

2017 Law Enforcement and Violation Annual Report





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(Top) State Forest State Park—Nora Logue/CPW

(Left) Park Ranger on Boat—Crystal Egli/CPW

(Middle) Wildlife Officer Archery Outreach with Public—Ken Papaleo High Country Coloring/CPW

(Right) Officer at Shooting Range—Crystal Egli/CPW

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THE ESSENTIALS OF 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 those 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 state-

ment drive the planning efforts of CPW and 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 pack-

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

ages 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 ob-

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 wild-life-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 RECREATIONISTS: 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.

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.

CPW commissions 224 full-time wildlife officers and 129 full-time parks officers who work in a variety of jobs. In addition, CPW have permanent and part-time employees that carry "special wildlife officer commissions" and "special parks officer commissions". The regions provide the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. The Law Enforcement and Public Safety (LEAPS) Branch focuses on law enforcement

and special investigations. The LEAPS branch has ten criminal investigators that focus on specialized overt and covert investigations as it relates to parks and wildlife law enforcement.

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. Non-residents 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 2017, the CPW Law Enforcement Unit conducted, or assisted with, nearly 100 license fraud investigations with 35 cases resolved resulting in nearly \$50,000.00 in fines and penalties.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

A special investigations project identifying second-home ownership in select destination communities, where a documented correlation exists between second-home ownership and license fraud violations, continued to be an effective strategy. To facilitate field level license fraud investigations and better equip officers for successful prosecution, the Law Enforcement Unit continued to assist officers with constructing comprehensive digital case portfolios complete with reports, supporting attachments and evidentiary documents including photos, audio and video files.

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 at least 40 hours of annual in-service training that includes statutorily mandated training required of all Colorado peace officers and 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 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 em-

ployee'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.

THE JOB OF 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 psycho-

logical 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	2017
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$21
Guide license**	\$5	\$1,000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer's license	\$50	\$50

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

FINES*:	1903	2017
Elk	\$200	\$1,000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Mountain Sheep	\$200	\$1,000-100,000 (\$25,000)
Buffalo	\$1,000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

*Fines as established in 1903 as compared to illegal possession fines in 2016, 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

ly. 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 & WHAT WE DO



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 over-used area, helping road-weary campers into their site, cleaning a restroom, or saving the occupants of a cap-sized 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.



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 AND 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.



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/>).

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.

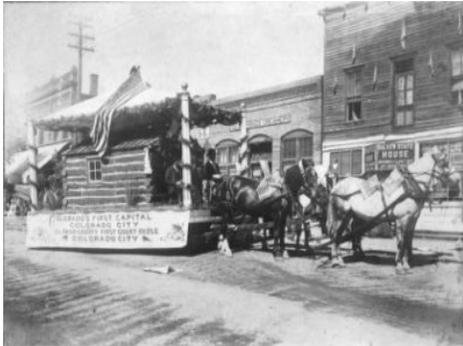
THE FOUNDATION FOR COLORADO STATE PARKS

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.

COLORADO STATE PARKS HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS



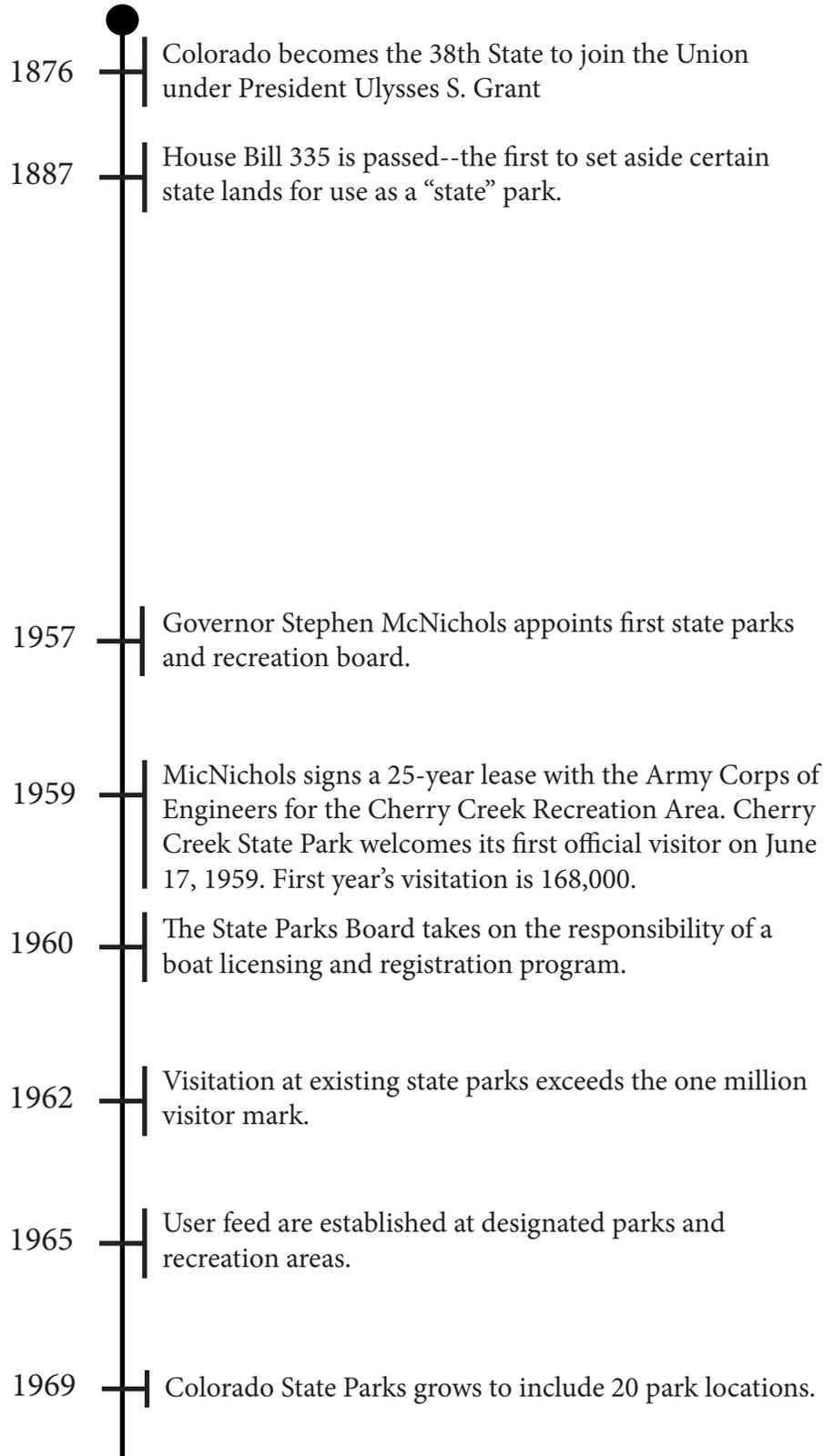
Colorado City parade celebrating Statehood



Cherry Creek State Park, Est. 1959



Highline State Park, Est. 1967





Lake Pueblo State Park, Est. 1975



James M. Robb Colorado River State Park, Est. 1989

- 1970 | A State Trails program is established to encourage trail development in the state.
- 1972 | Senate Bill 42 separates the Game, Fish and Parks Department into the Division of Wildlife and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation within the Department of Natural Resources.
- 1976 | Administration of the snowmobile registration safety and enforcement program is transferred to Colorado State Parks from the Colorado Division of Wildlife.
- 1977 | Colorado State Parks institutes a statewide boat, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle patrol team.
- 1978 | Colorado State Parks institutes its first campground reservation system.
- 1981 | Castlewood Canyon State Park becomes the first state park in Colorado with a completed management plan.
- 1982 | Colorado's new lottery program is approved by the General Assembly with certain proceeds to benefit state and local park systems.
- 1984 | The River Outfitters Licensing program begins operation under the Field Services section.
- 1987 | Colorado's first Motorized Trail Plan is completed.
- 1989 | Colorado State Parks increase to 36 park locations.
- 1990 | Off Highway Vehicle program is established.



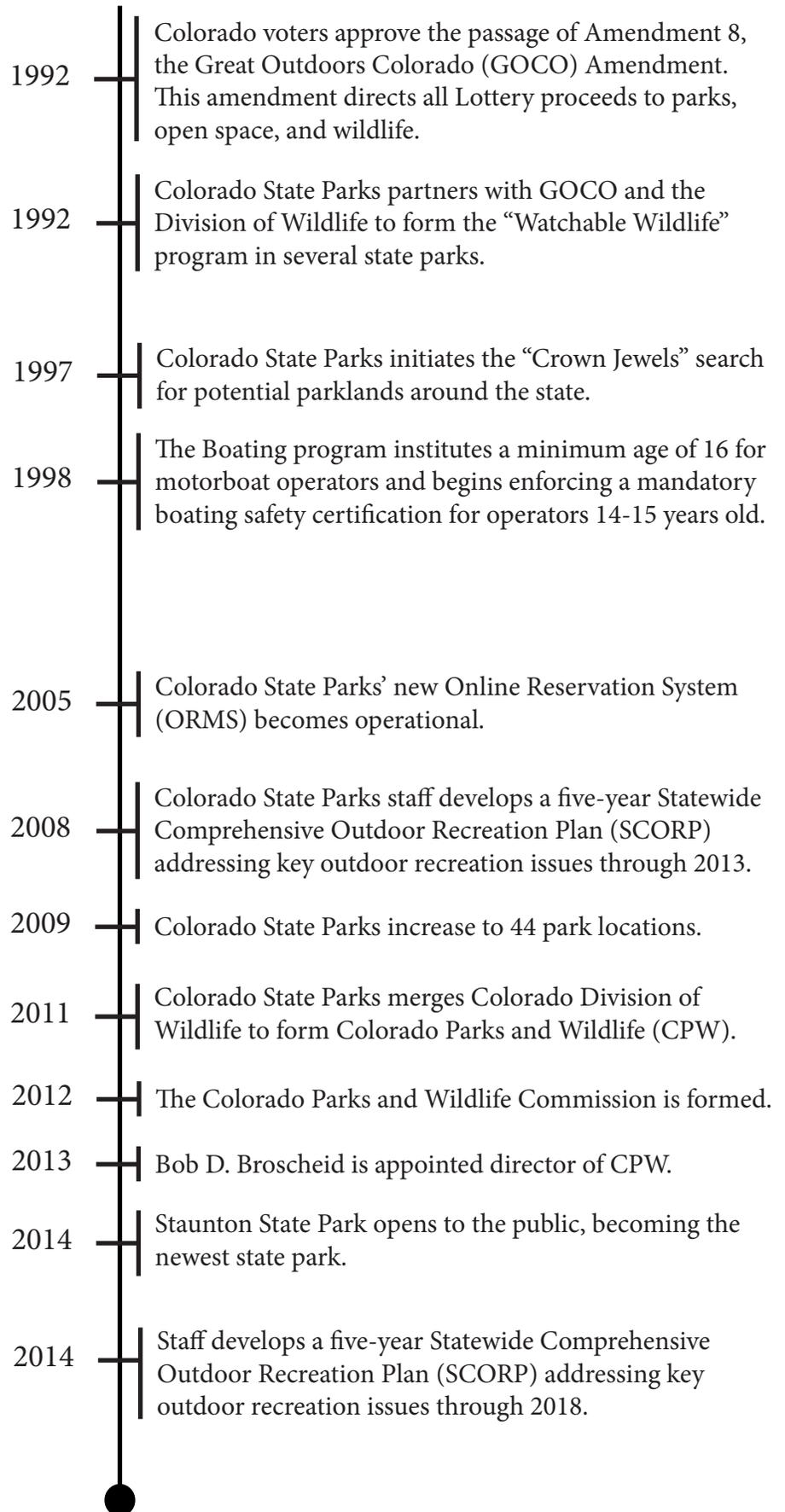
San Luis State Park, Est. 1993



Cheyenne Mountain State Park, Est. 1993



Staunton State Park, Est. 2014



THE 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 eleven 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, Hot Sulphur 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 nine wildlife investigators and an administrative assistant, 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 enforce-

ment 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.

PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

- The Ranger of the Year 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 2017 recipient, is their commitment to continually improving our agency and their tireless dedication to serving our visitors and protecting our invaluable resources.
- This award recognizes Parks Officers who exemplify the skills, diplomacy and strong public service ethic required to effectively serve our citizens and visitors.

2017 PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR ERIC GREY, PARK MANAGER

I, Tyler Sewald hereby nominate and recommend Eric Grey as the 2017 Park Ranger of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Eric is graduate of the University of Denver where he was a collegiate athlete in soccer. In 1997, after graduating college, Eric was hired by Colorado State Parks and assigned to Jackson Lake State Park as a Park Ranger. Eric promoted to Senior Ranger and after 12 years at Jackson Lake promoted to the Park Manager of Boyd Lake State Park where he has remained for the past 7 years. Throughout most of those years, Eric has taken on additional roles within the agency.

Most recently, Eric has become a DT instructor and continues to serve his region as a firearms instructor. Eric provides dozens of firearms training days throughout the year, setting up new courses of fire and developing realistic drills that challenge officers and incorporate several disciplines for real world applications. Eric has been a dedicated teacher to help when officers need remedial training or when they want to

sharpen their skills. Eric remains dedicated to balancing his administrative and supervision duties with his devotion to patrolling and remaining an active officer in the field to ensure that Boyd Lake remains to be a high quality experience for every park visitor.

Eric has always been an officer of resolve and determination. Vowing to never leave a job or task incomplete. But, he has equally been a father and husband of resolve and determination. Eric balances his home life with his work life, making sure that he spends quality time with his wife, Michelle, and his two sons, Anthony and Alexander. Passing along his passion for the outdoors and his love of fishing to his boys.

In recent years, Eric has been a mentor for many new CPW officers and continues to be involved in Officer Survival School, In-service training, and mentoring new seasonal rangers to a full-time career. Eric has made himself available as a resource to officers in training and has even personally provided supplies for new officers in need of equipment. While

PARKS OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Eric has been a great law enforcement mentor and trainer he has also mentored and assisted other Park Managers. He always makes time to offer words of advice and share his ideas and to give guidance. Eric has never been known to be complacent. He continuously challenges the norms and strives to make the agency better. He has recently served as the Acting Deputy Region Manager and did so with no interruption to his

daily duties at the park.

Eric is always a strong supporter of other officers and always giving encouragement when needed and never faltering when the going gets tough. His physical endurance and mental strength is contagious and always admired by those of us who have the pleasure of working with him.

PREVIOUS PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD 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
- 2016 Grant Brown
- 2017 Eric Grey

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.

2017 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR CASEY WESTBROOK, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

We, Eric Harper, Matt Martinez, Melanie Kaknes, Crystal Chick, and Jerrie McKee, hereby nominate and recommend Casey Westbrook as the 2017 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Casey has been the DWM in the Elizabeth District in Area 5 for the last several years, and has used the experience he has gathered since he was hired in 2000 to be an innovator, leader, trainer and overall outstanding officer. The Elizabeth district has a unique

blend of suburban and truly rural areas which make management and law enforcement a challenge. Casey's experience began in Canon City prior to moving to Area 5 which has helped him become an extremely effective wildlife manager, officer, advocate and mentor for other officers in Area 5 and across the state.

Because this is the officer of the year award we will start with some of Casey's Law enforcement accomplishments. Casey lives the life of a Game Warden exemplified by John D. Hart in many ways. He works in all kinds of weather to get the job done and is not dissuaded by long hours. In November of 2016 Casey received information about a deer that was poached near Elbert and hidden nearby. Casey observed the deer for several hours in a snow storm before a subject came back to attempt to recover the head. Casey recognized the individual as an Elbert County deputy and through interviews, search warrants, court orders, and firearms evidence was able to prove that the deer was poached by the deputy and that he had come back to recover the head. The sensitive nature of the case due to the involvement of another Law Enforcement officer while on duty made the investigation that much more challenging. Casey handled the case with his usual professional manner and was able to bring the case to a successful conclusion. Casey uses similar skills and dedication to assist with other cases throughout the area and across the state.

Casey was also one of the primary people responsible for the TASER being adopted for Wildlife Management and eventually Law Enforcement by CPW. He was one of two initial certified users and instructors in the agency when it was started as a pilot program for wildlife management and was the lead proponent when it came to expanding the wildlife management use of TASER state wide and providing training to other officers.

Casey is also active in other disciplines of Law Enforcement training across the state including Defensive Tactics and as of the summer of 2017, Firearms. His approach to training is effective and he works to help officers develop their training to help them succeed in their jobs. This includes spending his own time to research other systems like Gracie and Jujitsu

and providing information and demonstrations to the defensive tactics board on how those systems could benefit CPW officers in our new combined system. He has also participated as a trainer around the state in scenario training for both new officers and at regional training to share his knowledge and help make us all better and safer officers.

In addition to the Law Enforcement accomplishments listed above, Casey has been very innovative and successful in the wildlife management portion of his job. He has implemented several innovative programs to help with the complex problems of managing wildlife in the urban/suburban interface. These include helping to establish the directors tags, list C deer tags in the Pinery area to help with suburban deer, formation of the partnership with the town of Elizabeth that has resulted in controlled hunting within town limits. He also was essential in the acquisition and management of a large piece of property for hunting just east of the Denver metro area in a unit which has historically been all private land. All of these initiatives are possible because of the relationships and trust he has developed with the landowners, sportsmen, towns people and local government in his district.

The Elizabeth deer hunt was innovative enough to be selected for funding from the Directors Grant in 2017 and is a model that is being considered in other towns across the state. To be able to gain consensus to hunt in a town where many considered the deer pets is a remarkable accomplishment.

As a final note we would like to point out that Casey is involved in employee issues and speaks out diplomatically and works to bring about positive change for employees. He has been active in the CWEPA board and was one of the key workers in the changes to the CWEPA legal defense fund which better protects all of its members.

PREVIOUS JOHN D. HART AWARD WINNERS

1970	Eddie Kochman	1995	Perry L. Will
1971	Perry Olson	1996	Robert Holder
1972	Joe Gerrans	1997	Jerry Claassen
1974	Robert Schmidt	1998	Dave Croonquist
1975	Arthur Gresh	1999	Mike Bauman
1976	Sig Palm	2000	Courtney Crawford
1977	Mike Zgainer	2001	Willie Travnicek
1978	John Stevenson	2002	Ron Velarde
1979	Dave Kenvin	2003	Glenn Smith
1980	Alex Chappell	2004	Lonnie Brown
1981	Lyle Bennett	2005	Cary Carron
1982	Roger Lowry	2006	Rob Firth
1983	James Jones	2007	Rich Antonio
1984	Mike McLain	2008	Rick Spowart
1985	William W. Andree	2009	Mark Lamb
1986	Richard Weldon	2010	Paul Creeden
1987	Jeff Madison	2011	Robert Thompson
1988	Dave Lovell	2012	Robert Carochi
1989	Cliff Coghill	2013	Mike Crosby
1990	Steve Porter	2014	Bailey Franklin
1991	Thomas J. Spezze	2015	Ty Petersburg
1992	Randall Hancock	2016	Josh Dilley
1993	Juan Duran	2017	Casey Westbrook
1994	Larry Rogstad		

OPERATION GAME THIEF & TIPS UPDATE



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

In 2017, Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated a total of 650 reports. This is up from last year's reports of 641. Of those total reports 362 were for big game violations; 78 reports for fishing violations; 6 reports for licensing violations; 19 reports for small game violations; 25 reports for waterfowl violations; 4 reports for nongame violations; 0 reports of threatened/endangered species violations, and 156 reports classified as "other". These 650 reports ended, to date, with 23 citations being issued to individuals. In 2017, OGT paid a total of 12 rewards totaling \$6,250.00

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 only 224 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. In 2017, there one TIPS reward for a limited license for elk and one TIPS reward for a preference point for deer.

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. Effective November 7, 2017, Nebraska became the 46th state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, and effective December 1, 2017, New Jersey became the 47th. To date, there are 47 states in the compact and there are three other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact.

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

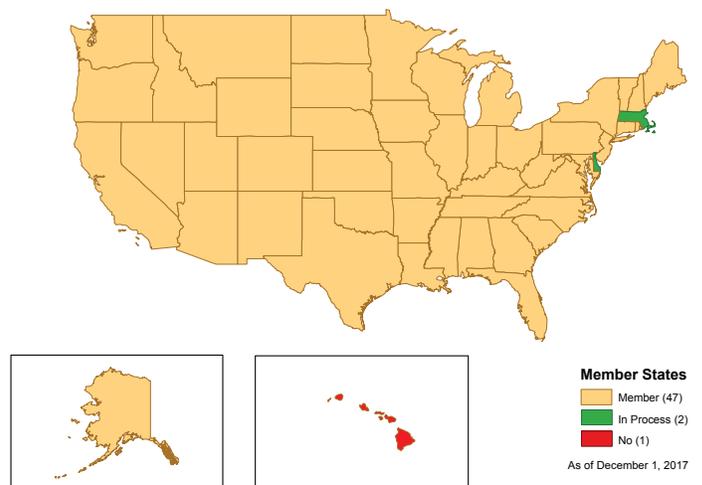
The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a non-resident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident. Personal recognizance is permitted instead of arrest, booking and bonding. This process is a convenience for people of member states, and increases efficiency of Colorado Wildlife Officers by allowing more time for enforcement duties rather than violator processing procedures required for arrest, booking and bonding of non-residents. The Wildlife Violator Compact also includes a reciprocal recognition of license privilege suspension by member states, thus any person whose license privileges are

suspended in a member state will also be suspended in Colorado. Wildlife law violators will be held accountable due to the fact that their illegal activities in one state can affect their privileges in all participating states. This cooperative interstate effort enhances the State of Colorado's ability to protect and manage our wildlife resources for the benefit of all residents and visitors.

MEMBER STATES

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, 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.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Member States



2017 PARKS CASE NARRATIVES



Crawford Lake State Park
Papaleo/CPW

DOG DAYS OF SUMMER

During the early summer in 2017, a black dog and a brown dog had been observed running loose several times by park staff at Steamboat Lake State Park, but no one had been able to catch the dogs or contact an owner.

On July 23, 2017, Parks Resource Technician (PRT) Wyckoff radioed Officer Arington that he was observing the dogs running loose on the east side of the park near the shop. Officer Arington responded with three Title 33 Rangers to the shop area. While driving to the shop, Officer Arington observed the dogs flush two sandhill cranes from the willows and proceed to chase them. The dogs also flushed a deer. Once Officer Arington and the Rangers arrived at the shop, they spread out on foot in an attempt to catch the dogs while PRT Wyckoff and a campground host stayed on County Road (CR) 129 so that they could relay the location of the dogs.

The dogs changed direction and began running away from Officer Arington and the Rangers. The black dog eventually crossed CR 129 and Officer Crabb followed it while Officer Arington and the Rangers focused on catching the brown dog that was hiding in a creek bottom. That dog was extremely aggressive but the Rangers were able to capture it through use of a catchpole. The brown dog did not have tags. The brown dog was taken to the shop where it was locked in a secure room.

Officer Crabb was unable to catch the black dog but was able to haze it with a less lethal shotgun round.

Routt County Dispatch was contacted for assistance, as the park is not equipped to transport a vicious dog. Dispatch advised there were no animal control officers on duty. A Routt County Deputy arrived but advised he could not transport a vicious dog to the shelter, so the dog was kept in the park shop facility overnight.

The next day, Officer Crabb worked with a Routt County Animal Control Officer to identify the potential owner of the dog. The Routt County Sheriff's Office stated that they had previous contact with the owner pertaining to his dogs and requested that he be written a summons for any violations. Officer Crabb contacted the possible owner, who stated he was missing a dog that matched the description of the captured brown dog, and owned a dog that had gotten loose the previous day that matched the description of the black dog.

The owner met Officer Crabb at Steamboat Lake State Park and identified the captured dog as his. While Officer Arington issued the owner a summons for two counts of unlawfully allowing a dog to chase/harass wildlife, Officer Crabb checked the owner for warrants. Dispatch informed Officer Crabb that the owner had an active warrant in Routt County for failure to appear on charges of dangerous dogs and dogs at large.

Officer Crabb followed the owner home so that he could secure his dogs then informed him of the warrant, arrested him and transported him to jail. The owner was convicted of all charges.

NEAR DROWNING AT PEARL LAKE

On June 12, 2017 at approximately 1330hrs, the Steamboat Lake Visitor Center received a call about a person treading water at Pearl Lake. Steamboat Lake Visitor Center staff immediately notified Officer Crabb of the situation.

According to the camper who reported the incident, her pre-teen daughter observed something bobbing on the opposite side of the lake but had a hard time identifying what it was due to the wind-driven waves. The daughter was eventually able to retrieve binoculars and identify the object as a person with no PFD. She then informed her parents of her observation and they verified. It looked to them like the person was trying to swim towards a paddleboard, but the wind and waves were too strong. The camper estimated that the person had been in the water for 45 minutes.

Officer Crabb responded directly to Pearl Lake. While in route, Officer Crabb requested EMS to respond, also contacted a temporary ranger, and instructed him to bring a patrol boat to Pearl.

While Officer Crabb was en route, other campers became aware of the situation and attempted to go out on a paddleboard and a kayak to assist the victim. Two campers were able to reach the victim and secured a PFD on her person. The reporting party was also able to enlist the help of a boat that was on the lake, which happened to be CPW Aquatic Biologist Bill Atkinson and his fish sampling crew.

Officer Crabb arrived at the Pearl Lake boat ramp at approximately the same time as Atkinson with the victim in his boat. The victim exhibited signs of hypothermia, so she was wrapped in blankets while they waited for EMS to arrive.

The victim told Officer Crabb she had been paddle boarding by herself when the wind came up and knocked her overboard. She stated she was not wearing her PFD-it was attached to her board, and her board had drifted away from her faster than she could

swim to catch it. The victim further stated that she was also unable to reach a shoreline due to the wind swirling and continuing to push her back towards the center of the lake.

EMS arrived shortly thereafter and began to treat the victim for hypothermia, as she had a core temperature of 89 degrees.

The victim refused to be transported to the hospital, so the EMS crew warmed her core back to an acceptable level and released the victim at approximately 1700hrs.

ATV FATALITY IN ROUTT COUNTY

On August 20, 2017, at approximately 15:57 hours, Parks Officers Andrew Dean and Joshua Klosheim were dispatched to an ATV accident on the northern end of Forrest Service Trail 1174 in Routt National Forest, Routt County, Colorado.

After loading their ATVs and gear, the officers drove to the northern trailhead of Trail 1174, off Routt County Road 16. The officers unloaded their equipment and rode south on Forest Service Trail 1174, arriving on scene at approximately 16:48 hours.

Upon arrival, the Officers observed a Yamaha Razor side-by-side that appeared to have driven off the downhill side of the trail, coming to rest approximately 30 yards down the slope where it had wedged between two trees. Upon approach, the Officers observed a female party laying supine with her head up hill just to the left of the side-by-side. Another female party was laying slightly to her left, also supine with her head up hill, with another male and female party off to one side.

An Oak Creek Fire/Rescue member who arrived on scene prior to the Officers was rendering first aid to the second female party. Officer Dean initially stopped to check on the first female party, who was cool to the touch, had no muscle tone, was not breathing and had no apparent pulse. He then moved on to the second female party to begin a patient assessment and interview.

The second female party was complaining of 10/10 lower right leg and back pain. Her respiration rate, respiration effort, pulse rate and perfusion were all within normal parameters; however, she complained of being cold.

Officer Dean checked on the other two parties, asking if they had sustained any injuries. Both parties indicated they were fine and only the two injured female parties had been in the side-by-side when the vehicle had gone over the edge of the trail. Officer Dean then asked when the first female party had last moved

or said anything, and they indicated that she had lost consciousness, had been unresponsive and not breathing since just after the crash, which they estimated to be around 15:00 hours.

At this point, medical personnel from Classic Air arrived on scene, and the officers transferred patient care/primary responsibility. Officer Dean continued to assist as directed by the Classic Air personnel, obtaining complete sets of vitals and monitoring patient conditions, while a more focused patient exam was completed by medical personnel on patient two. Fluids and pain medications were administered to patient two in an effort to make her more comfortable, and Officer Dean helped Classic Air personnel transfer her to a backboard.

Meanwhile, another member of Classic Air confirmed a time of death for patient one.

It was determined that patient two required extrication, so Officer Klosheim cleared the path and prepped the area for Routt County Search and Rescue, as well as assisted with rigging the medical and SAR systems and ran belay.

Once patient two was lifted to the trail, both officers assisted Routt County Search and Rescue (RCSAR) personnel with carrying patient two up to the trail and onto an ATV, where she was transferred to a helicopter. Officers returned and helped load the deceased party onto a backboard, lifted the body to the trail, and, after placing the deceased party in a body bag, loaded her onto RCSAR's ATV.

Officers continued to assist with transporting the remaining first responders further south to the trail head, and cleared at 21:35 hours.

ROBBERY SUSPECT APPREHENDED BY RANGER

On December 9, 2017 at approximately 1110 hours, Officer Jesse Green was on patrol at Chatfield State Park when he overheard the Jefferson County Sheriff Office (JCSO) air an alert tone. Dispatch continued with information that an armed bank robbery just occurred at the Bank of the West, located at 8184 S. Kipling Parkway, Littleton, CO, and requested all units in the area to respond.

Officer Green advised Colorado State Patrol (CSP) Dispatch that he was en-route, activated his overhead lights and siren and drove emergent to the area.

Dispatch further aired the suspect's description: a 30 years of age (yoa) white male, approximately 6ft tall with short, dark hair and a goatee, wearing a tan leather jacket, a blue shirt, blue jeans and dark colored shoes. This description matched that of a suspect who committed an armed robbery around 0900 hours earlier that day at CVS Pharmacy, located at 9936 W. Bowles Avenue, Littleton, CO.

As Officer Green approached the intersection of Kipling and West Chatfield Avenue, JCSO was setting up a perimeter, and he assumed a position at the intersection of West Chatfield Avenue and South Continental Divide Road. JCSO deputies and a K-9 unit began tracking around the intersection at approximately 1130 hours.

At approximately 1134 hours, Jeffco Dispatch aired that the suspect had entered a townhome on South Trinchera Peak and was holding the occupants at gunpoint. The address of the townhome was just around the corner from where Officer Green was holding position.

A JCSO motorcycle deputy and Officer Green responded emergent Northbound on South Continental Divide Road to Culebra Range Road. Officer Green parked his patrol vehicle in a manner so that it blocked the entrance lane to Culebra Range Road.

Once he exited his patrol vehicle, Officer Green drew his duty weapon and kept it at the low ready as he quickly walked from the corner of South Continental Divide Road and Culebra Range Road. Officer Green then heard an unknown officer shouting to create a perimeter around the townhome, as JCSO believed there was an active hostage situation occurring inside.

As he and three other officers began walking up the street, Officer Green noticed multiple other officers heading up the green space between the backyards of the townhomes. Once he and the three other officers were in front of a nearby townhouse, Officer Green saw a white male wearing a tan leather jacket and blue jeans sprint from the front of the townhouse and head southbound down the middle of the drive. Officer Green began to run after the suspect with his duty weapon at the low ready shouting, "Stop! Police! Let me see your hands!" as the three other officers joined in the foot pursuit.

Officer Green then saw the suspect running out the end of the cul-de-sac and appeared to be heading eastbound on foot on West Chatfield Avenue.

At that point, Officer Green noticed a possible shortcut, and began to run between the townhomes towards the green space. As he reached the rear corner of South Trinchera Peak, Officer Green regained sight of the suspect, who was sprinting in between two large pine trees along South Vermejo Peak. Officer Green was able to clearly identify the suspect as a 30ish yoa white male, approximately 6ft tall with short, dark hair and a goatee, wearing a tan leather jacket, blue shirt, blue jeans and dark colored shoes (although the suspect was now missing one shoe). The suspect was running with a small black bag, but Officer Green did not see anything else in his hands and could not see a gun. Officer Green immediately yelled, "Stop! Police! Let me see your hands!" and began sprinting after him. Officer Green then shouted, "He's over here running back north!" in hopes the officers nearby would hear.

PARKS CASE NARRATIVES

Officer Green continued to pursue the suspect, and called out a foot pursuit. He continued to shout, “Stop! Police! Let me see your hands!” at the suspect as they began to run northbound through the driveways. The suspect dropped the black bag he was carrying and continued to run north. The suspect then began taking his tan leather jacket off while running, which caused Officer Green to lose visual of the suspect’s hands, causing the officer to slow his pace and raise his duty weapon at the suspect, as he believed the suspect may be reaching for his gun. The suspect then let the jacket fall off as he continued to run north. Upon seeing the suspect’s empty hands, Officer Green again lowered his duty weapon to the low ready and continued sprinting after the suspect, continuously shouting, “Stop! Police! Let me see your hands!”

Once the suspect crossed Culebra Range Road, he continued to run north but began to slow his pace. When the suspect crossed the cement street gutter, he began raising his hands above his head while still jogging forward, until he finally came to a stop on West Apishapa Pass.

Once the suspect stopped running, Officer Green began giving loud, verbal commands ordering the suspect to get down on the ground and keep his

hands visible. The suspect slowly complied, first dropping to his knees before laying face-down on the street with his hands out. Officer Green then held the suspect there at gunpoint for approximately ten seconds before multiple JCSO and CSP officers arrived.

One JCSO deputy placed the suspect in handcuffs as another relieved Officer Green so he could catch his breath. Officer Green holstered his duty weapon and aired the location and that the suspect was in custody. It appeared the suspect had put something in his mouth during the pursuit, and the arresting officer was ordering the suspect to spit it out. Medical was requested for the suspect.

It was quickly determined the suspect no longer had the gun, so Officer Green and others began canvassing the area for the firearm. Officer Green began retracing the pursuit path with other officers to show where the suspect had dropped the black bag and tan jacket while continuing to search for the gun.

At approximately 1208 hours, the gun was located inside the townhome on South Trincheras Peak.

Officer Green gave a verbal statement to a JCSO Deputy and cleared the incident at approximately 1227 hours, returning to Chatfield State Park.



2017 WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES



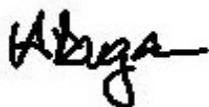
Elk at Yampa River State Park
Schendel/CPW

EVADING EVIL: COLORADO WILDLIFE OFFICER, NATE MARTINEZ

FORWARD BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR HEATHER DUGAN:

I think when you read Wildlife Officer Nate Martinez's narrative on the following pages, you will experience a mix of emotions—gratitude for Nate's courage and grace for sharing something so personal, feeling proud to know Nate, profoundly sad that he faced evil that left a mark on him and his family, and thankful that he is a part of our CPW family.

My hope is that Nate's story will remind all of us that courage will not only help you survive, it can also help you to persevere and thrive after a critical incident.



Heather Dugan
Assistant Director of Law Enforcement and
Public Safety, CPW



March 9th, 2015 will forever be etched in my mind. It was the day I nearly lost my life, nearly killed in the middle of nowhere by an armed fugitive couple on a cross-country crime spree.

At the time of the incident I was just 26 years old, enjoying a young marriage, getting ready to buy a house, and had just barely dipped my feet into my dream career. I had been in the field as a District Wildlife Manager for Colorado Parks and Wildlife in rural northwest Colorado for just over a year. My duties were loosely split between wildlife law enforcement, wildlife management, and customer service. My "desk" was a burly grey Dodge Ram equipped to

handle nearly anything Mother Nature had to offer. My "office" comprised of about 2,000 square miles of western Rocky Mountain terrain; abundant with wildlife, livestock and wide open spaces, but nearly void of humans. It was the middle of nowhere for most, but the middle of everything for a game warden.

I had spent that morning with a neighboring wildlife officer teaching Rangely Middle School students during a hunter education course. It was their last day of class, and they were taking a fifty-question exam regarding their new introduction to hunting, firearms, wildlife laws, outdoor survival, wildlife identification and a gamut of other necessary outdoor knowledge. Upon passing the written exam that day, the students would spend the next day firing .22-caliber rifles to prove that they could safely handle a firearm. Passing the two exams would result in the students receiving Hunter Education Certification cards, allowing them to purchase hunting licenses and continue the long tradition of hunting.

After class I went home to see my wife for lunch and soon left with my companion dog, Scout. I drove to meet with Troy, a resident of the community of Blue Mountain near the tiny Utah-Colorado border town of Dinosaur. Troy had called me the previous evening, stating that he had just picked up a fresh deer carcass that had been hit by a car. I arranged to meet with him to issue him a roadkill permit so that he could legally possess the meat from the deer. On my way to his house in my patrol truck I overheard some radio traffic between a Colorado State Patrol dispatcher and Moffat County Sheriff's Deputy Bhrent Shock. Bhrent had been clearing a license plate from a Utah vehicle that was parked on private property off of Highway 40 just about a mile from Blue Mountain. After issuing the roadkill permit, Bhrent and the dispatcher were still figuring out an issue with the license plate so I decided to swing by.

Early March was just about the time of year when elk and deer are shedding their antlers and

beginning the process of growing new ones. Antler or “shed” collecting had grown very popular due to the challenge, the sport, and the potential income for selling them. Knowing that this particular area was a common spot for shed antler collectors to start searching, I figured that the vehicle in question belonged to a shed antler collector who unknowingly parked on private property before hiking to search for antlers.

I pulled up to Bhrent’s black Ford Expedition patrol vehicle off of Highway 40 at milepost 10, 10 miles from the Utah state border. I could see Bhrent walking around the vehicle in question, a white 1990s Ford Explorer. The Explorer was parked on a two-track dirt road on a private ranch about 30 yards north of the highway. I let Scout out to burn off some of her endless energy supply. Since we were so close to the highway, I carried Scout’s training collar control in my hand in case she got too close to the road. I walked up to Bhrent and greeted him. I asked what the issue was with the white Explorer. Bhrent said the plate was registered to a different vehicle and that the Explorer had driven through the highway right-of-way fence. I noticed the front license plate, Utah’s Delicate Arch license plate, hanging by one screw from the bumper. We both observed damage to the front and rear bumpers. There was a red blanket covering the interior of the windshield and junk strewn about the cab, seeming as if the occupants had been living out of the vehicle. Bhrent said that he had tried to open the doors, but they were locked.

We decided to look around a bit to try and figure out what had happened. A single black and tan leather glove was on the ground at the rear of the vehicle. We noticed two sets of shoe prints, one large and one smaller, that led down the tire tracks behind the Explorer. I remember a distinct zig-zag pattern on the smaller shoe print. We followed the tire tracks to where the Explorer had apparently tried to turn around numerous times on the private road. Then we followed the tracks to the fence where the vehicle drove through. The vehicle drove directly over a metal T-post and broke through the wires. Bhrent and I guessed that perhaps the driver was intoxicated, drove off the highway, damaging the vehicle too much to drive, and the two occupants hitchhiked back to Utah.

Bhrent decided to start flagging off the damaged fence to begin the process of treating the situation as a vehicle accident. I was just about to leave Bhrent to his business, but decided to walk up the hill above the vehicle and two-track road to get a better vantage point. Suddenly, Scout started to bark and darted toward a cedar tree about 50 yards up the steep hill above me. I figured she was just chasing a rabbit, as usual, but she normally doesn’t bark. I walked up toward her and noticed someone sitting under the tree that she was barking at. As I approached closer I then noticed there were two people sitting under the tree, a man (later identified as James Brent Damon, age 46) and a woman (later identified as Damon’s ex-wife, Georgie Louise Hand, age 43). I walked to about twenty yards from them and waved and greeted them. They said hello, and Hand asked me to call my dog away as Scout was still barking at them. I informed Hand that Scout was not a vicious dog and that she was just trying to identify them. I called Scout over to me and approached to within 10-15 feet from them.

Their appearance and demeanor were strange from the start of the contact. The mid-day temperature was unseasonably warm for early March, sunny and probably in the 60s; but both Hand and Damon were wearing sweatshirts and jackets. Damon was even wearing a blue stocking cap. Hand was sitting with a pair of binoculars hanging from her neck, had a small backpack between her legs, and was wearing a black knee brace. They were both tucked deep in the shade under the lone cedar tree. Both seemed nervous and were quiet. I glanced down the hill below me, but could not see Bhrent due to a rise in the hill. I figured that the white Explorer belonged to them so anticipated that we would walk down the hill to sort out the details.

I began to ask Damon and Hand questions in regards to their well-being and about the vehicle. Both had a thick southern accent that forced me to concentrate to understand their responses. Hand did most of the talking. She said that they were fine and that the vehicle was indeed theirs. She said that they had been driving the night before when an oncoming vehicle’s bright headlights or a spotlight caused Damon to lose sight of the road. Damon then drove off the road and through the fence. He tried to turn around, but their

vehicle was too damaged to get back to the highway. She thought the radiator was destroyed. They tried to call a friend from Utah to come pick them up, but the friend could not get them until the next evening.

Having no other choice, they decided to stay overnight in the vehicle and just wait for their friend to get them the next evening. I certainly found it odd that they opted to stay there for nearly an entire day before their friend could pick them up, rather than find another way home.

I asked why they were up on the hill so far from the vehicle. Hand said they just wanted to go for a walk since they had been in the vehicle all night. I informed them that they were on private property, and Hand stated that they did not know. I was about to ask them to stand up and walk down the hill back to their vehicle. However, before asking them to stand up I happened to notice a seemingly empty box of firearm ammunition lying on the ground about 10 feet downhill from them. I turned back to Hand and Damon and asked if the box belonged to them. Hand said that it did not. I asked if they had any weapons or anything on them that I needed to be concerned about. They said no. Then Hand said that she did have a BB gun in her backpack that she brought on their walk just in case they saw a coyote or something. I told Hand that she didn't need to show it to me and to just leave it in the backpack. She nodded that she understood. I again glanced down at the ammunition box below us, and when I turned back to them my nightmare began.

I was suddenly staring down the barrel of a black handgun held by Damon. In that haunting southern accent he immediately said, "Don't move, or I'll blow your f****g head off!" A bullet didn't leave his barrel, but his blunt order already felt like a shot to my head. My brain struggled to accept that this was real. I was really standing there looking at a complete stranger with a gun in his hands, finger on the trigger and pointing it at my face. It's amazing how many thoughts flew through my head in the fraction of a second as I made the decision whether or not to draw my duty gun. My Smith & Wesson M&P .45-caliber was in the holster right next to my hand; the gun that was issued to me by the State of Colorado just days after starting my career; the gun I had shot thousands

of times already; the gun I practiced countless quick-draw drills with to build muscle memory in case I was ever involved in a close-combat situation just like this.

I remember my brain saying, "What if I draw? I could dart to one side as I draw. He would definitely shoot. He would hit me for sure at only 10 feet away, but he's probably not experienced and would just hit my arm. It wouldn't be a fatal shot. I could take the hit and get a solid shot on him." These thoughts shot through my brain, but I ultimately sided with the other thoughts that said, "Don't be stupid! I'd get shot right in the head if I move a finger toward my gun. I'd never see my family again." So, I stood there in disbelief; my own gun was useless, unless I wanted to risk getting an immediate bullet in my head. I complied with Damon's command and didn't move a muscle. I thought, "I'm going to die right here on the side of this hill."

The situation grew progressively worse from there. Damon stood up, never moving his gun sights from my head. He was assertive; he was in control now. I still carried Scout's training collar control in my left hand, which Damon looked at and asked who else I called. I said that it was not a radio, just a control for my dog's collar. He didn't believe me and asked again. I held the control up to show him, again said it was just for my dog, and then tossed it on the ground. Though I could not see the vehicles below us, they must have seen both Bhrent and I pull up. Damon asked how many more cops were down there. I told him the truth - that just one sheriff's deputy was down there and had no idea that anyone was up on the hill. Obviously paranoid and growing anxious, Damon again asked me how many people I called and who else was coming. Though I was on fire inside, I calmly answered all of his questions. I told him that no one, not even the deputy, knew that they were here. I still don't think that Damon believed me as he was continually growing more anxious.

He then said that he wasn't playing around and told Hand to stand up. As Hand stood up, Damon pointed to my gun with his free hand and told her to get my gun. Hand slowly circled around to my right side, and Damon was wary that I was about to make a move. He took another aggressive step toward me, gun still pointed at my head. I stared back and forth

between Damon's gun muzzle and his dark, piercing eyes. With gritted teeth he told me that if I moved or touched Hand he would put a bullet between my eyes. I told him that I wasn't going to try anything, though all I could think about was trying something. Wise words I learned throughout training ran through my head: "Treat every person you contact with kindness and respect, and always have a plan to kill them." I struggled to make a plan and needed one immediately. "Do whatever it takes to go home to your family at night." I'm going home. I'm not dying here. I can't leave my wife alone. I can't leave my family.

Now just behind my right shoulder, Hand reached down to my holster cautiously. I remember the sound seemed to resonate when she un-snapped the leather thumb break of the holster. The purpose of the thumb break was to help prevent my gun from being taken by someone else, and here I was with no choice but to give it away. As Hand pulled my gun from my holster I thought, "How embarrassing is this? The one tool that's always supposed to be there for me, my last line of defense, is vanishing." Of course, I thought about striking right then too. "Maybe Damon would be too distracted and I could grab my gun as Hand reached for it. I could slam my shoulder into Hand, shoot from my hip, spin away, and get a better shot. No. I can't risk taking a bullet. His finger is already on the trigger. All he has to do is pull it and I'm dead."

Total vulnerability set in as Hand quickly backed away from me and told me not to move. Damon motioned Hand to walk over to him. Damon reached for my gun and began to exchange it for his gun. With both of them in front of me I saw my last opening to do something as they exchanged guns. "Neither would be expecting me to jump in. I could dive in between them and knock both guns away. But then what? No. I'd be dead before my feet left the ground." They finished the exchange, and I wondered why they exchanged. Was his gun even loaded? Then I saw the silver arching flash from a live round exiting my gun's chamber as Damon cycled the slide to ensure it was loaded. He made a "Hmhf" sound and arrogantly nodded his head as if he was challenging me. Both had guns pointed at me now, Damon 10 feet directly in front of me and Hand about 10 feet above me to the right. My blood boiled as I anticipated the

impact of their bullets plowing through me at any moment.

Oddly, though, time slowed down a bit for me now, and I began to notice Damon was losing it. He knew they were at an advantage now, but he was still growing anxious and didn't know what to do next. He knew Bhrent still posed a risk and was a huge obstacle to their getaway. It was now apparent that he was likely very mentally ill or under the influence of something. He began to pace back and forth, grew very jittery and was sniffing every few seconds. I asked why they were doing this. Damon said, "I don't want to kill you, but I think I might have to." Attempting to calm Damon down, I asked what was going on. He said that they were in a lot of trouble and if they were caught, they'd both be locked up for a long time. He said he couldn't lose Hand again and that she was all he had left. I tried to tell him that we could work something out, but that they needed to put the guns down. Damon snapped at my suggestion, telling me that he wasn't stupid. He took a step toward me and ordered me to sit down and shut up. I complied and held my hands up to show him I couldn't hurt them.

Damon again began to anxiously pace, debating what his next move would be. He asked, "What are you, a park ranger or something?" I told him I was a game warden. He looked up and grunted in frustration. I got the sense they intended to kill a cop in order to escape the law, but that they certainly didn't foresee having to deal with a game warden in the middle of nowhere. Damon asked when the deputy would be come looking for me, to which I replied that I did not know. He then noticed I was staring at my gun in his hand and that he was letting his guard down. He told me to stop looking at him. He approached me and told Hand to keep the gun pointed at me and shoot me in the head if I moved. He shoved the gun just inches from my head and began to inspect me for more weapons. He quickly patted my lower legs to make sure I didn't have a backup gun, which I didn't. He then plucked at my shirt and shook his head as he said, "No vest, huh?" I shook my head no, kicking myself for not having it on. Looking back, it may have given me the confidence to fight before it got to this point. Damon then circled around behind me and told me to put my

hands up. I felt the cold steel of my gun on the back of my head as he reached around and grabbed my spare magazine and handcuffs from my belt. My heart sank as he grabbed my left wrist and I heard him handling my handcuffs. Not knowing how else I could get out of this alive, I simply turned my head around to him and firmly said, "You're not cuffing me." I got an instant sense of hope as he shoved my arm back forward and circled around to my front again without cuffing me.

I made another attempt to calm him down. I ensured him that no one has to get hurt and that we would figure something out. Hand stood there silently, and Damon unexpectedly sat down and began to question me. I think he may have been looking for a reason not to kill me. He asked my name, and I said Nate. He asked if I was married, and I said yes. He asked if I had any kids, and though I did not, I told him I had two daughters, one three years old and the other a year old. He asked if I wanted to ever see them again, and I said of course I did. I continued to try to convince him that we could figure something out and we could both go back to our families. He sat there in silence for a bit, then said, "Why do you have to be such a good guy, Nate? Why can't you just be a typical cop so I could just shoot you between the eyes and be done with it?"

Damon struggled to think of what to do next again, but had no ideas. He demanded that I come up with a plan. After again asking them to put the guns down with no success, I said, "The deputy will be checking on me any minute now. We can't just sit up here and wait. Let's just walk down to your vehicle and we'll figure something out down there." They agreed and I urged them to leave the guns up there one last time so no one would get hurt. Damon said that wasn't happening. Hand walked to where they were sitting and picked up her backpack. After she shouldered the backpack, she followed Damon's lead by putting her gun in her sweatshirt pocket. Damon stuffed my handcuffs and magazine into his left pocket and showed me that he was handling my gun in his right pocket. He said not to make a peep or try anything stupid because the gun would be pointed at me the whole time. I said I understood and I would follow them down the hill. Damon immediately caught on to my tactic and said he wasn't stupid and that I was going to lead the way.

I complied and led the way down the hill, with Damon about 10 feet behind me and Hand behind him. As we started to walk, Hand began to wince and complain of knee pain. I turned around and offered to take her backpack, but Damon told me to turn around. He told me to just slow down and continue. We slowly walked down to the bottom of the hill and turned to walk down the two track road the Explorer was parked on. Bhrent was about 30 yards below us still flagging off the damaged fence. I watched as Bhrent waved at us and notified the dispatcher that I had two individuals with me. Bhrent said hello to Damon and Hand and asked if they were ok. As Bhrent approached I knew something was going to happen. I wanted to scream, but knew I'd be dead so I just hoped Bhrent would see my empty holster. With Damon right behind me, I made eye contact with Bhrent, bulging my eyes out as much as I could to try to alarm him that something was wrong. In a last attempt to discretely get Bhrent's attention I slowly lifted my left hand to my stomach and spread my fingers out as far as they could reach. Damon saw me move my hand up and in a panic whispered through his teeth, "Don't move, Nate. What are you doing? What are you doing, Nate?"

Bhrent walked a couple more steps to about 20 feet away and I knew the gig was up. I heard Damon yell, "Don't move!" and now both of us were caught in this nightmare. Hand directed me not to move behind me as I watched Damon quickly approach Bhrent with my gun to his face. Bhrent was caught off guard as much as I was just minutes before. He put his hands up and hurriedly said, "Whatever you need." Damon immediately directed Bhrent to the ground on his stomach, then turned to me and directed me to lie down too. I watched Damon shove my gun into the back of Bhrent's head and disarm him. He then called Hand over to help him as he started to take items from Bhrent's duty belt. Bhrent's radio cord running from his belt to his shoulder went flying as Damon aggressively yanked at it. Then I lay there helplessly watching as Damon and Hand attempted to handcuff Bhrent. Bhrent was unable to get his hands close enough behind his back to cuff them so they just ended up cuffing his right wrist to the back of his duty belt.

Now with both of us incapacitated all I could think to do is try to get them out of there before they

killed us and fled. I yelled, “We can’t hurt you. Just go!” I then reached for my truck keys in my pocket and threw them at their feet. I said, “Take my truck. It’s the grey one. Go!” Damon grabbed the keys and told Hand to start heading for my truck. I was finally able to exhale as I thought our nightmare was finally over. I didn’t care how humiliating it would be to report that two officers were disarmed and that my truck was stolen as a getaway vehicle for two heavily armed people. I didn’t even care that I just gave them the ability to later use the 12-gauge shotgun, scoped .308-caliber rifle, and .223-caliber AR-15 rifle that were locked in my truck. I just wanted them gone and Bhrent and myself to be alive.

But, the nightmare wasn’t over. As Hand hurried away holding her gun and some items from Bhrent’s belt, Damon ordered us both to stand back up. My brief feeling of relief hit a brick wall. I felt tunnel vision and auditory exclusion set in, and I couldn’t fight them away. Damon directed us to walk about 20 yards over to the side of the Explorer. He then directed Bhrent to open the rear door, but it was locked so he told us to sit on the ground next to the Explorer. I was sitting next to the driver’s door, and Bhrent was to my left at the rear driver’s side door, one hand cuffed behind him. We were sitting helpless in the shade, out of sight from the highway below us, with an angry drug-fueled felon holding a gun in each of his hands. We were going to be killed. Executed. Left there in a pool of blood for another officer to find hours later.

I couldn’t let that happen. Damon had my gun in his right hand with his finger on the trigger. His left hand held Bhrent’s gun along with another item I wasn’t able to identify. Damon said, “I didn’t want it to end like this.” He crossed in front of me, and it was now or never. He was close enough that I could make a run at him, and as he took one more step I mentally said, “GO!” I burst up to my feet and lunged right for my gun. My left hand planted over the slide of the gun, and my right hand planted over his on the grip as I tried to snap the gun from his control. Though I didn’t hear or feel it at the time, I later found out that a round went off when I grabbed the gun. I wrestled to get the gun from his hand and ended up pulling him against the hood of the Explorer. I finally regained control of my gun as Bhrent somehow got involved.

As I wheeled around, Bhrent was lying face down on the ground and Damon was lying on top of him. I added to the pile and knew Damon had the other gun in his hand. There was no question when I made the immediate decision that I had to shoot him before he fired the other gun. I instantly put my gun to the back of Damon’s head and pulled the trigger. Nothing. When I grabbed for my gun seconds before and the shot unknowingly went off, my hand prevented the gun from ejecting the empty cartridge and loading another live round. I briefly panicked, but countless malfunction clearance training kicked in; I instinctively drove my left palm into the magazine and racked the slide, watching an empty cartridge exit the chamber. I again put my gun to the back of Damon’s head and pulled the trigger. Though I didn’t hear the shot, I felt it and saw Damon’s body go instantly limp.

As I rolled Damon off of Bhrent I saw Damon’s lifeless face, eyes bulged open and bleeding profusely. There was no doubt he was dead. Bhrent was starting to get back up and appeared to be uninjured so I rushed to find Hand. I felt my forehead throbbing and felt blood now running down my face from what I hoped was just a cut suffered during the struggle. I ran crouched with my gun drawn toward my truck until I caught sight of Hand over a rise in the hill. She was walking back toward me with her gun in one hand and unknown items in her other hand. With my finger on the trigger, I stopped in my tracks and yelled at the top of my lungs, “Don’t move!” I then ordered her to empty her hands and put them in the air. She complied. I then ordered her to walk slowly toward me to get her away from the gun lying on the ground at her feet. She followed my direction and walked about 20 steps toward me before I ordered her to lay on her stomach with her feet and arms spread apart. I slowly approached and circled around behind her and reminded her that if she made a move I would shoot her. Having no handcuffs now, I was forced to hold her at gunpoint until I could get help. I looked up at Bhrent who was standing up pointing a handgun at Damon, which I later found out, was a compact backup gun Bhrent had strapped to his ankle.

We yelled back and forth making sure the other was ok. We were both fine, though I was bleeding pretty heavily from a gash on my forehead I received

somewhere in the struggle. Bhrent was able to get his phone from his front pocket, lay it on the hood of the Explorer and call dispatch. Frustrated with the poor cell reception, I heard Bhrent yelling through the phone, "This is Moffat-15, Bhrent Shock. Shots fired! Highway 40, milepost 10. Shots fired. Wildlife-421 and myself are 10-4. One suspect down, one suspect being held at gunpoint by Wildlife-421. We need help now! I don't care who, just get someone out here now!" Bhrent tried to stay on the phone, but we needed to get Hand in cuffs. I began to question Hand about any other weapons she may have had on her. She said she had a pocket knife, but nothing else. I carefully patted her down and saw an empty gun holster on her belt, which I later found out, was for the gun that Damon pulled on me. I questioned her about the gun and asked her where it was. She responded that the only other gun was the BB gun that was still in the backpack. I then emptied her pockets, which contained credit cards, ID, papers, and three different pocket knives. I threw the contents out of her reach and again warned her that if she had anything else and reached for it, I would shoot her. She said she understood.

We saw a blue Toyota 4Runner slowly driving up the lonely highway toward us, and we both immediately recognized it as belonging to Blue Mountain resident, Lou Dean. We frantically waved her down and she rushed up the hill toward me. She looked at me with my head bleeding and pointing a gun at Hand and just repeated, "Oh my God, oh my God!" Bhrent called her to come take his handcuffs off. She ran up the hill and saw Damon lying there dead, and Bhrent urged her not to look at Damon. Bhrent calmly told her not to look at Damon and to grab the handcuff key from his shirt, then walked her through how to uncuff him. Lou Dean then walked back down to me to see if I needed anything as Bhrent handcuffed the deceased man who was going to kill us. Bhrent made his way down to me and handcuffed Hand. We questioned Hand to make sure there was no one else with them and that their friends weren't going to be arriving anytime soon. Bhrent called dispatch again to update them. Meanwhile, the severity of the situation finally sank in, and Hand began to cry. She asked if Damon was dead, and I said I did not know. But she knew he was, and she started to bawl.

It was calm and quiet after that. Scout came and sat right next me and I realized I had no idea where she was the whole time. Nonetheless, she was a welcoming face as I squeezed her against my chest. Lou Dean then offered to take her to my truck and tied her leash to my trailer hitch in the shade. Our nearest backup, a Rio Blanco County Sheriff's Deputy finally showed up about 15 minutes later. Over the course of the next half-hour a sea of red and blue lights arrived. We were safe. We won. We were going home to our families.



JAMES DAMON AND GEORGIE HAND: NO LONGER A RISK TO SOCIETY

Investigation into Damon and Hand after the incident showed their frightening potential to be dangerous. Both were wanted in Mississippi, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming for a series of thefts, burglaries, and fraud. Both had long criminal histories for similar crimes, especially Damon, who had numerous previous arrests and was absconding from his parole requirements in Mississippi at the time. Even the gun that Damon pulled was found to be stolen from a retired police officer in Wyoming, along with the officer's badge that was found under the cedar tree where they hid. In a statement to investigators after the incident, Hand stated that she and Damon discussed the possibility of killing cops in order to stay out of jail.

Further fueling their mindset, Hand later told investigators that the two had been consistently injecting methamphetamine over the course of the past week. She stated that Damon would inject it at least

2-3 times a day. Damon's post-death toxicology exam showed that his blood contained over 1,000 nanograms/mL of methamphetamine. The forensic pathologist stated that a level of just 200 nanograms/mL has been shown to cause users to exhibit violent and irrational behavior. Damon's toxicology exam showed that amphetamines and THC were also in his blood system at the time. Through investigation and during trial, it was shown that Damon had violent and abusive tendencies and was said to have ties to the Aryan Brotherhood, a white supremacy prison gang.

After numerous denied plea offers, a jury trial for Georgie Hand commenced in April 2016 at Colorado's 14th Judicial District Court. Following a nearly two-week trial, Hand was found guilty of two counts of 2nd degree kidnapping, two counts of aggravated robbery, two counts of felony menacing, two counts of disarming a peace officer, and one count of 3rd degree criminal trespass. She was later sentenced to 82 years in prison. The heavy sentence was fair and gave long-awaited relief to all involved and impacted by the incident.

FORGING ONWARD

That chance encounter with Georgie Hand and James Damon on March 9th, 2015 has had lasting impacts on me, my family, and even my career.

Wandering out in the Rocky Mountains everyday watching over the wildlife was right where I wanted to be...Working hands-on with Colorado's numerous wildlife species, improving the habitats that they call home, enforcing the laws that keep them safe, enhancing cooperation with local landowners, and passing down the traditions of the outdoors to future generations. I get paid for this?! My dream job...almost taken from me in an instant. Soon after the incident with Hand and Damon, I remember thinking, "I didn't sign up for this... I'm supposed to nab a poacher sneaking a trophy deer out of the woods, not be taken hostage and nearly killed by meth-heads. This isn't supposed to happen to a game warden, not one year into his career, not to me." I nearly convinced myself that I was going to quit my dream career. Luckily, due to the un-ending support of family, friends, and agency personnel, I continue to wander the Rockies.

In regards to my family, this incident has forever left a deep scar in their minds. Aside from the incident itself, one of the most traumatic details was having to tell my wife, my parents, and my three brothers what had happened. That outpour of tears and emotion is something I never want to experience again. And the absolute hardest part of this whole mess to swallow happened just 5 days after the incident. My wife informed me that she was 3 weeks pregnant with our first child. The thought of my life being stolen away by someone else and leaving my wife alone to raise our son wrenches at my heart. The selfish acts of Hand and Damon have lifelong effects that trickle down from the dozens of friends and family members.

Personally, the psychological effects the incident has had on me are sometimes overwhelming. Rarely does a day go by when I don't think about it in some way---whether the initial sleepless nights, driving past the location on Highway 40, awareness and expectation through training and contacts in the field, or the numerous daily random thoughts that make me again realize how extremely close I was to dying. The emotional stress of feeling total helplessness as I was disarmed and had two loaded guns pointed at my head is still there. I still cringe at the feeling I had of anticipating the impact and pain of a bullet hitting me at any second. I still feel the guilt of bringing the fight to Bhrent when I suggested we walk down to him, even though I knew the results were going to be terrible. Bhrent was all I had on my side.

It's disheartening knowing that I forever have to live with the fact that I took someone else's life. James Damon was evil and he gave me no other choice, but regardless, another person's life was taken by me that day. I have to live with these things for the rest of my life.

I should have never took my eyes off of them . . . I could have made a move earlier..What if I never would have showed up in the first place? I can play the "shoulda-coulda-woulda" game or the "what if?" game all I want, but ultimately it doesn't matter. What happened- happened, and I'm so very grateful I am still here to be a friend, brother, son, husband and father.

Never take life for granted.

ABOVE THE LAW

Sometimes, all it takes is one minor infraction to open the door to an enterprise of illegal activity. That is what happened one cold night in November 2014. We all know that money and ego can cause people to do some stupid things, and this case is an example of how both brought down a Colorado undersheriff.

In November 2014, Officer Jordan DePriest got a call from La Junta Police officer asking for some assistance on a traffic stop. According to the police officer, he was in contact with a West Virginia truck occupied by three men. Officer DePriest also learned that the men had several coolers of deer meat, capes and four deer racks.

When he arrived and began speaking with the men, Officer DePriest learned that one of the occupants was an assistant prosecutor in West Virginia and well versed in the law. Unfazed by the man's boasting, Officer DePriest continued with his investigation. All three men agreed to briefly speak with the officer and two of them provided Unit 38 deer licenses, neither of which had been voided or attached to any portion of any carcass. All three men told Officer DePriest they had been hunting elk with Andy Espinoza (A&A Outfitters) in Unit 83, but they did not hunt deer with Espinoza. When asked where they had been deer hunting, none of them could give the nearest town to Unit 38. Officer DePriest knew that Unit 38 was located just west of Denver and should have been an easy location for them to provide. The three men told Officer DePriest that Espinoza was an outfitter and was the Undersheriff in the county where they had been hunting.

When Officer DePriest asked questions about the specific deer that were in the truck, one of the men stated he did not have a deer license at all. As Officer DePriest pressed the three for more answers, they decided to stop talking. Given the circumstances and the evidence he had in front of him, Officer DePriest seized all the deer and the licenses from the three men.



Officer DePriest submitted DNA samples from all the deer meat, capes and antlers he had seized. When the results came back, Officer DePriest learned that there had been six individual deer in the truck at the time. Needing some help, other investigators were asked to assist, and the multi-year investigation began.

As the investigators started to dig in to the case, they confirmed that Espinoza was in fact the Undersheriff of Costilla County, and was a registered outfitter with the Office of Outfitter Registration. Investigators also learned that it can take four to five years to draw a deer license in Unit 83 (Costilla County), where Espinoza operates, but there are typically multiple deer licenses available as leftovers for Unit 38 every year.

As with most outfitters, Espinoza had a website where he advertised his business and showed pictures of past hunting successes. A common aspect of these types of websites is a page that lists testimonials. An interview with one of Espinoza's references, a man also from West Virginia, provided officers with additional information about potential illegal activities occurring under Espinoza's watch.

The investigators gathered even more information about Espinoza's hunters, including their names

and resident states. Most of the information gathering occurred in 2015, and the officers were ready for the group to arrive in Colorado; however, no one from the West Virginia group returned.

It became clear that Espinoza was directing and suggesting his hunters pick up licenses that were easier to get and could be purchased as leftovers for other units. Most of Espinoza's hunters would also purchase valid elk licenses, which allowed them to possess a rifle and be out in the field. It was later determined that every hunter was either with Espinoza or with one of his guides during each hunt.

Knowing that Espinoza was a law enforcement officer created some concerns within the investigation. It was decided that an undercover hunt would be the only way to gain any further information that could be used to determine the details of Espinoza's operation. Undercover officers began contacting Espinoza in the fall of 2016 and ultimately set up a \$3000 hunt with Espinoza. Through multiple contacts, Espinoza directed the undercover officer to purchase a Unit 391 deer license, which is located near Denver, and that he would help the officer fill his tag by placing him in a deer populated area.

The two undercover officers arrived for the undercover hunt, one hunting deer and the other hunting elk. The officers were introduced to several other hunters, two of whom were from West Virginia. The officers recognized the two hunters as the same two that were in the truck when it was stopped in 2014. These two hunters later told an undercover officer all about how they "poached" their deer in 2014 and "got into trouble". Both men stated that Espinoza knew all about the illegal deer and had even been the guide on one of their hunts. The officers were also able to confirm that Espinoza never took any hunter outside of Unit 83 or Costilla County while hunting deer or elk.

During the first couple of days, Espinoza had his son guiding the undercover officers. The days consisted of road-hunting and running drives on property that Espinoza had permission to hunt. Finally, on the third day of the hunt, Espinoza decided to take the undercover officers himself, but only after Espinoza spoke with one of his "trusted" clients to get a feel for

the "new guys". The investigators later learned that, since Espinoza had access to law enforcement information, he had illegally run the undercover officers' license plate prior to taking them out himself.

While the officers were driving around with Espinoza, they saw several large mule deer that Espinoza said were too small, and told the officers "they could do better". There was also more discussion about the deer that had been illegally killed by Espinoza's clients and where the deer were killed.

On the following day, Espinoza again took the undercover officers out and into an area he was not allowed to be outfitting. While they were driving around, Espinoza instructed an officer to take off his orange vest and hat so it appeared as though the officer was not hunting. Again throughout the day, Espinoza would pass up deer that he felt were too small. Finally, Espinoza located a buck he felt was worthy of being harvested and gave step-by-step instructions to the officer on how to go about killing the buck. The officer did his job and was congratulated immediately by Espinoza. Pictures were Espinoza's priority and he took several of them, some with the officer in orange and some before he told the officer to put his orange back on.

Espinoza told the officers they needed to get out of the area, so the deer was quickly loaded whole and ungutted into the back of the truck. While leaving, Espinoza contacted the security guards for the subdivision to find out what gate they were at so he could avoid having to drive past them on the way out. One of the passengers in the truck asked Espinoza what they should say if they are contacted by a Game Warden. Espinoza instructed them to say that the deer was killed on a private ranch near Denver.



WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES

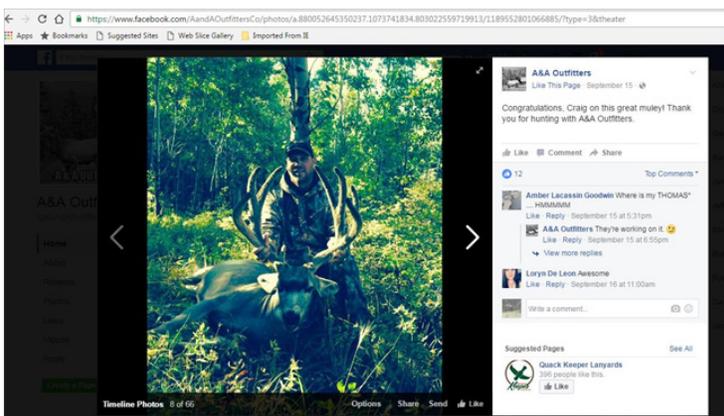
When they returned to Espinoza's house, he processed the deer and caped the head for a future mount.

On the last day of the hunt, the officers again met with Espinoza and briefly went out to hunt elk. Once the hunt was over and everyone decided to head back for lunch, Espinoza offered to let the officers and others drive his patrol vehicle. One of the other hunters expressed an interest and took Espinoza up on his offer. The undercover officers climbed into the back seat of the cruiser, while Espinoza sat in the front passenger seat. A civilian drove the car in excess of 125 miles per hour on a public highway. Espinoza offered to let the officers drive as well, but they refused, as they were ready to get out of the hunt and not be subject to any additional antics.

Armed with all the information from the undercover hunt and prior investigation, search warrants were conducted on Espinoza's home and truck. An arrest warrant was also issued for Espinoza. The identities of other hunters were uncovered with evidence obtained through the warrants. Additional interviews were performed, which resulted in the discovery of a 2016 muzzleloader hunter that officers were unaware of prior to the search warrant. Evidence from these search warrants allowed officers to obtain cell phone records that proved Espinoza and his hunters, from 2014 and 2016, never left Costilla County during their hunts. It was finally time to file charges on all the involved parties.

After rejecting multiple plea offers, Espinoza chose instead to go to trial. In December 2017, Espinoza was found guilty of eight counts of illegal sale of wildlife, a Class Five felony, and one count of illegal possession of wildlife. The court sentenced Espinoza to 30 days in county jail, 100 hours of public service, three years of supervised probation and fines in the amount of \$10,287.00. Espinoza also faces a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and the other compact States.

Even at trial, Espinoza felt he had done nothing wrong, and gave the impression that he "was above the law."



All in all, officers charged five hunters with violating Colorado wildlife laws. To date, four pled guilty and have paid a total of \$6,120 in fines. The case involving the fifth hunter is still pending.

BUSTED FOR BEAR BAITING

On September 19, 2017, Colorado Wildlife Officer (CWO) Robert Carochi received information about bear bait located on Table Mountain in Fremont County. The informant gave Carochi a picture of what he thought was a bait site. In the picture, Carochi could see some plastic containers, a plastic bag, and what appeared to be a salmon fillet attached to a tree with black electrical tape.

On September 20, 2017 CWOs Carochi and Holder rode ATVs in search of the bait site. About six miles from the parking area, Carochi and Holder found a blind set-up in a tree overlooking an open area. On the edge of the open area was a tree with limbs cut off. From the picture, Carochi and Holder could see where the plastic containers and fillet had been taped to the tree. Carochi and Holder also found a game camera set up facing the baited tree. Carochi shut off the game camera and looked to see if there were any names or identifiers on the camera. Carochi removed the SD card and placed it in his digital camera. The Officers were able to determine that the camera was activated on September 15, 2017. The SD card also contained pictures of a bear feeding on bait that was attached to the tree.



Carochi and Holder took pictures of the area, replaced the SD card and turned the camera back on. Carochi and Holder also set up a game camera in an area where they could tell an ATV had been traveling to the blind and bait sites.

Later that evening, Carochi began looking through mandatory check forms for bears harvested in GMU 58. Carochi found that Ronald Wilkins had three mandatory check forms on file. In 2011, 2013 and 2105, Wilkins harvested bear in GMU 58. Carochi plotted the locations indicated on the mandatory check forms and found all three bears that Wilkins harvested were reportedly killed in the same general area where Carochi and Holder had observed the bait site. Carochi checked to see if Wilkins had a current bear license on file, and found that he had a resident fall bear license that was valid for GMU 58.



On September 22, 2017, Carochi and Holder drove ATVs back into the area of the bait site. Carochi saw a silver dodge truck bearing Colorado Plate no. WQN-847 in the parking area for the Texas Creek Trailhead. A small utility trailer was hitched to the truck. Dispatch advised the truck registered to R. Wilkins.

Carochi and Holder drove about two miles and waited to see if Wilkins returned to the parking area, but after several hours, Carochi and Holder loaded up their ATVs and left Texas Creek.

On September 23, 2017, Carochi and Holder returned to the Texas Creek Trailhead. The Silver Dodge registered to Wilkins was still parked in the same location. Carochi and Holder rode ATVs about one mile from the bait location, parked and waited to see if they could hear any gun shots or ATVs in the

area. Carochi and Holder were wearing uniforms, but camouflage jackets covered up their shirts. Carochi was wearing a hat that had “Colorado Game Warden” embroidered on the back.

Carochi and Holder began riding the trails, and came upon an older male dressed in full camouflage. The male was riding a dark colored Arctic Cat Outlander ATV. The male also had a gun case slung over his shoulder.

Carochi and Holder began talking to the male, and were able to determine the male was Wilkins. Wilkins said he was hunting bears, and was planning to use a muzzleloader to shoot it. Wilkins told Carochi and Holder he had killed a pronghorn and a mule deer with his muzzleloader earlier in the season. Wilkins also stated he had a camp “set up on top”, and had family and friends who were going to hunt throughout the seasons. Carochi asked Wilkins if he had good luck hunting bears in the area, and Wilkins said he killed a large bear two years ago, had it made into a rug and is hanging on his wall. The three men talked about hunting and the area for about ten minutes, and Wilkins mentioned he had set up three game cameras. Wilkins told Carochi and Holder he lived in Salida, but was headed to Cotopaxi to pick up some supplies, and then was going to stop and grab a bite to eat at the Texas Creek Café. Carochi said he saw one silver truck at the trailhead, and Wilkins confirmed that was his truck. As they were getting ready to leave, Holder walked over and shook Wilkins hand. At that time, Wilkins introduced himself as “Ron Wilkins”.

Carochi and Holder waited for Wilkins to drive towards the trailhead, and then they rode to the bait site.

When the officers arrived at the bait site, they could see the blind had been slightly moved, and the bait site had fresh bait: there was a large pile of dog food at the base of the tree, a plastic jar of honey and a new fish taped to the tree.

Carochi retrieved the camera they had set up and moved it closer by placing it on a tree above the bait. Carochi then turned off the game camera that Wilkins had set on the bait, removed the SD card and viewed it on his camera. The SD card had pictures of a

male wearing camouflage walking in front of the camera. Carochi replaced the SD card, turned the camera on and left the bait site.

On September 24, 2017, around 21:27 hours, Carochi and Holder returned to the bait site. The bait site had been refreshed—there were more plastic containers with holes in the lids taped to the tree, along with a fresh pile of dog food. Carochi replaced the SD card in his camera and left the bait site.

Carochi viewed the pictures on the SD card, and found a picture of a bear on the bait taken on September 24, 2017.

On September 28, 2017, Carochi received a call from AWM Jim Aragon. Aragon told Carochi that Wilkins was at the Salida Service Center and was checking in a bear he had killed.

Carochi and Holder loaded up the ATVs and rode to the bait site, where they noticed the blind and chair gone, but the bait was still on the tree. Above Carochi’s game camera was a note written on a blue paper towel in a plastic bag. The note read “Sprade [sic] some scent killer around your camera Bear’s [sic] will destroy them and moved brush It work’s [sic] Got a picture of you too they work. [sic] pretty good Stop by camp when your [sic]. up. Has [sic] to go to town. Be back this afternoon.”

The officers took pictures of the area and looked to see if they could find any blood. Carochi and Holder decided to go look for Wilkins’ camp. At around 16:05 hours, Holder signaled to Carochi that he had found something. Carochi rode over to Holder and saw what was left of a bear carcass. Carochi took pictures, marked the location on a GPS and took tissue samples of the carcass.



While riding back to the bait site, Carochi and Holder found a camp in the location where Wilkins said he was camping. Carochi marked the location on a GPS.

Carochi and Holder arrived at the bait site, spilt up and began looking for blood or other evidence that a bear had been shot. Carochi found a bag of dog food that was stuck in a tree.

Holder found a gut pile about 80 yards to north of the bait site. Carochi took pictures, marked the location on a GPS, and took tissue and blood samples.

Carochi and Holder cut open the stomach to inspect what the bear had been eating. The stomach was full of dog food and smelled of dog food and honey.

Carochi and Holder seized the bag of dog food, took more pictures of the bait site, and left the area.

CAROCHI AND HOLDER SERVE WARRANT FOR RONALD L. WILKINS

On October 5, 2017 with the help of CWOs Zach Holder, Zach Baker, Kevin Madler, Sean Shepherd, Kim Woodruff, a CPW Criminal Investigator, and Area Wildlife Manager Jim Aragon, Carochi and Holder served a search warrant at the residence of Wilkins. Carochi and Holder contacted Wilkins and advised him of his rights. Carochi told Wilkins they were there to talk to him about the bear he had killed on September 26, 2017. During questioning, Wilkins admitted he had baited the bear. Wilkins said he did not use that much bait, and how bear hunting was getting harder. Wilkins told Carochi he knew “it [baiting] was against the law”, but it was done in such a remote location no one knew about it.

Wilkins told Carochi there was another hunter that had a camera set up on the bait and using it to hunt (Note: Wilkins was referring to the camera that Holder and Carochi had set up). While the search warrant was being conducted, Wilkins wrote a voluntary statement admitting how he had killed a baited bear and gave it to officers.

SEARCH OF THE CAMP

CWOs Baker, Carochi, Holder, and Shepherd drove to the Texas Creek Trailhead and rode ATVs to the camp where Wilkins stayed during his hunt. The Officers searched the camp and seized evidence.

WILDLIFE OFFICERS CAROCHI, SHEPHERD, BAKER, AND HOLDER CLEAN UP BAIT SITE

Carochi, Holder, Baker, and Shepherd rode to where the bait site was located. The four officers cut down the bait and gathered all the trash up into plastic bags.

CAROCHI ISSUES RONALD WILKINS SUMMONS

On December 15, 2017, Carochi met with Ronald L. Wilkins at the Area Wildlife Office in Salida and issued him a summons for violations of:

33-4-101.3 C.R.S., Did unlawfully use bait in hunting bear; and 33-6-109 (1) C.R.S., Did unlawfully have in possession of Wildlife. To Wit: (1) one Black Bear.

On January 30, 2018, Wilkins pled guilty to 33-4-101.3 C.R.S.–Did unlawfully use bait in hunting bear, resulting in:

- \$1,413.50 in fines and court costs (paid);
- 180 days in jail (suspended);
- Forfeited the game camera to the Division
- Faces a mandatory five-year suspension.

CELEBRITY SUSPENSIONS

Under Colorado's Wildlife Act, CRS §33-1-102 (38), a person must reside in Colorado for six consecutive months or longer before they can be considered a Colorado resident, unless they meet one of two exemptions: members of the armed services on permanent orders in Colorado and those who resided in Colorado when they enlisted; and full-time students enrolled in an accredited university, college, or trade school and have satisfied the six-month requirement. Although residency (false statement) violations continue to be a significant revenue drain on managing Colorado's wildlife resources, there have been very few false statement charges pursued against college students or members of the armed services. Occasionally, however, an exception does emerge.

In November 2016, Colorado Parks and Wildlife received a wildlife hunting complaint through Operation Game Thief. Operation Game Thief reported that Stephen Niemerg possibly wasted edible portions of an elk while archery hunting in Colorado in 2015. The report referred to a video recording posted on YouTube entitled, "Bowhunting Elk: Monster 6 x 6 OTC Tag DIY Colorado Elk Hunt". This recording depicted a Colorado archery elk hunt showing Mr. Niemerg, accompanied by companions, hunting and harvesting a trophy class bull elk. After viewing the video, CPW Criminal Investigators determined that a waste case would be difficult to prove. However, investigation findings did show that Mr. Niemerg, an Illinois resident, purchased a 2015 resident elk license using an expired military ID as his "residency proof". Consequently, Colorado Parks and Wildlife investigators initiated a false statement investigation.

After conducting witness interviews and employing other investigative techniques, CPW Investigators determined that the elk was taken in Grand County (near Kremmling, Colorado) and transported back to Mr. Niemerg's Effingham, Illinois residence.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife entered into a joint investigation with the Illinois Conservation

Police (ICP). One of the ICP investigators was familiar with Mr. Niemerg, and characterized him as a local hunting "celebrity" featured in several magazine and online hunting articles, as well as other YouTube hunting videos.

On December 12, 2016 ICP investigators interviewed Mr. Niemerg at his Effingham, Illinois residence. Mr. Niemerg was cooperative and told ICP investigators he was not a Colorado resident, nor was he on active duty in Colorado when he purchased his 2015 Colorado resident elk license. Still, Mr. Niemerg argued that the license agent should be culpable for accepting an expired military ID. Illinois Conservation Police investigators explained that the elk (a shoulder mount 6 x 6 bull elk displayed on Mr. Niemerg's wall) was still contraband and was seized, along with other items, and taken into evidence.



On February 23, 2017, CPW issued a citation to Mr. Niemerg for hunting without a proper and valid license, unlawful possession of an elk, and unlawful possession of an elk under the Samson statute. Instead of returning to Colorado to appear in court, Mr. Niemerg chose to accept the citation, which resulted in fines totaling \$12,240 and 30 penalty assessment points. Considering the strength and severity of CPW's charges, ICP chose not to pursue charges. On November 21, 2017, Mr. Niemerg's wildlife license privileges were suspended for three years.

COLORADO OUTFITTER AND INDIANA GUIDE PLEAD GUILTY TO MULTIPLE WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

Colorado Parks and Wildlife, in coordination with Indiana Department of Natural Resources, completed a joint investigation of an outfitter from Colorado and a guide from Indiana.

The investigation began with a tip to Colorado Wildlife Officer Kelly Crane in the fall of 2016 about possible hunting violations that had occurred at the 'Hot T Outfitting' camp located near Montrose, Colorado. The investigation determined that Charles Conner of Boonville, from Indiana, who worked as a guide for the Hot T Outfitting camp, had, in previous years, taken two bull elk and one black bear without a license; and that Jerald Flowers, a licensed outfitter and co-owner of the Hot T Outfitting camp, had illegally transferred his licenses to the animals Charles Conner had killed. The investigation also revealed that Conner, Flowers and other paid clients of the Hot T Outfitting camp had hunted without permission on multiple occasions on a neighboring private property.

Charles Conner was charged with hunting without a license, illegal possession of a black bear, illegal possession of two bull elk, illegally using another person's license and multiple counts of hunting on private property without permission. Jerald Flowers was charged with transferring his license to another person, illegal possession of a mule deer and multiple counts of hunting on private property without permission. Both Conner and Flowers paid the citations for their crimes: Conner paid a fine of \$5,766.00, and Flowers paid \$1,512.00. Multiple big game antlers were seized by wildlife officers, along with a black bear hide and skull. All of the seized wildlife parts were forfeited in the case. Two other paid clients of the Hot T Outfitting camp were also charged with hunting on private property without permission.

"We are serious about catching people who violate wildlife laws and especially when they intentionally violate the law year after year," stated

Wildlife Officer, Kelly Crane. "Wildlife violators can face significant penalties, which are appropriate considering how destructive and unethical poaching is to the state's wildlife."

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission Hearing Examiner will review each case and make a determination regarding suspension of the men's hunting and fishing license privileges. Through a nationwide cooperative agreement known as the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, the men could lose their hunting and fishing privileges in 47 participating states.

"This case should serve as a warning to anyone who chooses to ignore our wildlife laws," said CPW Area Wildlife Manager, Renzo DelPiccolo. "We take this very seriously and greatly appreciate information from concerned members of the public."

Poaching continues to be a serious problem in Colorado. "Wildlife belongs to the people of Colorado," explained DelPiccolo. "People who take wildlife without respect for the laws of Colorado are stealing from the people of Colorado."

"We encourage the public to call us, or Operation Game Thief, if they see or suspect poaching," Crane said. "We may not be able to act on someone's suspicion right away, but we will keep the information. In many cases, as we did in this case, we may be able to use it when the pieces of the puzzle come together."

Colorado Parks and Wildlife relies on tips and public information to help enforce hunting regulations, and citizens are encouraged to report illegal activity to Operation Game Thief. You can call toll-free within Colorado at 1-877-COLO-OGT. Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT.

COLORADO, HOME OF BIG BUCKS AND BUDS

In late January 2016, Colorado Wildlife Officer (CWO) Ian Petkash received a call from a landowner in his district who had found a blood spot and drag marks on the side of Park County Road 71. Officer Petkash met the reporting party at the location and observed blood and deer hair in drag marks on the hillside adjacent to the road. No deer season had been open in the area for several months. Based on the orientation of tire tread impressions at the scene, it was evident to the officer that a deer had been dragged down the hillside and loaded into a vehicle. A blood trail was visible on the road, but was quickly obscured by tire tracks from more recent traffic along the roadway. The officer collected blood and hair samples for later DNA analysis.



Officer Petkash began checking intersections for evidence of where the suspect vehicle had turned off of CR-71. After approximately 2.5 hours of searching, Officer Petkash located a partial tire tread impression that appeared to match those left at the scene. The officer documented the impressions, turned onto the road and began checking driveway intersections. After approximately 1.1 miles, the officer found what he was looking for--matching tire tread impressions turning onto a driveway. A small blood spot was visible at the intersection of the driveway and the road. No home was visible from the road but the officer could see the driveway going approximately .5 miles before disappearing behind a hill. There was a locked cable across the driveway blocking vehicle access. The officer notified dispatch he would be proceeding onto the property on foot to attempt to make contact with anyone present on the property.

Officer Petkash noted several additional blood drops along the driveway and made collections for later analysis. Eventually a home with a detached garage came into view. While walking up to the front door, Officer Petkash detected the overwhelming smell of unburnt marijuana emanating from the garage. A green cooler was located in front of the entryway of the house. The lid of the cooler was cracked open and the officer observed it contained meat, bones, blood and deer hide. Officer Petkash knocked on the door of the home and received no response. The officer did not hear anyone moving inside the home and determined the occupants were probably away.

Officer Petkash returned to his patrol vehicle at the entrance of the driveway and cleared two vehicle license plates that he had observed on the property. Fellow CWO Bill Rivale and U.S. Forest Service LEO Ken Archuleta overheard the radio traffic and advised Officer Petkash that they were en route to assist. By this time, the sun had set and the officers waited at the entry of the driveway for the occupants to return. A short time later, the officers observed headlights approaching their location. The grey Chevrolet Silverado with a topper stopped at the entryway to the driveway and Officer Petkash made contact with the occupants. Officer Petkash noted that the tires on the truck matched the tread impressions that were left at the scene of the poached deer. Terry Willis, Justin Willis, Kimberly Willis and Patrick Connelly were all inside of the vehicle. Officer Petkash asked who the vehicle belonged to and Justin Willis stated that it was



his. Officer Petkash asked if there were any firearms in the vehicle and Justin Willis hesitated before replying that he had a rifle behind the backseat. Officer Petkash took control of the rifle--a short-barreled, Thompson Center Encore chambered for .338 Whisper. Officer Petkash was aware that the .338 Whisper is a wildcat cartridge designed to propel a large bullet at subsonic velocities thereby avoiding the sonic crack generated as the bullet breaks the sound barrier.

Officer Petkash spoke with the occupants individually. All appeared nervous but denied knowledge of a deer or a cooler containing deer parts on the property. Terry Willis and Patrick Connelly stated they were just out visiting from Florida and that none of the individuals had done any hunting while in the state. It seemed likely from the suspects' evasiveness that the men were familiar with the criminal justice system. Officer Petkash observed a small piece of bloody tissue and deer hair hanging from the tailgate of the truck. The officer asked Justin Willis if he would give consent for the officer to open the topper and look in the bed of the truck. Justin Willis lifted the topper window and Officer Petkash looked inside. Officer Petkash observed a single deer hair clinging to the liner of the tailgate. It appeared the bed of the truck had already been washed out, but the suspects overlooked the piece of hair. Justin Willis then stated, "That's enough." Officer Petkash released the individuals who drove onto the property. Officer Petkash contacted other Area 1 officers for assistance with surveilling the property throughout the night while Officer Petkash applied for a search warrant.

The officers descended on the area and gained view of the property from several angles. Lights inside the home as well as flashlights moving about the property were observed long into the night. Officer Petkash was granted a search warrant during the middle of the night and a plan was devised to execute the search at first light. Criminal histories demonstrated that the most of the individuals had been involved in serious crime in Florida in the past including possession of an automatic/short-barreled rifle, manslaughter and several drug trafficking and poaching crimes. Due to the serious nature of the suspects' criminal histories, Park County Sheriff Deputies were requested to aid in the entry of the property.



The following morning, officers entered the property and did not meet resistance from the occupants. Justin Willis, Terry Willis and Patrick Connelly were all evasive during questioning and continued to deny any knowledge of a deer being present on the property. Investigating officers seized large amounts of self-processed meat, un-processed meat still on the bone and the head of a large mule deer buck, none of which was accom-

panied by carcass tags or donation certificates. The garage was filled wall-to-wall with marijuana plants.

All three of the men's cell phones were seized. On Patrick Connelly's phone, photographs of two other large mule deer bucks and a pronghorn buck were located. Terry Willis, Justin Willis and Patrick Connelly were all depicted in the images posing with the dead animals. Patrick Connelly denied knowing anything about the animals and stated that the images were sent to him. The time stamps from the photographs aligned with two carcasses that Officer Petkash had found dumped between hunting seasons during the previous October. Officer Petkash had collected samples from the carcasses at that time and had them stored for future analysis. This paid off a few months later when the Wyoming Wildlife Forensic Lab confirmed that processed meat from the freezer of Justin Willis' home matched the carcasses of a buck mule deer and a buck pronghorn that Officer Petkash had located the previ-



ous October. The DNA results demonstrated that there were two antelope and four buck mule deer unlawfully possessed at Justin Willis' residence.

During the execution of the search warrant, it became clear just what the men had been up to into the wee hours of the night. A white residue was present on the bumper and bed of Justin Willis' truck. The distinct odor of bleach was detected emanating from the white residue. Neither the residue nor the odor of bleach was present when Officer Petkash had contacted the individuals the night before. It was obvious that the suspects had attempted to destroy evidence of their poaching activities.

ically for electronic communications on Patrick Connelly's cell phone. In one of the text message exchanges located on Connelly's phone, a person asks, "Where the hell are you?" The reply sent from the phone states, "Colorado, home of big bucks and buds."

Upon further investigation, Officer Petkash also discovered that Justin Willis had fraudulently obtained Colorado resident hunting/fishing licenses while also obtaining resident hunting/fishing licenses in Florida. Additional charges were filed for several other wildlife violations.

In June of 2017, the Park County District Attorney's Office reached a plea agreement with Justin and Terry Willis and Patrick Connelly. The men were ordered to pay approximately \$22,335 in stipulated fines as well as donations to Operation Game Thief. Patrick Connelly will face up to a lifetime suspension of his hunting/fishing/trapping privileges. Justin and Terry Willis will face up to five year suspensions. Hopefully the men now have a new, catchy moniker for Colorado that does not include the wanton disregard for the state's wildlife resources.



Justin Willis, Terry Willis and Patrick Connelly were arrested for felony evidence tampering, hunting outside of an established season and unlawful possession of wildlife. Officer Petkash would later apply for and be granted preservation of evidence requests, court orders and an additional search warrant specif-

HIDE IT IN THE CREEK

Considering that there are less than 225 wildlife officers working to cover the more than 104,000 square miles of the State of Colorado, it is not surprising that some poachers are never caught. Fortunately, the majority of Colorado's hunters are law abiding and willing to report suspicious activity when they see it.

In the fall of 2016, one such report was received by soon to be retired game warden Rick Spowart in the Estes Park area. Officer Spowart was informed that a hunter had stopped to talk to a neighbor who was driving down the road with a tarp covering something in the back of his truck. The suspicious conversation with the neighbor, combined with the neighbor's statement that a "cow elk" was laying beneath the tarp when it looked more like the antlers from a bull, caused the hunter to place the phone call. The hunter, who had access through the neighbor's private property also saw what appeared to be the carcass of a bull elk on a trailer near the man's cabin, as well as the carcass of a mule deer wired to a tree with a game camera pointed at it. Several people were apparently hunting the private property.



Officer Spowart collected evidence and acquired a search warrant to search the memory card of the game camera, but retired before completing the case. Fortunately, Officer Eric Lowery was able to step in and continue the investigation with the help of some of his fellow officers. After identifying several possible suspects through witnesses, camera images

and license records, Officer Lowery then coordinated interviews with several of the men involved. The interviews led to confessions that the men had actually poached several animals. At least one bull elk and two mule deer had been killed without valid licenses. The antlers from the bull elk were retrieved from a stream where they were being hid, and the remaining meat and taxidermy mounts of the two deer were seized.

The investigation resulted in two of the men being charged with multiple wildlife violations, including illegal possession, Samson violations and the potential for enhanced penalties for killing three or more big game animals. Facing the potential of tens of thousands in fines, jail time and lifetime suspensions, the men eventually pled guilty and agreed to pay a combined \$24,500 in fines, \$5,000 in donations to OGT and were assessed 245 license suspension points. Both men will face the potential for lengthy suspension of their hunting and fishing privileges.



ILLEGAL CALIFORNIA OUTFITTER PLEADS GUILTY TO POACHING BIG GAME IN MOFFAT COUNTY

CRAIG, Colo. – Colorado Parks and Wildlife has completed an investigation and, in cooperation with the 14th Judicial District Attorney’s Office, the successful prosecution of an unlicensed outfitter from California. The unlicensed outfitter poached and wasted a mule deer buck in Moffat County, as well as unlawfully purchased multiple resident big game hunting licenses for himself and others.

A resident of Southern California and armed forces member, Kyle Odle, 29, was arrested by wildlife officers during the 2016 third rifle season after poaching and wasting a 5X5 mule deer buck in Moffat County (pictured above). Odle was subsequently charged with two felony counts of Illegal Outfitting, one felony count of Criminal Impersonation, multiple counts of Providing False Information/Illegal Purchase of a Big Game License, Hunting without a Valid Big Game License, Illegal Possession of a Deer, and Waste of a Deer, among other charges.

In an agreement with the District Attorney’s Office, Odle pleaded guilty to Providing False Information/Illegal Purchase of a Big Game License (2 misdemeanor counts), Hunting Without a Proper and Valid Deer License (1 misdemeanor count), Illegal Possession of a Deer (1 misdemeanor count), and Waste of Game Meat (1 misdemeanor count), totaling over \$5,000.00 in fines. In addition to these charges, he also pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of aggravated Illegal Possession of Wildlife (unlawful taking of three or more big game animals) and was sentenced pursuant to a twenty-four month deferred judgment and sentence. In addition, he is required to pay a \$6,000.00 donation to Operation Game Thief, pay restitution to victims in the amount of approximately \$5,500.00, is prohibited from hunting, fishing, guiding, and/or outfitting for two years, and is subject to additional fines. He may also receive an additional suspension from Colorado Parks and Wildlife of his hunting and fishing privileges for a period of one year to life in Colorado and 44 Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact States, pending the hearing.



Wildlife Officer Johnathan Lambert of Craig, Colorado began the investigation as a result of the cooperation and information provided by a local landowner and several hunters, all familiar with Odle’s illegal operation. The investigation uncovered that Odle had unlawfully purchased resident hunting licenses for multiple years, and using his military credentials to do so. When contacted by wildlife officers, Odle produced a falsified military document to officers as proof of Colorado residency. During the contact, officers uncovered that he had purchased a leftover buck deer license for a unit near Kremmling, Colorado, and proceeded to use the license by shooting a buck in a different unit north of Maybell, Colorado. After he shot the buck, Odle made no attempt to locate the deer, and it subsequently wasted as a result of his actions. Officers also found that Odle had fraudulently purchased a resident youth elk license for his non-resident nephew, 12, without the boy’s parents’ knowledge or consent.

With the help of other local wildlife officers, the wasted mule deer buck and other key pieces of evidence were recovered at the scene. This evidence, along with voluntary statements made by several of Odle’s present clients and information gathered from Odle’s supervisory chain of command, were used in the successful prosecution of Odle.

“Colorado considers poaching a serious crime and these types of actions will not be tolerated,” said Lambert. “Those who steal opportunities away from lawful and ethical hunters are a problem. We could not

have successfully prosecuted this individual without the help of those who came forward to report him.” Lambert thanks Deputy District Attorney Alex Jennings for her excellent work in this case and for her continued efforts to see justice brought to those who steal from the vast wildlife resource we have in Moffat County. He also thanks all the officers involved for working together to bring this case to a close.

To anonymously provide information about a wildlife violation, the public can contact Operation Game Thief (OGT) at 877-265-6648. Rewards are available if the information leads to a citation issued or an arrest made. For more information about Operation Game Thief, visit cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/OGT.aspx

RESIDENT NO MORE . . .

In November 2016, Wildlife Officer Jeromy Huntington received information from customer service representatives that Craig Summers had called the Hot Sulphur Springs CPW office to obtain a duplicate resident OTC bull elk license for third rifle season. When Summers was told he would have to prove his residency, he became very upset when the transaction could not happen. Based on this conversation, customer service representatives informed Wildlife Officers that Summers might not be a resident of Colorado.

Wildlife Officers started an investigation and found that Summers had not been a Colorado resident since 2014, but he had been submitting false applications and hunting on illegal licenses since that time. Summers was found to be claiming residency in some form in three different states and two provinces. Summers was also using the addresses of two friends who were Colorado residents for which to mail licenses and application information.

Summers accepted a plea deal, including warnings for 11 counts of false applications and revocation of all illegally obtained preference points. Summers was found guilty of three counts of false applications, three counts of hunting without a proper and valid license and two counts of illegal possession, totaling \$11,182.00 in fines and 120 license suspension points.



POACHING IN HIGH WATER

For various reasons, some cases take a long time to come to fruition, but it is not very often that the reason includes a flood. One such case was recently completed after a four-year long investigation into a man who poached a trophy bull elk in Colorado and then promptly moved to Alaska.

In 2013, the man was living in Estes Park when torrential rains caused widespread destructive flooding throughout northeastern Colorado. While already having a propensity to hunt in the wrong unit, the man apparently decided to take advantage of the flooding and closed roads in and out of Estes Park by killing a large 6x6 bull elk in unit 20 without a license. Officers were busy assisting with emergency flood efforts at the time, so it was not until much later that investigators heard about the poaching through an Operation Game Thief call. The reporting party, who wished to remain anonymous, was able to provide some details about the poaching and stated that there were other animals in this man's past that had been poached, as well. The caller also directed officers to others who had reportedly been given some meat from the elk.

Unfortunately, efforts to contact the man were unsuccessful since he had recently moved to Alaska and had stored his belongings (including the suspected poached animal heads) in an unknown location. Investigators caught a break when they received a photograph of the poached elk on the mountain and were able to match up a small detail in the background of the picture to a kill site just a few miles outside of Rocky Mountain National Park. By this time, nearly a year had passed but officers were still able to locate several bones



at the kill site, which provided a DNA match to meat that could be tied to the suspect. However, investigators still did not know where the antlers were located.

The investigation then expanded to Alaska and New Mexico, the home state of the suspect. Officers from both states assisted Colorado in attempting to locate the antlers and dig into other potential violations. Numerous license fraud violations and old allegations of illegal bear, ibex and elk surfaced in New Mexico.

Licensing issues by the suspect's relatives surfaced in Alaska, where the suspect was now working as a hunting guide. Pressure (and evidence) continued to mount as Alaska troopers interviewed the suspect, prompting the suspect to fly back to Colorado to check on his belongings. Colorado investigators now had a good idea of the location of the antlers. The suspect immediately hired an attorney, who reached out to Colorado investigators in an effort to save the suspect's guiding career. Working in cooperation with New Mexico and Alaska wardens, Colorado offered a proposal to the suspect: plead guilty to violations relating to the poaching of the bull elk and a mule deer that were killed the year before in the wrong unit and turn over the antlers of both the elk and mule deer. In return, New Mexico would not pursue charges but the man would still have to deal with a suspension of his guide license in Alaska. The suspect agreed. He paid his fines and had his attorney bring the antlers in to Colorado Parks and Wildlife headquarters to be seized. In addition, the man agreed to give \$5,000 to New Mexico's Operation Game Thief and \$5,000 to Colorado Operation Game Thief.

A suspension of the man's hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado is pending. Since Colorado is a member of the 47 state wildlife violator compact, the suspension handed down in Colorado will also be in effect in both New Mexico and Alaska.

THIS ONE'S FOR JON

In August 2012, Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) Jon Wangnild and Evan Jones were on horseback patrol in Game Management Unit 12, just before the start of the general archery deer/elk season. CWO Jones, new to the district, had received information that some deer hunters were allegedly hunting on public lands with rifles before the archery season had started. Being that officers would need to pack using horses into the backcountry to investigate the allegation, CWO Wangnild jumped at the idea, even though the information given to CWO Jones was vague, at best. This would be CWO Jones' first law enforcement operation in the backcountry, learning first hand from a veteran officer. Both CWO Wangnild and CWO Jones set up camp in the forest and began performing surveillance of the border between the private ranches on the river bottom below and the public land. The first night, CWO Wangnild gave CWO Jones a hard time for not bringing the proper supplies on his first operation - lesson learned . . .

On the second day of the patrol, CWO Wangnild and CWO Jones set up an observation post from a very prominent hilltop overlooking the Williams Fork River. Having not observed a single person enter the forest for the better part of two days, the two officers were ready to call it a trip and head back out to the horse trailers. CWO Wangnild pointed to a cabin that, according to a GPS unit, appeared to be close to the forest boundary line, and it appeared the owners had minimal acreage. CWO Wangnild told CWO Jones that he needed to look up the property owners' license history, as CWO Wangnild was always interested in the license purchase history of folks who own small parcels of property which border the forest.

CWO Jones later discovered that several people associated with the property, now known as the BATTE Ranch, had been purchasing OTC archery either-sex elk licenses (which are valid on private land only in GMU 12) during the years they were unsuccessful in drawing the correct limited archery elk license (which are valid on public land). CWO Jones

also learned that the BATTEs were absentee landowners from Mississippi.

Over the next couple of years, CWO Jones and several other Area 6 and Area 10 personnel worked on the case, but due to the remote location and lengthy archery seasons, it was difficult to determine when the BATTEs were present in order to catch them in the act. CWO Jones had put the case on the back burner until the summer of 2017, when he and CWO Johnathan Lambert discovered a Facebook photo taken in 2013 of AARON BATTE, the son of one of the property owners, posing with a 5X5 velvet mule deer buck. AARON BATTE had posed with his archery equipment in the photo with the deer. CWO Jones knew AARON BATTE did not have an archery deer license in 2013; however, his father, RANDY BATTE, did have a license.



CWO Jones learned that both AARON BATTE and his father, RANDY BATTE, both had OTC archery elk licenses for the fall of 2017. CWO

Jones, acting under the guise as a Southern truck driver and prospective employee, called RANDY BATTE, speaking with him in a Southern accent, and learned that the BATTEs would be in Colorado the third week of the archery season. On September 9, 2017, CWOs Lambert, Ross McGee, and Jones packed in on horseback to the same area as CWOs Wangnild and Jones had in 2012. Over the course of three days, the three officers performed plainclothes surveillance of the BATTEs and observed them hunting elk on the forest. The officers also made several plainclothes contacts with other hunters who were associated with a different neighboring ranch, hunting on the forest, as well.

On September 13, 2017, CWO McGee and

CWO Jones went to the BATTE Ranch and conducted interviews. RANDY BATTE, AARON BATTE, JACQUELINE BATTE, and their friend JOHNATHAN MAY, all from Mississippi, admitted to hunting elk on the forest in 2017 using the wrong licenses. AARON BATTE admitted to killing a small 6x6 bull elk the day before on the forest. AARON BATTE also admitted to killing the 5X5 velvet mule deer buck in 2013 without a license and using his father's deer license to cover it. The BATTEs were very cooperative with the officers. CWO's Jones and McGee seized the bull elk from AARON BATTE and left the ranch. CWO Jones later contacted a game warden in Mississippi and had the shoulder mounted velvet mule deer buck seized from the BATTE's residence.



RANDY BATTE

was cited for violation of the following:

33-6-107(3) Did unlawfully hunt elk without a proper and valid 2017 elk license Fine: \$1280.00, Surcharge: \$474.00, Points: 15

33-6-107(7) Did unlawfully transfer a lawfully acquired license to another person to wit: 2013 archery mule deer license Fine: \$200.00, Surcharge: \$74.00, Points: 15

33-6-107(3) Did unlawfully hunt elk without a proper and valid 2017 elk license (COMPLICITY) (WARNING)

33-6-109(1) Did unlawfully take wildlife to wit: 1 mule deer buck (COMPLICITY) (WARNING)

AARON BATTE

was cited for violation of the following:

33-6-107(3) Did unlawfully hunt elk without a proper and valid 2017 elk license Fine: \$1280.00, Surcharge: \$474.00, Points: 15

33-6-107(3) Did unlawfully hunt deer without a proper and valid 2013 deer license Fine: \$700.00, Surcharge: \$259.00, Points:15

33-6-107(7) Did unlawfully use another persons lawfully acquired license to wit 2013 archery deer license Fine: \$200.00, Surcharge: \$74.00

33-6-109(1) Did unlawfully take wildlife to wit: 1 velvet mule deer buck Fine: \$700.00, Surcharge: \$259.00, Points: 15

33-6-109(1) Did unlawfully take wildlife to wit: 1 6x6 bull elk (WARNING)

33-6-109(3.4(a)) Did unlawfully take wildlife to wit: one bull elk with at least 6 points on one antler beam SAMPSON (WARNING)

33-6-107(3) Did unlawfully hunt elk without a proper and valid 2017 elk license (COMPLICITY) (WARNING)33-6-111(3) Did unlawfully fail to properly attach a carcass tag (WARNING)

In sum, a total of \$5,970.00 in fines were paid by the BATTEs and 90 suspension points issued between them. JACQUELINE BATTE and JOHNATHAN MAY were not cited due to their minimal involvement. The velvet mule deer mount seized by the Mississippi warden was donated to the Mississippi Division of Wildlife Fisheries and Parks.

As a result of this case, a separate case has been made against a member of the neighboring ranch, who was also hunting with the wrong license, and is currently pending.

This is a case that took several years and a lot of hard work by several officers. CWO Jon Wangnild must have been smiling down upon the officers when it finally all came together.

Here's to you, Jon!

POSTSCRIPT:

Colorado Wildlife Officer Jon Wangnild tragically died on June 27, 2013, the day after he was injured in a horse riding accident.

TIRE TRACKS AND ASPEN LEAVES

In early January 2017, Colorado Wildlife Officer Ian Petkash discovered the remains of a buck mule deer dumped on U.S. Forest Service property in Park County. The head minus the skullcap, ribcage, legs and hide were found inside of two large trash bags. Aware that no deer season had been open in the area for several months, Officer Petkash began processing the scene for evidence. The officer located a triangular wound in the ribcage, indicating that the animal had more than likely been shot with an arrow or crossbow bolt with a broad head. There were desiccated aspen leaves stuck to the ribcage yet there were no aspen leaves in the area where the remains were dumped. There was snow on the ground and Officer Petkash located and documented detailed boot and tire tread impressions at the scene. Officer Petkash followed the tire tracks to Park County Road 403. The snow had already melted on the roadway and no impressions were left in the dirt.



Over the course of the next three weeks, Officer Petkash searched Southeast Park County for matching tire tracks specifically focusing on areas that had aspen trees. On January 28, 2017, that search paid off. Officer Petkash encountered tire tracks with the same tread pattern, tire width and axel width at the entrance to a driveway in the Park Ridge Ranch subdivision. A white Ford F-150 was present in front of the house. Officer Petkash was familiar with the area and had rarely seen a vehicle parked at this house except

on the weekends. Officer Petkash drove to the house and noted the F-150 had tires that matched the tread impression left at the scene of the dumped deer remains. While walking to the front door, Officer Petkash observed a raised platform that appeared to have corn underneath it between the garage and the house. The platform was surrounded by aspen trees. Officer Petkash knocked on the door but no one answered. The officer could see several sets of hunting boots through the glass front door of the house. Suspecting that someone was home but not coming to the door because they had seen the officer approach, Officer Petkash relocated to an area approximately a quarter of a mile away with a clear view of the house.



A short time later, Officer Petkash observed a man exit the house and walk out onto the front porch. Officer Petkash quickly drove back to the home and introduced himself to the man in the front yard. The man was identified as Ricky Chipman of Colorado Springs, CO. Chipman denied having killed a deer and stated he had not hunted in many years. Officer Petkash asked Chipman why he had quit hunting. Chipman side-stepped the question and replied that his wife still hunts. This made Officer Petkash suspect that either Chipman's hunting or fishing privileges were suspended or that he was a convicted felon. Officer Petkash confronted Chipman with the evidence that his vehicle had been used in the taking of a deer outside of season. Chipman continued to deny any

WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES

knowledge of a poached deer. Officer Petkash asked Chipman if he would be willing to show the officer the boots from the entryway of his house. Chipman gave consent and one of them was a perfect match of the boot impressions left at the scene.



and was notified they were declining to press charges of possession of a weapon by a previous offender at that time due to the time that had elapsed since Chipman's conviction and the nature of the original crime. Officer Petkash seized the 4x5 mule deer antlers, a crossbow and bolts, the boots, the corn and the meat from the deer.

Chipman pled guilty to hunting outside an established season, unlawful take of a mule deer buck and use of bait in taking wildlife. He paid \$2,056 in fines and his hunting/fishing/trapping privileges have been suspended through March of 2020.



When confronted with the mounting evidence, Chipman confessed to shooting the buck with a crossbow a few weeks prior. Officer Petkash asked Chipman if he had baited the deer onto his property. The man stated he had indeed used corn to bait the deer onto the property. Officer Petkash cleared Chipman for wants/warrants and asked the dispatcher to look for anything in Chipman's past that would preclude him from possessing firearms or weapons. Officer Petkash was notified that a couple of decades prior, Chipman had been convicted of felonious negligent homicide stemming from a vehicle accident. Officer Petkash contacted the Park County District Attorney's Office

WHO DOESN'T WANT A PRIVATE PLAYGROUND?

We would all love to have our own private playground, right? A place to access, hunt, and use as we wanted? This would be a dream come true for a lot of us, and this was the exact thought that got a long-time Gunnison family into trouble.

For years, the Staples family had used and accessed Forest Service lands near their 80 acre piece of land that was completely surrounded by National Forest. The Staples' abused the public lands without any consideration of land management or wildlife laws solely for financial and



personal benefit. The Staples had the mindset that the land was theirs to do with as they pleased, whether it was poaching big game, illegally harvesting timber or building illegal roads to get around the land-locked Forest Service property. The land was theirs and theirs only. In 2016, the Staples family and friends found out that there are people who do care about the resources we have in Colorado, and care about protecting those resources for generations to come.

Over the years, Colorado Parks and Wildlife had received multiple calls and complaints about how the Staples family were abusing the public lands and trespassing on their neighbor's property. Other complaints stated that the Staples would kill elk without licenses and that they were likely illegally outfitting on public lands. An investigation into the Staples family ensued, and what the investigators found out went well beyond the normal abuse of our natural resources.

Leading up to the 2016 hunting season, Wildlife Investigators contacted Sam Staples and ultimately booked a hunt with him for the upcoming second rifle season. Staples offered to sell the investigators a landowner voucher for mule deer and provided them

a place to hunt--for a fee, of course. The investigators agreed to Sam's terms and would eventually arrive to hunt later that fall.

Prior to the hunt that the investigators would be involved, Wildlife Officer Brandon Diamond took it upon himself to do his own surveillance and see what other acts might occur in the seasons leading up to when the investigators arrived. Officer Diamond was able to observe multiple violations committed by the Staples family and other hunters who were "guests" of the Staples.

During the first rifle season and working alone, Officer Diamond tracked the hunters, chased down shots and documented kill sites that would ultimately lead to more defendants and far more violations than originally expected. On the first day of the season, Officer Diamond was able to document the illegal killing of what would be three elk, one bull, one cow and one calf elk. Officer Diamond was able to hear conversations about how they would transport the elk out and watched the group cut down trees and drive all over Forest Service lands to retrieve their ill-gotten game. Several of the



hunters, including Sam Staples' son, Dave Staples, were hunting on public lands with private land only elk licenses. From what Officer Diamond was able to compile, all three of the elk killed by the group of hunters that morning were illegal, in one fashion or the other. Based on locations of shots, who was in the area and conversations that he overheard, Officer Diamond had a good idea which hunters had participated in the kill of each elk. Both Sam and Dave Staples were both involved in poaching the elk, along with a group from Colorado Springs and other hunters from Oklahoma.

Officer Diamond stayed until the group had retrieved the elk and made their way back to the house

for the day. After documenting and making sure he had everything he needed, Officer Diamond returned to his vehicle and compiled everything he had witnessed that day. This information was passed on to the investigators, who would soon be showing up for their hunt with the Staples.

During the second season in 2016, Wildlife Investigators arrived for their planned hunt and were introduced to Sam and Dave Staples. Dave took to the investigators and offered to help them with places to hunt, telling them that they could hunt the public or private lands around the Staples' property. Dave was well aware that the deer license one of the investigators had was valid only for private property, but he did not seem to mind. Throughout the hunt, the investigators documented the illegal roads taken and timber cutting that had occurred in the Forest. Investigators also documented hunting licenses that appeared to have been left behind by the group of hunters from the first season. The investigators were able to ascertain names of past hunters and document animals that had been harvested on or around the Staples' property.

As luck would have it, Sam Staples had a deer license of his own for that same season, and as with most all the others who hunt the Staples' property, Sam's license was only valid for private land.

On the second day of the hunt, the investigators heard a single gunshot come from the area of an old cabin located on the Staples' property. When the investigators arrived, they saw Sam at the cabin talking with other hunters in the camp. When asked where he killed the buck, Sam just pointed to an area below the cabin and said "down there". Knowing that Sam only had a private land deer license, and by putting in a little hard work, the investigators were able to locate a kill site. Using a GPS, the investigators were able to determine that the kill site was well on Forest Service land and, based on drag marks, they confirmed the gut pile was from the buck Sam had killed. After a few days of being around Staples, the investigators



decided they had gathered as much information as they could and called an end to the undercover hunt.

Later that fall, with the help of the Gunnison Sheriff's Office and United States Forest Service, Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officers conducted search warrants on the Staples' property and interviewed several other people who were involved in the investigation. When the officers arrived at the Staples' home, more evidence of resource abuse was present. A large number fresh cut Christmas trees were piled up and appeared to be ready for transport, presumably to be sold by the Staples. Throughout the course of the warrants, officers seized hunting licenses, elk meat, firearms and other documents related to the hunting activities that had been taking place. Forest Services agents were able to map illegal roads and document the gross destruction of the National Forest attributed to the Staples' total disregard for natural resources.

Interviews of Sam and Dave Staples revealed that they had the mindset that they had not done anything wrong. According to them, they had used the land that way for as long as they could remember and it was just "how it was done". Other interviews were conducted in Colorado with a father and son who had been involved with poaching the bull and calf from the first season. Interviews in Oklahoma followed a few months afterward, revealing additional violations and harvesting illegal animals.



All of the defendants were charged in 2017 for the acts from the previous season(s). In all, ten defendants paid fines totaling \$21,617.00 for their roles in violating Colorado's wildlife laws. Additional fines or penalties might still be imposed by the US Forest Service for the cost of repairing the destruction to National Forest lands.

GIVING SPORTSMEN A BAD NAME aka CAUGHT ON TAPE



A long time Colorado outfitter was recently convicted of two counts of felony menacing after a week-long trial in which the main witnesses were also the victims. While this was not your “ordinary” poaching case, it does have implications across the state.

This case probably began months before the actual incident that led to the conviction, with the outfitter admittedly being upset at his neighbors, who he felt were ruining his guided hunts by hunting their own property. In fact, numerous witnesses stated that the outfitter, who operates across Colorado as well as Nebraska and Kansas, felt that all of the wildlife in Colorado belonged to him and that those who were hunting anywhere nearby were stealing from him.

When turkey season began and the landowner’s son gave the outfitter a courtesy text that he had friends who would be hunting that weekend, tensions rose and the outfitter ultimately ended the text exchange with expletives. What happened next was hinted at by the outfitter, but even the victims were shocked by his reaction.

After harvesting a couple of turkeys the opening weekend, the landowner and his son allowed a first time female turkey hunter to hunt a turkey with

her bow the next weekend. As she and her boyfriend drove onto the property, the outfitter drove alongside them across the fence and flipped them off. When they parked, the outfitter also parked facing them and began firing his guns in an obvious attempt to scare away any turkeys and disrupt their hunt. They eventually left as the hunters felt extremely uncomfortable and scared throughout the interaction.

The next day, the landowner’s son took another friend in to hunt the property, this time driving in and setting up very early in the morning. It did not take long for the outfitter to notice the hunters. But this time, the outfitter initiated an hours-long incident in which he drove back and forth near their ground blind, firing numerous guns. The guns fired included a shotgun, a high-powered rifle and handgun into the trees, into the air, and ultimately, according to the two witnesses, into the brush pile next to where they were set up in their blind. The two victims were terrified throughout the encounter. Knowing that prior harassment incidents by this outfitter had been unsubstantiated, the hunters decided to use the video cameras they had brought to document their turkey hunt to instead capture the antics of the outfitter. Expletives and racial slurs were caught on tape as the outfitter

stomped and drove back and forth along the fence line, firing his guns and attempting to intimidate and terrify the two men into leaving. Scared of what the outfitter would do when they left the blind, the men remained hidden until they heard the shots impact the brush pile nearby. They waited for the outfitter to walk back into the woods with his shotgun and then took the opportunity to hustle back to their truck and leave the property.

Colorado Wildlife Officer Mike Grooms does not normally cover the district where this incident occurred, but since the assigned DWM was not in the area on the date of the call, Officer Grooms offered to respond to the report of harassment.

Officer Grooms, working with investigators and other officers, interviewed the victims and obtained the original recording to evaluate the claim. It soon became clear that, in addition to harassing the two hunters, this outfitter had menaced them with his firearms, which is a felony in Colorado. Given that the outfitter already had a case pending in another county for hunter harassment and trespassing, coupled with numerous prior reports of hunter harassment by this

outfitter, Officer Grooms contacted the District Attorney's office to determine the next course of action. The officer proceeded with obtaining a search warrant for the outfitter's property to seize the firearms used, as well as other evidence of the incident. Officer Grooms also obtained an arrest warrant, which initiated the criminal case for which the outfitter was ultimately convicted.

Of course, the outfitter never admitted to any of his actions that were so clearly caught on tape. Instead, he blamed everything on a conspiracy by the landowner and by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. What the video clearly showed for the jury to see was an outfitter who gave sportsmen, gun owners, hunters and all other outfitters a bad name. And thanks to the bravery of a couple of young hunters, the investigation by Officer Grooms and his fellow officers, the hard work of the District Attorney's office and ultimately the good judgement of twelve jurors, this bad outfitter has finally been held accountable for his actions. As a convicted felon, he cannot own or possess any firearms under state and federal law.

Sentencing is set for later this summer.

RUH ROE!



On September 14, 2016 CPW Glenwood Springs Customer Service Representative Karla Ferguson checked in a giant black bear taken by Dan Roe

of Indiana. Dan's son, Alex Roe, also of Indiana and a taxidermist, skinned the hide and dumped the fat in the nearby dumpster. During the inspection, Ferguson heard all about the Roes' interest in taxidermy and their desire to get the giant bruin back to Indiana for mounting. However, Ferguson noticed all the meat was missing and believed the Roes' story about the hunt sounded suspicious.

The Roes provided Ferguson with a detailed story of hunting on specific Forest Service roads, including how they killed the bear, the long, heavy pack out of the 400-pound animal and how they gave the meat to neighboring hunting camps. Ferguson recognized the Roes from when they came in a couple days prior to purchase their bear license. Ferguson took

WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES

a DNA sample from the discarded fat and contacted local Aspen Wildlife Officer Kurtis Tesch to share her concerns.

Officer Tesch and other CPW Wildlife Officers started a lengthy investigation, where they learned the Roes lied on the mandatory check form about where they shot the bear and continually lied to Wildlife Officers about the details of the hunt. After questioning, the Roes left Colorado and headed back to Indiana. Through the cooperation with Indiana Conservation Officers, search warrants were served on homes, cell phones, and persons, and officers were able to obtain further evidence showing what actually occurred.

Wildlife Officers learned on the evening of September 13, 2016, Pablo Gutierrez, 54, of Aspen, Colorado, dropped the Roes off at Aspen Village where they snuck onto Pitkin County Landfill property to commit the poaching. Both the Roes shot at the bear, and under the concealment of darkness, met Gutierrez at the landfill gate where they had packed out only the hide and head of the bear, leaving the rest to rot.

Wildlife Officer Tesch was able to match a picture of the bear with an area he recognized to be on the Pitkin County landfill where hunting is prohibited. This area was over ten miles from where the Roes claimed to have killed the bear. Wildlife Officer Tesch located the entire, intact bear carcass with only the hide and head removed, covered in trash for concealment.



Through a cooperative effort with the ninth Judicial District Attorney's Office, the Roes plead guilty to a two year deferred judgment sentence of willful destruction of wildlife, a class 5 felony, and three unclassified misdemeanors: Illegal possession of wildlife, hunting on private property without permission and waste of edible wildlife. The fines were suspended and a donation amount of \$2,500 per person will be given to Colorado's Operation Game Thief.

Gutierrez was convicted of hunting on private property without permission and warned for illegal possession of wildlife. Gutierrez had his hunting and fishing privileges suspended for one year.



CARCASS CONCEALMENT

On November 10, 2016, Wildlife Officer Jeff Behncke received a phone call from an outfitter about a large buck mule deer carcass found on private land leased by the outfitter. The outfitter further explained that, although the deer carcass was found on private land, there were drag marks back towards BLM land. The outfitter told Officer Behncke that no one has permission to hunt there.

Officer Behncke found the carcass had been drug into a ditch for concealment, and the head, cape and quarters had been removed with a hatchet. Officer Behncke took DNA samples and recorded the GPS coordinates of the deer's blood trail, which extended further onto private land. Officer Behncke also noted orange "No Trespassing" signs on posts along the private boundary.

The outfitter told Officer Behncke that, around 10:00pm the day before, he saw a white pickup truck with Utah license plates parked on the adjacent BLM property. The outfitter had assumed the truck occupants were packing out an animal.

On November 11, 2016, Officer Behncke contacted a silver pickup truck with Utah license plates on the adjacent BLM property. The driver was Jaron Coleman, a Utah resident, who said he was waiting to pick up two hunters that were on the BLM land. Coleman told Officer Behncke he had already tagged out and had shot a nice mule deer buck on the corner of the BLM land. Coleman further stated that the deer had a CPW collar on it and wanted to know the proper protocol. Officer Behncke asked Coleman to come by the office with the deer so he could obtain information from the collar. Coleman said he would stop by Officer Behncke's office that evening.

Officer Behncke then observed two hunters on the BLM land walking towards the vehicle. One of the hunters, Tad Rollins, had a camouflage hat. Officer Behncke cited Rollins for C.R.S. 33-6-121, not wearing the required daylight fluorescent orange.

On November 12, 2016, having not heard from Coleman, Officer Behncke began to search for Coleman's camp. While searching, Officer Behncke contacted Coleman, who asked if he could stop by Officer Behncke's office on November 13th, before he drove back to Utah. Officer Behncke agreed. Coleman explained where his camp was, and Officer Behncke drove to that location to examine deer that the group had killed.

Once at the site, the camp chef told Officer Behncke the group of men were good kids and were all associated with the business, "Tines Up". The chef said that they always obey the law and they never trespass because they all have GPS units. Officer



Behncke took pictures of Coleman's deer, and noticed hatchet marks on the ends of the limbs and noticed there was no evidence of sex, as required by law. Wildlife Officers were able to locate a picture of Coleman and the deer on a "Tines Up" social media page.

On November 13, 2016, Coleman met with Officers Behncke and Huntington. Officer Behncke began filling out a form used for harvested collared deer, and asked Coleman to plot the harvest location of the deer. Officer Behncke noticed the plotted location was not anywhere close to where he found the carcass, and explained to Coleman that he was currently investigating a deer poached on private land next to the BLM property where Coleman had been hunting.

Coleman initially lied about the location where he shot his deer, then changed his story saying he shot the deer on BLM land, but it ran onto private land where he had to shoot it again to end its suf-

fering. Coleman stated the group then drug the deer back onto BLM property because they did not want to leave the carcass on private land and did not want any trouble with the landowner. Officer Behncke told Coleman that his story did not correspond with what he had found in the field, and showed him his GPS blood trail. Coleman then admitted that the deer was on private land when he took the initial shot, but was running towards the BLM boundary. Coleman stated that it was the largest deer he had ever shot.

Officers Behncke and Huntington seized the deer, cape and meat. Coleman asked if there was any chance he could keep the antlers, and Officer Behncke explained that it was not a common practice.

Officer Behncke wrote Coleman a citation for hunting on private land without permission, illegal possession of a mule deer and a verbal warning for not retaining evidence of sex. Coleman paid a fine of \$1,098.50 and had his hunting and fishing privileges suspended for three years.



2017 PARKS AND WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES



2008-2017 PARKS VIOLATION TABLE

VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

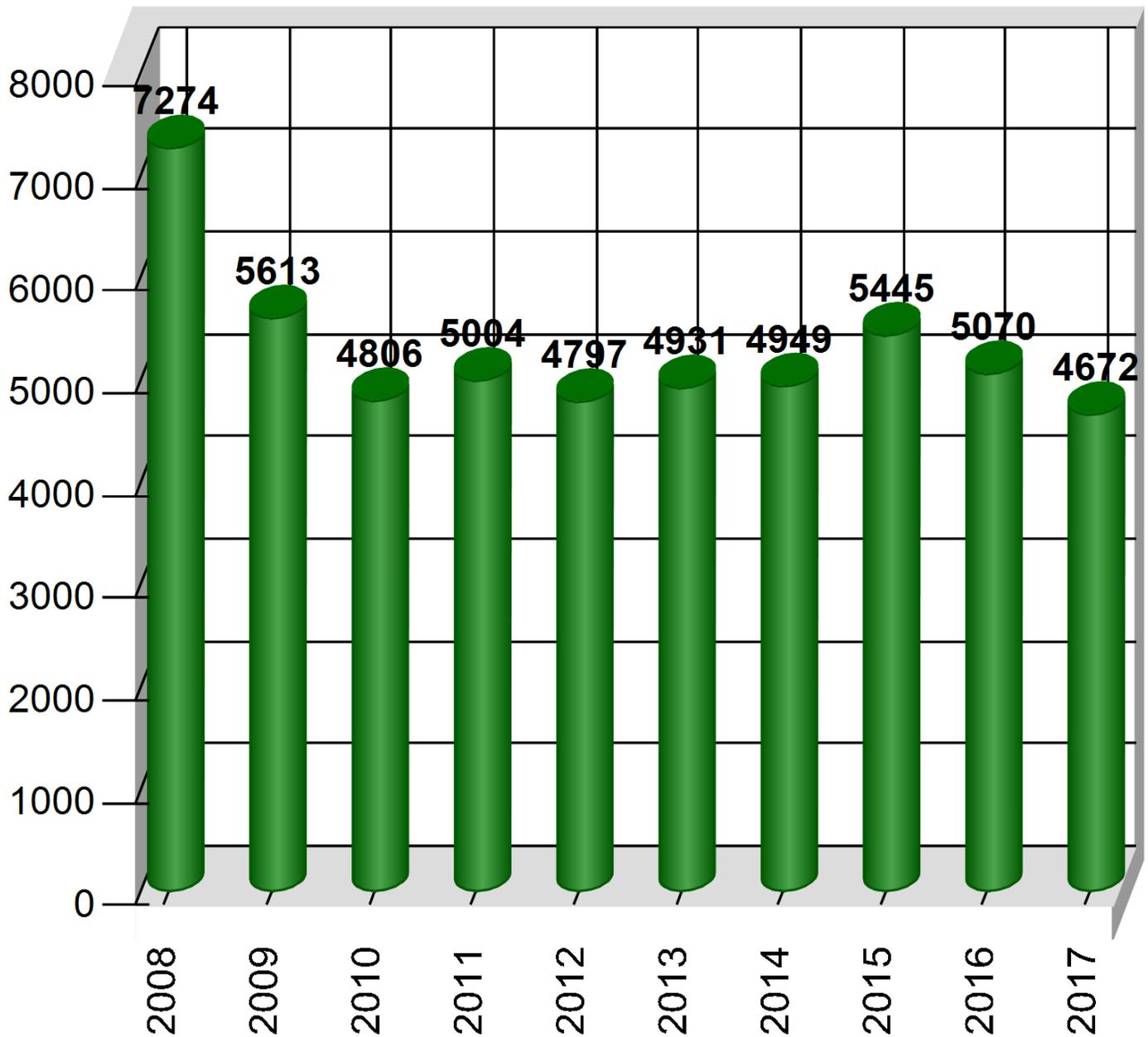
VIOLATION CATEGORY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
PASSES	2,667	2,755	3,233	3,351	3,637	3,078	2,944	2,667	2,665	2,573	2,140	31,710
BOATING	752	978	842	793	989	791	630	752	782	765	516	8,590
NATURAL RESOURCES	592	710	701	651	804	725	572	592	521	463	537	6,868
TRAFFIC	420	595	537	628	565	671	525	420	553	442	647	6,003
WILDLIFE	313	351	387	487	453	455	475	313	332	268	305	4,139
OHV	250	296	309	307	296	313	258	250	148	114	117	2,658
VEHICLE OPERATION	209	288	305	280	282	300	242	209	287	268	386	3,056
HEALTH & SAFETY	171	230	226	161	179	214	204	171	199	195	159	2,109
PARKING	169	214	138	113	175	169	143	169	200	217	206	1,913
CRIMINAL	111	60	83	48	87	86	115	111	70	50	80	901
SNOWMOBILE	35	42	76	12	62	36	24	35	34	39	51	446
MISC.	142	92	194	63	162	141	117	142	167	284	281	1,785
TOTAL	5,831	6,611	7,031	6,894	7,691	6,979	6,249	5,831	5,958	5,678	5,425	70,178

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

TOTAL TICKETS ISSUED BY YEAR

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4189	3438	3104	2970	3061	3017	3241	3479	3510	3175	33184
Total	4189	3438	3104	2970	3061	3017	3241	3479	3510	3175	33184

TOTAL VIOLATIONS BY YEAR



2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

Violation Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
BIG GAME *	505	572	542	401	582	532	549	487	454	397	5021
CARCASS CARE	169	143	124	110	134	130	141	169	157	124	1401
COMMERCIAL USE	45	39	42	22	3	10	27	100	13	2	303
FAIR CHASE	33	34	46	45	61	36	31	44	49	43	422
FISHING *	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	798	710	604	324	8334
LICENSING	2499	1965	1622	1702	1579	1552	1748	1932	1975	1852	18426
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	1138	667	694	632	681	605	520	691	614	774	7016
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	302	265	242	239	241	246	221	269	233	272	2530
SAFETY	656	522	404	456	474	469	474	484	546	464	4949
SMALL GAME *	467	400	362	443	330	313	440	559	425	420	4159
Total	7274	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4949	5445	5070	4672	52561

VIOLATIONS BY CATEGORY/CALENDAR YEAR

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Avg
BIG GAME *	6.9%	10.2%	11.3%	8.0%	12.1%	10.8%	11.1%	8.9%	9.0%	8.5%	9.7%
CARCASS CARE	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
FAIR CHASE	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
FISHING *	20.1%	17.9%	15.1%	19.1%	14.8%	21.1%	16.1%	13.0%	11.9%	6.9%	15.6%
LICENSING	34.4%	35.0%	33.7%	34.0%	32.9%	31.5%	35.3%	35.5%	39.0%	39.6%	35.1%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	15.6%	11.9%	14.4%	12.6%	14.2%	12.3%	10.5%	12.7%	12.1%	16.6%	13.3%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	5.8%	4.9%
SAFETY	9.0%	9.3%	8.4%	9.1%	9.9%	9.5%	9.6%	8.9%	10.8%	9.9%	9.4%
SMALL GAME *	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.9%	6.3%	8.9%	10.3%	8.4%	9.0%	8.0%
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

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

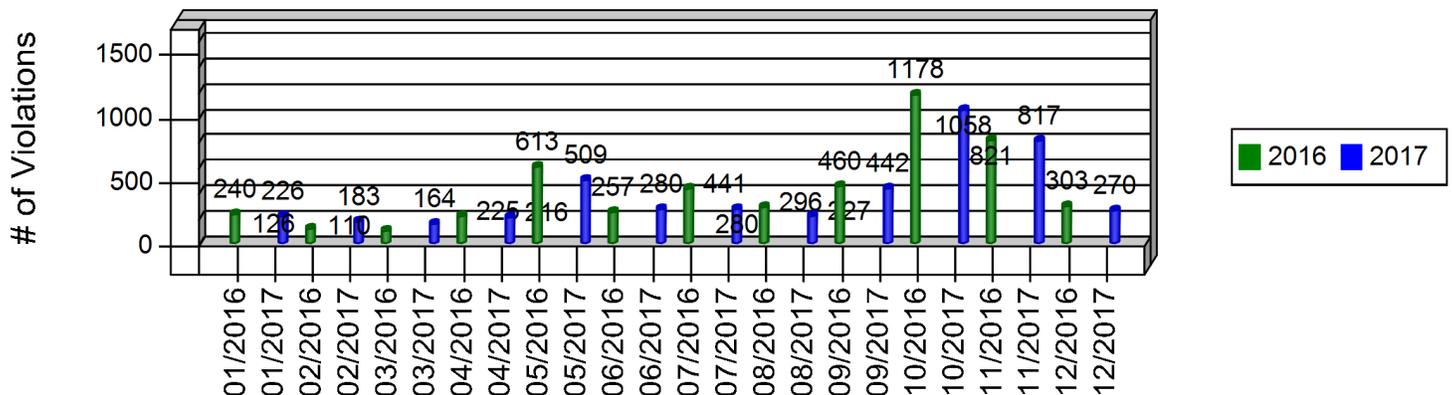
2016 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	24	10	3	5	2	4	3	13	52	180	115	43	454
CARCASS CARE	6	0	0	6	2	1	2	2	20	90	23	5	157
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	5	0	0	13
FAIR CHASE	10	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	7	9	11	4	49
FISHING *	11	27	13	17	187	73	77	48	51	38	48	14	604
LICENSING	66	38	56	167	324	117	257	129	151	339	257	74	1975
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	59	23	26	18	55	40	64	62	63	87	65	52	614
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4	0	5	3	5	0	1	2	25	75	87	26	233
SAFETY	20	7	0	3	22	7	16	12	40	233	160	26	546
SMALL GAME *	40	20	7	6	11	13	20	21	51	122	55	59	425
Total	240	126	110	225	613	257	441	296	460	1178	821	303	5070

2017 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	17	5	0	1	0	14	2	13	51	142	135	17	397
CARCASS CARE	6	1	0	4	1	3	0	1	25	47	25	11	124
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
FAIR CHASE	5	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	8	5	12	43
FISHING *	16	16	9	20	68	48	32	50	16	31	2	16	324
LICENSING	78	48	73	121	328	128	178	109	127	355	231	76	1852
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	53	53	63	43	93	73	47	36	64	112	98	39	774
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	8	11	0	7	5	3	9	5	39	79	94	12	272
SAFETY	9	9	0	5	4	2	6	6	48	189	160	26	464
SMALL GAME *	34	32	19	13	10	9	5	6	69	95	67	61	420
Total	226	183	164	216	509	280	280	227	442	1058	817	270	4672

VIOLATIONS BY MONTH FOR 2016/2017



2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

BIG GAME VIOLATIONS (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	95
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	11	4	8	59
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	3	0	1	1	1	5	6	0	3	2	22
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	32	30	6	13	28	17	10	22	16	12	186
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	4	5	253
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	166	129	112	148	134	117	121	112	155	146	1340
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	26	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	6	3	746
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	212	223	170	147	155	159	164	204	209	156	1799
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	3	7	3	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	50
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	2	8	7	5	10	12	6	18	32	106
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	10
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	58
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	187
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	21
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	2	0	1	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	24
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	14
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	33
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR OUT OF CO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	505	572	542	401	582	532	549	487	454	397	5021

2008-2017 CARCASS CARE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	140	120	112	98	119	118	122	151	128	110	1218
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	29	21	12	12	15	12	19	18	29	14	181
WASTE OF FISH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	169	143	124	110	134	130	141	169	157	124	1401

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 COMMERCIAL USE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	42	39	36	21	3	7	3	0	10	1	162
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	3	0	6	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	119
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Total	45	39	42	22	3	10	27	100	13	2	303

2008-2017 FAIR CHASE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	12	12	110
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	28	24	26	27	44	28	19	36	37	31	300
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	34	46	45	61	36	31	44	49	43	422

2008-2017 FISHING VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1282	862	542	763	541	843	663	555	463	240	6754
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	12
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	77
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	298
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	123	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	122	67	949
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	14	6	180
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	36
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	27
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	798	710	604	324	8334

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 LICENSE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	23
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO TAG	99	111	102	96	81	107	79	117	85	103	980
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	79	81	72	59	54	68	50	54	61	60	638
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	927	991	923	9913
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	20	13	4	10	18	4	17	10	8	2	106
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	27	37	35	304	178	138	167	323	362	375	1946
HABITAT STAMP	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	421
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	348	272	257	193	205	202	178	246	227	183	2311
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	51	40	30	22	15	11	6	7	43	15	240
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	32	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	21	51	351
NO PARKS PASS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	171
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	7
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	94	77	554
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	120	77	64	59	58	44	49	79	68	39	657
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	64
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	15
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	13
Total	2499	1965	1622	1702	1579	1552	1748	1932	1975	1852	18426

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	47	10	15	33	4	33	16	39	22	22	241
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	21	20	167
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	237	233	209	200	222	202	192	207	190	230	2122
Total	302	265	242	239	241	246	221	269	233	272	2530

2008-2017 SAFETY VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	15
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	67
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	3	2	9	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	39
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	85	60	46	69	71	63	56	55	71	66	642
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	33	29	25	31	40	48	40	39	37	52	374
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	11
LOADED FIREARM	284	219	174	226	232	257	294	265	298	242	2491
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	14	18	18	157
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	83
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	6	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	60
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	105	74	908
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	19
Total	656	522	404	456	474	469	474	484	546	464	4949

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SMALL GAME VIOLATION (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	137	117	130	127	93	95	104	177	128	113	1221
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	15
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	32	6	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	48
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	19	9	208
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	68	50	52	95	82	59	67	83	76	45	677
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	193
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	119	73	32	96	62	103	231	258	197	235	1406
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	7	10	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	72
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	70
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	229
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	18
Total	467	400	362	443	330	313	440	559	425	420	4159

2008-2017 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	10	1	0	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	25
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	26	3	67
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	0	10	336
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	13	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	3	8	110
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	1	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	62	31	276
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	12
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	49	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	190
DRUGS, POSSESSION	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	416
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	41
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	30

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS (CONT.)

FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	13
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	4	5	1	7	14	11	18	22	17	19	118
LITTERING	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	100
MISC	656	310	278	236	292	253	196	451	332	558	3562
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	81
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	15
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	39	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	34	11	254
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	44
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	23
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	28
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	27	59	31	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	301
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	38
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	90	68	56	93	96	66	69	41	46	50	675
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	13	14	6	1	8	20	4	13	14	13	106
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	8	4	24
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	13
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	47
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	0	0	35
DID UNLAWFULLY REMOVE/DEFACE/DESTROY A SIGN THAT AFFECTS WHETHER MOTOR VEHICLE TRAVEL IS AUTHORIZED WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	1138	667	694	632	681	605	520	691	614	774	7016

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR

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

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
		Total	33

2010			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	3
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	32

2011			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
		Total	24
2012			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	15
2014			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	23
2015			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	23
2016			
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	10
2017			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
		Total	10
		Grand Total	215

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2015	CUSTER	WARNING	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2012	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
Deer				
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2015	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	EAGLE	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2017	LARIMER	AMENDED	Resident
	2017	EAGLE	PENDING	Non-Resident
Elk				
	2008	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	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	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2008	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

2009	ROUTT	AMENDED	Non-Resident
2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2009	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2010	MONTROSE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
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	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2011	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	MINERAL	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2013	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2014	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2014	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	ROUTT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2015	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2015	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2015	DELTA	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	WARNING	Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	BOULDER	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2016	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2016	HUERFANO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	PARK	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2017	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2017	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2017	GUNNISON	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2017	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2017	GARFIELD	PENDING	Resident
	2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2017	GARFIELD	PENDING	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2008	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2009	PITKIN	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2013	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2016	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2012	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2013	CLEAR CREEK	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2015	CHAFFEE	WARNING	Resident

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY

VIOLATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	927	991	923	9913
MISC	656	310	278	236	292	253	196	451	332	558	3562
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	27	37	35	304	178	138	167	323	362	375	1946
LOADED FIREARM	284	219	174	226	232	257	294	265	298	242	2491
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1282	862	542	763	541	843	663	555	463	240	6754
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	119	73	32	96	62	103	231	258	197	235	1406
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	237	233	209	200	222	202	192	207	190	230	2122
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	348	272	257	193	205	202	178	246	227	183	2311
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	212	223	170	147	155	159	164	204	209	156	1799
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	166	129	112	148	134	117	121	112	155	146	1340
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	137	117	130	127	93	95	104	177	128	113	1221
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	140	120	112	98	119	118	122	151	128	110	1218
FAILURE TO TAG	99	111	102	96	81	107	79	117	85	103	980
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	94	77	554
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	105	74	908
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	123	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	122	67	949
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	85	60	46	69	71	63	56	55	71	66	642
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	79	81	72	59	54	68	50	54	61	60	638
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	33	29	25	31	40	48	40	39	37	52	374
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	32	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	21	51	351
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	90	68	56	93	96	66	69	41	46	50	675
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	68	50	52	95	82	59	67	83	76	45	677
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	120	77	64	59	58	44	49	79	68	39	657
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	2	8	7	5	10	12	6	18	32	106
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	1	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	62	31	276
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	28	24	26	27	44	28	19	36	37	31	300
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	81
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	47	10	15	33	4	33	16	39	22	22	241
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	27	59	31	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	301
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	21	20	167
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	4	5	1	7	14	11	18	22	17	19	118

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	14	18	18	157
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	51	40	30	22	15	11	6	7	43	15	240
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	171
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	29	21	12	12	15	12	19	18	29	14	181
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	13	14	6	1	8	20	4	13	14	13	106
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	12	12	110
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	32	30	6	13	28	17	10	22	16	12	186
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	187
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	39	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	34	11	254
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	95
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	38
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	70
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	0	10	336
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	19	9	208
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	13	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	3	8	110
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	11	4	8	59
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	298
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	18
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	3	2	9	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	39
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	14	6	180
LITTERING	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	100
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	4	5	253
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	2	0	1	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	24
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	8	4	24
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	26	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	6	3	746
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	14
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	23
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	26	3	67
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	83
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	3	0	1	1	1	5	6	0	3	2	22
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	12

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	20	13	4	10	18	4	17	10	8	2	106
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	3	7	3	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	50
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	7
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	12
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	6	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	60
DID UNLAWFULLY REMOVE/DEFACE/DESTROY A SIGN THAT A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
HABITAT STAMP	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	421
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	36
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	11
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	42	39	36	21	3	7	3	0	10	1	162
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	77
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	15
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	13
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	49	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	190
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	64
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	13
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	3	0	6	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	119
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	15
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	58
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	44
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	27
WASTE OF FISH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	41
DRUGS, POSSESSION	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	416
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	21
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	15
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	47
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	28
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	13
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	67
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	7	10	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	72
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	10
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	32	6	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	48
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	33
NO PARKS PASS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	10	1	0	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	25
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	19
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	23
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	193
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	15
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	0	0	35
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	229
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR O	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	7274	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4949	5445	5070	4672	52561	

2008-2017 VIOLATIONS BY REGION/AREA

Region	Area	Office	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	693	530	593	526	419	507	1063	770	849	622	6572
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	549	301	226	208	222	267	224	400	351	250	2998
	AREA 3	BRUSH	280	197	281	292	319	157	257	191	171	164	2309
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	695	401	259	219	245	336	248	318	263	411	3395
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	371	133	194	196	236	415	93	260	223	191	2312
	Total			2588	1562	1553	1441	1441	1682	1885	1939	1857	1638
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	204	190	195	244	221	210	186	244	161	215	2070
	AREA 6	MEEKER	430	353	247	312	289	337	336	458	398	399	3559
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	459	265	336	586	287	246	203	168	196	150	2896
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	249	237	156	140	127	144	154	159	106	119	1591
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	315	259	361	343	411	405	298	307	273	335	3307
	Total			1657	1304	1295	1625	1335	1342	1177	1336	1134	1218
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	564	711	161	125	74	203	197	50	83	61	2229
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	34	19	46	51	16	7	8	31	7	8	227
	Total			598	730	207	176	90	210	205	81	90	69
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	164	137	192	145	206	208	246	276	258	248	2080
	AREA 12	LAMAR	137	156	90	120	142	167	113	327	136	106	1494
	AREA 13	SALIDA	882	492	348	323	269	281	260	271	256	311	3693
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	269	311	251	409	500	250	240	265	317	282	3094
	Total			1452	1096	881	997	1117	906	859	1139	967	947
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	306	302	232	211	181	209	273	293	258	248	2513
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	217	245	226	224	281	180	117	180	241	144	2055
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	209	159	187	176	170	188	227	235	232	208	1991
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	247	215	225	154	182	214	206	242	291	200	2176
	Total			979	921	870	765	814	791	823	950	1022	800
Total			7274	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4949	5445	5070	4672	52561

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

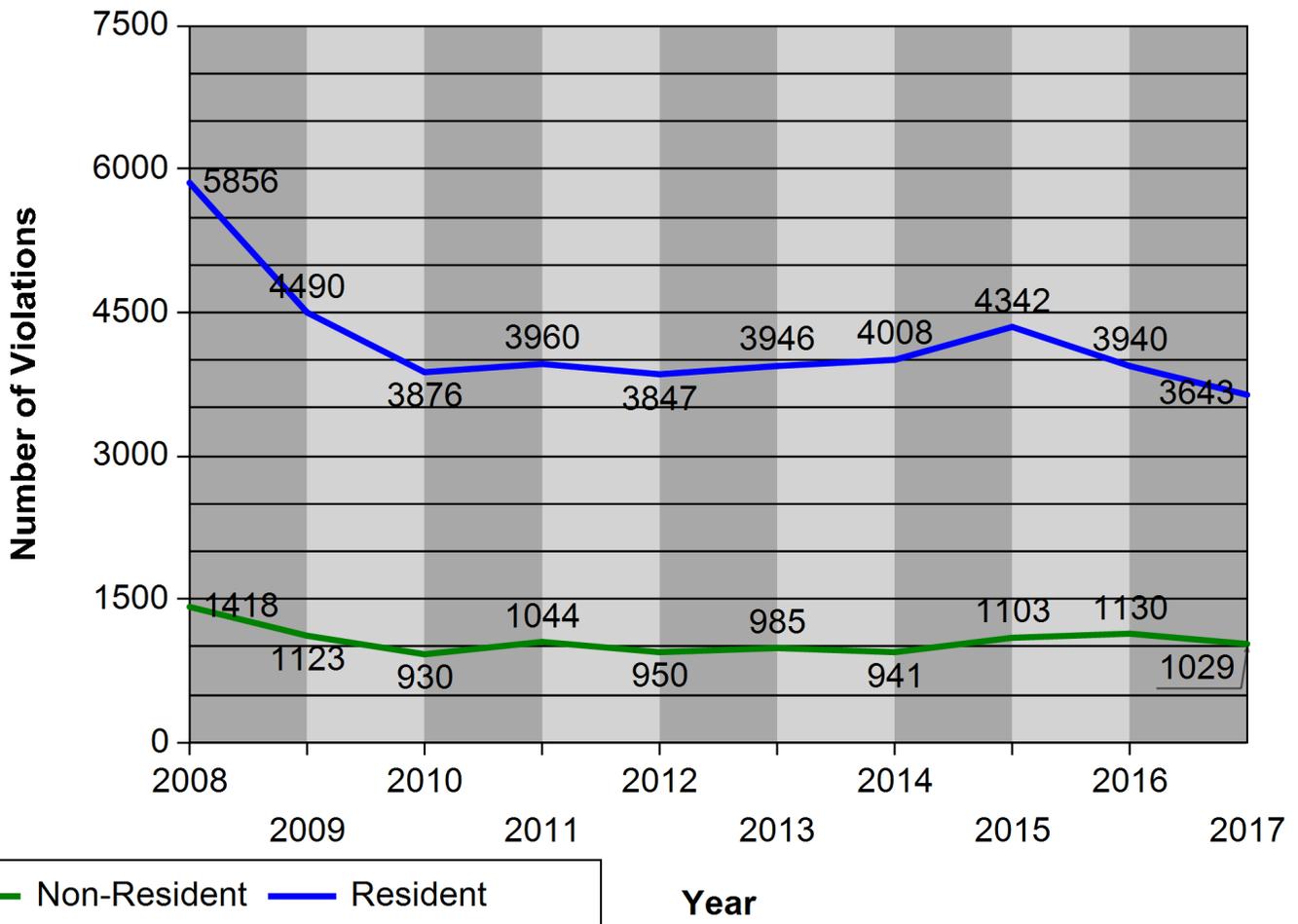
2008-2017 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Non-Resident	1418	1123	930	1044	950	985	941	1103	1130	1029	10653
Resident	5856	4490	3876	3960	3847	3946	4008	4342	3940	3643	41908
Total	7274	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4949	5445	5070	4672	52561

2008-2017 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Avg
Resident	80.5%	80.0%	80.6%	79.1%	80.2%	80.0%	81.0%	79.7%	77.7%	78.0%	79.7%
Non-Resident	19.5%	20.0%	19.4%	20.9%	19.8%	20.0%	19.0%	20.3%	22.3%	22.0%	20.3%
Total	100.0%										

2008-2017 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS



2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
ADAMS	200	86	94	92	98	204	48	79	120	48	1069
ALAMOSA	5	1	7	4	8	9	3	5	11	6	59
ARAPAHOE	44	59	9	28	40	30	10	7	25	17	269
ARCHULETA	76	43	51	49	54	46	80	89	90	75	653
BACA	63	31	20	7	22	37	21	39	19	37	296
BENT	33	41	24	27	38	53	25	173	41	17	472
BOULDER	292	143	65	69	40	98	80	96	112	48	1043
BROOMFIELD	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
CHAFFEE	122	116	87	90	66	57	68	101	91	64	862
CHEYENNE	17	14	4	20	11	24	5	4	5	4	108
CLEAR CREEK	370	203	180	163	206	169	336	264	226	93	2210
CONEJOS	42	26	24	14	40	36	27	54	66	48	377
COSTILLA	30	46	25	33	18	11	27	40	22	36	288
CROWLEY	5	5	4	8	6	12	10	7	9	3	69
CUSTER	29	32	26	31	24	24	34	28	44	28	300
DELTA	61	61	41	52	79	115	55	61	56	25	606
DENVER	23	5	5	8	5	13	1	3	0	25	88
DOLORES	87	48	42	66	32	52	50	37	38	45	497
DOUGLAS	78	52	33	35	34	19	40	68	71	44	474
EAGLE	158	128	78	66	61	56	51	108	59	43	808
EL PASO	122	191	160	256	341	159	132	162	146	125	1794
ELBERT	13	7	25	18	24	9	15	25	26	19	181
FREMONT	413	115	100	131	74	93	118	134	118	141	1437
GARFIELD	238	186	211	502	221	193	196	125	151	146	2169
GILPIN	9	15	25	10	16	28	19	10	6	23	161
GRAND	264	196	338	284	308	334	253	305	197	265	2744
GUNNISON	176	205	152	135	137	146	147	134	215	172	1619
HINSDALE	11	46	36	28	67	32	40	25	14	24	323
HUERFANO	23	64	9	19	47	16	41	67	65	43	394
JACKSON	103	106	70	54	90	113	79	135	104	153	1007
JEFFERSON	170	163	230	208	145	405	392	249	188	201	2351
KIOWA	11	48	6	24	9	3	2	8	8	5	124
KIT CARSON	4	4	10	19	8	3	39	18	28	24	157
LA PLATA	124	92	68	62	63	64	91	104	92	86	846
LAKE	301	283	177	81	104	108	74	13	33	70	1244
LARIMER	409	285	232	218	200	258	208	380	282	341	2813
LAS ANIMAS	59	52	108	66	76	76	54	119	100	69	779
LINCOLN	66	24	17	17	13	16	23	9	41	48	274
LOGAN	62	55	49	46	49	32	23	34	51	41	442
MESA	351	189	196	300	197	177	111	115	118	69	1823
MINERAL	43	14	21	34	44	33	33	25	36	18	301
MOFFAT	333	274	167	125	113	215	156	275	232	195	2085
MONTEZUMA	80	68	78	34	34	36	41	58	43	39	511
MONTROSE	117	78	114	98	102	118	98	93	120	102	1040

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY (CONT.)

MORGAN	206	124	112	160	147	67	148	84	48	54	1150
OTERO	7	7	14	21	9	7	4	23	24	14	130
OURAY	52	29	37	49	29	23	34	19	50	32	354
PARK	222	196	134	131	85	143	370	444	438	377	2540
PHILLIPS	22	11	13	9	10	7	0	5	2	14	93
PITKIN	29	38	37	39	30	25	35	31	21	21	306
PROWERS	28	44	9	12	40	10	45	59	26	23	296
PUEBLO	106	125	74	59	87	108	104	73	105	126	967
RIO BLANCO	266	226	140	171	189	120	206	159	109	166	1752
RIO GRANDE	42	37	25	13	13	49	85	74	53	77	468
ROUTT	158	128	131	160	140	110	130	163	123	82	1325
SAGUACHE	91	79	94	92	42	43	52	47	50	38	628
SAN JUAN	7	4	2	1	0	5	6	4	2	6	37
SAN MIGUEL	47	69	48	24	59	31	39	63	96	39	515
SEDGWICK	5	18	62	29	33	13	12	24	26	16	238
SUMMIT	46	87	97	84	81	39	42	33	43	103	655
TELLER	67	83	53	90	105	113	33	58	95	78	775
WASHINGTON	42	14	84	19	47	20	48	19	11	18	322
WELD	542	333	177	165	222	239	170	154	180	239	2421
YUMA	48	52	41	43	63	27	29	23	48	21	395
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	3	5	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	20
	7274	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4949	5445	5070	4672	52561

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 CASE DISPOSITION SUMMARY

CATEGORY		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
PENDING	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	22	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	PENDING	52	56	37	85	36	31	47	54	107	148	653
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	6	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	16
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	60	35	22	52	17	33	41	50	79	92	481
	DIVERSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	12
	Total	140	105	61	142	53	64	88	109	187	248	1197
NOT GUILTY	VOID	158	23	11	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	202
	WARNING	1137	1008	1017	1276	1022	1111	1022	1495	1096	1046	11230
	NOT GUILTY	25	12	8	9	4	6	2	3	3	4	76
	WARRANT EXPIRED	9	17	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	42
	CHARGE DISMISSED	876	562	492	523	522	401	358	321	386	283	4724
	Total	2205	1622	1532	1811	1550	1521	1383	1821	1489	1340	16274
GUILTY	AMENDED	44	35	43	44	30	40	44	29	31	37	377
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	3	6	7	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	24
	GUILTY PLEA	1193	737	683	620	581	688	571	575	583	455	6686
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	58	46	46	50	33	42	41	40	30	18	404
	PAID	2839	2381	1941	1883	2129	2190	2402	2411	2275	2156	22607
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	PAID IN FIELD	786	669	491	447	420	383	418	455	474	418	4961
	Total	4924	3875	3212	3050	3193	3344	3477	3513	3394	3084	35066
NOLO CONTENDERE	5	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	24	
Total	5	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	24	
Grand Total	7274	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4949	5445	5070	4672	52561	

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 CASE DISPOSITION BY PERCENT

CATEGORY		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Avg
PENDING	DIVERSION	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	0.0%
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	.8%	.6%	.5%	1.0%	.4%	.7%	.8%	.9%	1.6%	2.0%	0.9%
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	PENDING	.7%	1.0%	.8%	1.7%	.8%	.6%	.9%	1.0%	2.1%	3.2%	1.3%
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	.3%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
	Sub Total	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%	2.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	3.7%	5.3%	2.3%
NOT GUILTY	CHARGE DISMISSED	12.0%	10.0%	10.2%	10.5%	10.9%	8.1%	7.2%	5.9%	7.6%	6.1%	8.9%
	NOT GUILTY	.3%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	0.1%
	VOID	2.2%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	0.3%
	WARNING	15.6%	18.0%	21.2%	25.5%	21.3%	22.5%	20.7%	27.5%	21.6%	22.4%	21.6%
	WARRANT EXPIRED	.1%	.3%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
	Sub Total	30.3%	28.9%	31.9%	36.2%	32.3%	30.8%	27.9%	33.4%	29.4%	28.7%	31.0%
GUILTY	AMENDED	.6%	.6%	.9%	.9%	.6%	.8%	.9%	.5%	.6%	.8%	0.7%
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	.8%	.8%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.9%	.8%	.7%	.6%	.4%	0.8%
	GUILTY PLEA	16.4%	13.1%	14.2%	12.4%	12.1%	14.0%	11.5%	10.6%	11.5%	9.7%	12.6%
	PAID	39.0%	42.4%	40.4%	37.6%	44.4%	44.4%	48.5%	44.3%	44.9%	46.1%	43.2%
	PAID IN FIELD	10.8%	11.9%	10.2%	8.9%	8.8%	7.8%	8.4%	8.4%	9.3%	8.9%	9.3%
	Sub Total	67.7%	69.0%	66.8%	61.0%	66.6%	67.8%	70.3%	64.5%	66.9%	66.0%	66.7%
	NOLO CONTENDERE	.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	Sub Total	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%								
Grand Total		100%										

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 CASE DISPOSITION BY COUNTY

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, DV = Diversion

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	DV	Total
ADAMS	0	0	2	1	0	21	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	48
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
ARAPAHOE	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	17
ARCHULETA	0	3	1	2	0	31	21	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	75
BACA	0	5	0	3	0	17	5	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	37
BENT	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	17
BOULDER	0	2	0	6	0	33	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48
BROOMFIELD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHAFFEE	0	0	1	9	0	41	7	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	64
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CLEAR CREEK	0	3	4	15	0	50	10	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	93
CONEJOS	0	0	0	6	0	31	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	48
COSTILLA	0	1	3	10	3	12	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	36
CROWLEY	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CUSTER	0	0	0	2	0	14	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	28
DELTA	1	1	0	5	1	13	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25
DENVER	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	25
DOLORES	0	1	0	5	0	16	10	1	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	45
DOUGLAS	1	8	0	4	0	22	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	44
EAGLE	0	0	0	0	0	23	3	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	43
EL PASO	3	19	3	15	0	51	1	4	0	28	0	1	0	0	0	125
ELBERT	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	19
FREMONT	1	15	6	21	0	76	13	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	141
GARFIELD	1	11	0	8	0	67	12	12	0	34	0	1	0	0	0	146
GILPIN	1	2	0	5	0	12	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	23
GRAND	0	7	1	32	0	134	21	3	1	66	0	0	0	0	0	265
GUNNISON	0	1	0	20	0	98	8	7	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	172
HINSDALE	0	0	0	1	0	19	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
HUERFANO	1	0	1	1	0	19	5	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	43
JACKSON	0	3	2	13	0	64	20	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	153
JEFFERSON	1	10	8	25	0	68	21	20	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	201
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
KIT CARSON	0	3	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	24
LA PLATA	1	2	6	5	0	44	6	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	86
LAKE	1	1	4	10	0	32	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	70
LARIMER	7	59	2	50	0	134	22	5	1	60	0	1	0	0	0	341
LAS ANIMAS	2	5	1	4	0	35	2	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	69
LINCOLN	0	0	0	1	0	20	2	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	48
LOGAN	0	0	0	1	0	23	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	41
MESA	0	6	3	5	0	36	7	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	69
MINERAL	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
MOFFAT	1	13	0	3	0	50	43	8	1	76	0	0	0	0	0	195

2008-2017 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2008-2017 CASE DISPOSITION BY COUNTY (CONT.)

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, DV = Diversion

MONTEZUMA	0	6	4	3	0	8	4	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	39
MONTRORSE	0	12	0	5	0	48	8	8	0	19	0	2	0	0	0	102
MORGAN	0	1	2	2	0	19	0	6	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	54
OTERO	0	0	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
OURAY	1	0	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	32
PARK	1	12	12	30	0	216	34	9	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	377
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
PITKIN	2	1	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	21
PROWERS	0	0	0	4	0	13	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	23
PUEBLO	0	3	12	34	0	56	8	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	126
RIO BLANCO	4	9	1	6	0	59	27	5	2	48	0	0	0	0	5	166
RIO GRANDE	0	12	1	16	0	36	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	77
ROUTT	3	2	1	4	0	35	16	3	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	82
SAGUACHE	1	1	1	3	0	23	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	38
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
SAN MIGUEL	1	4	2	6	0	16	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	39
SEDGWICK	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	16
SUMMIT	2	9	0	10	0	29	16	3	0	33	0	1	0	0	0	103
TELLER	0	6	0	13	0	38	1	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	78
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	18
WELD	0	17	5	22	0	101	5	9	0	79	0	1	0	0	0	239
YUMA	0	1	0	2	0	12	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	21
TOTAL	37	283	92	455	4	2156	418	149	7	1046	0	18	0	0	7	4672