASE	94	35	33	34	46	45	61	36	30	43	457
FISHING *	1207	1325	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	797	705	9932
LICENSING	2935	2953	2497	1963	1623	1701	1563	1547	1733	1822	20337
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	994	1060	1149	679	708	644	714	617	526	660	7751
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	376	354	302	265	242	239	241	245	216	256	2736
SAFETY	666	613	654	520	395	455	465	466	467	470	5171
SMALL GAME *	802	656	467	401	361	443	325	301	442	549	4747
Total	7884	7663	7274	5613	4785	4983	4780	4902	4864	5209	57957

* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2006 - 2015 Total Violations by Year

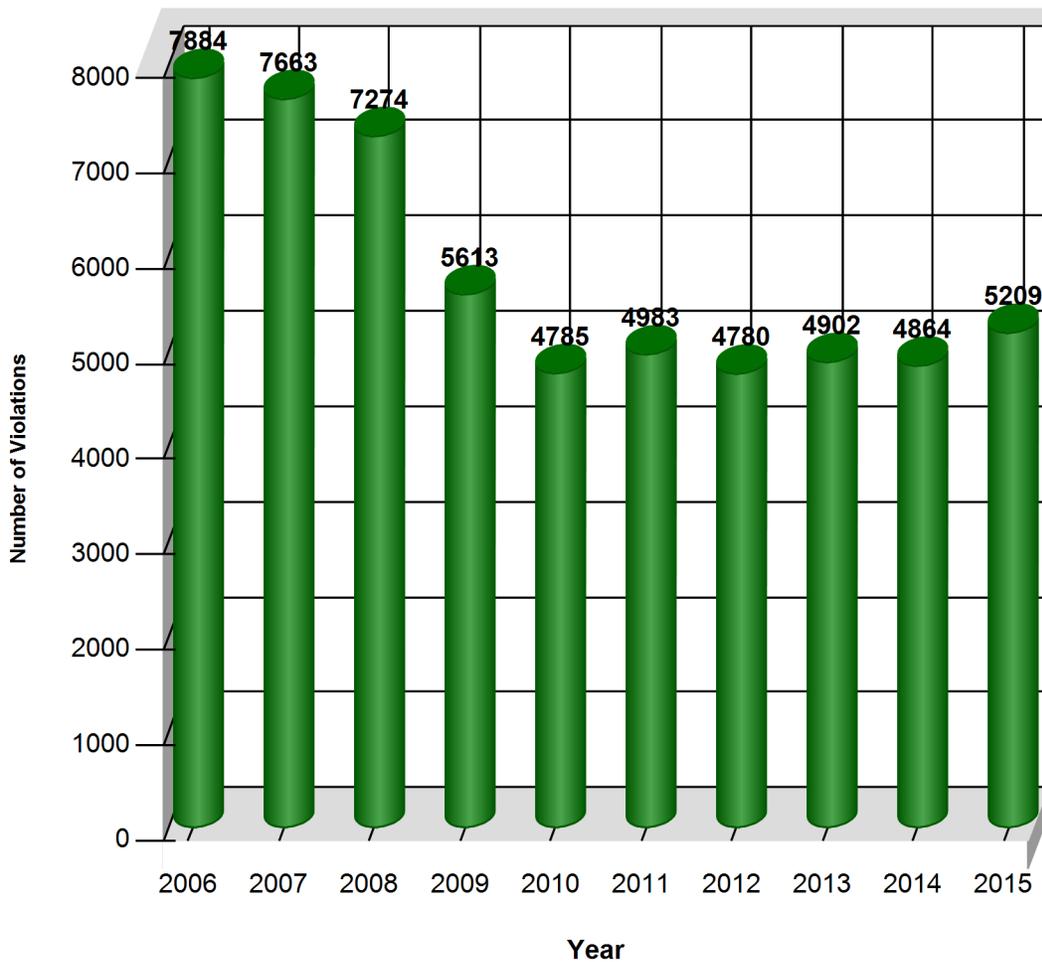
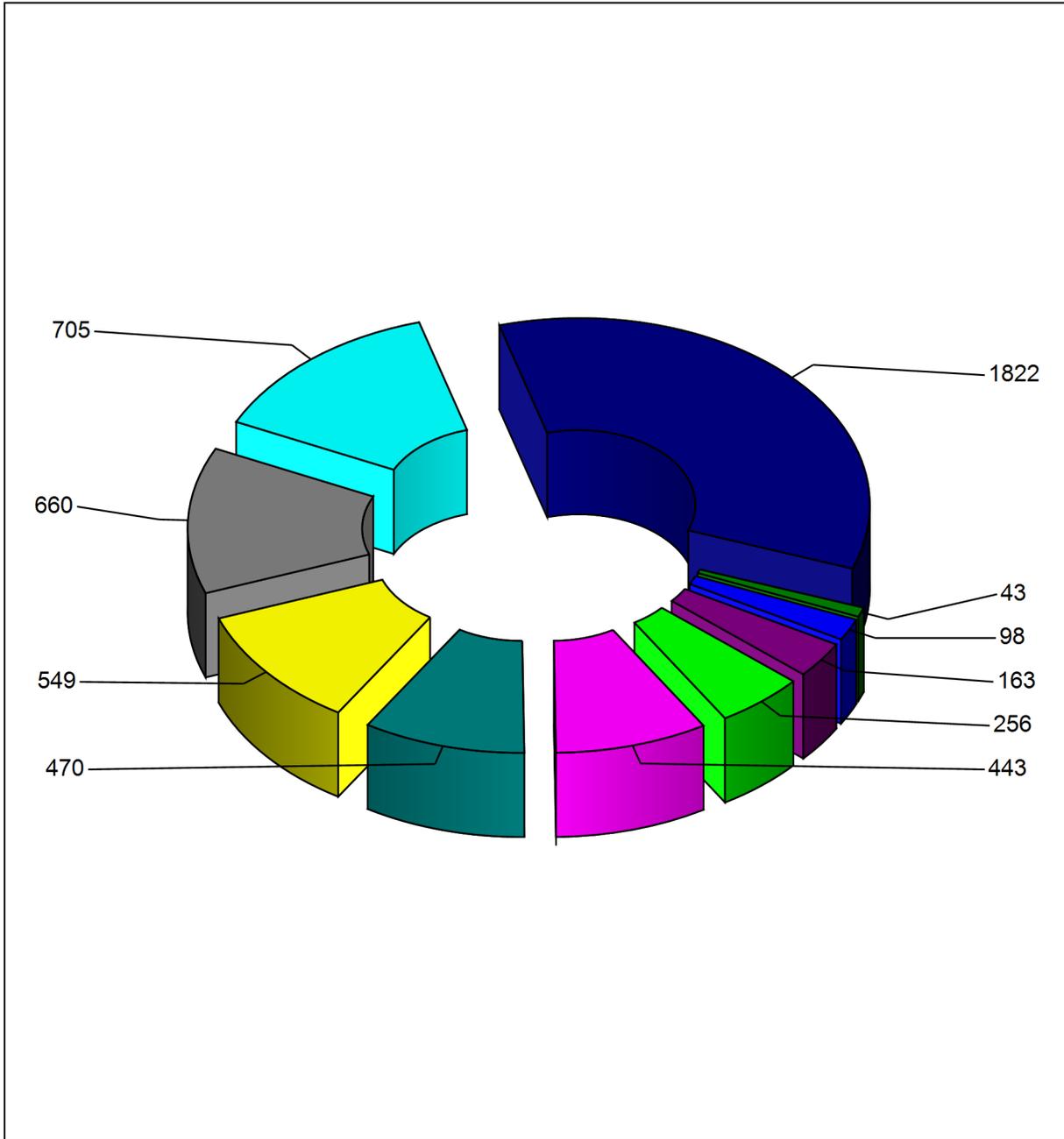


Table 3: 2006 - 2015 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Avg
BIG GAME *	7.5%	6.2%	6.8%	10.0%	11.2%	7.8%	11.8%	10.5%	10.6%	8.5%	9.1%
CARCASS CARE	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.4%
FAIR CHASE	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
FISHING *	15.3%	17.3%	20.1%	17.9%	15.2%	19.1%	14.9%	21.2%	16.4%	13.5%	17.1%
LICENSING	37.2%	38.5%	34.3%	35.0%	33.9%	34.1%	32.7%	31.6%	35.6%	35.0%	34.8%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	12.6%	13.8%	15.8%	12.1%	14.8%	12.9%	14.9%	12.6%	10.8%	12.7%	13.3%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%	4.9%	4.8%
SAFETY	8.4%	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	9.1%	9.7%	9.5%	9.6%	9.0%	9.0%
SMALL GAME *	10.2%	8.6%	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.8%	6.1%	9.1%	10.5%	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: 2015 Violations by Category



- FAIR CHASE
- COMMERCIAL USE
- CARCASS CARE
- PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS
- BIG GAME - (Does not include License Violations)
- SAFETY
- SMALL GAME - (Does not include License Violations)
- OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS
- FISHING - (Does not include License Violations)
- LICENSING

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 4: 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	42	243	173	41	517
CARCASS CARE	1	0	3	3	3	0	1	2	21	57	31	13	135
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	28	88	214	89	133	40	56	82	9	8	797
LICENSING	43	46	113	142	280	165	262	146	103	257	123	53	1733
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	54	24	45	29	39	21	46	43	77	81	53	14	526
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	8	6	1	5	4	2	3	6	28	85	54	14	216
SAFETY	11	2	1	11	4	0	10	3	35	219	142	29	467
SMALL GAME *	15	8	16	15	6	79	1	6	83	88	88	37	442
Total	171	116	212	295	550	356	456	248	448	1119	677	216	4864

* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2015 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	11	4	5	0	0	2	4	6	45	177	156	33	443
CARCASS CARE	11	1	7	3	1	0	7	6	25	40	39	23	163
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
FAIR CHASE	2	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	14	8	8	43
FISHING *	6	27	54	15	124	52	157	115	80	34	35	6	705
LICENSING	78	53	104	135	214	125	219	141	159	321	207	66	1822
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	20	11	49	24	26	44	84	50	86	137	95	34	660
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	5	5	15	6	7	0	1	5	30	76	91	15	256
SAFETY	10	11	7	12	6	3	12	14	41	197	132	25	470
SMALL GAME *	53	8	23	3	45	0	6	13	134	161	60	43	549
Total	196	122	264	201	522	227	491	351	602	1157	823	253	5209

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2014/2015

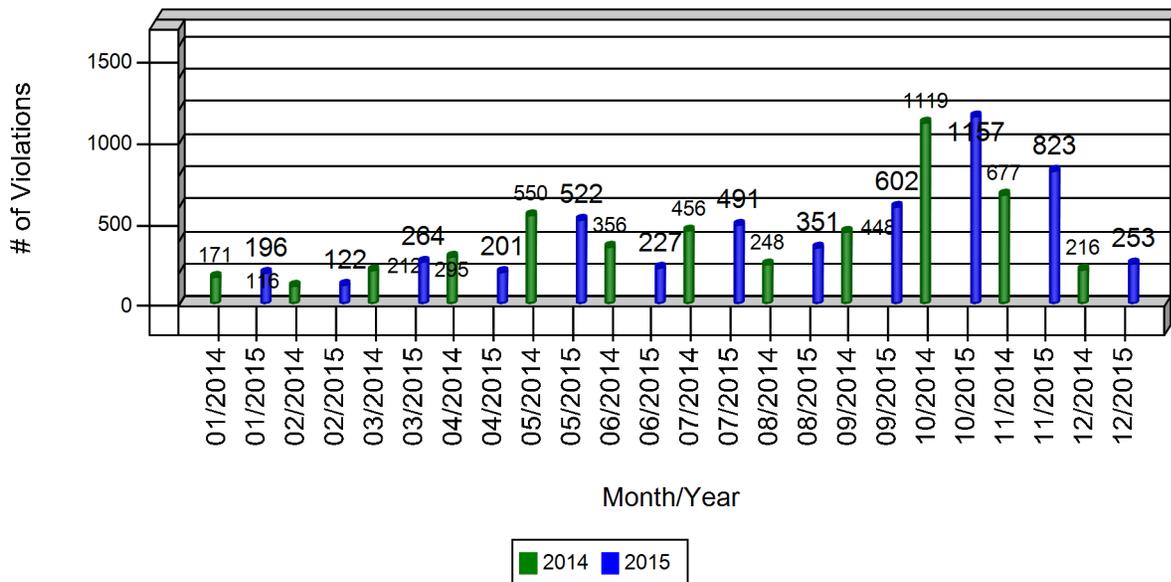


Table 6: 2006 - 2015 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	24	12	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	110
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	2	15	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	9	62
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	21	17	33	29	6	14	26	12	8	17	183
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	229	186	166	129	110	148	130	119	111	100	1428
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	2	26	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	741
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	263	195	212	224	170	147	157	159	162	182	1871
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	15	6	2	8	7	5	10	12	6	76
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	12
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	5	6	5	5	8	14	6	2	1	65
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	28	23	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	215
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	0	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	25
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	4	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	248
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	33
Total	593	475	498	563	535	391	562	513	517	443	5090

Table 7: 2006 - 2015 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	177	158	140	120	111	98	119	118	116	145	1302
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	21	11	29	21	12	12	15	11	19	18	169
WASTE OF FISH	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	198	176	169	143	123	110	134	129	135	163	1480

Table 8: 2006 - 2015 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	17	11	42	39	18	0	3	7	1	0	138
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	2	5	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	98	118
Total	19	16	45	39	24	1	3	10	1	98	256

Table 9: 2006 - 2015 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	20	5	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	35
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	34	13	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	133
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	40	17	28	24	26	27	44	28	18	35	287
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	94	35	33	34	46	45	61	36	30	43	457

Table 10: 2006 - 2015 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	957	1070	1282	862	542	763	541	843	662	550	8072
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	3	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	19
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	18	22	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	116
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	38	27	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	353
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	145	171	123	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	1076
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	33	27	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	220
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	3	0	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	38
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	9	0	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	36
Total	1207	1325	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	797	705	9932

Table 11: 2006 - 2015 License Violations

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
FAILURE TO TAG	194	128	99	111	103	96	81	107	79	114	1112
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	157	98	78	81	72	59	54	68	48	28	743
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1383	1329	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	923	10707
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	14	20	13	4	10	18	4	17	9	112
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	342	275	27	36	35	304	177	137	167	311	1811
HABITAT STAMP	54	478	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	952
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	16
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	410	381	346	272	257	193	201	200	168	211	2639
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	84	48	51	39	30	22	14	11	6	6	311
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	61	34	33	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	375
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	45	26	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	219
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	32
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	76	63	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	522
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	84	56	120	77	64	59	58	42	46	52	658
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	14	11	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	81
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	4	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	24
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NO PARKS PASS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2935	2953	2497	1963	1623	1701	1563	1547	1733	1822	20337

Table 12: 2006 - 2015 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	28	34	47	10	15	33	4	33	13	30	247
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	19	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	164
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	329	301	237	233	209	200	222	201	190	203	2325
Total	376	354	302	265	242	239	241	245	216	256	2736

Table 13: 2006 - 2015 Safety

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	140	97	85	60	46	69	71	63	56	48	735
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	33	22	33	29	25	31	37	48	39	38	335
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	12
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	0	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	25
LOADED FIREARM	263	271	284	219	174	226	232	257	292	263	2481
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	29	29	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	12	177
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	16	20	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	103
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	19	24	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	115
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	155	141	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	1025
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	13
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	0	6	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	73
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	3	7	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	62
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	15
Total	666	613	654	520	395	455	465	466	467	470	5171

Table 14: 2006 - 2015 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	200	217	137	117	130	127	93	95	104	173	1393
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	15	31	32	7	5	2	2	0	1	0	95
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	45	38	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	263
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	102	79	68	50	52	95	78	57	67	81	729
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	25	19	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	237
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	242	185	119	73	32	96	62	103	233	254	1399
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	11	2	2	7	9	7	20	11	7	6	82
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	18	14	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	89
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	143	70	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	442
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	15
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	802	656	467	401	361	443	325	301	442	549	4747

Table 15: 2006 - 2015 Other Wildlife Violations

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	4	8	10	1	0	0	1	2	8	2	36
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	2	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	45
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	1	6	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	333
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	43	37	49	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	255
DRUGS, POSSESSION	87	68	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	554
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	4	8	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	52
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	12	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	23
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	14	6	4	4	1	6	14	11	18	22	100
LITTERING	28	17	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	12	132
MISC	513	654	667	323	292	252	326	269	202	430	3928
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	4	2	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	61
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	11	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	7	42
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	88	48	39	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	345
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	39	18	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	101
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	27
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	2	5	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	34
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	11	31	27	59	31	25	23	43	20	21	291
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	1	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	30
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	102	84	90	68	56	93	95	66	69	40	763
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	22	22	13	14	6	1	8	18	4	10	118
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	8
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	9
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	5	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	35
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	13	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	99
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	1	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	183
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	12
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	9
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	47
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	35
Total	994	1060	1149	679	708	644	714	617	526	660	7751

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2006			
	Mountain Goat	NOLO CONTENDERE	1
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	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	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	WARRANT EXPIRED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	42
2007			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2009			
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
		Total	33
2010			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	23
2011			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	24
2012			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2012			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	16
2013			
	Mountain Goat	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	15
2014			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	PENDING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	21
2015			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1

Table 16: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2015			
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	19
		Grand Total	252

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
	2015	CUSTER	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	HUERFANO	PENDING	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
Deer				
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	LOGAN	WARRANT EXPIRED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 17: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2013	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2014	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2015	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	EAGLE	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
Elk				
	2006	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	OURAY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	Non-Resident
	2006	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	CUSTER	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	GRAND	WARNING	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violation by Species

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

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Table 17: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
	2011	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	MINERAL	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2013	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2006 - 2015 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	PENDING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DELTA	WARNING	Resident
	2015	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2015	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2015	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
Moose				
	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
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	NOLO CONTENDERE	Non-Resident
	2012	CLEAR CREEK	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	CLEAR CREEK	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2015	CHAFFEE	WARNING	Resident

Table 18: 2006 -2015 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1383	1329	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	923	10707
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	957	1070	1282	862	542	763	541	843	662	550	8072
MISC	513	654	667	323	292	252	326	269	202	430	3928
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	342	275	27	36	35	304	177	137	167	311	1811
LOADED FIREARM	263	271	284	219	174	226	232	257	292	263	2481
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	242	185	119	73	32	96	62	103	233	254	1399
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	410	381	346	272	257	193	201	200	168	211	2639
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	329	301	237	233	209	200	222	201	190	203	2325
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	263	195	212	224	170	147	157	159	162	182	1871
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	200	217	137	117	130	127	93	95	104	173	1393
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	177	158	140	120	111	98	119	118	116	145	1302
FAILURE TO TAG	194	128	99	111	103	96	81	107	79	114	1112
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	145	171	123	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	1076
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	229	186	166	129	110	148	130	119	111	100	1428
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	2	5	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	98	118
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	76	63	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	522
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	155	141	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	1025
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	102	79	68	50	52	95	78	57	67	81	729
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	61	34	33	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	375
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	2	26	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	741
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	84	56	120	77	64	59	58	42	46	52	658
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	140	97	85	60	46	69	71	63	56	48	735
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	102	84	90	68	56	93	95	66	69	40	763
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	33	22	33	29	25	31	37	48	39	38	335
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	1	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	183
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	40	17	28	24	26	27	44	28	18	35	287
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	28	34	47	10	15	33	4	33	13	30	247
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	4	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	248
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	33	27	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	220
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	157	98	78	81	72	59	54	68	48	28	743
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	24	12	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	110
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	19	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	164
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	14	6	4	4	1	6	14	11	18	22	100
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	11	31	27	59	31	25	23	43	20	21	291
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	45	38	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	263
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	13	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	99
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	21	11	29	21	12	12	15	11	19	18	169

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2006 -2015 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	21	17	33	29	6	14	26	12	8	17	183
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	28	23	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	215
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	88	48	39	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	345
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	43	37	49	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	255
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	2	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	45
LITTERING	28	17	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	12	132
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	14	11	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	81
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	29	29	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	12	177
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	3	0	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	38
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	16	20	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	103
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	22	22	13	14	6	1	8	18	4	10	118
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	14	20	13	4	10	18	4	17	9	112
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	2	15	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	9	62
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	34	13	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	133
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	11	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	7	42
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	84	48	51	39	30	22	14	11	6	6	311
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	11	2	2	7	9	7	20	11	7	6	82
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	9
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	15	6	2	8	7	5	10	12	6	76
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	15
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	18	22	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	116
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	47
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	0	6	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	73
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	18	14	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	89
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	12
DRUGS, POSSESSION	87	68	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	554
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	25	19	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	237
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	45	26	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	219
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	4	8	10	1	0	0	1	2	8	2	36
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	12
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	3	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	19
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	38	27	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	353
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	143	70	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	442
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	4	2	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	61
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	0	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	25

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2006 -2015 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	12
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	32
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	16
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	5	6	5	5	8	14	6	2	1	65
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	3	7	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	62
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	9
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	4	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	24
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	19	24	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	115
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	35
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	8
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	15
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	2	5	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	34
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	33
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	27
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	4	8	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	52
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
WASTE OF FISH	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	15	31	32	7	5	2	2	0	1	0	95
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	9	0	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	36
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	12	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	23
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	5	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	35
NO PARKS PASS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	0	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	25
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	39	18	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	101
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	20	5	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	35
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	17	11	42	39	18	0	3	7	1	0	138
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2006 -2015 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
HABITAT STAMP	54	478	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	952
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	13
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	0	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
COW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	1	6	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	333
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	1	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	30
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
TOTAL	7884	7663	7274	5613	4785	4983	4780	4902	4864	5209	57957

Table 19: 2006 - 2015 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	471	599	710	529	596	527	422	522	1066	755	6197
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	518	621	548	302	228	208	222	249	223	400	3519
	AREA 3	BRUSH	298	398	274	194	279	292	318	152	257	181	2643
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	724	697	685	402	256	216	245	319	246	302	4092
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	431	360	372	133	194	197	219	415	91	228	2640
	Total			2442	2675	2589	1560	1553	1440	1426	1657	1883	1866
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	325	389	204	190	195	245	221	210	186	230	2395
	AREA 6	MEEKER	686	598	430	353	247	312	289	337	335	388	3975
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	319	415	465	265	335	588	291	242	195	164	3279
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	335	329	248	233	153	140	121	144	153	158	2014
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	462	475	315	259	361	345	408	405	295	295	3620
	Total			2127	2206	1662	1300	1291	1630	1330	1338	1164	1235
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	249	190	559	715	141	99	86	205	162	43	2449
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	284	48	34	19	46	51	16	7	8	30	543
	Total			533	238	593	734	187	150	102	212	170	73
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	266	254	155	135	192	145	211	211	237	272	2078
	AREA 12	LAMAR	165	186	142	156	90	120	142	168	113	325	1607
	AREA 13	SALIDA	530	629	887	492	348	323	264	279	259	266	4277
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	307	306	273	315	251	408	505	250	221	264	3100
	Total			1268	1375	1457	1098	881	996	1122	908	830	1127
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	621	340	302	302	232	212	180	209	272	291	2961
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	358	332	216	245	229	224	268	180	115	164	2331
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	325	226	208	159	187	177	170	186	223	229	2090
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	210	271	247	215	225	154	182	212	207	224	2147
	Total			1514	1169	973	921	873	767	800	787	817	908
Total			7884	7663	7274	5613	4785	4983	4780	4902	4864	5209	57957

Table 20: 2006 - 2015 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Non-Resident	1933	1672	1418	1123	930	1044	950	981	924	988	11963
Resident	5951	5991	5856	4490	3855	3939	3830	3921	3940	4221	45994
Total	7884	7663	7274	5613	4785	4983	4780	4902	4864	5209	57957

Table 21: 2006 - 2015 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Avg
Resident	75.5%	78.2%	80.5%	80.0%	80.6%	79.0%	80.1%	80.0%	81.0%	81.0%	79.6%
Non-Resident	24.5%	21.8%	19.5%	20.0%	19.4%	21.0%	19.9%	20.0%	19.0%	19.0%	20.4%
Total	100.0%										

Chart 4: 2006 - 2015 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

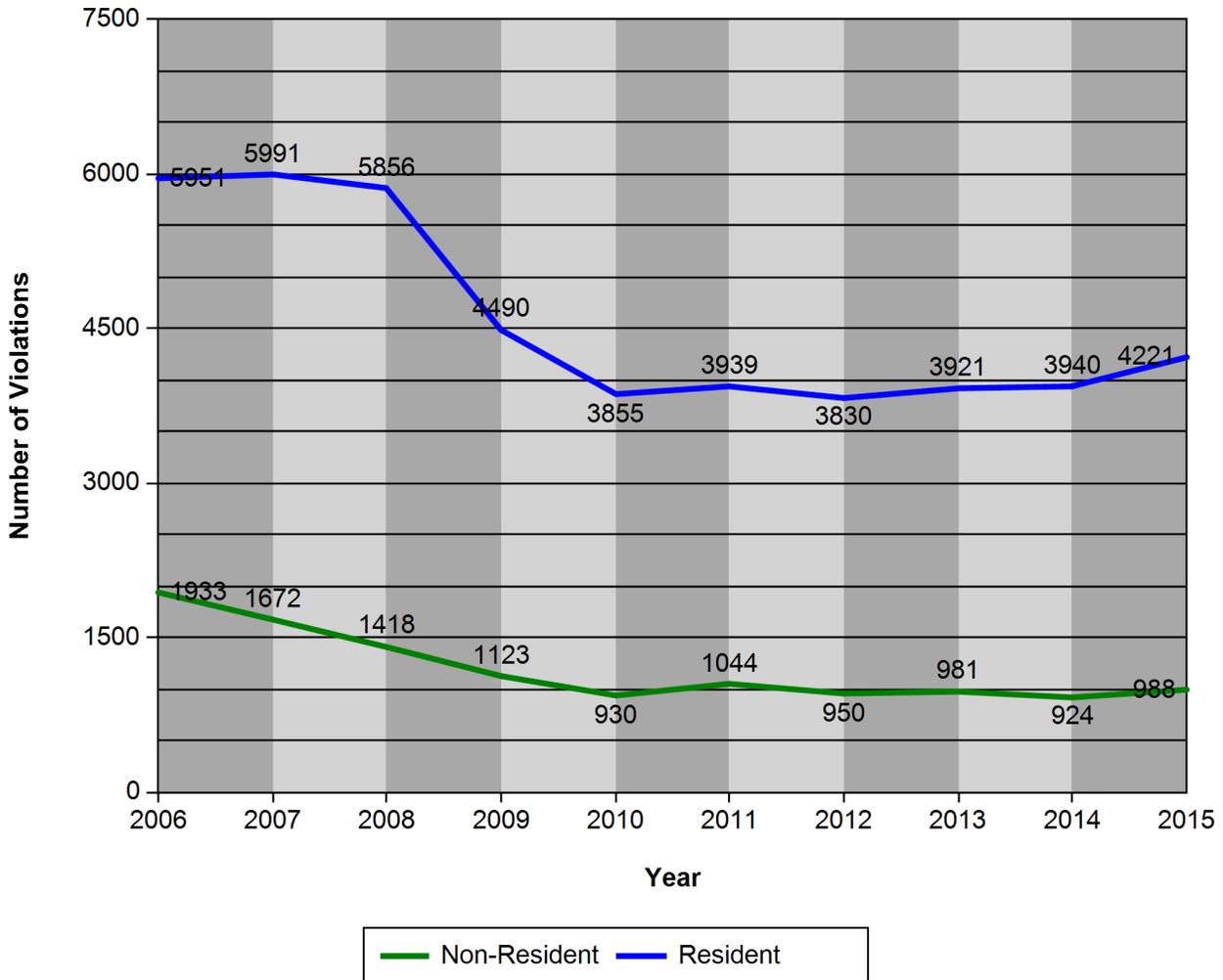


Table 22: 2006 - 2015 Violations by County

COUNTY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
ADAMS	297	167	200	86	94	92	98	204	47	63	1348
ALAMOSA	10	6	5	1	7	4	8	9	3	5	58
ARAPAHOE	42	62	44	59	9	28	40	30	10	7	331
ARCHULETA	127	67	76	43	51	49	54	46	80	89	682
BACA	30	24	63	31	20	7	22	37	21	39	294
BENT	22	26	33	41	24	27	38	53	25	172	461
BOULDER	202	287	292	143	65	69	40	80	80	95	1353
BROOMFIELD	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
CHAFFEE	196	152	122	116	87	90	66	57	68	101	1055
CHEYENNE	3	8	17	14	4	20	11	24	5	4	110
CLEAR CREEK	255	201	370	203	180	163	206	168	336	261	2343
CONEJOS	143	41	42	26	24	14	40	36	27	52	445
COSTILLA	59	41	30	46	25	33	18	11	16	38	317
CROWLEY	3	2	5	5	4	8	6	12	10	7	62
CUSTER	57	35	29	32	26	31	24	24	34	28	320
DELTA	59	91	61	61	41	52	79	115	54	56	669
DENVER	64	23	23	5	5	8	5	13	1	3	150
DOLOROS	98	72	87	48	42	66	32	52	50	37	584
DOUGLAS	78	51	78	52	33	35	33	18	40	54	472
EAGLE	193	172	158	128	78	66	61	56	51	108	1071
EL PASO	198	120	122	191	160	256	341	159	128	161	1836
ELBERT	8	8	13	7	25	18	24	9	15	25	152
FREMONT	183	251	413	115	100	131	74	93	118	134	1612
GARFIELD	214	217	238	186	211	502	221	193	187	118	2287
GILPIN	20	10	9	15	25	10	16	28	19	10	162
GRAND	337	326	264	196	338	284	308	334	253	296	2936
GUNNISON	266	204	176	205	152	135	123	146	147	124	1678
HINSDALE	59	57	11	46	36	28	67	32	40	25	401
HUERFANO	52	30	23	64	9	19	47	16	30	66	356
JACKSON	224	200	103	106	70	54	90	113	79	125	1164
JEFFERSON	136	150	170	163	230	208	145	405	391	249	2247
KIOWA	60	16	11	48	6	24	9	3	2	8	187
KIT CARSON	14	5	4	4	10	19	8	3	22	18	107
LA PLATA	202	95	124	92	68	62	62	64	90	104	963
LAKE	118	182	301	283	177	81	104	108	74	13	1441
LARIMER	612	590	409	285	232	218	200	254	208	374	3382
LAS ANIMAS	60	87	59	52	108	66	76	76	54	116	754
LINCOLN	46	24	66	24	17	17	13	16	23	9	255
LOGAN	72	70	62	55	49	46	49	32	23	34	492
MESA	280	281	351	189	196	300	197	177	110	100	2181
MINERAL	48	65	43	14	21	34	44	33	33	20	355
MOFFAT	397	463	333	274	167	125	113	215	156	253	2496
MONTEZUMA	215	109	80	68	78	34	34	36	41	57	752
MONTROSE	103	78	117	78	94	77	102	114	98	93	954
MORGAN	146	236	206	124	112	160	147	67	148	75	1421
OTERO	9	9	7	7	14	21	9	7	4	23	110
OURAY	58	81	52	29	37	49	29	22	34	13	404
PARK	177	370	222	196	134	131	85	143	370	432	2260
PHILLIPS	16	9	22	11	13	9	10	7	0	5	102
PITKIN	71	39	29	38	37	39	30	25	35	31	374
PROWERS	9	93	28	44	9	12	40	10	45	57	347
PUEBLO	188	97	106	125	74	59	87	108	104	63	1011
RIO BLANCO	341	350	266	226	139	171	189	120	183	112	2097

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 22: 2006 - 2015 Violations by County

COUNTY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
RIO GRANDE	32	30	42	37	25	13	13	49	84	73	398
ROUTT	208	306	158	128	131	160	140	110	129	148	1618
SAGUACHE	50	41	91	79	94	92	42	43	50	47	629
SAN JUAN	0	2	7	4	2	1	0	5	6	4	31
SAN MIGUEL	34	60	47	69	48	24	59	31	39	63	474
SEDGWICK	45	7	5	18	62	29	33	13	12	24	248
SUMMIT	108	97	46	87	97	84	81	39	42	33	714
TELLER	104	151	67	83	53	90	105	113	33	58	857
WASHINGTON	22	66	42	14	84	19	47	20	48	19	381
WELD	378	424	542	333	177	165	222	239	169	154	2803
YUMA	24	24	48	52	41	43	62	27	29	23	373
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	1	1	20
	7884	7663	7274	5613	4785	4983	4780	4902	4864	5209	57957

Table 23: 2006 - 2015 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
PENDING	PENDING	45	55	92	69	44	111	46	61	94	215	832
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	106	87	99	49	43	77	37	75	128	145	846
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	29	16	22	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	80
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	6	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	15
	Total	180	158	219	132	89	193	83	136	222	361	1773
NOT GUILTY	VOID	135	216	158	23	11	1	0	0	0	0	544
	WARRANT EXPIRED	17	10	7	17	4	1	2	3	1	0	62
	WARNING	1420	1410	1137	1008	1017	1273	1025	1112	1019	1432	11853
	NOT GUILTY	9	10	25	12	8	9	4	5	2	1	85
	CHARGE DISMISSED	715	617	843	546	460	479	495	367	242	171	4935
	Total	2296	2263	2170	1606	1500	1763	1526	1487	1264	1604	17479
GUILTY	AMENDED	61	47	44	32	43	42	29	39	40	20	397
	PAID IN FIELD	1078	906	786	669	491	447	420	383	417	425	6022
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	71	56	51	46	46	50	33	40	37	17	447
	PAID	3257	3418	2839	2381	1940	1883	2127	2186	2390	2377	24798
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	3	0	3	6	7	2	0	0	1	0	22
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	GUILTY PLEA	933	811	1156	729	667	602	561	629	493	403	6984
	Total	5405	5239	4880	3864	3195	3026	3170	3277	3378	3242	38676
NOLO CONTENDERE		3	3	5	11	1	1	1	2	0	2	29
	Total	3	3	5	11	1	1	1	2	0	2	29
Grand Total		7884	7663	7274	5613	4785	4983	4780	4902	4864	5209	57957

Table 25: 2015 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	4	1	3	0	24	4	1	0	26	0	0	0	0	63
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
ARAPAHOE	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
ARCHULETA	1	4	4	5	0	44	13	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	89
BACA	0	0	2	2	0	22	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	39
BENT	0	5	3	7	0	19	1	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	172
BOULDER	0	5	6	16	0	59	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	95
CHAFFEE	0	1	9	8	0	51	19	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	101
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
CLEAR CREEK	0	3	15	27	0	112	26	11	0	65	0	2	0	0	261
CONEJOS	0	2	0	12	0	30	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	52
COSTILLA	0	8	0	8	0	16	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
CROWLEY	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
CUSTER	0	3	0	2	0	17	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	28
DELTA	0	2	2	5	0	21	7	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	56
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
DOLORES	0	0	0	1	0	15	11	2	0	6	0	2	0	0	37
DOUGLAS	0	4	0	0	0	12	8	16	0	12	0	2	0	0	54
EAGLE	1	0	0	3	0	40	15	22	0	27	0	0	0	0	108
EL PASO	0	14	16	28	0	82	3	4	0	14	0	0	0	0	161
ELBERT	1	1	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	25
FREMONT	0	5	2	21	0	81	11	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	134
GARFIELD	0	6	0	12	0	57	15	11	0	16	0	1	0	0	118
GILPIN	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
GRAND	2	4	4	38	0	121	38	5	0	84	0	0	0	0	296
GUNNISON	1	0	2	2	0	66	7	12	0	34	0	0	0	0	124
HINSDALE	0	0	0	3	0	14	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	25
HUERFANO	0	4	1	2	0	29	2	1	0	27	0	0	0	0	66
JACKSON	2	1	1	6	0	60	10	1	0	42	2	0	0	0	125
JEFFERSON	0	7	13	18	0	66	18	10	0	117	0	0	0	0	249
KIOWA	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	18
LA PLATA	0	7	5	4	0	39	11	6	0	32	0	0	0	0	104
LAKE	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
LARIMER	0	13	10	16	0	207	29	2	0	97	0	0	0	0	374
LAS ANIMAS	0	4	3	13	0	47	7	3	0	39	0	0	0	0	116
LINCOLN	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
LOGAN	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	34
MESA	2	4	3	10	0	38	11	14	0	18	0	0	0	0	100
MINERAL	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
MOFFAT	2	3	1	10	0	88	40	3	0	106	0	0	0	0	253
MONTEZUMA	0	2	4	2	0	27	9	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	57
MONTROSE	0	1	1	3	0	43	7	2	0	36	0	0	0	0	93
MORGAN	0	1	0	6	0	29	0	15	0	24	0	0	0	0	75
OTERO	0	2	1	6	0	8	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	23
OURAY	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
PARK	1	17	19	30	0	258	19	9	0	78	0	1	0	0	432
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
PITKIN	0	1	0	2	0	14	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	31
PROWERS	0	1	0	4	0	30	0	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	57
PUEBLO	0	0	1	5	0	44	2	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	63
TOTAL	20	171	145	403	1	2377	425	216	0	1432	2	17	0	0	5209

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

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 25: 2015 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
RIO BLANCO	2	0	0	7	0	44	9	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	112
RIO GRANDE	1	6	0	7	0	46	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	73
ROUTT	3	8	0	12	1	62	13	0	0	48	0	1	0	0	148
SAGUACHE	0	1	0	2	0	28	4	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	47
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
SAN MIGUEL	0	1	2	1	0	31	6	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	63
SEDGWICK	0	2	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	24
SUMMIT	0	2	1	3	0	9	3	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	33
TELLER	0	2	7	1	0	36	1	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	58
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	0	3	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	19
WELD	0	7	3	14	0	78	7	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	154
YUMA	0	0	1	4	0	9	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	23
TOTAL	20	171	145	403	1	2377	425	216	0	1432	2	17	0	0	5209

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