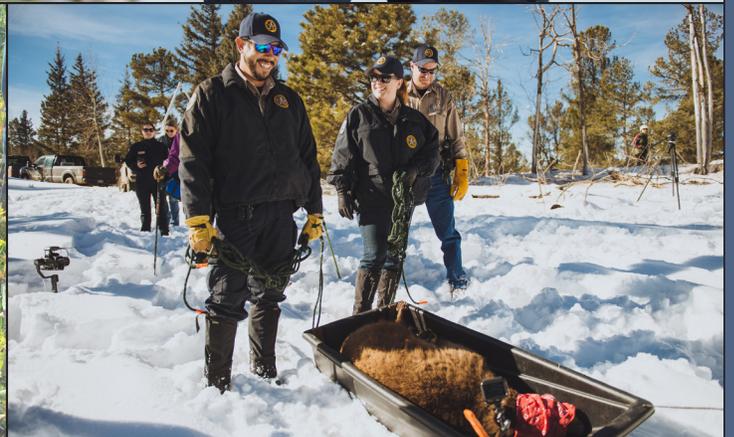


2018 Law Enforcement and Violation Annual Report





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GOVERNOR, JARED POLIS

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Cover Photo Credits:

(Top) Officer with volunteer and child at Fishing for HipHop clinic—Mike Delliveneri/CPW

(Left) Officer with poached moose—Officer Photo/CPW

(Right) Bear Denning with officers—Mike Delliveneri/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 oversight 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 set 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 Strategic 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-

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 objectives in support of CPW's performance indicators.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

MANAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS PROFESSIONALLY: As a law enforcement agency, CPW has information systems that relate to the detection, deterrence and prosecution of parks and wildlife violators. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC) is an interstate compact between 47 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, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, 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 (VMS) is the database in which wildlife violations are recorded and court processes in relation to wildlife violations are managed. The Law Enforcement Citation System (LECS) 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 their local 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 (NCIC), Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), Violation Management System (VMS), Law Enforcement Citation System (LECS), Operation Game Thief (OGT), and the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC)—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 to encourage cooperation in the enforcement of parks and wildlife laws, as well as assisting other agencies in the enforcement of criminal statutes and responding to statewide emergencies.

FIELD LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENCE: Parks and wildlife officers provide a law enforcement presence in local communities. One of the roles of a parks and wildlife officer is to detect natural resource and

wildlife violations. Their presence can also deter would-be violators. Officers contact persons who are actively engaged in hunting, fishing, or other wildlife-related and natural resource recreation to provide service, to check for licenses, and to provide opportunities for interactions between the agency and its customers. Contacts present opportunities to talk to lawful participants in parks and wildlife recreation, and also allow for the detection of parks and wildlife violations.

CONTACT HUNTERS/ANGLERS AND PARKS/OUTDOOR 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 the sale of parks permits and from hunters and anglers in the form of license purchases or through federal excise tax programs that base state disbursements on the number of licensed hunters or anglers. We will continue to enforce licensing laws and assess penalties against violators who do not support the protection and management of 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 18.7 million dollars. This represents 6.1 percent of the total agency's budget.

CPW commissions 210 full-time wildlife officers and 125 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 twelve 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 a 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 Integrated Parks and Wildlife System (IPAWS), the database that contains customer license information, has improved the agency's service to its customers. The database can also be used to detect fraudulent purchases of licenses. Nonresidents who purchase resident licenses can cost the agency, and thus the citizens of Colorado, millions of dollars annually. Moreover, non-residents 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 2018, the CPW Law Enforcement Unit conducted, or assisted with, over 100 license fraud investigations with 40 cases resolved resulting in nearly \$40,000 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, continues to be an effective strategy. To facilitate field level license fraud investigations and better equip officers for successful prosecution, the Law Enforcement Unit will continue 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 law 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, and 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 also 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 illegally take wildlife. 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 at any time 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 never 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 the state. 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 (OGT), provide a conduit for the public to report suspicious activities or illegal take of wildlife. Colorado's wildlife resources are rich and diverse, and it is through the vigilance of an interested and involved public, in partnership with parks and wildlife officers, that it remains so.

Another challenge is ensuring that wildlife law enforcement efforts reflect the priorities and needs of the agency and the public it serves. Liaisons between individuals, special interests, community leaders, and legislators will continue to be a priority for those serving in a law enforcement capacity for CPW. Close working relationships with other local, state and federal government agencies which have an interest in, or impact upon, wildlife enforcement needs will be developed, maintained, and enhanced.

Education about why wildlife law enforcement is an essential public service and why CPW is the best agency to provide that service is important from a wildlife law enforcement perspective. The public should understand the important nexus between enforcement of wildlife laws and wildlife management. Education about why wildlife law is critical for sound wildlife management is important for informed and voluntary compliance with the law. Enforcement of wildlife laws improves compliance for those who would willfully violate. The objective of enforcement is to change the wildlife violator behavior.

Changing demographics creates conflicts between hunters and anglers recreating in places that have become urbanized and the residents now living in those areas. There is a high demand on law enforcement officers to resolve these conflicts when they do occur. The public needs to be informed about lawful hunting and angling activities, as well as educate hunters and anglers concerning the sensitivity some people have toward these activities.

The demand for services is greater than the employee's available time to meet that demand. This wildlife agency has taken on a large number of tasks that include law enforcement, but law enforcement is just one of the important things that employees provide. Competition for resources and funding decisions are difficult when there are simply not enough resources to fund all the beneficial efforts CPW could enact. Law enforcement efforts must be oriented around planning and determining priorities, and once priorities are determined, there must be an agency commitment to meet those priorities through resource allocation.

Parks and wildlife officers are some of the best trained peace officers in this state. They often work in remote locations, contacting violators without imme-

diately 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 reported to the Operation Game Thief (OGT) 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 multi-phase 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. Fine revenue was 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	2018
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$55
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	2018
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



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

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

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



Egill/CPW

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 imple-

ment 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.



Egill/CPW

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 website 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 website 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’s 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's 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.

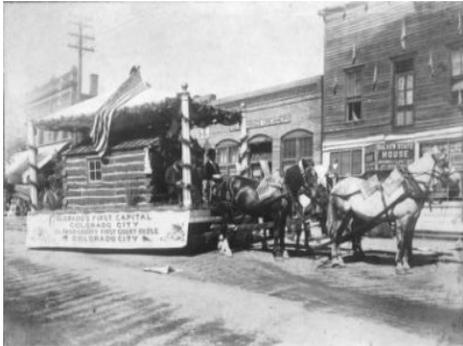
THE FOUNDATION FOR COLORADO STATE PARKS

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



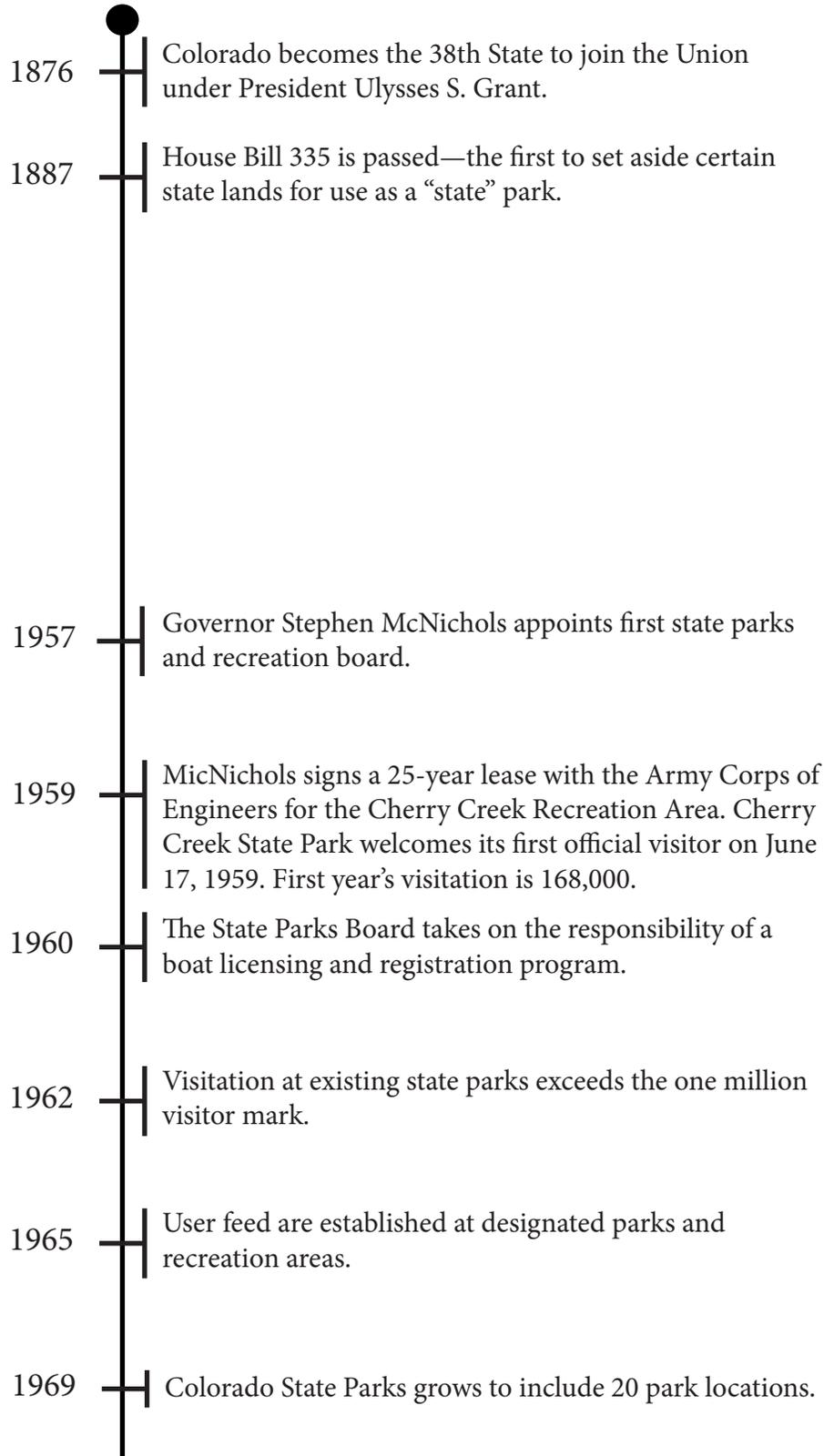
Colorado City parade celebrating Statehood



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.



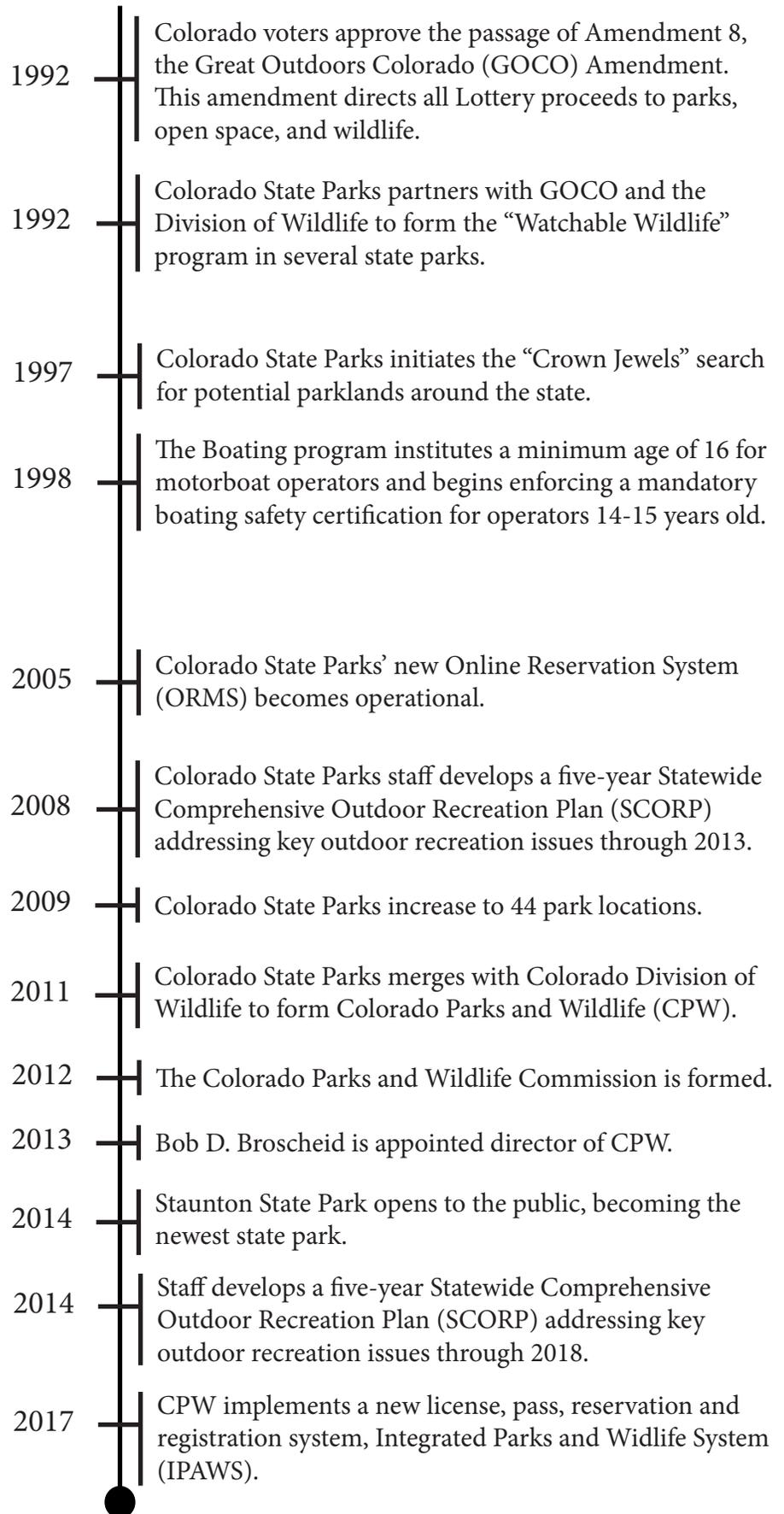
San Luis State Park, Est. 1993



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 database 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 twelve 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 responsible for 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 unit 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 unit 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 LEIN 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 LEIN 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 fundraising 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 LEIN 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 was completed 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 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 State 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.

2018 PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR TOM WATERS, OPERATIONS MANAGER

I, Rob White, hereby nominate and recommend Tom Waters as the 2018 Park Ranger of the Year.

One can find a number of different definitions for leadership, and there are certainly many different styles of leadership that are exhibited within our own agency, and yet I bet each of us can recognize a leader within a very short time of working with such an individual. A willingness to help all in need, the one who steps forward when others take a step back, a person co-workers look up to, a colleague you want to work alongside of.

Within CPW, Park Rangers set a high standard. We all are tasked with a variety of important responsibilities. Managing staff, managing budgets, taking care of some of the States most iconic natural resources and risking our lives to protect those we serve. It's a demanding job and yet it seems that true leaders seem to rise above those that are also skilled and talented, providing inspiration and motivation to those who

work alongside such an individual.

Tom Waters began his ranger career in the same way many of us did, as a volunteer with a state park he had an interest in working at. Steamboat Lake State Park was a good fit for Tom and after just one season as a volunteer he knew he had found his calling. The next year Tom found himself working as a seasonal ranger at Steamboat Lake, a job that he excelled at for the next two seasons. Steamboat was a good fit, but other experiences and opportunities beckoned and Tom soon found himself at John Martin State Park where after one season as a seasonal he was hired as a full-time Park Ranger. Within just a year he then found himself at Yampa River and then a mere two years later was promoted to the PM III position at Cherry Creek State Park. Tom set a new standard as a PM III at Cherry Creek at within the same year was rewarded by being promoted to the Criminal Investigator I position within our agency.

Although Tom excelled in all of his positions

leading up to and including his Criminal Investigator I position, it wasn't until he was promoted to the PM V Operations Manager position at the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area that he really came into his own as a leader. At the AHRA Tom had an opportunity to utilize all of his education, training and experience to truly be a mentor to those he supervised, inspiring them to be their best while giving them opportunities to work outside of their normal work related responsibilities, thereby finding new purpose and dedication for the work they performed on a daily basis.

In 2018, Tom's leadership and mentoring skills were put to the ultimate test in a perfect storm of retirements and resignations. First, Stew Pappenfort, AHRA's long time Senior Ranger decided the time was right for him to retire. Then, Andrew Maddox, AHRA's skilled River Ranger Supervisor decided to pursue private employment. Soon thereafter, John Fell, AHRA's multi-talented Resource Technician, decided to start his own excavation business. Tom had lost three of five of the staff members whom he either directly supervised or served as a secondary supervisor of, just as the busy summer season was about to start! Right when you think things could not get any worse, AHRA's longest term employee, our administrative stalwart, the controller of all our budgets and customer service operations, Rose Bayless, called it quits a bit

shy of a thirty-year career. To put it mildly, we were in trouble!

This is when a true leader needed to step up and Tom was more than up to the task. He took over the Senior Ranger responsibilities, the River Ranger Supervisor responsibilities, did what he could to help the maintenance section maintain their mission during the busy season. All of these additional responsibilities were completed while continuing to serve in his role as the AHRA Operations Manager.

AHRA had one of its busiest seasons ever, the campgrounds were full, private boaters came out in droves, the outfitting community generated more revenue than ever before and yet even with fewer FTE staff than the park had had for 20 years, AHRA operated without interruption, continuing to serve our visitors with the same high level of customer service and visitor safety that they had come to expect. A true leader stepped up to the challenge, and the AHRA staff supervised by Tom recognized and responded to such leadership by also stepping up to the challenge. The AHRA had another great year and Tom Waters was truly the Park Ranger of the year!

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.

2018 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

PERCY POPE, WILDLIFE OFFICER

We, The LEU, Area 14, and Area 11, hereby nominate and recommend Percy Pope as the 2018 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year.

"How are you my American brothers and sisters?" If you have ever heard those words, you know you are in the welcomed presence of our beloved

"Pooch". If there is one thing that sticks out about Percy, it's his personality.

Percy grew up on a ranch outside of Pueblo as one of eleven children. His childhood stories about growing up on the ranch with no plumbing and riding rank Shetland ponies are worth the sleep you have lost.

WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

After high school Percy joined the United States Army and served in the 82nd and 101st airborne as a pathfinder and spent most of his tour in Europe.

After the military, Percy worked for corrections and Pueblo PD. In 2000, Percy was hired with Parks and became a Wildlife Technician in 2002. In 2007, Percy joined the LEU serving the Northeast and in 2014, Percy was able to return to his old stomping grounds in the Southeast where he remains.

While Percy was in the Northeast, there was a poached pronghorn buck and a suspect identified. That suspect was the owner of an MMA gym and had the body and attitude to match. Officers had a warrant in hand for the home but the suspect was not there. Percy and his charisma, (and a jacket that said "Game Warden"), walked into the gym and was able to convince the suspect and his gym buddies that it would be better for him to come home, than try to take on Percy. It worked.

While assisting Area 14, officers identified a suspect that had numerous illegal snakes but did not have enough evidence to convince a judge the snakes were in his house. Percy decided to look for his "lost dog" in the suspect's neighborhood. When Percy knocked on the suspect's door to inquire about his pet, the suspect proceeded to invite Percy in for coffee and show him all of his illegal snakes. That was enough to get the warrant signed.

In another case, officers identified a suspect that had poached a buck and had obtained a warrant for the suspect's house. Colorado Springs PD identified the house and suspect as high risk with drug activity and sovereign citizen ties so they involved their VICE and SWAT units. The house was in a cul-de-sac, which made surveillance nearly impossible. Percy noticed the neighbor was taking down his fence and offered a helping hand in exchange for some wood. Percy was able to gain information on suspect activity for the safety and timing of the warrant service.

VICE officers conducting their own surveillance had no idea that Percy was an officer and were thoroughly impressed with the creative thinking and intelligence gained.

Percy's skills have further been used throughout the nation and beyond. He is without question, one of the most successful, respected and talented covert operatives working in wildlife law enforcement.

He is genuine, he is humble, he is loyal, and he is steadfast. If you know Percy, you know you are family to him. You know his work ethic and that he stands for faith, family, country and his peers. He might tell you, "I'm just a redneck," but he is the salt of the earth.

Thank you for your consideration of Percy Pope for this prestigious award.

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 2018, Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated 557 reports. This is down from last year's reports of 650. Of those total reports, 370 were for big game violations; 61 reports for fishing violations; 6 report for licensing violations; 18 reports for small game violations; 24 reports for waterfowl violations; 7 reports for nongame violations; 0 report of threatened/endangered species violations, 2 reports for antler shed collection and, 69 reports classified as other. These 557 reports ended, to date, with 17 citations issued to individuals. In 2018, OGT paid 10 rewards totaling \$5,000.00.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Operation Game Thief (OGT) is a Colorado Parks and Wildlife 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; Rob Firth, Hot Sulphur Springs; 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 210 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/possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey. In 2018, there was 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.

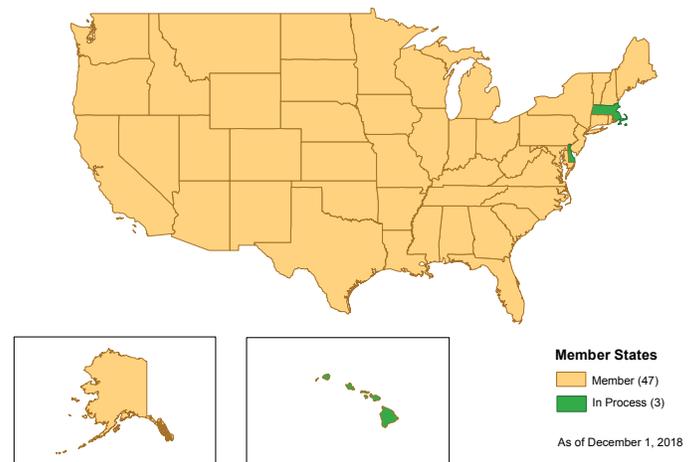
The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a non-resident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident. Personal recognizance is permitted instead of arrest, booking and bonding. This process is a convenience for people of member states, and increases efficiency of Colorado Parks and 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 Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Member States



2018 PARKS CASE NARRATIVES



Chatfield State Park
Doskocil/CPW

BOOZE IN THE BLIND

In the late morning of December 16, 2017, Officers Eric Los and Matthew Taylor were doing routine checks on duck hunters at the various blinds at James M. Robb Colorado River State Park. While checking the Colorado River Island blind, Officers Los and Taylor contacted two subjects, Jason and Travis Taylor of Grand Junction, Colorado. Officer Los announced their presence to the subjects inside the blind and noted duck decoys in the water and a shotgun leaning up against the front of the blind, next to the door. At the opening of the blind, Officer Los could immediately smell the strong odor of an unknown alcoholic beverage.

Officer Los and Taylor spoke with the brothers about hunting though Jason seemed to be doing all of the talking. Travis was not speaking and Officer Los noticed that Travis' face was flush, his eyes were red and glassy and his movements seemed slow and deliberate when asked to retrieve his hunting license. Both brothers' licenses were valid, but the odor of alcohol in the blind was still worrisome to the officers. Officer Los asked if either of the hunters had any alcohol with them and both responded no. Officer Los noticed a coffee travel cup in a bag in front of Jason and asked what was in it. Jason stated that it was coffee. Officer Los asked if he could check it and found that it was, indeed, coffee. Officer Los then noticed a small, black water bottle sitting on the bench near Travis. Officer Los asked what was in that container. Travis mumbled something unrecognizable and handed over the water bottle. When Travis mumbled, Officer Los could smell alcohol coming from his breath. Upon opening the container, it smelled very strongly of whiskey. Officer Los then picked up the shotgun that was in front of Travis and checked its status. Both barrels were loaded. Officer Los removed the shells, set the shotgun back down, and asked Travis to step out of the blind with him.

As Travis stood, he was very unsteady and had to brace himself off the wall of the blind. Walking out

of the blind, Travis was still unsteady and was having a hard time keeping his balance. Once outside of the blind, Officer Los asked Travis if he would complete some voluntary roadside maneuvers and he agreed. As Officer Los walked with Travis to a path with suitable footing for the tests, he spoke with Travis about hunting. But, with every question, Travis was extremely slow to answer and his speech was very slurred and even recognizable at times. During the preliminary questions, Travis stated that he had back issues that cause a lot of pain, but it was hard to understand him due to his slurred speech. As Officer Los continued to ask Travis to repeat himself due to the slurring and Travis was becoming more and more agitated.

During the maneuvers, Travis struggled to follow Officer Los' directions and to perform the requested actions. Travis was unable to remain still in preparation for the Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus maneuver, swaying and turning his whole head to follow Officer Los' finger rather than following with just his eyes. While attempting the Walk and Turn maneuver, Travis was unable to stand in the correct position and when instructed back into position, stated "this is ridiculous, I am ok." Officer Los reminded Travis that these maneuvers were all voluntary and if he did not think he could complete them, he could stop at any time to which Travis responded, "I'll give her hell," and attempted to get back into the correct position. Travis continued to struggle, losing his balance and becoming more and more agitated as the instructions were being repeated. After losing his balance again while attempting the One Leg Stand maneuver, Officer Los instructed Travis to turn around and place his hands behind his back.

Officer Los placed Travis in his patrol vehicle. Once seat belted, Travis began to complain about the handcuffs and asked if he was allowed to lean forward to ease the pain in his back. Officer Los loosened the handcuffs and the seat belt to ease Travis' discomfort. At that time, Officer Taylor returned with Jason, Tra-

vis' brother and after making documentation, Officer Los released Travis' shotgun to Jason. Officer Los then asked Travis if he would be willing to give a blood or breath sample to determine his level of intoxication. Travis responded, "I'll do whatever." Officer Los explained that the choice to submit to the test was his and that he needed to choose which test he wanted. Travis chose blood and Officer Los began transport to St. Mary's Medical Center for the blood draw. While in the vehicle and once at the hospital, Travis became more upset and began using verbal insults directed towards Officer Los. After the draw, Travis was charged with hunting while under the influence and possession of a weapon under the influence. Officer Los released Travis to his brother, Jason, and ended the contact.

A few weeks after the incident, Travis' blood draw results came back with a .186 BAC.

In court in April of 2018, Travis was found guilty on the charge of hunting under the influence, but the charge of possession of a weapon while under the influence was dismissed. Travis was ordered to thirty days of jail if the terms of his probation are violated and \$399.50 in fines.

HARD DAY ON THE RIVER

On the afternoon of June 4th, 2018, Arkansas Headwater Recreations Area Park Manager, Tom Waters, was at the park's main office in Salida, CO, when a radio call came in from Chaffee County dispatch about a missing person near the Pine Creek area on the Arkansas River. Officer Waters responded from the office and directed two additional river rangers to respond from Hecla Junction campground. As Officer Waters responded to the area of the reported missing person, he coordinated with other search and rescue, law enforcement, and medical personnel. The hope was to get people at each of the bridges below where the accident was reported to get a view of the river and to look for the missing person.

Upon arrival at Scot's Bridge, below the Number put-in, Ofcs. Waters, Collette, and Miles met up with other emergency personnel. A Chaffee county officer responded up the road on river left towards the Gold Bar ranch. There, officers encountered a woman walking down the road towards Scot's Bridge. The woman was identified as Mary. She informed us that the called in missing person was Christen, her husband. Mary stated that they had put their yellow sit-on-top sea kayak on the water at the Clear Creek site at approximately 12 or 12:30 in the afternoon. Mary stated that once they hit the main stem of the river, their kayak immediately turned over. Mary swam to the river left side and hung on to a rock for over five minutes until she was able to scramble to shore. She then climbed out of the river and was near a house located there. Mary attempted to contact someone at the house for help and to contact emergency services, but no one was home. She continued to walk the bank to look for Christen and to find help, but she was not wearing any shoes at the time.

Mary and Christen's plan for the day had been to kayak down to the Number 4 site on river left and grill hamburgers. Mary told the officers that Christen had never fastened his personal flotation device (PFD) once they were on the water. She also stated that she

never saw him with the boat after it turned over in the river. Christen's PFD was located by an AVA [Rafting & Zipline] employee at the top of the Number 1 rapid in the Numbers section of the river. The PFD that was recovered and identified by Mary as the one Christen was wearing was a Type III PFD XPS men's X-Large intended for water skiing. Mary stated that just before they put on the river, she and Christen had switched PFDs. She told Ofc. Waters that she and Christen had driven by this site earlier in the week and discussed that it would be a good place to come back with their sea kayak.

Unfortunately, at about 5:15 that same evening, Christen's body was recovered on the river left side in an irrigation ditch. He was wearing a full wetsuit with sleeves and a black Schwinn bike helmet. He was not wearing a PFD at the time of recovery.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

On December 26, 2018, Parks Officer Chisholm was on patrol at Golden Gate State Park. As Officer Chisholm was working to unlock a gate, he observed a Hispanic male walk out of the woods and onto Gap Road. The individual was later identified with the last name of Martinez. Martinez was dressed almost completely in black, was carrying a black backpack and did not appear to be equipped for hiking or the weather conditions. Officer Chisholm continued through the gate, locking it behind him, when he heard Gilpin County Deputy Bailey call out on the radio about an abandoned vehicle parked along nearby Damascus Rd. It sounded like the vehicle had possibly come back with stolen plates. At that time, Officer Chisholm turned around to make contact with Martinez.

Officer Chisholm asked Martinez if he was ok and if he needed assistance. Martinez said that his car had broken down somewhere down the road and he was waiting on a friend to come pick him up. When Officer Chisholm asked what type of car it was, Martinez said he didn't know and described it as "some kind of SUV." At that point, Officer Chisholm believed Martinez was most likely somehow involved with the abandoned vehicle that had been called in by Gilpin County. Deputy Bailey then aired that there was a report of two males possibly associated with the vehicle and that the RO came back with multiple warrants.

As Officer Chisholm returned to the place where he had left Martinez, a white male, later identified with the last name of Brock, emerged from the woods and walked towards Officer Chisholm's patrol vehicle. Brock said that his friend's car had gotten stuck and he had a ride coming to pick him up. Brock then continued walking down the road away from Officer Chisholm. Officer Chisholm then informed Gilpin County Dispatch of the two males that he had made contact with and waited for Deputy Bailey at his current location. At this time, Parks Officer Farrow, Deputy Bailey and an additional Gilpin County

Deputy also arrived at the location to assist Officer Chisholm. All four officers contacted Brock as he walked down the road and conducted a felony stop. Officer Chisholm handcuffed Brock and after searching him, placed him in the back of Deputy Bailey's patrol vehicle. Officer Chisholm then continued his search of the area for Martinez who Deputy Bailey relayed was possibly in possession of a hand gun and was believed to have multiple active warrants.

Officer Chisholm soon spotted Martinez walking along the Harmsen access trail and alerted dispatch of the location. Once Officer Farrow arrived at Officer Chisholm's location to provide cover, both parks officers conducted a felony stop. Officer Chisholm gave loud verbal commands for Martinez to show the officers his hands and to get down on the ground. Martinez complied and was taken into custody. While being searched, Martinez refused to identify himself and stated that the backpack that he was carrying belonged to his uncle. However, during the search of his person, officers located a card in his pocket with the name Adrian Martinez on it. Martinez and his property were turned over to Gilpin County deputies.

A BAD DAY GETS WORSE

On the evening of June 1, 2018, Parks Officer Turpin was returning to Boyd Lake State Park from the Larimer County Jail when an older model pickup truck driven by Joshua Simpson began following her patrol vehicle too closely, making erratic movements, and weaving in and out of traffic. Responding to these concerning actions, Officer Turpin began a traffic stop with emergency lights and siren. Simpson, in an attempt to pass Officer Turpin's vehicle, almost side-swiped her vehicle. Simpson failed to yield to the traffic stop and continued driving the speed limit, but away from Officer Turpin. After making a turn, Simpson pulled to the side of the road and exited his vehicle. He began to yell at Officer Turpin for "following him and trying to pull him over" and then returned to his vehicle and quickly drove away as to kick up dirt and rocks as he did so.

Officer Turpin continued to follow Simpson until he stopped at a residence and again, exited his vehicle. Simpson ignored Officer Turpin's commands to stay at his vehicle and to not enter the house. Simpson continued into the residence, passing an adult female and a small child in the front yard. At this time, multiple Larimer County Deputies and fellow Boyd Lake Park Officer Robert Brannon arrived to assist. Simpson would not exit the residence and stated, "I'm not coming out for that bitch, she [Ofc. Turpin] is not a real cop, just parks and recreation." Simpson then stated that he "wanted the cops to just shoot him."

Simpson finally complied with a Larimer County K-9 Deputy's commands and came out of the house with his hands up. Simpson was handcuffed and placed in the back of Officer Turpin's patrol vehicle. Officer Turpin introduced herself and told Simpson that she had been attempting to pull him over on a regular traffic stop and see what the problem was and why he was following her vehicle too closely. Simpson apologized and said that he was having a bad day and that his wedding had been called off that morning and he had been "driving around looking for a fight."

During the conversation with Simpson, Officer Turpin could smell an unknown alcoholic beverage coming from Simpson. After a search of Simpson's truck by Parks Officer Brannon, two small shooter-sized, open Smirnoff liquor bottles were found. Officer Turpin asked if Simpson had had any alcohol that day and he stated, "Not today. My wife and I drink those [Smirnoff] every now-and-then." Officer Turpin then asked Simpson if he would be willing to complete voluntary Standard Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs) to which he agreed. After showing signs of intoxication in two of the three SFSTs and also refusing to take the Preliminary Breath Test, Simpson stated that he was taking prescription medications. Officer Turpin advised Simpson that since he disclosed that he was taking prescription, but had said that he had not consumed any alcohol, she would like to request that he take a blood test. Simpson agreed.

A blood draw was performed at McKee Hospital in Loveland, CO and Simpson was then booked into Larimer County Jail on one charge of driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both, one charge of driving a vehicle with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more, one charge of possession of an open alcoholic beverage container in a motor vehicle, one charge of following too closely in a vehicle, one charge of unlawfully and knowingly using a physical obstacle (residence) to obstruct a peace officer, and one charge of eluding a police officer. Simpson was also served with a notice of revocation when the results of the blood draw [0.124 g/mL] were returned.

Ultimately, Simpson was found guilty by the Larimer County Courts on the one charge of driving under the influence. All other charges were dismissed.

2018 WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES



Deer at Yampa River State Park
Schendel/CPW

THANKS FOR POSTING

With the 2017 archery elk season in full swing, it wasn't uncommon for officers to receive calls about hunters trespassing on private property. On September 16, 2017, District Wildlife Manager, Rod Ruybalid, got a call from the manager of a large ranch located in the southwest corner of his district. The ranch manager indicated that a couple of hunters that were on the ranch legally, had seen two guys with bows and dressed completely in camouflage, hiding in some brush. As the legal hunters had approached the two men, the two guys ran off into the trees. The manager also told Officer Ruybalid that a silver Ford Raptor pickup, with Oklahoma license plates, had been seen parked on a Forest Service road adjacent to the ranch.

A couple of days later, Officer Ruybalid received two more phone calls from the same ranch manager. This time, the information was more serious in nature. Officer Ruybalid learned that the ranch manager and other ranch employees had found two dead bull elk. The first bull was described to Officer Ruybalid as having only had the backstraps removed and the second bull was said to have only had the head removed with none of the meat taken. The ranch manager informed Officer Ruybalid that he had been able to get a photo of the silver Ford Raptor on one of the ranch's trail cameras.



Officer Ruybalid learned that Wildlife Officer Jeremy Gallegos had also received a call about the same incident. Officer Ruybalid decided he would head to the ranch to investigate the two bull elk while Officer Gallegos would attempt to identify the subject(s). Officer Gallegos ran the Oklahoma license plate and learned that the truck was registered to Tanner England out of Lindsay, Oklahoma. After doing a little more digging, Officer Gallegos found a Facebook page for England and discovered that one of his friends, Dakota Epperly, who was also from Oklahoma, may have been involved. Officer Gallegos found several postings on Facebook that indicated England and Epperly had recently been in Colorado hunting elk. England posted photos that showed the two men posing with a recently harvested bull elk, packing out an elk rack, and elk racks in the back of a silver pickup. Epperly had also posted a short video via Instagram that showed a hunter draw his bow back on a small bull elk as it was walking through the trees.



Prior to meeting with the ranch employees to investigate the kill sites, Officer Ruybalid learned that there was now a third dead bull elk that had been found on the property. Officer Ruybalid was told that the third elk had only the head and cape removed, but none of the meat had been taken.

On September 20, 2017, Officer Ruybalid arrived at the ranch and was taken to the location of the first bull elk. This bull was missing its head and

antlers. The four quarters had actually been removed, placed in game bags and set upon a nearby log where they had now been scavenged and what meat that was left, had rotted. Also, at the site of the first dead bull, Officer Ruybalid found parts of two arrows. Both of the arrows were the same model and, through photographs, later determined to be the same type of arrows that Epperly had in his quiver in the social media posts. A small four-point elk antler that had been partially cut and partially broken off at the base was also found at this site. This antler couldn't be matched to the head of the first bull since the head was missing.



At the site of the second dead bull elk, Officer Ruybalid immediately noticed the bull only had one antler still attached to the skull and it appeared as though the other antler had been partially sawed off and then broken. Officer Ruybalid was able to match the antler he found at the site of the first bull to the broken antler on the second bull. After Officer Ruybalid matched the broken antler to the head of the second bull, he recalled seeing Epperly's video. Again, the video that was posted via Instagram on September 18, 2017, depicted a hunter drawing his bow back on a bull elk. Based on the size and antler characteristics, Officer Ruybalid believed that the bull elk he was now looking at was the same one that was captured in Epperly's video. Officer Ruybalid found the carcass covered with tree branches, obviously in an attempt to conceal the body from a nearby road. Only the backstraps of the bull had been removed and the rest of the meat had been left to waste. After collecting ev-

erything needed and documenting the scene, Officer Ruybalid moved on to the third bull elk kill site.

When Officer Ruybalid arrived at the third bull elk carcass, he noticed that the bull was missing its antlers, head, and cape. Not a single ounce of meat had been taken from the bull. Based upon the wounds that were discovered, it was obvious that the bull had been killed by an arrow with a broadhead. Officer Ruybalid collected what evidence was needed and left the ranch.



A few days later, Officer Ruybalid returned to the ranch to inspect the three kill sites once again. This time, Officer Ruybalid posed in locations that matched photos that had been recovered from England's and Epperly's Facebook pages. At the location of the first bull elk carcass, Officer Ruybalid found markings on nearby trees that were identical to tree markings in a photo from Facebook that had been posted by Epperly on September 17, 2017. The follow-



ing two photos compare Officer Ruybalid’s findings and that of Epperly posing with a 5x6 bull elk. This proved that Epperly was on the ranch illegally with the dead bull.

At the location of the second elk bull elk carcass, Officer Ruybalid noticed that almost everything had been scavenged and there was not much left of the animal. However, Officer Ruybalid did find a portion of an arrow shaft that he identified as a black and yellow Victory Archery arrow. This was the same type of arrow that was seen in England’s quiver and in the Instagram video posted by Epperly.

Finally, moving on to the third bull elk kill site for the second time, Officer Ruybalid was able to match up a photo of England posing with a 6x6 bull using nearby trees. Below is a photo of England and Epperly posing at the same site that Officer Ruybalid had found. Again, this proved to Officer Ruybalid that both England and Epperly had been on the ranch without permission.



While searching the kill site of the third bull, Officer Ruybalid was also able to find a small piece of paracord that matched the paracord seen in England’s Facebook photos. England had apparently used the paracord to tie meat and antlers to his pack.



Officer Ruybalid decided to speak with some of the ranch employees to see if any of them had seen anything. One of the employees mentioned that on September 18, 2017, he remembered seeing the silver Ford Raptor truck in Chama, New Mexico, not far from the ranch’s location, with several bull elk racks in the back. A check of Epperly’s Facebook page showed a post in which he titled “Homeward Bound” that was posted late in the afternoon on September 18, 2017.



At this point, it was decided that officers needed to preserve as much digital evidence that they could. Officers applied for and got warrants for cell phone records, as well as Facebook profile information, for both England and Epperly.

Knowing that England and Epperly were both back home, officers reached out to their counterparts in Oklahoma in an attempt to get some help with tracking these two guys down. Officer Mark Murray with the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation gladly offered whatever help he and other officers in his state could provide. Search warrant affidavits were sent to Officer Murray in Oklahoma and a plan was put together to have them served by Oklahoma Wildlife Officers. On November 10, 2017, search warrants were executed at England's and Epperly's homes in Oklahoma. Fortunately, Oklahoma officers were able to recover the elk antlers, arrows, ice chests, and a minuscule amount of elk meat from the two men.



As other evidence came in, like the cell tower locations and Facebook information, both England and Epperly were looking at very serious charges. At one point, an attorney contacted a Colorado Wildlife Investigator to ask what charges the two guys were looking at. When the attorney was told that they were both facing felony charges for willful destruction, the attorney stated he would be in touch with Colorado officers. That never happened.

Officer Ruybalid, along with the Archuleta County District Attorney's Office, charged both men with multiple counts of willful destruction, illegal possession, waste of edible portions, and hunting on private property without permission. Not knowing whether the two men would appear on their own to face their charges, arrest warrants were issued for each of them. England was the first to be apprehended. He

was transported back to Colorado to face the court. Upon hearing that England had been arrested, Epperly booked it back to Colorado to appear on his own, out of custody. Both men retained attorneys in Colorado, but never reached out to officers to discuss the case or offer any explanation as to why they had done what they did.

It was a different case for sure in the fact that Officer Ruybalid never had a chance to speak with either England or Epperly throughout the entire investigation.

During the summer of 2018, England and Epperly both pled guilty in court and were ordered to pay \$19,126.50 in fines and costs each. In addition, both men were assessed 140 license suspension points. Epperly had a scheduled suspension hearing and was given a suspension of 30 years. England on the other hand received a suspension term of 25 years, which he could choose to appeal within 30 days of the notice.

EARLY CHRISTMAS IN LARIMER COUNTY

In December 2016, the CPW Law Enforcement Unit received information that an individual by the name of Kim Grummitt was living in Texas while claiming to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions. The Law Enforcement Unit conducted a license fraud investigation that spanned several months.

Investigation findings showed that Mr. Grummitt claimed to be a Loveland, Colorado resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions; held both a valid Colorado driver license and a valid Texas driver license; had motor vehicles registered in Texas; voted in both the 2016 Colorado general election and Texas general election; was owner of record of a residential property in Loveland, Colorado; was owner of record of a residential property in Arlington, Texas; and was employed full-time as an American Airlines pilot in Texas. Mr. Grummitt seemed to be existing in two places at once.

The Law Enforcement Unit referred investigation findings to Loveland, Colorado District Wildlife Manager (DWM), Clayton Brossart. On February 6, 2018, DWM Brossart interviewed Mr. Grummitt at his Loveland, Colorado residence. When asked about his Colorado and Texas driver's licenses, Mr. Grummitt admitted to having a valid Colorado driver license and a valid Texas driver license – both of which he presented to DWM Brossart. When asked about voting in Colorado and in Texas in the 2016 general election, Mr. Grummitt told DWM Brossart he was aware he had voted in both general elections. When asked about his employment with American airlines and his tax filing status, Mr. Grummitt told DWM Brossart that he worked for American Airlines while residing “part-time” in Texas and that he [Mr. Grummitt] “knew his rights” and was not required file Colorado individual income taxes. DWM Brossart advised Mr. Grummitt that he was in violation of Colorado's wildlife residency law by holding a valid Texas driver license; having motor vehicles registered in Texas; voting as a Texas resident; residing full-time in Texas; and not filing

Colorado individual income taxes in the years he claimed to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions. Additionally, DWM Brossart pointed out, that under Colorado's voting statute, it is a class V felony to vote twice in the same election. DWM Brossart issued Mr. Grummitt a citation for five counts of license fraud totaling \$6313 in fines and surcharges in addition to 60 license suspension points.

Mr. Grummitt retained counsel and his case was set for trial in Larimer County Court in Loveland, Colorado on November 30, 2018. After conferring with DWM Brossart and the LEU, the Larimer County DDA agreed to prosecute Mr. Grummitt on all charges indicated on the citation issued by DWM Brossart. However, on November 10, 2018 without notifying DWM Brossart, the Larimer County DDA dismissed all charges filed against Mr. Grummitt. Instead, the court ordered Mr. Grummitt to pay a \$78 fine, to donate \$2500 to Operation Game Thief and to serve 45 hours of community service. Mr. Grummitt was not displeased with the court ruling and was seen “high-fiving” the Larimer County DDA as he exited the courtroom.

WELL-KNOWN LOCAL ARCHERY HUNTER PLEADS GUILTY TO WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

In 2018, Colorado Parks and Wildlife completed their investigation of Tim Strickland, 72, of Montrose. Strickland, who is the designer and producer of a new arrowhead, is well known in the archery community.

In 2016, District Wildlife Manager, Kelly Crane, received information about Strickland baiting hunting stands with mineral blocks for his clients to hunt over on private property near Ridgway, Colorado. Strickland was formally charged with four counts of providing unregistered outfitting services for the take of big game (a felony) and nine counts of unlawfully using bait to hunt big game.

“People who use unfair means to kill big game are ultimately stealing from all of us and when they are illegally profiting from the poaching, it makes us work that much harder to make sure they are prosecuted,” said Officer Crane.

After reaching a plea agreement with the Ouray County District Attorney’s Office in exchange for dismissing the four felony charges of illegal sale of wild-

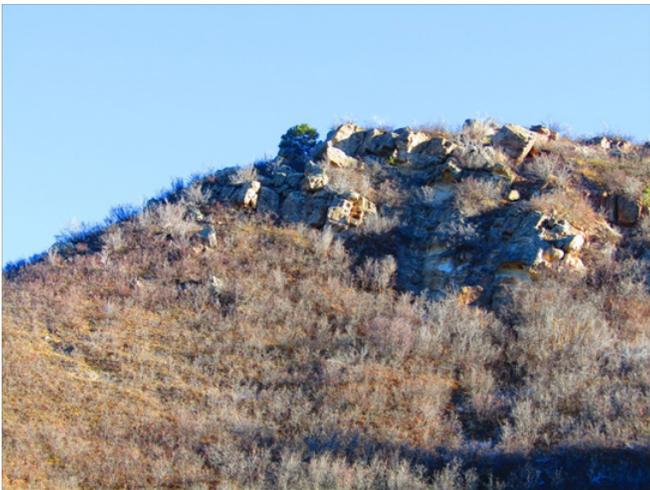
life, Strickland pled guilty to nine misdemeanor counts of illegally using bait to hunt big game and illegal possession of three or more elk. Strickland paid \$3000 in court fines and made a donation of \$12,000 to Operation Game Thief. Strickland also forfeited twelve trail cameras along with other evidence seized during the investigation. Strickland will also face a suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 48 other Wildlife Violator Compact states, pending a review by a CPW Hearings Officer.

“Sometimes it takes years to investigate and settle wildlife cases, but that does not deter state investigators from pursuing these crimes,” said Renzo DelPiccolo, Area Wildlife Manager for Colorado Parks and Wildlife in Montrose. “We say this over and over, if you commit a wildlife crime, no matter who you are, we are going to do what we can to bring you to justice. This was good work by all officers involved.”

IT'S ALL IN THE SHOES

On November 18, 2018, District Wildlife Manager, Ty Smith, was out and about checking elk hunters during the fourth season. That morning, he came across a Ford F-150 truck parked along Forest Service Road 756 facing uphill. Not seeing anyone around at the time, Officer Smith continued to the end of the road. Seeing only an older Chevy Blazer and no hunters, Officer Smith decided to head back down towards the F-150. As Officer Smith approached the F-150, he saw that a second truck, a Ford F-250, had parked behind the F-150 and he could see two men on the hillside above where the two trucks were parked. One of the men, later identified as Nalan Tulley, was wearing an orange vest, a white baseball cap and was carrying a small backpack. The other man was dressed in all camouflage, had a larger backpack with a rifle strapped on to it, and was later identified as William Taylor. Officer Smith decided he would try to contact the two men and began hiking up the hill towards their location.

After almost a mile, Officer Smith was close to catching up with the two men. While walking behind them, Officer Smith noticed that Taylor was wearing smooth-bottomed cowboy boots and was having a hard time getting around on the steep and snowy terrain. In fact, Officer Smith noticed that Taylor had to continuously grab a hold of oak brush to keep from slipping and falling.



Officer Smith was able to contact both Taylor and Tulley and was told by Taylor that even though he was the one carrying the rifle, he was not hunting. Taylor said that his pack allowed for it to be carried much easier since the rifle didn't have sling. Tulley told Officer Smith that he and Taylor were there to pack out a bull elk that Tulley had shot earlier that morning. Officer Smith couldn't help but notice that Tulley was wearing slip-on canvas tennis shoes. Not your typical "mountain" footwear!

While Officer Smith was speaking with Taylor and Tulley, he saw another hunter, later identified as Mario Salazar, further away along a ridgeline. Officer Smith asked Taylor and Tulley to head towards Salazar's location and that he would check everyone's hunting licenses once they all got there. Once Officer Smith and the others were all together in one spot, he began to check licenses. Salazar produced a bear license and stated that he was hunting over an elk carcass that his cousin had killed the prior season. Tulley was able to produce a valid fourth season bull elk license. Taylor did not have a valid hunting license.

When asked to describe how Tulley had gotten into the area where he killed his bull, he couldn't really answer with much detail. When asked how big his bull was, all he could provide to Officer Smith was that it was "a legal bull!" With things starting to not add up, Officer Smith took special note that neither Taylor nor Tulley were at all sweaty or scratched up from going through the oak brush. Additionally, neither Taylor, nor Tulley, seemed equipped to have been on a hunt that morning nor was their vehicle seen in the area that morning by Officer Smith.

Wanting to give the three guys every opportunity to prove him wrong, Officer Smith began asking questions about where Tulley was when he shot and where the bull was now. Tulley had a hard time giving any specifics about any locations. Officer Smith of-

ferred to help the men look for the bull and the search was on. Staying behind the others, Officer Smith noticed Tulley and Salazar speaking to each other in low voices as to avoid being overheard by Officer Smith. It became more and more evident that the group was not familiar with the area and where the access points were. They were mentioning trails that Officer Smith knew were not there. The group also changed the story of how they first entered the canyon when the bull was killed.

While continuing the search for the bull, Offi-



cer Smith asked the men what caliber rifles they each had. Tulley said he had 6.5 and Salazar said he had a 7mm magnum. As the men continued to wander around, Officer Smith told the group that one of them needed to hike down a steep ridge in an effort to locate the spot in which the shots came from. By doing this, they might be able to locate where the bull was when it was shot and ultimately find it. Salazar told Tulley that “you’d better go and look” and so Tulley began to hike down the ridgeline. At this point, Taylor had decided that he had been there long enough and said he had other things he needed to do. Officer Smith took Taylor’s information and sent him on his way.

After going about 15 yards, Tulley hiked back up and said he couldn’t get through the oak brush and would need horses in order to get to his bull. Officer Smith informed Tulley that horses wouldn’t help and he needed to continue to look for the bull. Tulley then stated he felt the effort he had put in to locating the bull was sufficient and was leaving. Officer Smith told

Tulley that by law, he was required to at least go to the spot the elk was when he shot to look for blood. Tulley had not met that burden yet and if he chose to leave, he would be cited for failure to follow his shot. Tulley, again, said that he was done looking and that he had a ride coming to pick him up.

Officer Smith decided that it was time confront the two men on what he believed had happened. Given what Officer Smith had observed (insufficient clothing, insufficient gear, and a lack of facts surrounding the kill) and the actions of all the men, Officer Smith told Tulley and Salazar that he thought the bull had been killed by Salazar and that Salazar knew where the bull was. Both men just stared blankly at Officer Smith and offered no response. Officer Smith also stated that if they left and Officer Smith was able to find the bull, Tulley would likely be charged with waste as well.

Tulley, Salazar, and Officer Smith left the area and returned to where the vehicles were parked. As Officer Smith got back to his truck, he saw Tulley standing next to a Toyota truck, presumably his ride. Tulley told Officer Smith that he was going back to get horses and planned on coming in from the bottom to get his bull. Officer Smith told Tulley that if he found the bull and if it looked like Tulley was actually the one who had killed it, he would call Tulley to let him know.

Officer Smith called in some help to search for



WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES

the dead bull. Several other officers arrived and they began a search of the area. At about 1:37pm, Officer McClung called Officer Smith to inform him that he had spotted what he believed to be a bull elk laying in a small opening. Officer McClung also informed Officer Smith that he had found three spent 7mm magnum (same caliber as the rifle Salazar was carrying) casings along the ridge.



Officer Smith and Officer McClung joined Officers Dye, Archuleta, and Thorpe at the elk carcass. It was obvious to the officers that the bull had been shot. Once he got back to his truck, Officer Smith



noticed that he had messages from Tulley. The first text message from Tulley said that he was going in with some friends to get his elk. The second message asked if Officer Smith had found the bull. Officer

Smith replied back to Tulley and simply said that he would talk with Tulley the following day. Tulley immediately replied and said that he couldn't find his bull and that the officers must have taken it before he and his friends could get to it. Tulley also stated that he "expected" a call that night or he would be filing a complaint and that he wanted to "get this resolved." Officer Smith assured Tulley that the bull had been taken care of.

The following day, Officer Smith, along with Officer Stephanie Taylor, interviewed Salazar and explained to him that they had found three 7mm casings and the bull. Salazar first stated that he was just "backing up" Tulley, in case Tulley missed when shooting at the bull. Not buying Salazar's story, Officer Smith pressed Salazar a little more. Salazar admitted that Tulley was not there when the bull was killed and that he was the only one that shot at the bull. Salazar told Officer Smith that they did go in the previous night to look for the bull, but got lost and returned back to the truck and trailer.

Armed with Salazar's statement, Officers Smith and Taylor met with Tulley to see what he had to say. Tulley admitted he and Salazar had recently spoken and admitted he had not killed the elk by saying Salazar called him after the bull had been shot.

Both Tulley and Salazar were charged based on their involvement. Salazar pled guilty in court and was ordered to pay \$1616.50 in fines and court costs. He was also assessed 30 license suspension points. Tulley paid his fine, thereby admitting guilt, and paid \$344.50 in fines and was assessed 20 license suspension points. Both men are eligible to have their hunting and fishing privileges suspended pending the outcome of a suspension hearing.

CALIFORNIA DREAMING

In September 2017, Canon City, Colorado, District Wildlife Manager (DWM), Zack Holder, contacted the CPW Law Enforcement Unit to request assistance with a license fraud investigation. DWM Holder reported that he had information that Zachariah Crowfoot was residing in Santa Rita, California while claiming to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions.

Investigation findings showed that in early 2015 Mr. Crowfoot moved from Florence, Colorado to Santa Rita, California, where he was now employed full-time. At the time of his relocation to California, Mr. Crowfoot had not surrendered his Colorado driver license, was claiming to still be a Colorado resident on Colorado wildlife licenses transactions, and during that same time frame, also claimed to be a resident on several California wildlife license transactions.

In December 2018, DWM Holder interviewed Mr. Crowfoot. When asked, Mr. Crowfoot told DWM Holder that, in 2015, he [Mr. Crowfoot] moved to

Lompoc, California, where he had since resided as a full-time resident.

During that same time frame (2015-2018), Mr. Crowfoot stated that he had claimed to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions, while also claiming to be a resident on California wildlife license transactions and, in October 2017, killed a buck deer in Colorado. DWM Holder explained to Mr. Crowfoot that if all violations were taken into account, the total fines and penalties would exceed \$8000. But, in consideration of his honesty and cooperation, DWM Holder issued Mr. Crowfoot a citation for just four counts of license fraud totaling \$4917.50 in fines and surcharges with 60 license suspension points.

Mr. Crowfoot chose to pay his fines and accept the possibility of a wildlife license revocation under the Interstate Wildlife Violator's Compact Agreement.

“TOUGH HUNT” = TOUGH LESSON

In August, 2018, Colorado Parks and Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit received an Operation Game Thief report of possible license fraud violations. Operation Game Thief reported that Grant “Willy” Greenman, a Nebraska resident employed with the “Nebraska Fish Department,” was falsely claiming to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions and had recently killed a pronghorn in the vicinity of the Pawnee National Grasslands.

The LEU completed a license fraud investigation. Investigation findings showed that in 2018, Mr. Greenman claimed to be a resident on several Colorado wildlife license transactions, claimed to be a resident on several Nebraska wildlife license transactions, and was residing in Big Springs, Nebraska, where he was employed full-time. The LEU shared investigation findings with Eaton, Colorado, District Wildlife Manager (DWM), Troy Florian.

On August 30, 2018, DWM Florian interviewed Mr. Greenman at the North Platte Nebraska Game and Parks Office. When asked, Mr. Greenman told DWM Florian that in January 2018, he had moved to Big Springs, Nebraska where he now permanently resided and in February, 2018, began claiming residency on Nebraska wildlife license transactions, while continuing to also claim residency on Colorado wildlife license transactions – including a pronghorn license purchased on August 7, 2018. DWM Florian presented Mr. Greenman a digital photo he [DWM Florian] had downloaded from social media depicting Mr. Greenman posing with a harvested pronghorn buck with the embedded caption, “this was my first pronghorn hunt and it was tough.” Mr. Greenman told DWM Florian that he had recently harvested a buck pronghorn in the vicinity of the Pawnee National Grasslands. DWM Florian explained Colorado’s wildlife residency law and reiterated Mr. Greenman’s presumed knowledge of such laws considering his employment with a natural resource agency. Mr. Greenman told DWM Florian that he knew he could only be a resident of one state –

and in this instance – that state was Nebraska. DWM Florian issued Mr. Greenman a citation for illegal possession of a pronghorn and 3 counts of making false statements on wildlife license transactions totaling \$3131 in fines and surcharges with 45 license suspension points. Mr. Greenman chose to pay his fines and accept the possibility of a wildlife license revocation under the Interstate Wildlife Violator’s Compact Agreement.

During the course of his investigation DWM Florian determined that Mr. Greenman’s wife, Kyra Greenman, had also unlawfully claimed to be a resident on Colorado wildlife license transactions. DWM Florian issued Ms. Greenman a citation for one count of license fraud totaling \$1087 in fines and penalties with 15 license suspension points. Ms. Greenman chose not to present her case in court and paid her fines accordingly.



YOU FORGOT SOMETHING . . .

On September 12, 2017, District Wildlife Manager (DWM), Jack Taylor, received an Operation Game Thief (OGT) tip about a bear carcass that had been left in a field with the hide and head removed, but no meat taken. DWM Taylor was able to identify a group of hunters from South Dakota in an area that matched the description of the area where the bear carcass was abandoned. DWM Taylor was then able to connect the carcass to Robert Stalley from South Dakota based on mandatory check forms and field pictures.

Wildlife officers went to South Dakota and interviewed the group of hunters and found that Stalley had previously killed and packed out a mule deer buck with a rifle a couple of days prior to killing a bear that was feeding on the mule deer gut pile. Stalley chose

to pack out the hide and head of the bear, but left the bear carcass in the field, even though other members of his hunting party were available to help pack it out.

In July, 2018, Stalley pled guilty to just over \$3400 in fines, waste of wildlife, illegal possession of wildlife, and a one year deferred sentence for willful destruction of wildlife, a class 5 felony. Stalley was also ordered to forfeit his rifle and the bear hide and head.



SURVEILLANCE PAYS OFF

An anonymous tip prompted a poaching investigation by Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers that ended in the arrest and conviction of two Colorado Springs men for wildlife crimes.

On Feb. 8, 2018, in the Colorado Fourth Judicial District Court, Yevgeniy Bikrev, 33, pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges of illegal possession of wildlife, hunting on private property without permission and hunting out of season. He was fined \$2,259 by Judge Christopher Acker.

Besides the wildlife crimes, Bikrev was charged with having fake license plates, two counts of manufacturing marijuana concentrate and possessing marijuana concentrate with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell or distribute. Those charges stemmed from evidence of drug manufacturing found when CPW officers executed a search warrant at Bikrev's home.

Bikrev eventually pleaded guilty to one count of possessing or manufacturing marijuana concentrate, a class three drug felony. He was sentenced to three years supervised probation and 100 hours community service. Bikrev is awaiting a hearing to determine if he will also lose his hunting, fishing and trapping privileges.

An accomplice in the wildlife case, Nicholas Stewart, 35, previously pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges of illegal possession of wildlife, hunting on private property without permission and hunting out of season. Judge Jann DuBois sentenced him to two years of unsupervised probation, 60 hours of community service and fined him \$1,156. Stewart also had his hunting, fishing and trapping privileges suspended for five years in a separate administrative hearing.

As part of Stewart's plea agreement, prosecutors dropped the charges of possession of a weapon by a previous offender and prohibited use of weapons.

The case stemmed from a tip CPW received Jan. 22, 2017, through Operation Game Thief (OGT) about a possible poached deer. A witness described seeing bloody drag marks across his driveway in the Ridgewood subdivision, about six miles north of Woodland Park.

The responding CPW officer found a large pool of blood in the driveway, bloody drag marks leading away, and tire tracks in the snow. The CPW officer found where the deer was killed and an arrow, shot from a crossbow, stuck in the ground near the blood trail and tracks.

During hours processing the scene and doing surveillance, CPW officers found cigarette butts, beer bottles, and even a pack of cigarettes that ultimately provided the break they needed to solve the case. Inside the cigarette pack was a rolled up cash register receipt from a gas station in Colorado Springs.

CPW officers obtained the surveillance video which showed two men in a unique truck who also visited a neighboring liquor store where they bought beer matching the brands found at the scene. CPW officers were able to locate the truck after a search of nearby neighborhoods. A search warrant was then obtained for the property where the truck was parked. During the search warrant, parts and pieces of the deer were found in the garage and house.

"This is a great example of the work our wildlife officers do on a daily basis," said Frank McGee, area wildlife manager. "Our officers are trained law enforcement officers who take their responsibilities seriously. And this illustrates the importance of the timely reporting of suspicious activity by the public. With our limited staff, we can't be everywhere. We need the public's help stopping crimes against wildlife."

TWO CHARGED, INVESTIGATION ONGOING

An anonymous tip from the public led to weeks of investigation by Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers and resulted in the arrests and guilty pleas of two Florida men accused of participating in a poaching operation that claimed at least three mule deer and six pronghorn in Elbert and Lincoln counties.

CPW officers allege the poachers, who were in Colorado working jobs in the energy industry, killed deer and pronghorn – simply decapitating some and leaving their torsos – and shipped their heads to a taxidermist in Florida for mounting.

CPW, working with Colorado Springs Police Department, the Limon Police Department, and the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office, made two arrests in the case.

On March 2, 2018, Lawrence J. Cowart, 29, of Bunnell, Fla., was arrested after a search of his Limon apartment and his vehicle produced evidence of poaching. Then on March 11, Timothy Draper, age 32, of Bunnell, Fla., was arrested after he arrived at the Colorado Springs Airport. Before his plane landed, CPW executed a search warrant and confiscated Draper's truck from the airport parking lot. Forensic analysis of the truck produced important DNA evidence in the case.

The men were accused of illegally killing deer and pronghorn in the Limon area over a 10-month period dating back to May 2017. CPW officers accused Draper and Cowart of multiple counts of willful destruction of wildlife, Class 5 felonies, as well as several misdemeanor charges of illegal taking of wildlife, hunting from a motor vehicle, waste of game meat, and illegal transfer of a hunting license.

On Oct. 5, 2018, Cowart pleaded guilty to a Class 5 felony of willful destruction of wildlife. He was sentenced to three years probation, forfeited all his firearms and equipment used in his crime and agreed

to testify against anyone else arrested in the case. He paid \$2,440 in fines and court costs.

On Oct. 16, Draper pleaded guilty to illegal possession of three or more big game animals. He was sentenced to two years supervised probation and forfeited all weapons and equipment used in his crime. He also paid a \$2,100 game penalty and a total of \$4,213 in fines and court costs.

Both Draper and Cowart still face possible suspension of their hunting privileges, ranging anywhere from one year to lifetime suspensions.

CPW's Frank McGee, Area Wildlife Manager for the Pikes Peak region, said poaching is a crime CPW takes seriously. "As the agency responsible for perpetuating the wildlife resources of the state, Colorado Parks and Wildlife will not tolerate poaching," McGee said. "These men are not hunters by any definition. In the eyes of CPW, and the law, they are criminals who were engaged in illegal killing of wildlife."

As part of their plea agreements, Draper and Cowart surrendered the trophy heads of the illegally harvested deer and pronghorn as well as several firearms used in the poaching.

McGee said the investigation is ongoing and more arrests and misdemeanor citations could follow as District Wildlife Managers, Benjamin Meier and Logan Wilkins, pursue additional leads in the case.



BAIT AND (MEMORY CARD) SWITCH



A photo of a salmon fillet held to a tree with black electrical tape made it obvious to District Wildlife Manager (DWM), Bob Carochi, that a poacher was illegally baiting and killing bears in his district.

A confidential informant had taken the photo in a remote spot on Table Mountain in rural Fremont County and turned it over to Carochi on Sept. 19, 2017. Carochi, a CPW DWM who has patrolled the area west of Cañon City for 14 years, wasted no time pursuing the poacher.

The next day, he and fellow DWM Zach Holder mounted all-terrain vehicles and rode about six miles up Table Mountain. There, they found a hunting blind in a tree overlooking an open area with plastic containers and a bag—all visible in the photo. The salmon fillet, however, had disappeared from the tree.

DWMs Carochi and Holder found something else left by the poacher that would play a key role in

catching the game thief—a game camera overlooking the site.

Carochi turned off the camera, removed its memory card and put it in his own digital camera. From the information on the photos, he learned it had been put up just four days before and photos showed a bear feeding on the bait attached to the tree.

After replacing the memory card in the poacher's camera, DWMs Carochi and Holder took their own photos of the scene and put up their own game camera overlooking the blind and illegal bait site. Then came the nitty gritty detective work needed to catch the poacher.

DWM Carochi returned to his office near Cañon City in CPW's Area 13 and began looking through bear harvest forms for Game Management Unit (GMU) 58 where the bait site was located. His research paid off when he discovered that a Salida res-

ident, Ronald Wilkins, had harvested bears from GMU 58 in recent years—2011, 2013 and 2015.

DWM Carochi wondered if Wilkins was an especially skilled bear hunter or was using the illegal bait site to poach bears. So he plotted the locations that Wilkins had given on his mandatory bear check forms and found all three came from the same general area in GMU 58. Next, DWM Carochi discovered Wilkins had a current bear hunting license valid for GMU 58.

On Sept. 22, DWMs Carochi and Holder took their ATVs back to GMU 58. In the parking area for the Texas Creek trailhead, they observed a silver pickup truck. The license plate was registered to Wilkins.

The next day, DWMs Carochi and Holder returned to find the truck still parked at the trailhead. They rode their ATVs within a mile of the illegal bait site to conduct surveillance. After a few hours, they began riding the trails and came upon an older man dressed in full camouflage, carrying a gun case, and riding an ATV.

They approached the man and began talking to him. They learned it was Wilkins and he said he was hunting bears with a muzzleloader rifle. Wilkins said he had harvested a pronghorn and mule deer with his muzzleloader earlier in the season and he had a camp nearby, with three game cameras set up, where he intended to hunt with family and friends.

Wilkins described how he had killed a large bear two years ago and had the hide made into a rug that was hanging on his wall. During the 10 minute conversation, Wilkins told DWMs Carochi and Holder that he lived in Salida. Then, he drove away toward the trailhead and his truck.

DWMs Carochi and Holder, meanwhile, headed to the bait site where they found a new pile of dog food at the base of the tree, a plastic jar of honey and a new fish taped to the tree. Carochi again removed the memory card from the game camera left by the poacher and found images of Wilkins in his camouflage outfit walking around the site.

On the night of Sept. 24, DWMs Carochi and Holder returned to the bait site, which had been refreshed once again. This time, the memory card on the game camera had a photo of a bear eating the bait.

Four days later, on Sept. 28, Wilkins went to CPW's Salida service center to present the head and hide of a bear he had killed for mandatory inspection. As Area Wildlife Manager (AWM), Jim Aragon, processed Wilkins' bear, Carochi and Holder headed to the illegal bait site. The blind and chair were gone, but bait remained on the tree.

Over the next three hours, DWMs Carochi and Holder found Wilkins' camp, a bag of dog food near the bait site, and the remains of a bear carcass. They also found the spot where the bear was gutted. They took photos and tissue samples. Their investigation included opening the bear's stomach to study its contents: partially digested dog food and honey.

On Oct. 5, DWMs Carochi and Holder led a team of Area 13 officers as they served Wilkins with a search warrant at his home. During questioning, Wilkins admitted baiting the bear even though he knew it was illegal. Later, he signed a handwritten confession.

On Dec. 15, DWM Carochi issued Wilkins a summons for illegally baiting a bear and unlawful possession of wildlife. In late January, Wilkins pleaded guilty to illegal baiting and received a stiff punishment: a \$1,400 fine, a 180-day jail sentence and a five-year suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges.

BRAGGING IS A “BAD” HABIT

In the old days, game wardens often heard about poaching incidents through the rumor mill. A poacher would kill an animal illegally and then brag about it at the coffee shop, to his co-workers, etc. . . . A photograph might show up at the local sporting goods store or an ethical sportsman might quietly provide a Polaroid of the poached animal to the warden. A lot has changed over the years, but one thing has not. Poachers can't help but brag about what they have done, whether it is on the job site or over social media sites.

One such occasion happened during the archery elk season along the Front Range, west of Loveland. District Wildlife Manager Clayton Brossart, had heard the rumors of elk being shot at from other sportsmen on a certain piece of private property over the years. But, without any evidence to work with, Officer Brossart had not been able to prove any violations. However, when a call came in that an owner of the property named Eric, had actually posted a picture of himself posing with a very large bull elk on Facebook, along with his young son, Officer Brossart was inclined to investigate. After doing a quick search of the Colorado Hunting Licensing System and finding no valid archery elk tag for Eric, Officer Brossart made some calls to his fellow officers for help.

An additional piece of information received by the officers referenced another person named “Mike” being involved and Mike’s wife actually being the one who tagged the elk. Once he heard the name, Officer Eric Lowery suspected that he might know who this “Mike” was, since he had heard rumors around about this “Mike” being involved in other possible poaching activities. As luck would have it, “Mike’s” wife did have a valid archery license for that unit. With a little luck and some good intuition, the pieces of the puzzle were starting to come together.

Officers planned to interview Eric, Mike, and Mike’s wife, Janice, at the same time though in different locations. As the officers contacted the suspects and began their interviews, Janice turned out to be the toughest nut to crack. Janice, despite not knowing many details of the hunt, what bow was used, or even having the strength to pull the bow back, continued to insist that she, herself, had shot the large bull elk. Apparently, she felt comfortable with the story that they had created and the fact that she had actually posed with the elk after it was brought back to their house.

At Eric’s house however, a different story was being told. Eric quickly realized that he needed to tell the truth and eventually admitted to officers that Mike had, in fact, shot the bull elk—not Janice. Mike had called him, stating that Janice had drawn an archery elk license for the unit and the two had planned to



hunt a group of elk that had been coming onto the property. Once the season started, Mike and Eric spent several days hunting before the big bull presented a shot. Mike shot the bull with his bow and Eric ultimately admitted that he had also shot at the bull, although he claimed that Mike made the killing shot. Neither hunter had a valid bull elk license for that season or unit. After the elk was shot, Mike left and then returned with his wife to tag the elk, and from that point on, the “story” of the hunt was created.

Back at Mike’s house, officers heard that Eric had confessed. They then confronted Mike and Janice with the new information. Believe it or not, Janice stuck with the story until Mike eventually confessed and told his wife to stop covering for him.

The bull elk antlers and meat were recovered and seized as evidence, along with the bow that was used to poach the bull.

All three suspects were charged for all of the violations as complicitors since they were all involved in the plan to poach the big bull. This was a plan that started months, maybe even years, before the actual poaching, when Janice started applying for that limited unit archery license.

Eventually all three suspects reached plea agreements. Fines totaled nearly \$16,000 and license suspensions ranged from three to four years for all involved.

A TRIO OF TURKEY POACHERS

In late April 2018, District Wildlife Manager (DWM), Steve McClung, received information regarding a group of Florida turkey hunters that would be arriving in Colorado to hunt near Hesperus. According to the information that Officer McClung received, the group would likely not have turkey licenses. The reporting party told Officer McClung that in 2017, at least one of the hunters had been in Colorado hunting turkeys and he believed that the hunter didn't have a license at that time, either. Officer McClung checked the name of the individual he knew for sure would be coming to Colorado and found that that person, Joseph Kurimai, had not yet purchased a 2018 turkey license. Officer McClung also found that Kurimai did not have a turkey license for 2017 either. Officer McClung asked the reporting party to let him know when Kurimai had arrived so he could keep tabs on the group.

On April 27, 2018, Officer McClung had a phone conversation with Kurimai's grandfather and found out that Kurimai had harvested a turkey the day before. Officer McClung again checked to see if Kurimai had bought a turkey license and discovered that he had not. On the same day, Officer McClung received a phone call from the original reporting party and learned that there were two additional men that were turkey hunting with Kurimai.

Officer McClung decided it was time to head to the cabin that the group was using while in Colorado. Once he arrived, Officer McClung could see hunting gear and recently-used cookware. No one was around camp so Officer McClung figured he would wait nearby and see who might show up. Later that evening, Officer McClung saw headlights coming his way and contacted a Toyota truck occupied by three men. Inside the truck, Officer McClung was able to identify Joseph Kurimai, Brody Griffith, and Landon Turner. All three men were dressed in camouflage and each had their own shotgun. Making sure that all the firearms were safe to be around, Officer McClung checked

each shotgun to make sure they were not loaded while being transported in the truck. Upon inspection, Officer McClung found that all three shotguns had live shells in the chambers. Strike One!

Before asking the men to return to camp, Officer McClung asked them if they had all been hunting and if anyone had harvested a turkey. All three men said that they had been hunting and initially, Kurimai stated none of them had killed anything. Officer McClung, skeptical, asked the question once again. This time, Kurimai told Officer McClung that he and Griffith had both killed turkeys, but Turner had not...yet.

Officer McClung had everyone return to the cabin so he could look at IDs and inspect the turkeys that Kurimai and Griffith had harvested. While there, Kurimai and Griffith removed two fans, two beards and two sets of legs from the toolbox of the truck. Both Kurimai and Griffith identified which set of turkey parts belonged to who. When asked about the meat, Kurimai told Officer McClung that his grandfather had told him that spring turkey meat is not fit to eat. Kurimai stated that they threw the entire carcasses of both turkeys away, other than the trophy parts of each bird. Strike Two!





Knowing that there were probably other problems with this group and the harvested birds, Officer McClung asked to see hunting licenses for all three guys. All three of them said, “Yeah...we messed up!” None of them could produce a valid turkey license. Strike Three!

Officer McClung interviewed all three individually and all three men admitted to not having licenses, killing the birds, and dumping the carcasses of the two turkeys that were killed without taking any of the meat. Due to some information that Officer McClung learned during Kurimai’s and Griffith’s interviews, like an admission by Kurimai that he didn’t have a turkey license in 2017 either, he chose to not write citations to Kurimai or Griffith at that time. During Turner’s interview with Officer McClung, Turner said that he did not realize the turkey license would cost him \$100 before coming out, but explained that he planned on buying one...if he were to kill a turkey. Turner was issued a ticket that night for his actions.

Before leaving the cabin, Officer McClung asked to check each shotgun to verify that they were plugged. Officer McClung found that Kurimai’s shotgun was not plugged, but the other two were. Given everything that Officer McClung had learned that day in the interviews, Officer McClung asked the three men to meet him at the Durango office the following day. All three agreed and Officer McClung left with the evidence in hand.

The following day, Kurimai, Griffith and Turner all showed up at the Durango office and seemed eager to get the situation resolved. All three, again, said that they knew it was wrong to dump the carcasses without taking the meat and that they should have had turkey licenses before going to hunt. Kurimai even told Officer McClung where the two turkeys had been dumped on the ranch they had been hunting on. As Officer McClung explained what Kurimai and Griffith were going to be charged with, Kurimai offered to go find the carcasses and eat some of the meat off of each bird if it would help reduce some of the charges. Now that each bird had been laying in the field for over 24 hours without being gutted, Officer McClung explained that it was a little too late for that and probably not a good idea.

With all three men being served their citations and heading back to Florida soon, Officer McClung went to the area Kurimai described as the dump site for the two birds. With some help from his dog, Officer McClung was able to find both carcasses and was able to confirm that both were missing their beards, legs and fans, but neither had been gutted nor had the meat been taken.



Ultimately, Kurimai and Griffith both pled guilty to four charges each and were ordered to pay \$857.50 in fines. Both were also assessed 50 license suspension points and were each given a three-year suspension. Turner pled guilty to two charges and was ordered to pay \$344.50 in fines and was assessed 25 suspension points. Turner was given a two-year suspension through the hearings office.

CHEATING LEGAL HUNTERS OUT OF AN OPPORTUNITY

Colorado Parks & Wildlife in cooperation with the 14th Judicial District Attorney's Office, completed an extensive investigation and successful prosecution of five men for their involvement in the illegal sale of archery elk hunts in 2016 and 2017.

Local outfitter and owner of Outdoor Specialists LLC, Marvin J. Doherty (70) of Hayden, CO, and four of his guides: son, Vaughn M. Doherty (45) of Craig, CO, and Steamboat Springs residents, Gregory L. Londos (36), Philip O. Davis (33), Ryan J. Doughty (28) were all prosecuted for their involvement.

In an agreement with the District Attorney's Office, Marvin Doherty pleaded guilty to one count of illegal sale of wildlife, a class five felony, and was sentenced pursuant to a four-year deferred judgment and sentence. In addition, Marvin Doherty also pleaded guilty to the illegal possession of three or more big game animals, baiting big game wildlife, and is required to pay a \$20,000 donation to Operation Game Thief (OGT), is prohibited from hunting for a period of four years, and is subject to the terms of his probation. Marvin Doherty was also required to forfeit two Utility Vehicles (UTVs) that were used extensively to commit the crimes. In sum, Marvin Doherty is required to pay a total of \$24,050.00 in fines and OGT donations.



Gregory Londos also pled guilty to illegal sale of wildlife, a class five felony, and was sentenced pursuant to a three-year deferred judgment and sentence. Mr. Londos also pled guilty to the illegal possession of three or more big game animals and hunting on private property without permission. Mr. Londos was given probation and is subject to the terms of his probation with fines amounting to \$4,100.00.



Vaughn Doherty pled guilty to three counts of misdemeanor hunting elk without a proper and valid license, misdemeanor criminal mischief, and was sentenced to 4 years of probation and subject to the terms of his probation with fines totaling \$476.00.

Philip Davis pled guilty to three counts of misdemeanor hunting elk without a proper and valid license and two counts of illegal possession of wildlife. Mr. Davis was ordered to pay fines in the amount of \$5,966.00.

Ryan Doughty pled guilty to one count of misdemeanor illegal possession of wildlife and one misdemeanor count of hunting elk without a proper and valid license for an elk he killed during the archery season in 2016, which carry fines in the amount of \$2,250.00.

All the men may receive an additional suspension from Colorado Parks and Wildlife of their hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 47 Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact States pending a suspension hearing. The case was also forwarded to the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) for review because Marvin Doherty is a state licensed outfitter.

The multi-year investigation uncovered that outfitter Marvin Doherty and his guides had, on many occasions, knowingly guided unsuspecting archery elk hunters onto public lands with archery elk licenses that were only valid on private lands in Game Management Unit 12 south of Hayden, CO, in Routt County. As a result of this illegal activity, many elk were found to be harvested illegally by the hunters on public lands without the appropriate licenses. Marvin Doherty also did not possess the appropriate federal permits to conduct business on public lands.



“They manipulated the system by purchasing licenses available over the counter and used them where they were not suppose to,” said District Wildlife Manager (DWM) Evan Jones. “To put it simply, they cheated lawful hunters out of an opportunity.”

It was also learned that Marvin Doherty and his staff had been baiting elk on private property with the use of livestock salt in an effort to harvest them and had also trespassed onto a neighboring property for which they did not have permission to be on. In the fall of 2017, several search warrants were conducted at the property leased by Outdoor Specialists LLC, and Mr. Londos was arrested for his involvement.



Jones noted the efforts of fellow DWM Jonathan Lambert of Craig, who assisted throughout the case and the many other Colorado Wildlife Officers that contributed considerable effort and time during the lengthy investigation.

“They thought they could get away with it due to the remoteness of their location” said DWM Jonathan Lambert. “Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officers will aggressively pursue poachers, day or night, no matter how far off the beaten path they may be” added Lambert.

“Poaching is a serious crime with serious penalties and we hope that this case serves as a clear message of what the consequences are for these types of actions,” added Area Wildlife Manager (AWM) Bill de Vergie.

CPW thanks Deputy District Attorney, Alexandra Jennings, for her excellent work in this case and for her continued efforts to see justice brought to those who steal the crown jewel of Colorado and from the unsurpassed wildlife resources in Routt County.

SHOW ME THE MONEY

The following case is not your typical poaching case. It came about with the phone call of a disgruntled “client” which is not uncommon, as hunters occasionally return from a trip angry at their outfitter for one reason or another and make a phone call to complain. What was uncommon was that this client had not even been on the hunt yet and no animals had been killed. Despite that fact, the complaint involved an activity that was as damaging to hunters and the licensing process as an elk killed without a license.

The suspect, Jonathan, was employed by a business that booked hunts for other outfitters all around the world. Despite claiming to make a very good living doing just that, Jonathan apparently decided to get a little deeper into the outfitting business himself and make some money on the side--or at least the part where the money is collected. The reporting client had been guided by Jonathan before, in another state, and was now back for round two. This time would be a fully guided elk hunt in a premium unit in Colorado followed by another guided hunt in Idaho. Based on his past experience, the client was willing to send Jonathan nearly \$8000 as a deposit for the hunts and to help secure trespass fees to private land and landowner vouchers for the necessary hunting licenses. Unfortunately, the client never checked to see if Jonathan was licensed as an outfitter in the state of Colorado.

For those not familiar with the landowner voucher system, Colorado allows landowners who own a certain amount of acreage to apply for hunting vouchers, which they can then sell to hunters as a type of compensation for providing habitat to wildlife on their property. In order to control fraud and the black market that was created by these vouchers, laws were enacted which made it illegal for those vouchers to be brokered or sold by anyone other than the landowner or his designee.

Jonathan’s offer to sell a voucher to the client was illegal by itself. But to make matters worse, when the two got into an argument, Jonathan decided not to

give the client the voucher. Or to provide the hunts in Colorado or Idaho. Or to return any of the money that he had been paid. Or, eventually, to even respond to the clients emails or phone calls demanding a refund. It was probably that last point that prompted the client to eventually make the phone call to CPW’s Licensing section, where he talked to John Flier, who coordinates the Landowner Licensing Program. Since the call came in well after the season, Flier turned the information over to District Wildlife Manager (DWM) Eric Lowery, for investigation. Officer Lowery was familiar with Jonathan and, having contacted him before, he even knew that Jonathan had killed a large mule deer buck that past season. A little investigation showed that the license that the buck was killed on was, in fact, obtained using the same voucher that Jonathan had promised to the client.

Officer Lowery obtained the emails and financial records from the client and then went to contact Jonathan, who of course tried to explain away all of the accusations. After hearing the explanations, the numbers did not add up. Jonathan had offered to outfit without a license to do so, and then decided to instead, keep the money and the landowner voucher for himself.

Officer Lowery consulted with the district attorney as the theft of nearly \$8000 was not a charge that he typically dealt with. In consultation with the DA’s office, Jonathan was eventually charged with, and pled guilty to, a number of the violations related to the hunting licenses including unlawfully transfer and brokering of a landowner voucher, as well as hunting without a valid license and illegal possession of the mule deer. In exchange for returning the money that he stole from the client, the felony charges were not filed.

Jonathan will face a license suspension hearing in the near future. In addition, he may also be prohibited from participating in the Landowner License Program in any way due to his illegal brokering.

2018 PARKS AND WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES



2008-2018 PARKS VIOLATION TABLE

VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

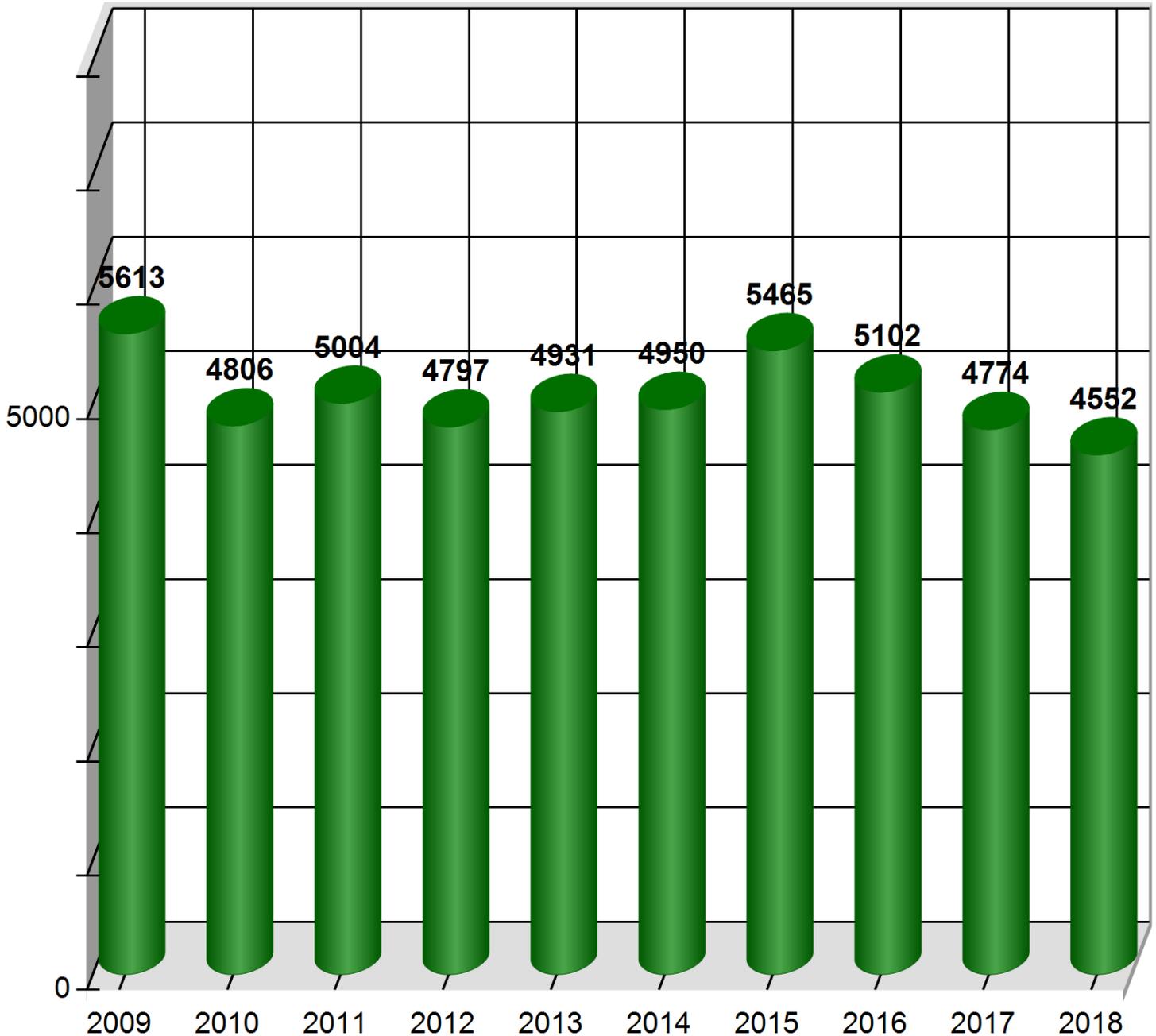
VIOLATION CATEGORY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
PASSES	2,755	3,233	3,351	3,637	3,078	2,944	2,667	2,665	2,573	2,140	1,403	30,446
BOATING	978	842	793	989	791	630	752	782	765	516	471	8,309
NATURAL RESOURCES	710	701	651	804	725	572	592	521	463	537	447	6,723
TRAFFIC	595	537	628	565	671	525	420	553	442	647	582	6,165
WILDLIFE	351	387	487	453	455	475	313	332	268	305	281	4,107
OHV	296	309	307	296	313	258	250	148	114	117	122	2,530
VEHICLE OPERATION	288	305	280	282	300	242	209	287	268	386	407	3,254
HEALTH & SAFETY	230	226	161	179	214	204	171	199	195	159	143	2,081
PARKING	214	138	113	175	169	143	169	200	217	206	252	1,996
CRIMINAL	60	83	48	87	86	115	111	70	50	80	57	847
SNOWMOBILE	42	76	12	62	36	24	35	34	39	51	25	436
MISC.	92	194	63	162	141	117	142	167	284	281	293	1,936
TOTAL	6,611	7,031	6,894	7,691	6,979	6,249	5,831	5,958	5,678	5,425	4,483	68,830

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

TOTAL TICKETS ISSUED BY YEAR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	3438	3104	2970	3061	3017	3242	3481	3522	3220	2903	31958
Total	3438	3104	2970	3061	3017	3242	3481	3522	3220	2903	31958

TOTAL VIOLATIONS BY YEAR



2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

BIG GAME *	572	542	401	582	532	550	491	461	413	396	4940
CARCASS CARE	143	124	110	134	130	141	170	162	133	141	1388
* does not include license violations											
COMMERCIAL USE	39	42	22	3	10	27	100	13	3	66	325
FAIR CHASE	34	46	45	61	36	31	44	49	43	45	434
FISHING *	1006	728	954	712	1038	798	710	604	325	338	7213
LICENSING	1965	1622	1702	1579	1552	1748	1936	1984	1887	1601	17576
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	667	694	632	681	605	520	701	618	793	958	6869
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	265	242	239	241	246	221	269	237	285	249	2494
SAFETY	522	404	456	474	469	474	484	546	468	440	4737
SMALL GAME *	400	362	443	330	313	440	560	428	424	318	4018
Total	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4950	5465	5102	4774	4552	49994

VIOLATIONS BY CATEGORY/CALENDAR YEAR

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BIG GAME *	10.2%	11.3%	8.0%	12.1%	10.8%	11.1%	9.0%	9.0%	8.7%	8.7%
CARCASS CARE	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.4%
FAIR CHASE	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
FISHING *	17.9%	15.1%	19.1%	14.8%	21.1%	16.1%	13.0%	11.8%	6.8%	7.4%
LICENSING	35.0%	33.7%	34.0%	32.9%	31.5%	35.3%	35.4%	38.9%	39.5%	35.2%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	11.9%	14.4%	12.6%	14.2%	12.3%	10.5%	12.8%	12.1%	16.6%	21.0%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	6.0%	5.5%
SAFETY	9.3%	8.4%	9.1%	9.9%	9.5%	9.6%	8.9%	10.7%	9.8%	9.7%
SMALL GAME *	7.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.9%	6.3%	8.9%	10.2%	8.4%	8.9%	7.0%
TOTAL	100.0%									

* does not include license violations

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

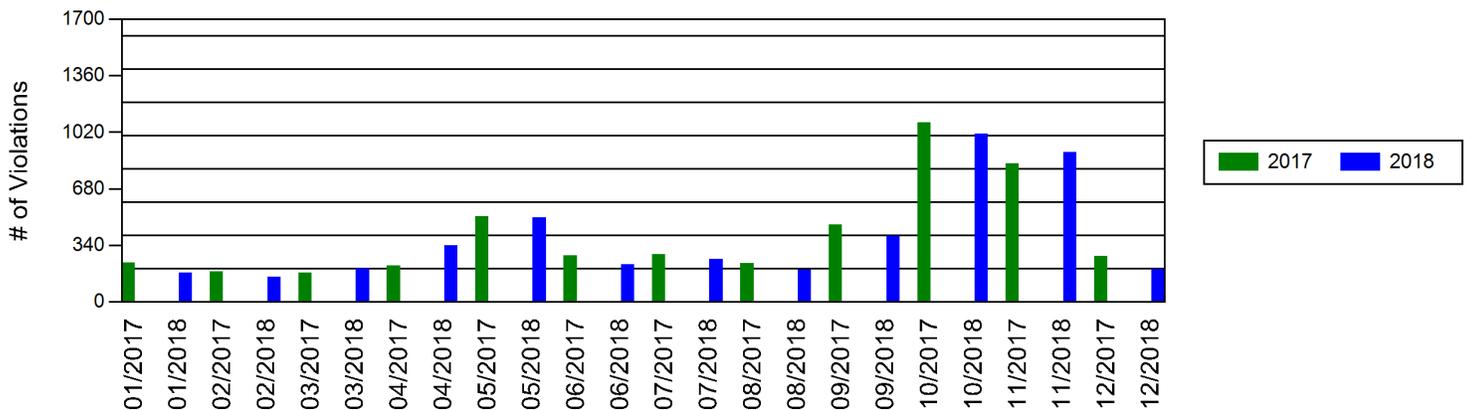
2017 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	17	5	1	1	0	14	3	13	59	146	137	17	413
CARCASS CARE	7	1	1	4	1	3	0	1	31	47	26	11	133
* does not include license violations													
COMMERCIAL USE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
FAIR CHASE	5	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	8	5	12	43
FISHING *	16	16	9	20	69	48	32	50	16	31	2	16	325
LICENSING	78	48	82	121	334	128	180	111	132	360	237	76	1887
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	53	53	64	46	93	73	49	38	65	116	101	42	793
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	12	11	0	7	5	3	9	5	42	82	96	13	285
SAFETY	9	9	0	5	4	2	6	6	48	191	161	27	468
SMALL GAME *	37	32	19	13	10	9	5	6	69	96	67	61	424
Total	235	183	176	219	516	280	285	231	465	1077	832	275	4774

2018 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	9	1	1	2	0	4	5	14	38	143	159	20	396
CARCASS CARE	13	11	2	2	1	0	3	7	23	30	41	8	141
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
FAIR CHASE	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	12	16	8	45
FISHING *	3	13	36	19	106	54	33	22	31	11	5	5	338
LICENSING	46	52	65	137	201	106	153	87	124	302	249	79	1601
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	50	44	76	90	185	54	62	41	75	160	93	28	958
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	12	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	26	86	89	11	249
SAFETY	8	4	1	9	4	0	0	4	34	174	192	10	440
SMALL GAME *	29	21	17	9	5	1	0	15	46	93	55	27	318
Total	175	149	201	339	506	224	259	195	398	1011	899	196	4552

VIOLATIONS BY MONTH FOR 2017/2018



2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

BIG GAME VIOLATIONS (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	6	100
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	15
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	7	3	7	10	2	6	11	4	8	2	60
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	30	6	13	28	17	10	22	16	13	9	164
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	4	5	1	247
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	129	112	148	134	117	121	112	155	150	142	1320
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	6	3	3	723
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	223	170	147	155	159	164	208	216	166	187	1795
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	7	3	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	2	49
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	8	7	5	10	13	6	18	32	20	121
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	3	55
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	33
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	13	172
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	15
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	0	1	1	1	5	6	0	3	3	2	22
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	0	1	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	2	24
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR OUT OF CO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	572	542	401	582	532	550	491	461	413	396	4940

2009-2018 CARCASS CARE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
WASTE OF FISH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	120	112	98	119	118	122	152	131	118	124	1214
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	21	12	12	15	12	19	18	31	15	17	172
Total	143	124	110	134	130	141	170	162	133	141	1388

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 COMMERCIAL USE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	39	36	21	3	7	3	0	10	2	66	187
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	0	6	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	0	116
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Total	039	042	022	003	010	027	100	013	003	066	325

2009-2018 FAIR CHASE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	12	12	10	115
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	24	26	27	44	28	19	36	37	31	35	307
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	034	046	045	061	036	031	044	049	043	045	434

2009-2018 FISHING VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	862	542	763	541	843	663	555	463	241	255	5728
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	12
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	1	64
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	2	295
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	122	67	68	894
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	14	6	8	158
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	3	35
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	26
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1006	728	954	712	1038	798	710	604	325	338	7213

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 LICENSE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	23
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
FAILURE TO TAG	111	102	96	81	107	79	118	85	104	95	978
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	81	72	59	54	68	50	54	63	73	33	607
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	927	991	925	707	9359
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	13	4	10	18	4	17	10	8	2	0	86
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	37	35	304	178	138	167	324	362	378	405	2328
HABITAT STAMP	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	68
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	15
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	272	257	193	205	202	178	248	233	198	195	2181
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	40	30	22	15	11	6	7	43	15	2	191
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	21	51	43	362
NO PARKS PASS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	10	151
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	94	77	72	568
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	77	64	59	58	44	49	79	69	40	35	574
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	1	52
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	15
Total	1965	1622	1702	1579	1552	1748	1936	1984	1887	1601	17576

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	10	15	33	4	33	16	39	23	22	12	207
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	21	20	17	166
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	233	209	200	222	202	192	207	193	243	220	2121
Total	265	242	239	241	246	221	269	237	285	249	2494

2009-2018 SAFETY VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	21
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	2	9	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	0	36
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	60	46	69	71	63	56	55	71	67	57	615
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	29	25	31	40	48	40	39	37	52	48	389
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	19
LOADED FIREARM	219	174	226	232	257	294	265	298	243	263	2471
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	24	11	19	17	15	8	14	18	18	10	154
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	1	72
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	54
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	105	76	61	853
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	9
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	522	404	456	474	469	474	484	546	468	440	4737

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SMALL GAME VIOLATION (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	117	130	127	93	95	104	177	128	113	94	1178
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	13
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	19	9	16	187
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	50	52	95	82	59	67	84	79	46	26	640
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	161
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	73	32	96	62	103	231	258	197	238	178	1468
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	10	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	0	70
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	4	57
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	208
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	18
Total	400	362	443	330	313	440	560	428	424	318	4018

2009-2018 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	1	0	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	1	16
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	26	3	0	59
CADOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	0	10	0	321
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	8	4	3	27
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	3	8	1	98
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	62	31	58	333
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	8	149
DRUGS, POSSESSION	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	2	331
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	7

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS (CONT.)

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	5	1	7	14	11	18	22	17	19	19	133
LITTERING	11	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	7	94
MISC	310	278	236	292	253	196	461	335	577	715	3653
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	38	93
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	14
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	34	11	0	215
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	1	44
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	22
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	10
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	59	31	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	20	294
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	33
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	68	56	93	96	66	69	41	46	50	57	642
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	14	6	1	8	20	4	13	15	13	28	122
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	13
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	0	47
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	9
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	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	2	0	2
Total	667	694	632	681	605	520	701	618	793	958	6869

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2009			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	33
2010			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	PAID	1

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	3
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	32
2011			
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	24
2012			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	16

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

2013			
	Mountain Goat	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	15
2014			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	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	PAID	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PAID	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Total			12
2017			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Total			12
2018			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
Total			7
Grand Total			197

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-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				
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2014	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2015	EAGLE	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2015	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2017	LARIMER	AMENDED	Resident
	2017	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
Elk				
	2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	ROUTT	AMENDED	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2012	MINERAL	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2013	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	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	PARK	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2014	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2015	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2015	DELTA	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	WARNING	Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2015	ROUTT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2015	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2016	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	HUERFANO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2016	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	PARK	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2017	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2017	WELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2017	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2017	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2017	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2017	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2017	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2017	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2018	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2018	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2018	DOLORES	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2018	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2018	LAS ANIMAS	PENDING	Resident
	2018	LARIMER	PENDING	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2009	PITKIN	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2013	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2016	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2016	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2018	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2012	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2013	CLEAR CREEK	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2015	CHAFFEE	WARNING	Resident

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY

VIOLATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
MISC	310	278	236	292	253	196	461	335	577	715	3653
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	927	991	925	707	9359
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	37	35	304	178	138	167	324	362	378	405	2328
LOADED FIREARM	219	174	226	232	257	294	265	298	243	263	2471
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	862	542	763	541	843	663	555	463	241	255	5728
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	233	209	200	222	202	192	207	193	243	220	2121
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	272	257	193	205	202	178	248	233	198	195	2181
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	223	170	147	155	159	164	208	216	166	187	1795
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	73	32	96	62	103	231	258	197	238	178	1468
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	129	112	148	134	117	121	112	155	150	142	1320
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	120	112	98	119	118	122	152	131	118	124	1214
FAILURE TO TAG	111	102	96	81	107	79	118	85	104	95	978
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	117	130	127	93	95	104	177	128	113	94	1178
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	94	77	72	568
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	122	67	68	894
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	39	36	21	3	7	3	0	10	2	66	187
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	105	76	61	853
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	62	31	58	333
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	60	46	69	71	63	56	55	71	67	57	615
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	68	56	93	96	66	69	41	46	50	57	642
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	29	25	31	40	48	40	39	37	52	48	389
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	21	51	43	362
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	38	93
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	77	64	59	58	44	49	79	69	40	35	574
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	24	26	27	44	28	19	36	37	31	35	307
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	81	72	59	54	68	50	54	63	73	33	607
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	14	6	1	8	20	4	13	15	13	28	122
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	50	52	95	82	59	67	84	79	46	26	640
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	8	7	5	10	13	6	18	32	20	121
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	59	31	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	20	294
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	5	1	7	14	11	18	22	17	19	19	133
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	21	12	12	15	12	19	18	31	15	17	172
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	21	20	17	166
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	19	9	16	187
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	13	172

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

CRIMINAL TRESPASS	10	15	33	4	33	16	39	23	22	12	207
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	10	151
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	12	12	10	115
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	24	11	19	17	15	8	14	18	18	10	154
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	30	6	13	28	17	10	22	16	13	9	164
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	8	149
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	14	6	8	158
LITTERING	11	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	7	94
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	6	100
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	4	57
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	8	4	3	27
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	3	55
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	6	3	3	723
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	3	35
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	0	1	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	2	24
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	15
DRUGS, POSSESSION	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	2	331
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	7	3	7	10	2	6	11	4	8	2	60
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	7	3	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	2	49
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	15
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	0	1	1	1	5	6	0	3	3	2	22
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	2	295
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	40	30	22	15	11	6	7	43	15	2	191
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	1	64
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	1	72
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	1	52
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	4	5	1	247
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	3	8	1	98
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	1	44
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	23
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	15
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	1	0	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	1	16
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	12
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	2	9	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	0	36

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	19
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR O	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	0	47
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	0	10	0	321
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	7
HABITAT STAMP	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	68
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	35
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	33
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	161
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	22
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	18
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	10
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	26
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	13
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	15
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	34	11	0	215
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	13	4	10	18	4	17	10	8	2	0	86
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	21
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	16

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	13
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	9
WASTE OF FISH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NO PARKS PASS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	14
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	0	6	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	0	116
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	54
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	33
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	26	3	0	59
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	10	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	0	70
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	208
DID UNLAWFULLY REMOVE/DEFACE/DESTROY A SIGN THAT A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	9
TOTAL	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4950	5465	5102	4774	4552	49994

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 VIOLATIONS BY REGION/AREA

Region	Area	Office	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	530	592	526	419	508	1063	787	853	634	479	6391
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	301	226	208	222	267	224	401	351	263	198	2661
	AREA 3	BRUSH	197	281	292	319	157	257	191	171	164	203	2232
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	401	260	219	245	337	248	320	263	424	241	2958
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	133	194	196	236	415	93	260	223	196	198	2144
	Total			1562	1553	1441	1441	1684	1885	1959	1861	1681	1319
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	190	195	244	221	210	186	245	166	215	258	2130
	AREA 6	MEEKER	353	247	312	289	336	336	458	398	403	588	3720
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	265	336	588	287	246	203	168	196	153	189	2631
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	237	156	140	127	144	154	159	110	122	67	1416
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	259	361	343	411	405	299	307	273	336	295	3289
	Total			1304	1295	1627	1335	1341	1178	1337	1143	1229	1397
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	711	161	125	74	202	197	50	91	69	126	1806
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	19	46	51	16	7	8	31	7	8	12	205
	Total			730	207	176	90	209	205	81	98	77	138
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	137	192	144	206	208	246	275	258	248	189	2103
	AREA 12	LAMAR	156	90	120	142	167	113	327	137	106	128	1486
	AREA 13	SALIDA	492	348	323	269	281	260	271	256	320	262	3082
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	311	251	409	500	250	240	265	316	291	230	3063
	Total			1096	881	996	1117	906	859	1138	967	965	809
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	302	232	211	181	209	273	293	258	252	353	2564
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	245	226	222	281	180	117	180	245	148	152	1996
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	159	187	177	170	188	227	235	232	230	205	2010
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	215	225	154	182	214	206	242	298	192	179	2107
	Total			921	870	764	814	791	823	950	1033	822	889
Total			5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4950	5465	5102	4774	4552	49994

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

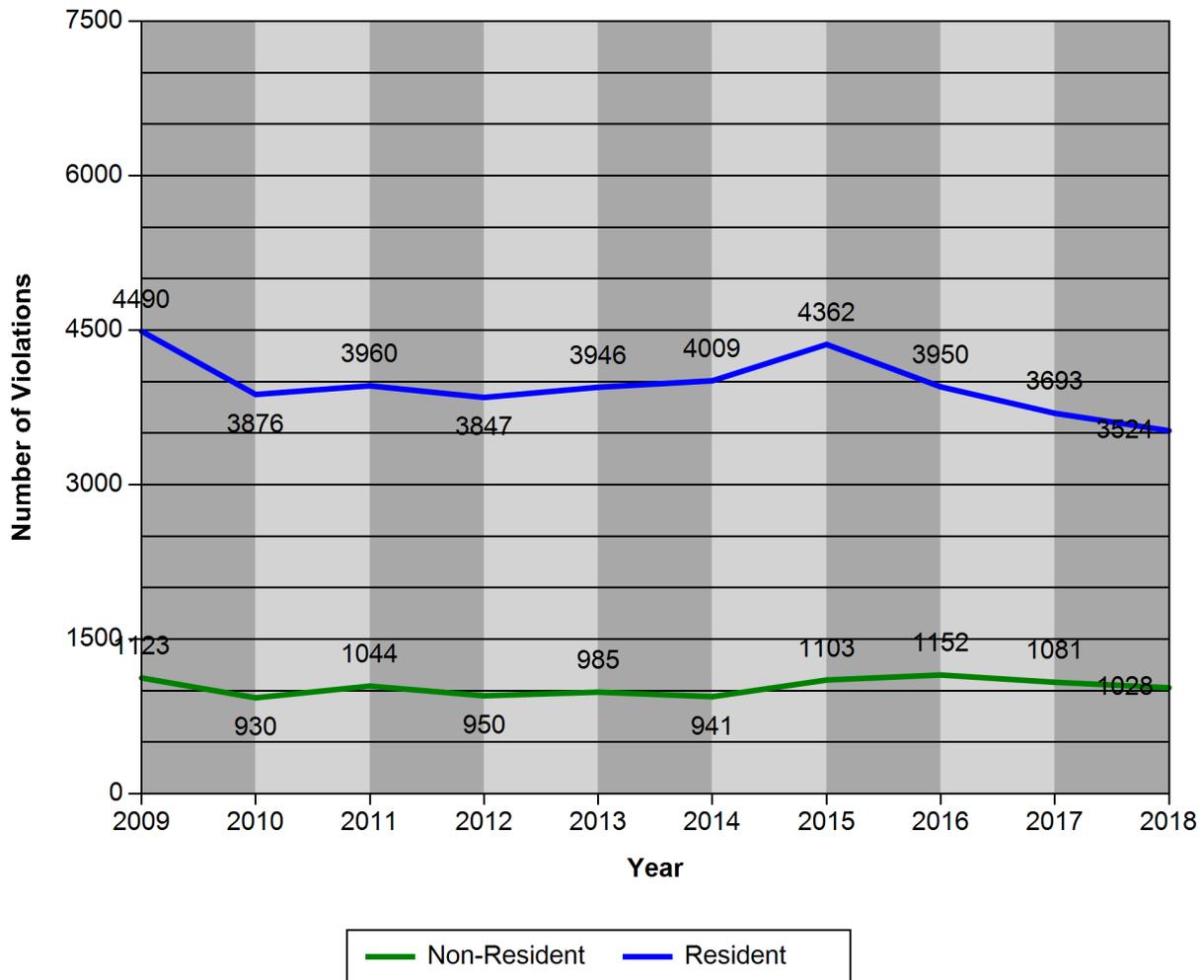
2009-2018 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Non-Resident	1123	930	1044	950	985	941	1103	1152	1081	1028	10337
Resident	4490	3876	3960	3847	3946	4009	4362	3950	3693	3524	39657
Total	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4950	5465	5102	4774	4552	49994

2009-2018 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resident	80.0%	80.6%	79.1%	80.2%	80.0%	81.0%	79.8%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%
Non-Resident	20.0%	19.4%	20.9%	19.8%	20.0%	19.0%	20.2%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%
Total	100.0%									

2009-2018 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS



2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
ADAMS	86	94	92	98	204	48	79	122	58	70	951
ALAMOSA	1	7	4	8	9	3	5	11	6	13	67
ARAPAHOE	59	9	28	40	30	10	7	25	17	15	240
ARCHULETA	43	51	49	54	46	80	89	90	93	65	660
BACA	31	20	7	22	37	21	39	19	37	32	265
BENT	41	24	27	38	53	25	173	41	17	50	489
BOULDER	143	65	69	40	98	80	96	112	51	57	811
BROOMFIELD	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
CHAFFEE	116	87	90	66	57	68	101	91	64	81	821
CHEYENNE	14	4	20	11	24	5	4	6	4	0	92
CLEAR CREEK	203	180	163	206	169	336	266	226	93	95	1937
CONEJOS	26	24	14	40	36	27	54	66	48	12	347
COSTILLA	46	25	33	18	11	27	40	22	36	53	311
CROWLEY	5	4	8	6	12	10	7	9	3	7	71
CUSTER	32	26	31	24	24	34	28	44	28	37	308
DELTA	61	41	52	79	115	55	61	57	25	68	614
DENVER	5	5	8	5	13	1	3	0	25	7	72
DOLORES	48	42	66	32	52	50	37	38	45	49	459
DOUGLAS	52	33	35	34	19	40	68	71	44	26	422
EAGLE	128	78	66	61	56	51	108	63	46	28	685
EL PASO	191	160	256	341	159	132	162	146	125	95	1767
ELBERT	7	25	18	24	9	15	25	26	20	14	183
FREMONT	115	100	131	74	93	118	134	118	142	109	1134
GARFIELD	186	211	502	221	193	196	125	151	148	125	2058
GILPIN	15	25	10	16	28	19	11	6	25	11	166
GRAND	196	338	284	308	334	254	305	197	266	256	2738
GUNNISON	205	152	135	137	146	147	134	218	175	121	1570
HINSDALE	46	36	28	67	32	40	25	14	24	29	341
HUERFANO	64	9	19	47	16	41	67	65	45	61	434
JACKSON	106	70	54	90	113	79	135	104	153	192	1096
JEFFERSON	163	230	208	145	405	392	249	188	210	187	2377
KIOWA	48	6	24	9	3	2	8	8	5	8	121
KIT CARSON	4	10	19	8	3	39	18	28	24	14	167
LA PLATA	92	68	62	63	64	91	104	92	90	112	838
LAKE	283	177	81	104	108	74	13	33	70	70	1013
LARIMER	285	232	218	200	258	208	380	282	352	225	2640
LAS ANIMAS	52	108	66	76	76	54	119	100	69	45	765
LINCOLN	24	17	17	13	16	23	9	41	56	14	230
LOGAN	55	49	46	49	32	23	34	51	41	51	431
MESA	189	196	300	197	177	111	115	118	69	130	1602
MINERAL	14	21	34	44	33	33	25	36	21	13	274
MOFFAT	274	167	125	113	215	156	275	232	195	367	2119
MONTEZUMA	68	78	34	34	36	41	58	43	39	19	450
MONTROSE	78	114	98	102	118	98	93	128	102	78	1009

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY (CONT.)

MONTROSE	78	114	98	102	118	98	93	128	102	78	1009
MORGAN	124	112	160	147	67	148	84	48	54	39	983
OTERO	7	14	21	9	7	4	23	26	14	11	136
OURAY	29	37	49	29	23	34	19	51	32	32	335
PARK	196	134	131	85	143	370	461	440	380	277	2617
PHILLIPS	11	13	9	10	7	0	5	2	14	12	83
PITKIN	38	37	39	30	25	35	31	21	21	13	290
PROWERS	44	9	12	40	10	45	59	26	23	21	289
PUEBLO	125	74	59	87	108	104	73	105	126	97	958
RIO BLANCO	226	140	171	189	120	206	159	109	170	157	1647
RIO GRANDE	37	25	13	13	49	85	74	53	78	60	487
ROUTT	128	131	160	140	110	130	163	125	82	240	1409
SAGUACHE	79	94	92	42	43	52	47	50	38	48	585
SAN JUAN	4	2	1	0	5	6	4	2	6	3	33
SAN MIGUEL	69	48	24	59	31	39	63	102	39	43	517
SEDGWICK	18	62	29	33	13	12	24	26	16	26	259
SUMMIT	87	97	84	81	39	42	33	43	104	34	644
TELLER	83	53	90	105	113	33	58	95	78	66	774
WASHINGTON	14	84	19	47	20	48	19	11	18	56	336
WELD	333	177	165	222	239	170	154	180	251	159	2050
YUMA	52	41	43	63	27	29	23	48	21	45	392
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	5	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	19
	5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4950	5465	5102	4774	4552	49994

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 CASE DISPOSITION SUMMARY

CATEGORY		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
PENDING	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	PENDING	54	37	82	34	28	45	50	55	82	106	573
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	35	19	44	11	27	36	42	67	73	87	441
	DIVERSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	5	17
	Total	103	58	131	45	55	81	97	123	163	198	1054
NOT GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	12	8	9	4	7	2	3	3	4	0	52
	WARNING	1008	1017	1276	1022	1111	1022	1494	1101	1058	1163	11272
	CHARGE DISMISSED	564	495	530	529	407	362	341	430	338	323	4319
	WARRANT EXPIRED	17	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	0	33
	VOID	23	11	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	44
	Total	1624	1535	1818	1557	1528	1387	1840	1538	1407	1486	15720
GUILTY	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
	PAID	2381	1941	1883	2129	2190	2403	2413	2280	2181	2106	21907
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	6	7	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	21
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	46	46	50	34	42	41	41	35	22	62	419
	PAID IN FIELD	669	491	447	420	383	418	455	475	420	335	4513
	GUILTY PLEA	737	683	624	581	690	574	584	618	541	347	5979
	AMENDED	35	43	44	30	40	44	30	31	40	18	355
	Total	3875	3212	3054	3194	3346	3481	3526	3441	3204	2868	33201
NOLO CONTENDERE	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	19	
Total	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	19	
Grand Total		5613	4806	5004	4797	4931	4950	5465	5102	4774	4552	49994

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 CASE DISPOSITION BY PERCENT

CATEGORY		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Avg
PENDING	DIVERSION	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	0.0%
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	.6%	.4%	.9%	.2%	.5%	.7%	.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	PENDING	1.0%	.8%	1.6%	.7%	.6%	.9%	.9%	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%	1.2%
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	Sub Total	1.8%	1.2%	2.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.4%	3.4%	4.3%	2.1%
NOT GUILTY	CHARGE DISMISSED	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	11.0%	8.3%	7.3%	6.2%	8.4%	7.1%	7.1%	8.6%
	NOT GUILTY	.2%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	0.1%
	VOID	.4%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	0.1%
	WARNING	18.0%	21.2%	25.5%	21.3%	22.5%	20.6%	27.3%	21.6%	22.2%	25.5%	22.6%
	WARRANT EXPIRED	.3%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
	Sub Total	28.9%	31.9%	36.3%	32.5%	31.0%	28.0%	33.7%	30.1%	29.5%	32.6%	31.5%
GUILTY	AMENDED	.6%	.9%	.9%	.6%	.8%	.9%	.5%	.6%	.8%	.4%	0.7%
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	.8%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.9%	.8%	.8%	.7%	.5%	1.4%	0.8%
	GUILTY PLEA	13.1%	14.2%	12.5%	12.1%	14.0%	11.6%	10.7%	12.1%	11.3%	7.6%	11.9%
	PAID	42.4%	40.4%	37.6%	44.4%	44.4%	48.5%	44.2%	44.7%	45.7%	46.3%	43.9%
	PAID IN FIELD	11.9%	10.2%	8.9%	8.8%	7.8%	8.4%	8.3%	9.3%	8.8%	7.4%	9.0%
	Sub Total	69.0%	66.8%	61.0%	66.6%	67.9%	70.3%	64.5%	67.4%	67.1%	63.0%	66.4%
NOLO CONTENDERE		.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	Sub Total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total		100%										

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 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	Total
ADAMS	0	19	0	3	0	29	2	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	70
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
ARAPAHOE	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	15
ARCHULETA	1	1	6	6	0	27	13	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	65
BACA	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
BENT	1	1	1	12	0	29	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	50
BOULDER	0	5	7	3	0	25	7	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	57
CHAFFEE	0	4	1	9	0	49	8	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	81
CLEAR CREEK	0	4	0	12	0	54	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	0	95
CONEJOS	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
COSTILLA	0	3	5	7	0	31	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	53
CROWLEY	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
CUSTER	1	1	0	2	0	15	6	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	37
DELTA	3	2	1	5	0	36	3	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	68
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
DOLORES	0	1	0	1	0	19	13	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	49
DOUGLAS	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	18	0	0	0	0	26
EAGLE	0	2	0	1	0	21	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	28
EL PASO	0	16	7	6	0	34	3	1	0	26	0	2	0	0	95
ELBERT	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	14
FREMONT	1	13	1	12	0	55	7	2	0	15	0	3	0	0	109
GARFIELD	0	6	3	9	0	60	9	0	0	35	0	3	0	0	125
GILPIN	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
GRAND	2	1	3	34	0	124	13	16	0	63	0	0	0	0	256
GUNNISON	0	6	1	6	0	70	7	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	121
HINSDALE	0	0	1	0	0	16	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29
HUERFANO	0	2	1	5	0	35	3	2	0	11	0	2	0	0	61
JACKSON	3	14	1	14	0	69	18	6	0	67	0	0	0	0	192
JEFFERSON	0	13	5	16	0	55	5	6	0	87	0	0	0	0	187
KIOWA	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	14
LA PLATA	2	5	6	12	0	54	2	6	0	23	0	1	0	0	111
LAKE	0	1	2	2	0	48	13	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	70
LARIMER	0	6	5	9	0	138	13	9	0	45	0	0	0	0	225
LAS ANIMAS	1	0	2	1	0	30	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	45
LINCOLN	0	4	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
LOGAN	0	4	0	4	0	34	1	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	51
MESA	0	5	0	4	0	84	5	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	130
MINERAL	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
MOFFAT	0	5	0	9	0	80	57	0	0	204	0	12	0	0	367
MONTEZUMA	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	15
MONTRORSE	0	2	1	12	0	42	5	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	78

2009-2018 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2009-2018 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

MORGAN	0	0	0	1	0	18	3	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	39
OTERO	0	0	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
OURAY	0	3	0	5	0	16	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	32
PARK	0	10	5	27	0	168	18	12	0	37	0	0	0	0	277
PHILLIPS	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	12
PITKIN	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	13
PROWERS	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	21
PUEBLO	0	7	4	15	0	47	12	3	0	8	0	1	0	0	97
RIO BLANCO	0	8	0	2	0	35	14	0	0	93	0	5	0	0	157
RIO GRANDE	0	0	1	5	0	40	2	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	60
ROUTT	0	110	5	19	0	56	15	1	0	32	0	2	0	0	240
SAGUACHE	0	7	0	2	0	22	4	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	48
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
SAN MIGUEL	0	0	4	2	0	15	7	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	43
SEDGWICK	0	11	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
SUMMIT	0	0	0	3	0	16	4	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	34
TELLER	1	2	1	6	0	31	1	2	0	22	0	0	0	0	66
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
WASHINGTON	0	1	2	11	0	26	0	3	0	11	0	2	0	0	56
WELD	2	16	1	7	0	86	11	2	0	33	0	1	0	0	159
YUMA	0	0	0	1	0	22	0	1	0	17	0	4	0	0	45
TOTAL	18	323	87	347	0	2106	335	106	0	1163	0	62	0	0	4547