

2019 Law Enforcement and Violation Annual Report

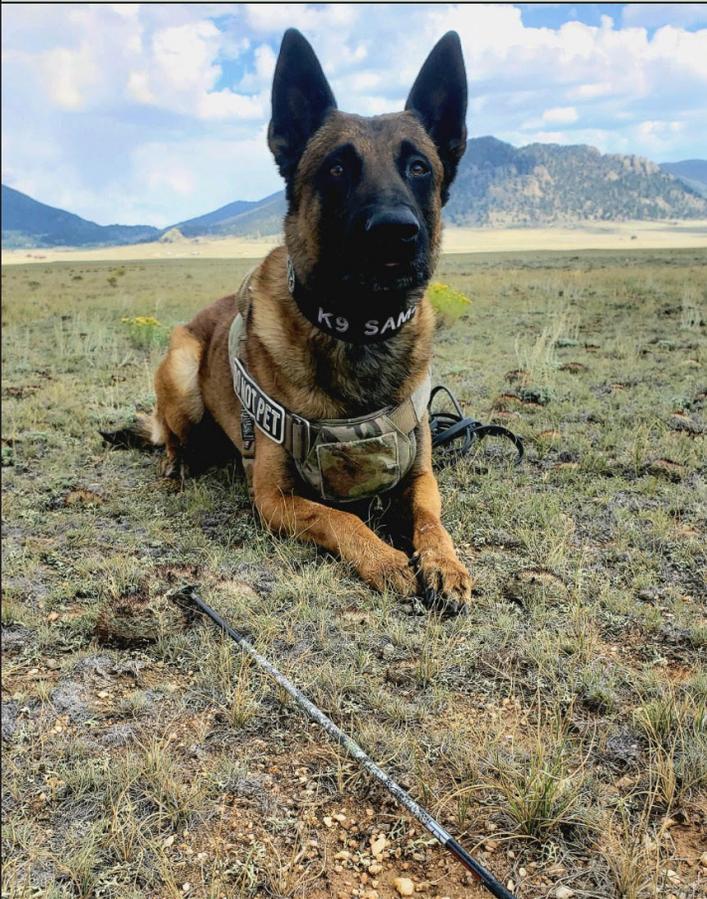


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Cover Photo Credits:

(Bottom) Marine Evidence Recovery Team Boat—Officer Photo/CPW

(Right) K9 Officer Cash with Poached Antelope—Officer Photo/CPW

(Left) K9 Officer Samson with Found Arrow in Investigation—Officer Photo/CPW

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

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-

diated 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	2019
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$80
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$15
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$28
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	2019
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 accurate-

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!

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.



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.

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/>).

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.



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.

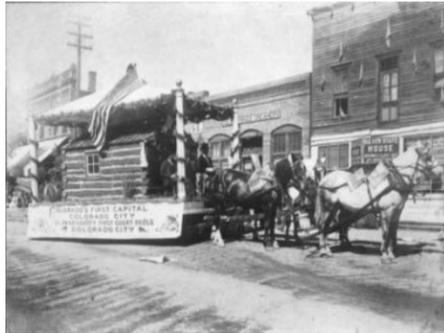
THE FOUNDATION FOR COLORADO STATE PARKS

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

- 1876 Colorado becomes the 38th State to join the Union under President Ulysses S. Grant.
- 1887 House Bill 335 is passed—the first to set aside certain state lands for use as a “state” park.
- 1957 Governor Stephen McNichols appoints first state parks and recreation board.
- 1959 MicNichols signs a 25-year lease with the Army Corps of Engineers for the Cherry Creek Recreation Area. Cherry Creek State Park welcomes its first official visitor on June 17, 1959. First year’s visitation is 168,000.
- 1960 The State Parks Board takes on the responsibility of a boat licensing and registration program.
- 1962 Visitation at existing state parks exceeds the one million visitor mark.
- 1965 User fees are established at designated parks and recreation areas.
- 1969 Colorado State Parks grows to include 20 park locations.



Cherry Creek State Park, Est. 1959



Highline State Park, Est. 1967

COLORADO STATE PARKS HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS



Lake Pueblo State Park, Est. 1975

- 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.



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



San Luis State Park, Est. 1993



Cheyenne Mountain State Park, Est. 1993



Staunton State Park, Est. 2014

- 1992 — Colorado voters approve the passage of Amendment 8, the Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) Amendment. This amendment directs all Lottery proceeds to parks, open space, and wildlife.
- 1992 — Colorado State Parks partners with GOCO and the Division of Wildlife to form the “Watchable Wildlife” program in several state parks.
- 1997 — Colorado State Parks initiates the “Crown Jewels” search for potential parklands around the state.
- 1998 — The Boating program institutes a minimum age of 16 for motorboat operators and begins enforcing a mandatory boating safety certification for operators 14-15 years old.
- 2005 — Colorado State Parks’ new Online Reservation System (ORMS) becomes operational.
- 2008 — Colorado State Parks staff develops a five-year Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) addressing key outdoor recreation issues through 2013.
- 2009 — Colorado State Parks increase to 44 park locations.
- 2011 — Colorado State Parks merges with Colorado Division of Wildlife to form Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW).
- 2012 — The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission is formed.
- 2013 — Bob D. Broscheid is appointed director of CPW.
- 2014 — Staunton State Park opens to the public, becoming the newest state park.
- 2014 — Staff develops a five-year Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) addressing key outdoor recreation issues through 2018.
- 2017 — CPW implements a new license, pass, reservation and registration system, Integrated Parks and Wildlife System (IPAWS).

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.

2019 PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR JACOB BREY, DEPUTY REGIONAL MANAGER

I, Grant Brown hereby nominate and recommend NW –DRM Jacob Brey as the 2019 Park Ranger of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Jacob started his career with Colorado Parks and Wildlife in 2004 at Steamboat Lake State Park where he held the positions of seasonal ranger, seasonal temporary parks officer (TPO), and eventually hired on as an FTE ranger. Jacob went on to transfer as an FTE ranger to Cherry Creek State Park where he remained until accepting the parks criminal investigator/parks training officer position at the Littleton Office. He then went on to be the park manager at the Yampa River/Elkhead State Parks complex, and eventually promoted to the deputy region manager position in the northwest.

Jacob has marked countless achievements and amassed various accolades over his career to date. This nomination will focus on highlights of his achievements in the past five years.

While in the position of parks training officer, Jacob took the parks training program to the next level. He instituted the field-training officer (FTO) program, where parks trainees were grouped with an FTO at different parks. This allowed the trainees to be evaluated on their skills in the field prior to being placed at a park and no longer on probation. He also created the summer skills training academy (SSTA) where students learned how to operate ATVs, closely mirroring the WSTA program. While in this position, Jacob held instructor certifications in all LE skills taught. He also helped facilitate the merging of the officer survival skills training (OSS).

As his time as the training officer drew to a close, Jacob knew it was time to give another officer the opportunity to look at the training program with a fresh perspective. He was also excited at the prospect of managing his own park and building relationships with his own staff, fellow members of the Northwest Region, and with his local community.

PARKS OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Jacob accepted the park manager position at Yampa/Elkhead, and immediately began building these relationships. Working with landowners and local governments, he successfully negotiated lease agreements and access agreements for recreation. He established rapport with park managers and area wildlife managers to make positive impacts for customers and employees alike.

Jacob also helped establish a strong river presence and partnership with the river community in that area. He ensured his staff was well versed in river knowledge, properly trained and adequately equipped. He also helped establish the annual Gates of Lodore parks trainee river trip. On the 3-day outing, the trainees learn how to read the river, learn the history of the area, and learn how to operate different types of paddle craft.

As the park manager, Jacob was selected as the NW region member of the CPW SONAR team. When a drowning occurs on Colorado waters, and local authorities do not immediately recover the victim, the SONAR team will respond and assist. When there was a drowning call-out in the NW region, Jacob would drop everything and respond. Even after promoting to

the DRM position, Jacob continued to be the first team member on scene for drownings in the NW. Field staff seemed pleasantly surprised when a DRM showed up at their park/area with a patrol boat in tow, and was ready and eager to work alongside them to help in the search/recovery.

Jacob Brey is a grinder. He is one of the hardest working and most passionate individuals I know. He works until the job is done, never worrying about how many hours it takes. His ability to balance work and home life is uncanny. Jacob is very good about checking himself and ensuring he puts his wife, Jenny, and two sons, Easton and Levi first. Jacob is very personable and has a unique ability of making whomever he is talking to feel like what they have to say is important. Jacob leads by example, and makes any team he is on better.

Jacob is like a brother to me and I have a lot of respect for him. I cannot think of anyone else more deserving of this award. Thank you for your consideration.

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
- 2018 Tom Waters

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.

2019 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR MIKE SWARO, ASST. AREA WILDLIFE MANAGER

We, Area 6 Staff, Rich Antonio, Trevor Balzer, Nate Martinez, Adrian Archuleta, and Mike Bauman (Ret.) hereby nominate and recommend MICHAEL A. SWARO as the 2019 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Where do we start...? One can argue that Mike Swaro was destined to become a game warden. His father was a game warden in Ohio for seventeen years before settling down in Salida, Colorado. Swaro knew early on that he wanted to follow in his father's footsteps, and began his career as a seasonal with both Colorado State Parks and with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe's

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Youth in Natural Resources Program. After receiving offers of admission, and turning down an appointment made by former U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell and a nomination from former U.S. Congressman Scott McInnis, to the U.S. Military's West Point and Merchant Marine Academies, Swaro chose to attend Western State College of Gunnison, Colorado, to pursue a Bachelor of Science degree in wildlife biology. There, he established himself as both a star linebacker for the football team, as well as a student whose professors still rave about his academic achievements to this day. Swaro finished his college career with Western State as an Honorable Mention All-American Team Linebacker. Couple all of this with his drive and dedication, Swaro set himself up to become a top field-savvy Rocky Mountain Game Warden.

With Swaro's first year assigned to the Meeker West district, he excelled by handling the challenges of working in the Piceance Basin, home to Colorado's largest migratory mule deer herd and heart of Colorado's booming natural gas industry. Aside from the complex management and energy issues this district brought, he quickly set himself apart through his devotion to protection of the resource. His rookie year, under the mentorship of fellow late officer and close friend, Jon Wangnild, Swaro made a large case that involved the arrest of multiple violators whom bonded out and pled guilty the following day to charges that resulted in the unlawful take of three Sampson mule deer and fines paid in excess of \$30,000. As a result, Swaro received the NAWEOA sponsored Torch Award as the nation's top "Rookie Game Warden" of the year.

As if the Piceance district wasn't busy enough, Swaro elected to take on the challenges of the Craig South district during the severe winter of '07/'08. While in Craig, Swaro made another significant case resulting in successful prosecution of an individual who had poached 20 deer and 3 pronghorn for only their antlers/horns, after having spent many days and nights conducting surveillance from a vacant apart-

ment. Swaro's drive and dedication to catch poachers was further reinforced after coordinating a large plain-clothes operation resulting in the successful prosecution of several individuals using wrong licenses to harvest multiple elk. During this operation, Swaro's wife, Cassie, was nine months pregnant with his son, Weston. Every night, Swaro would hike, in the dark, to the top of a mountain to get cell service to verify whether or not Cassie had gone into labor.

In 2011, Swaro transferred to the Maybell district to cover and protect arguably the state's crown jewel wildlife resource. While in that district, Swaro created a successful youth turkey hunt that continues to this day, passing on the tradition of hunting as a mentor to novice youth who often have never hunted before.

In 2016, Swaro became the first Assistant Area Wildlife Manager in the state, paving the way for taking on additional duties that not only involved supervisory needs, but also becoming an asset to the field guys he roves alongside during the busiest of hunting seasons, providing additional support when and where it is needed. Mike expanded his normal duties to include oversight of all of the SWAs within Area 6. He quickly embraced the habitat and facility needs on many of our properties and took the lead on acquiring funding and working through the process to get the work done.

Amongst other duties, Swaro is a DT/ASP instructor; coordinates area night patrols, check stations, and saturation patrols; has sat on numerous committees including the DT/ASP board and CPW's Uniform Committee; is a member of CPW's Color-Guard; has been an integral part of CPW's collaboration efforts with CDOT concerning wildlife crossings in NW Colorado; and currently sits as the President of CWEPA—a voice for wildlife professionals across the state.

While Swaro's law enforcement skills are that of someone unquestionably deserving of this award his

WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

true passion lies within further promoting hunter outreach. He enjoys sharing his talents and knowledge by taking youth, women and first time hunters out in the field. Additionally, Swaro is always looking to encourage and mentor the incoming officers. He is the area's go-to-guy for complicated cases and invests many hours in trainings such as officer survival school, interview and interrogation training, and horseback training. Swaro is asked every year to take several of the agency's new officers in training under his guidance, and has deservedly won the CPW's FTO of the Year award.

In the community, Swaro is known and respected as both a leader and friend. Not only is Swaro a very involved father of three, Eli, Jayden, and Weston, and beloved husband to Cassie, he also dedicates time to

coach little league baseball, peewee football, and attend his girls' recitals, concerts, and games. He serves as a mentor in the community, teaching kids about wildlife and young adults who have an interest in pursuing a career in wildlife management by spending time in classrooms at all levels.

It takes a strong person and a fierce leader to maintain the respect that Area 6's team has for Swaro. He is always available, humble by nature, and never seeks recognition for all he has accomplished. Overall, his hard work, integrity, loyalty to the badge, unyielding passion to continually further educate, and drive to succeed, makes Swaro a top candidate for the John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award.

PREVIOUS JOHN D. HART AWARD WINNERS

1970 Eddie Kochman	1996 Robert Holder
1971 Perry Olson	1997 Jerry Claassen
1972 Joe Gerrans	1998 Dave Croonquist
1974 Robert Schmidt	1999 Mike Bauman
1975 Arthur Gresh	2000 Courtney Crawford
1976 Sig Palm	2001 Willie Travnicek
1977 Mike Zgainer	2002 Ron Velarde
1978 John Stevenson	2003 Glenn Smith
1979 Dave Kenvin	2004 Lonnie Brown
1980 Alex Chappell	2005 Cary Carron
1981 Lyle Bennett	2006 Rob Firth
1982 Roger Lowry	2007 Rich Antonio
1983 James Jones	2008 Rick Spowart
1984 Mike McLain	2009 Mark Lamb
1985 William W. Andree	2010 Paul Creeden
1986 Richard Weldon	2011 Robert Thompson
1987 Jeff Madison	2012 Robert Carochi
1988 Dave Lovell	2013 Mike Crosby
1989 Cliff Coghill	2014 Bailey Franklin
1990 Steve Porter	2015 Ty Petersburg
1991 Thomas J. Spezze	2016 Josh Dilley
1992 Randall Hancock	2017 Casey Westbrook
1993 Juan Duran	2018 Percy Pope
1994 Larry Rogstad	
1995 Perry L. Will	

OPERATION GAME THIEF & TIPS UPDATE



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

In 2019, Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated 496 reports. This is down from last year's reports of 557. Of those total reports, 339 were for big game violations; 46 reports for fishing violations; 2 reports for licensing violations; 16 reports for small game violations; 25 reports for waterfowl violations; 13 reports for nongame violations; 2 reports of threatened/endangered species violations, 1 report for antler shed collection and, 49 reports classified as other. These 496 reports ended, to date, with 6 citations issued to individuals. In 2019, OGT paid 9 rewards totaling \$4,600.00.

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



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

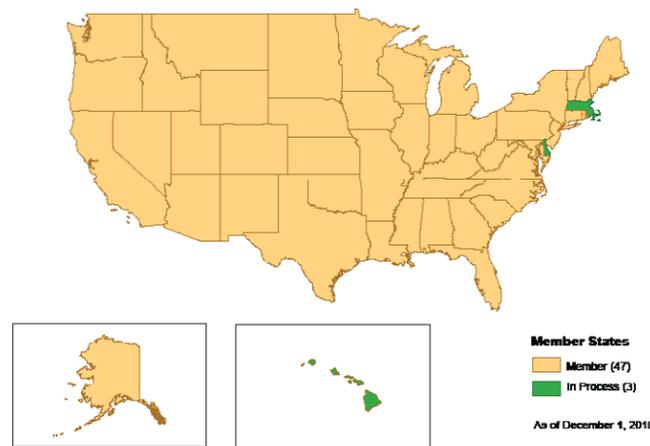
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina,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

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.

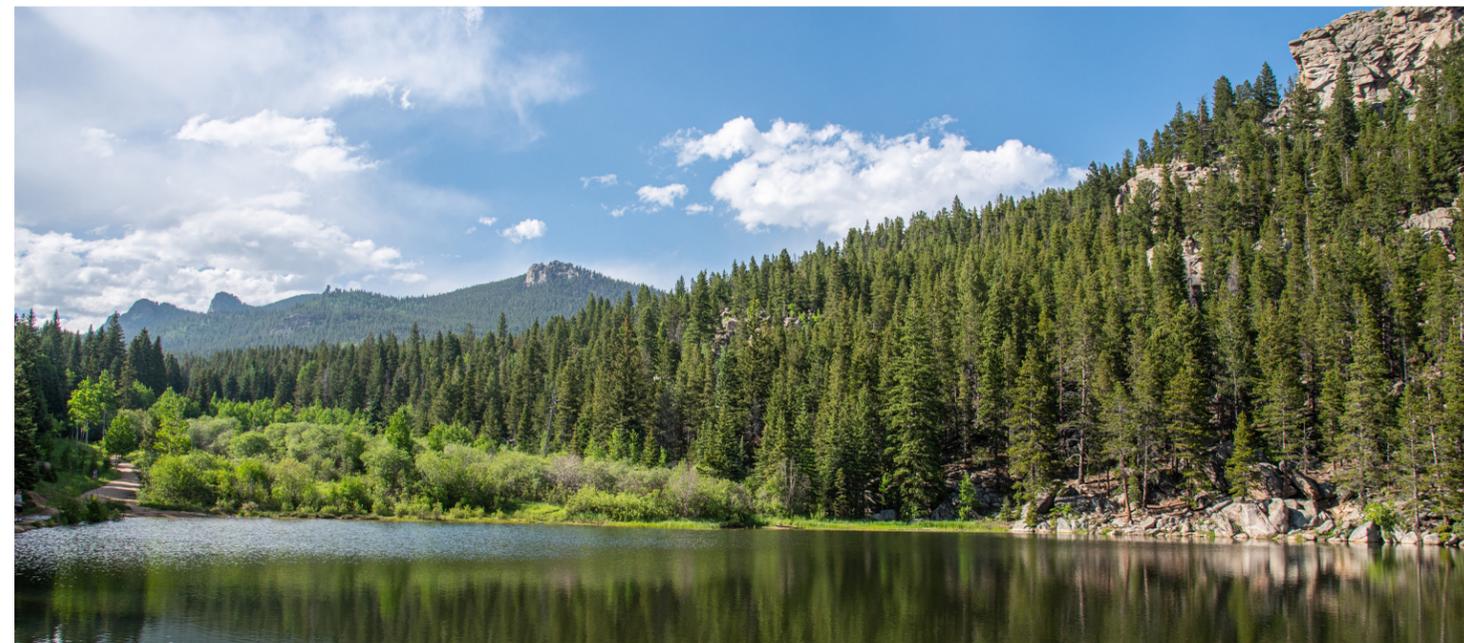
The protection of the wildlife resources of the state is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statutes, laws, regulations, ordinances and administrative rules relating to the management of such resources. Violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources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

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Member States



2019 PARKS CASE NARRATIVES



Golden Gate Canyon State Park
 Doskocil/CPW

FLEEING WITH A FELONY

On 7/27/2019 at approximately 2238 hours, Officer Mike Mueller was on patrol in Routt County, Colorado when he heard a call come through Routt County Dispatch. The call was shots fired at 1100 West Jefferson Ave #15 Hayden, Colorado, 81639. The Hayden Police Department requested mutual aid for the call. At approximately 2241 hours Routt County Dispatch stated that a silver Camaro with a loud exhaust left the scene immediately after the gunshots were heard.

Officer Mueller observed a gray Camaro traveling westbound on Highway 40 at a high rate of speed and he heard the loud exhaust as it passed his location. Mueller followed the gray Camaro westbound and was able to catch up to it at approximately mile marker 102 on highway 40. He witnessed the gray Camaro pass 2 vehicles at approximately mile marker 101 on highway 40 where passing was prohibited. He activated his overhead emergency lights (red and blues) at about mile marker 101 of Highway 40. When Mueller activated his overhead emergency lights he was approximately 200 yards behind the gray Camaro. While following the gray Camaro with his overhead emergency lights activated, he was able to pace the vehicle going in excess of 99 miles per hour in a 65 miles per hour zone. The top speed of his patrol vehicle is 99 mph and as he continued to follow the Camaro, he observed the Camaro was pulling away from him.

At approximately 10:45 pm, Mueller called out to Craig Regional Communication Center (CRCC) that the vehicle was failing to yield. Mueller was alerted by CRCC that the party thought to be driving the gray Camaro was known to use drugs and possess weapons. Mueller saw the Camaro turn north onto Moffat County Road 29. The vehicle continued traveling at excessive speeds on Moffat County Road 29. While Mueller continued to follow as fast as he could safely, he still could not catch up to the vehicle. The speed limit of Moffat County Road 29 is a maxi-

mum of 50 miles per hour, but they were traveling at speeds in excess of 100 mph in places. At mile marker 1.4 of Moffat County Road 29, the vehicle initiated its hazard lights while maintaining a high rate of speed. There was debris in the roadway at approximately mile marker 1.4 of Moffat County Road 29. The gray Camaro's front license plate was later found at this location. Then, at approximately mile marker 4 of Moffat County Road 29, the vehicle slowed down and Mueller saw that the vehicle was smoking. The Camaro came to a stop at this location. The gray Camaro continued driving northbound to mile marker 6 of Moffat County Road 29 where the vehicle completely stopped and the driver exited the vehicle. At approximately 10:51 pm, Mueller pulled up and exited his patrol vehicle and drew his firearm telling the driver, SCHWINGDORF, to put his hands in the air. SCHWINGDORF immediately yelled, "This is bullshit! They were shooting at me!, Fuck you!" SCHWINGDORF continued to raise his hands then quickly put them at his waist. Mueller told SCHWINGDORF repeatedly to keep his hands in the air. SCHWINGDORF would not keep his arms in the air and stated that he was tired. SCHWINGDORF took off his ball cap and aggressively threw it at his car.

Mueller requested emergency traffic only on CRCC. SCHWINGDORF was instructed to lie on the ground with his arms out. SCHWINGDORF complied with these instructions. Mueller waited for backup to arrive. During this waiting period, Mueller observed that the gray Camaro (UT 8C3LG) showed heavy front-end damage, consistent with having impacted a large animal. He also observed smoke or steam coming from under the vehicle's hood, a cracked front windshield, and deployment of both the driver's side and steering wheel-based airbags.

It turned out that the Camaro impacted a fully grown mule deer near mile 1.4 on Moffat County Road 29, and the vehicle came to a final stop near mile 6 on Moffat County Road 29. It was evident that

SCHWINGDORF had operated the vehicle for a duration of roughly 5 miles in low light conditions, on a winding road, in excess of posted speed limits, in a vehicle that was no longer roadworthy.



Mueller patrols Moffat County Road 29 on a daily basis while on duty at Elkhead Reservoir State Park. Vehicles, slow moving vehicles, vehicles towing boats, families, OHVs and big game species such as elk, mule deer, and pronghorn are frequently observed on and along the roadway. Mueller observed the operation of the gray Camaro from approximately mile marker 104 to mile marker 97 on highway 40 traveling 30 miles in excess of the posted speed limit, passing on a double yellow traffic lane, and failing to yield to a patrol vehicle's emergency lights. Additionally, operation along Moffat County Road 29, was with wanton or willful disregard for the safety of persons or property along both stretches of roadway. Mueller requested an ambulance and tow truck through CRCC. At approximately 10:54 pm, two CSP Troopers arrived on scene. At approximately 10:57 pm, the driver of the vehicle, SCHWINGDORF, was arrested and taken into custody.

Mueller observed in plain view a wooden handled "frost cutlery" machete, 2 used, suspected Methamphetamine pipes, a torch directly aside/behind the driver's seat all within the vehicle. All of these items were within reach of the driver's seat. The paraphernalia was suspected to be for Methamphetamine because the residue found within each pipe did not appear to be from tobacco or Marijuana and there was

tape along the glass which is often put on to prevent burning the smoker's fingers.

While inventorying the vehicle for the tow, the following evidential items were found in the following locations:

- An antennae that was bent and looked like one used as a door lock pick, was found behind the driver's seat.
- Crown royal bag containing several used, suspected methamphetamine pipes, .25 caliber automatic handgun Eibar "Liberty" (SERIAL #1579), and .25 caliber ammunition, was found in a black bag found in the trunk.
- Long handled screwdriver/pry bar was found between the passenger's door and the front passenger's seat.
- Several used, suspected Methamphetamine pipes were found in the rear seat.
- Used, suspected Methamphetamine pipe was found in a black backpack found in the trunk.
- Pink purse, containing CO DL # 081140516 belonging to Danielle SPARKS (04/15/1992), \$137. 94 in cash, Paypal Cash Mastercard belonging to SPARKS, various paperwork, and a credit card belonging to Chelsea MARTIN, was found in the back seat of the vehicle.
- Innova vehicle code reader was found behind front passenger's seat. (This type of tool, in conjunction with a blank key, can be used to reprogram a vehicle's security system and allows the blank key to start the vehicle.)
- Blank electronic vehicle key was found behind the front passenger's seat.
- Red box containing used, suspected methamphetamine pipes was found in the glove compartment.
- Pittsburgh 12 volt 100 psi air compressor was found behind the front passenger's seat.
- Locked safe found in front passenger's seat.



A Colorado State Patrol Trooper cleared SCHWINGDORF through CRCC. SCHWINGDORF's clearance came back as having a revoked driver's license as a habitual traffic offender along with several protection orders. SCHWINGDORF's driving status as a habitual traffic offender was confirmed through the DMV, reference case # 06448. SCHWINGDORF had been formally notified of his revoked driving status 6 times prior to this incident. SCHWINGDORF was later confirmed through a criminal history search to be a felon who is not permitted to possess weapons. During the time of the traffic stop, SCHWINGDORF had a machete within reach of the driver's seat and a firearm in the vehicle of which he was in possession. SCHWINGDORF's previous felony convictions include:

- Trespassing—Auto with intent to commit crime—D0412004CR000053 on 10/13/2004
- Possession of a weapon by previous offender—D0412008CR000021 on 06/24/2008
- Possession of a weapon by previous offender—D0412010CR000021 on 09/28/2010
- Possession of dangerous drugs—D0412010CR000090 on 09/28/2010
- Theft \$1,000-20,000—D0412010CR000036 on 09/28/2010
- Burglary of building—D0412010CR000061 on 02/02/2010
- Identity Theft—D0412010CR000061 on 09/28/2010
- Dangerous drugs—D0392016CR000780 on 05/19/2016

A Colorado State Patrol Trooper cleared the firearm through CRCC. The firearm's clearance came back as "clear, no record found". Due to the large amount of evidence that was being discovered and the large amount of property that was contained within the vehicle Officer Mueller decided to discontinue the inventory of the vehicle, ask for the vehicle to be impounded at a secure lot, and apply for a search warrant at a later date so that a thorough search in a controlled environment could be conducted. Upon further investigation, SCHWINGDORF was not to commit a felony or use drugs as a condition of bond. The bond conditions were ordered on 7/3/2019 at 1300 hours by Judge Garrecht. SCHWINGDORF also had several active protection orders in place during the time of arrest prohibiting possession of controlled substances and prohibiting him from any new criminal offenses. Three "Shall not possess or consume controlled substances". and "Prohibited from possessing a firearm or other weapon". as well as, "No new criminal offenses".

Moffat County Ambulance arrived on scene at approximately 11:05 pm to evaluate SCHWINGDORF. SCHWINGDORF was medically cleared by an Emergency Medical Technician to go to the Routt County Jail. A Deputy transported SCHWINGDORF to the Routt County Jail at approximately 11:41 pm. A tow truck arrived on scene at approximately 12:26 am.

Mueller requested that a hold be placed on the vehicle and that the vehicle be stored in a secure lot. A CSP Trooper stated that he would follow the tow truck to the secure impound lot in Craig, CO. At the impound lot, he would place evidence tape on the gray Camaro's windows and doors in order to provide a tamper-proof seal.

Mueller arrived at the Routt County Jail at approximately 1:42 am and SCHWINGDORF was booked into the Routt County Jail for the following charges:

- Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) 18-4-205: Possession of Burglary Tools. Class 5 Felony
- C.R.S. 18-12-108: Possession of a Weapon by a Previous Offender. Class 6 Felony

- C.R.S. 42-2-206(1)(b): Revoked/Habitual Traffic Offender (Aggravated). Class 1 Misdemeanor
- C.R.S 42-4-1401: Reckless Driving. Class 2 Misdemeanor Traffic Offense.
- C.R.S. 42-4-1413: Attempt to Elude a Peace Officer. Class 2 Misdemeanor Traffic Offense
- C.R.S. 42-4-1005(3): Unlawful Passing on Left When Prohibited. Class A Traffic Infraction.
- C.R.S. 18-18-428: Possession of Drug Paraphernalia. Drug Petty Offense

SCHWINGDORF was issued a proof of service. SCHWINGDORF understood that he was not permitted to drive and signed the proof of service

Hayden Police Chief Tuliszewski told Mueller that Hayden Police Officer Hockaday recovered two 9 mm spent shell casings in the area of the shots fired call the previous night. On 7/28/2019 Officer Hockaday gave Mueller the phone number for SPARKS. Mueller attempted to call SPARKS to return her found property. SPARKS did not answer but was left a voicemail.

On 7/28/2019 Parks Officer Lehman took pictures and measurements of the vehicle versus deer accident at approximately mile marker 1.4 of Moffat County Road 29. Officer Lehman found that the female mule deer was impacted at mile marker 1.4 of Moffat County Road 29 and appeared to have come to rest approximately 70 yards northbound from that location. He stated that the debris, which ranged in size from less than 1 centimeter to 3 feet, was widespread along the 70 yard stretch.



On 7/29/2019, Mueller contacted SPARKS to set up a time to return her wallet. She was able to pick up her belongings on 07/30/2019.

Subject was found guilty of a Class 6 Felony (possession of a weapon) and Title 42 Eluding. All other charges were dismissed.

SNOWKAT HAS NINE LIVES

On February 3, 2019, in a small town on the Western Slope of CO called Cedaredge, some patrons staying in a vacation lodge became “extremely intoxicated” and headed for the woods in a snowcat towed by a semi-truck. The lodge employees heard the snowcat fire up its engine in the middle of the night, after the patrons had been cut off at the bar due to being overserved. Things in a small mountain town get pretty quiet late at night, so disturbances to this peace and quiet usually do not go unnoticed, but there was still no cause for concern at this point. Around 10 am the next day, the checkout time for the lodge, no room guests were present at the room. A quick search of the room revealed that a party had taken place there the night before and a large amount of alcohol had been consumed. This included two cases of beer and a 1.75 L bottle of Fireball, a cinnamon-flavored whiskey. While the county Sheriff’s office had gotten involved, the family of the missing parties also decided they wanted to get involved and tensions grew. This is often the case as a search and rescue party has a methodology for their search practices while not all concerned private parties have the training to prevent more victims in the backcountry. Jared was the name of the cousin sent to help out with the search and rescue operation.

The semi-truck towing the snowcat was seen at a nearby trailhead. An RP named Michael stated that he saw the semi parked at the trailhead. He stated that he spoke with Jared, the cousin of the missing person. Jared stated that the missing parties were “dead” and that they had gone out onto the ice and fallen through the ice in the snowcat. Jared stated there was a large hole in the ice and that it was starting to freeze over already. Jared stated that there were no tracks around the hole aside from the ones leading into it and that he placed a branch across the open hole so they could find it easily. He said that it was difficult to access.

Jared told deputies that he thought he knew the other two parties that were with Ryan, the snowcat owner/operator. They were named Richard and Kandi. Both Richard and Kandi were accounted for. As tensions continued to rise and the rescue/recovery was underway, CPW sonar operators were called in. Jim Hawkins, an investigator with CPW, made it to the rescue and was able to operate a remote powered vehicle and recover the body of the deceased.

WALLEYE NETS & RESTITUTION

On 03/28/2019 at approximately 0900 hours, Officer Alyssa Brenner #753 of Colorado Parks and Wildlife was on duty at Chatfield State Park in Jefferson County, Colorado. A call came through from a Chatfield Employee Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Technician that a Colorado Parks and Wildlife walleye spawn operations gill net had been destroyed and left on the ground at the North Boat Ramps. Brenner responded to the North Boat ramps in order to investigate the report. The incident was also reported to District Wildlife Manager Justin Olson.

Chatfield State Park runs walleye spawn operations from March 1April 15 every year. There are signs posted along the entrance roads to the park and the boat ramps that inform visitors of the closures. Visitors are required to stay at least 100 feet from the Chatfield Dam, walleye nets, and buoyed areas. The water closure and regulations are also posted in the Fishing Regulation Brochure distributed by Colorado Parks and Wildlife where they appear on page 14 of the regulations. “Do Not Enter” buoys had been clearly placed around the area of the Walleye spawn nets, visually marking the closure in addition to the posted signage and regulations information. The Walleye nets are used to capture male and female Walleye during the spawning season in order to collect egg and sperm to be utilized in stocking activities statewide.

When Brenner arrived at the North Boat Ramps, she was informed that her technician had picked up a Walleye spawning net off the ground near the East launching boat ramps. The net had been chopped up into pieces, and was destroyed. Brenner referenced the ANS trailer log and inspection documentation in order to determine what vessels were present and operating on the Reservoir and at the North Boat ramps the night before on 03/27/2019. During this time, the reporting party had contacted Park Manager, Officer Scott Roush, in order to report the walleye net incident that he had witnessed on the night of 3/27/2019. Wickstrom reported that he had

observed a twin engine large cigarette boat, “groggily” moving towards the boat ramps after being near the Walleye net closure area. The reporting party then observed the Walleye net on the ramp when he came off the water later that night, and reported that the vessel that was having engine issues was likely the one that sucked up the Walleye nets and left them on the boat ramps. Wickstrom further reported that a “Do Not Enter” large white marker buoy was also dragged into the ramp area by the large cigarette boat. After comparing the report from the reporting party to the ANS trailer log and inspection documentation, there was only one vessel that matched the reported description. The reporting party did not wish to fill out a written statement, and wanted only to provide a verbal statement.

Brenner ran the boat’s registration number (like a license plate) through Colorado Parks and Wildlife’s Vessel Registration database and determined the registered owner of the vessel to be Tyler S. THOMAS (DOB: 05/12/1997). She then ran THOMAS through Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), and recognized his Driver’s License picture to be a male she contacted at the North Boat Ramps on 03/27/2019 at approximately 1700 hours in order to sell his girlfriend a Park Pass. She observed THOMAS at the North Boat Ramps launching his vessel on 03/27/2019.

On 03/28/2019 at approximately 1700 hours, Brenner received a phone call at her office from another reporting party. He stated that he was working with Skyline Hunting and Fishing Club on the night of 03/27/2019 on the water and was on Chatfield Reservoir. He said that he observed a male with a large white dual engine cigarette boat with blue and red decals cutting netting out of his engine on the boat ramp at approximately 2030 hours. Cross stated that he also observed a “Do Not Enter” buoy in between the boat ramp slips that was dragged there by the vessel with the Walleye nets. When the RP got off of the Reservoir from boating that evening at approximately 2300 hours, he observed the pile of chopped up Wall-

eye nets left on the ground on the launching ramp. He moved the netting into the grass just West of the ramp, where the ANS technician found them the following morning. The RP stated that he had observed the white cigarette boat operating near the walleye net closure area on the reservoir that day. After determining that Tyler THOMAS was the likely suspect, Wildlife Officer Justin Olson and Park Officer Alyssa Brenner determined a date to speak with THOMAS at his home of record regarding the incident.



On 04/11/2019 at approximately 1515 hours, Officers Olson and Brenner made contact with THOMAS at his residence at 8098 S. Marshall St. Littleton, CO 80128. Brenner asked THOMAS what kind of boat he owned, to which he responded, “a bigger Mach 1 boat”. She asked him if the vessel had blue decals, to which he responded yes, and also red decals. She asked THOMAS if anything happened the night of 3/27/2019 that was unusual. THOMAS stated: “Well I had some motor issues, and I was over there by the dam by the rocks, and I’m sure this is why you guys are here the netting.” THOMAS then stated, “I know to stay away from the buoys that say “Do Not Enter”

I saw that, I had motor issues and so I was messing with my motors trying to get back on the water and I was drifting that way because of the wind, so by the time I got running I tried to get my motors all the way up and get outta there, and I didn’t even know I was over there honestly, and I realized one of my motors got caught with the net. So one motor was locked up. Luckily I had my other motor, got back to shore to the dock, then my other motor got locked up, and I didn’t know what I got caught up with, it was netting, I didn’t know from what, um, so yeah and then I had a little boat kinda help me get the rest of the way to the dock, and then I just kinda loaded up, cut the netting off.”

THOMAS then stated the Ranger station was closed so he did not report it. “It’s kinda just one of those situations where it’s like, cut it off and go.” I asked again if he cut the net off and left, and THOMAS responded that he had. Brenner explained that she would be issuing citations to THOMAS due to the damage that was caused to state property for Walleye spawn operations and littering. At this point, THOMAS became argumentative and irate. Officers Olson and Brenner explained that Walleye nets are expensive and that their main concern was that THOMAS did not report the damage. He had left the nets on the ground on the boat ramp in the way of traffic. They also discussed with THOMAS how there were signs, orders, and buoys posted in order to notify and mark the water closure for the walleye spawn operations. THOMAS stated, “Well I can’t afford citations I don’t know what to tell you guys, I’m willing to come help down at the park but I can’t afford no citations.” THOMAS then stated, “You guys had no one there to report it so I don’t know what to tell you that’s your guys’ fault.” Brenner explained that there were a bunch of resources for reporting that can be looked up online and called in. THOMAS stated, “Yeah yeah all that after hours stupid crap.” I then asked for THOMAS’s Identification which he refused. He stated that we can mail him the citations because we already have his information. THOMAS stated, “You don’t need my ID, you’re lucky I even answered my door. You guys have no right, I could go in my house right now, and you guys can issue me my citations in the mail, or however you want to do it, but, like I told you, it was me it was an accident and now you guys are gonna citation me.”

Officer Brenner explained that his cooperation can help the District Attorney’s opinion and could help increase the likelihood of working with THOMAS on doing a form of community service vs. payment of fines. THOMAS then stated, “I don’t want to do community service, that’s free labor that’s just like me doin’ stuff honestly. I’m not going to go down there and fucking work for free at a park, it’s just retarded.” THOMAS continued, “I mean, it’s a netting what did you guys do back in the day when you couldn’t track someone down, go out and fucking replace it.” Officer Olson explained that damage to the nets results in expensive costs to the agency. THOMAS stated, “I pay \$8 to get in the park then I pay another fuckin’ \$8 to get in the dog park or whatever to walk my two dogs around”. “I was in a fucking 28 foot boat that I fuckin’ just had as my first big boat, it was an accident like I’m not going to take citations for this its retarded.” Brenner explained, “The biggest thing here is that if you would have reported it the next day, even the next two days, three days in a row because you knew you hit something that clogged up your engine, enough to cut it off on the ramp and leave it there, so you knew it happened, there’s markings for the Walleye spawn, like Justin said, all the way up and down the road.” THOMAS said, “I didn’t see anything about Walleye it just said “Do Not Enter”” Brenner continued to explain that there were multiple posted warnings. THOMAS stated, “Like are you guys serious really? You guys give tickets for jumping a fuckin’ jet ski on the water, like you guys give tickets to anybody for fuckin’ anything, it’s stupid.” THOMAS then went back into his house and slammed the door. No further contact was attempted that day.

Brenner issued THOMAS a summons for the following violations as amended:

- CRS 33-15-109: Unlawful damage to/destruction of state property
- CRS 33-15-108: Unlawful littering on Department of Parks and Recreation Property
- Parks and Wildlife Regulation #215-2 pursuant to CRS 33-15-102(1): Unlawful operation of a vessel in a buoyed, controlled, and restricted area

- Parks and Wildlife Regulation 104.D pursuant to CRS 33-6-104(1): Did unlawfully damage gill nets set by the Division

THOMAS was issued the summons with an included explanation for how to proceed. The citation was sent via certified mail, in order to confirm receipt, on 4/16/2019. The summons was signed for on 4/19/2019 verifying proof of service. A gill net costs Colorado Parks and Wildlife \$403.00 USD plus shipping expenses.

THOMAS plead guilty to damage of the gill net and was charged with a misdemeanor. He was ordered to pay restitution for the damaged net.

BOAT ACCIDENT AT HARVEY GAP

On 6/13/2019 at approximately 1810 hours, Ranger DeBell, limited commissioned officer with Colorado Parks and Wildlife received a radio call from the boat inspector (Ashley Wojciechowski) at Harvey Gap State Park, Garfield County, CO. Wojciechowski stated that a visitor informed her that a vessel had capsized near the dam and that the person in the water was shouting for help.

DeBell arrived at the dam at approximately 1820 and saw two juvenile males and they were yelling toward a third individual calling out the name “Jeremy”. DeBell asked the two individuals if they had seen anything. They mentioned seeing the boater go in the water and not resurface. The juveniles seemed very reluctant to provide much information. It was later discovered through Facebook posts that these juveniles may have been involved with an eluding incident at Harvey Gap earlier in the week and was wanting to avoid contact with law enforcement. At approximately 1830 hours, DeBell then went to the boat ramp where cell phone coverage was better and called 911 as well as Senior Ranger Matt Schuler. Garfield County Sheriff deputies, Colorado River Fire Rescue and care flight were all dispatched at this time. Ofc. Schuler called Ranger Jenny Ives and Park Manager Brian Palcer. The three juveniles DeBell saw at the dam left the scene.

DeBell was able to contact Bryn TOMLINSON (11/29/1980), who observed the event and had him fill out a voluntary statement. TOMLINSON stated that he saw the victim (later identified as Justin YENTER, 11/24/81) in the middle of the lake, floating away from his “belly boat”. TOMLINSON stated that three kids ran up to him saying YENTER was screaming for help. TOMLINSON informed the juveniles to go to the boat ramp to call 911. At this time YENTER was under water. TOMLINSON said the wind was blowing “extremely hard” and YENTER’s vessel was blown to shore to the west of the dam, indicating that there were strong winds out of the north. TOMLINSON went to the vessel, but nobody was near it. TOMLINSON notes that the three juveniles had left the scene.

Ofc. Schuler arrived at the Harvey Gap boat ramp at approximately 1920 hours and commandeered a private vessel that had superior sonar equipment and began sonar operations with off duty USFS Ofc. Dewey. At approximately 1925 Ofc. Palcer arrived on scene and stayed at the boat ramp to coordinate with Sgt. Burris with Garfield County Sheriff’s Office and Lt. Hill with Colorado River Fire Rescue.

At approximately 1935 hours Ofc. Ives arrived on scene and boarded the CPW patrol boat to help with sonar operations. Garfield County Search and Rescue arrived on scene with their vessel and cadaver dog at approximately 2020 hours. They launched their vessel and searched the area the victim was last seen. At approximately 2025 hours the operations changed from rescue operations to recovery operations. The Garfield County Search and Rescue swim team was relieved of duty. At this time CPW Ofc. Brey arrived on scene to offer support. At approximately 2115 the Garfield County Search and Rescue Vessel ceases operation, several potential hits were found by the cadaver dog. These coordinates were recorded. At 2245 Summit County Search and Rescue arrived with their vessel and location/retrieval equipment.

At 2300 Colorado Parks and Wildlife Ofc. Hawkins and Ofc. Brown arrived with their location/retrieval equipment. At approximately 2330, Summit County Search and Rescue and CPW Officers Brown and Hawkins launched their vessels. The coordinates from the cadaver dogs were provided. During earlier sonar operations Ofc Schuler had located three potential targets, one being stronger than the others. At approximately 0020, the body was located by the ROV and recovery was in progress. The body was found at strong target location. There was also a hit with the cadaver dog at the location. The victim’s body was recovered with the retrieval equipment. assisted by Ofc. Schuler and Ofc. Ives. The body was placed in the Rifle Gap State Park patrol boat. At approximately 0045 all vessels returned to the boat ramp. Deputy Coroner Blackard arrived at this time. YENTER was placed on a stretcher and was examined by Deputy Coroner Blackard. Blackard then loaded

YENTER into her vehicle and cleared the scene.

At approximately 0130, YENTER’s vessel was inspected to the west of the dam where it was beached. The vessel was a Classic Accessories- Roanoke, single person, inflatable pontoon boat. There did not appear to be any damage to the vessel. We were able to locate an oar and the victim’s boot. Within one of the pockets of the vessel, four cans of Rolling Rock beer was located. Three of the cans were unopened and the fourth was opened and empty. No personal floatation device was found. The vessel was retrieved by Ofc. Palcer to be stored as evidence. All units cleared the scene at approximately 0200 hours. The following day, Ranger DeBell searched the shoreline in the daylight and was unable to find a personal floatation device.

On 7/1/2019, CPW received the report from the coroner. The report confirmed that the cause of death was drowning and mixed drug (cocaine—197ng/ml and marijuana—4.9 ng/ml of THC) and alcohol intoxication (.054%) were contributors to death. The manner of death was accidental.

METRO MADNESS

In the Denver area, it is hard to find someone in the summer who has not ventured into one of the State Parks. Cherry Creek and Chatfield State Parks offer water based recreation, wildlife viewing, an opportunity for some solace, and exceptional urban camping opportunities year round. They see a severe uptick in population during the summer months. With a greater visitation, an increase in crime also exists. Sometimes it is easy to forget that the State Parks in CO often grow to a population larger than many of the cities across the State during those busy summer months. Here is a quick idea of what has been seen around these parks:

Chatfield's Visitation for 2019 was: 1,722,682 people.
Traffic Stops that ended up in a citation: 97
Arrests: 3
DUI: 3
BUI: 1
Warrant arrests: 2
Drownings: 2 (one suicide and one was a little girl who was able to be resuscitated by medical personnel.)

Cherry Creek's Visitation for 2019: 1,554,631 people.
Total Vehicles: 613,137
Total Vehicles 17,837
Number of traffic stops: Total: 130
Arrests (Not including warrant, DUI, BUI): Total: 5
DUIs: Total: 4
BUIs: Total: 1
Domestic violence: Total: 0
Violation of protection order: Total: 4
Warrant arrest: Total: 15
Drownings: Total: 1



STEM SCHOOL SHOOTING

On May 7th, 2019 at approximately 1354 hours Parks Officer Michael Haskins of Chatfield State Park overheard a radio report of shots fired inside STEM School in Highlands Ranch, Colorado. The Douglas County Sheriff's Office (DCSO) Dispatch report stated that there were shots fired in the school. Officer Haskins responded emergent from the Chatfield State Park Office, beginning at approximately 1356 hours. Six minutes later he arrived on scene. Haskins parked on the Northwest Corner of the school on Bluepoint Road and deployed his patrol rifle, body armor and tactical trauma kit. He met Wildlife Officer Martinez and they proceeded to the west side of the school near the cafeteria to cover four Arapahoe County Sheriff deputies as the deputies cleared and evacuated people from a black van parked in the parking lot. Officers Martinez and Haskins covered the west cafeteria door for the next few minutes. It was a glass door that had been completely shattered. The Officers then made entry into the school with four tactical medics from South Metro Fire Rescue en route to room 106. Martinez took point and Haskins took sweep. They made entry through the broken west cafeteria door and proceeded through the cafeteria to the inner lobby north of the cafeteria. Here they encountered numerous other Officers from various jurisdictions and multiple other tactical medics from South Metro Fire Rescue. Officer Martinez then moved with the medics and other Officers toward rooms 105/106 while Haskins moved with other Officers to the north, double-checking which rooms had been cleared. Haskins worked with three DCSO deputies. They located a room that was across the hall from the woodshop and was locked. It had not been cleared.

Officer Haskins covered the door while the deputies located two SWAT officers from an unknown agency with breaching tools. The SWAT officers, deputies and Haskins breached the door and cleared the room. The room had 20-30 students and a teacher inside. Once secured, the students were evacuated by a deputy who led them back towards the cafeteria then

out toward the east side of the school. Once cleared, Haskins marked the rooms with an X using a sharpie. He continued double-checking and clearing rooms with deputies as they moved toward the north and west side of the school. They moved up the Northwest staircase and were informed by multiple deputies and various SWAT officers that the second floor on the northwest side was clear. Haskins stayed with the deputies and they moved down to the hallway that runs north/south and was just east of the cafeteria. Here they located four locked storage closets. Again, using SWAT officers, they breached each door and cleared the storage areas. Once cleared, Haskins marked them with an X.

They reached the end of the hallway and moved through double doors that led to the elementary side of the school. Haskins worked with deputies to help direct and evacuate 150-200 elementary students and staff through the east-facing door toward the east parking lot. Once the school was evacuated, all the patrol staff and medical personnel cleared the school. At this point, Haskins returned to his patrol truck. He then moved to exterior work where he and local deputies cleared vehicles in the west parking lot. Once the parking lot was clear, Haskins again returned to his truck and got his crime scene tape. He placed crime scene tape on the Northwest side of the scene. Haskins then checked in at the incident command post and was given no other assignments. He left his contact information and a brief description of his involvement with personnel from DCSO. He cleared the incident at 1730 hours and arrived back in service at Chatfield State Park at approximately 1800 hours.

MEMORIAL DAY MOTORCYCLE V. MOTORCYCLE

On Memorial Day weekend, people are out, having fun and celebrating the unofficial start of summer. Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers are always ready for whatever that “fun” may become.

On May 25, 2019, at approximately 1700, Parks officers Tony Johnson and Lee Freeburg were on patrol at the North Sand Hills in Jackson County when a call came out over the radio that all available units we needed to respond to a motorcycle versus motorcycle accident described as near the south bathrooms.

At approximately 1720, Officer Johnson and Officer Freeburg arrived on scene and in their preliminary assessment saw one male conscious and alert (party later identified as MORLOCK, Steele 10/22/1993), however unable to move; one male party conscious, unable to speak, clenching his mouth, bleeding from the mouth, with a bone protruding from his arm, with blood covering his arm (party later identified as ANDERSON, Austin 04/19/1995). Reporting parties stated that MORLOCK was traveling approximately 30-40 mph uphill (east) while ANDERSON was traveling approximately 30-40 mph downhill (west) at the time of the collision. Reporting parties stated that both injured parties were wearing helmets at the time of the collision.

Officer Johnson announced with Jackson County dispatch over the radio that two helicopters would be needed for transport of both MORLOCK and ANDERSON and updated medical personnel of the condition of both parties.

As a certified EMT, Officer Johnson attempted to insert an oral airway into ANDERSON who appeared in the worst condition of the two males, and was having a harder time breathing. Two bystanders announced that they were certified in CPR/First Aid. Officer Johnson had them position themselves on the other side of him, with one towards the chest area of the patient. As Officer Johnson attempted to insert the oral airway, he was only

able to insert it enough to keep ANDERSON’s mouth from completely clenching.

Officer Johnson reassessed ANDERSON for any additional life-threatening injuries and saw the arm which the bone was protruding from had become covered in blood. Officer Johnson placed a tourniquet above the injury and tightened until I thought the blood had stopped. Officer Johnson then placed a non-rebreather oxygen mask loosely over the ANDERSON’s mouth with an oxygen tank to supply an increased amount of oxygen to the patient.

Another bystander had arrived with a blanket and it was placed on ANDERSON’s legs while everyone waited for ambulances and helicopters to arrive.

At approximately 1728, Jackson county Ambulance along with Jackson County Fire arrived on scene and took over care for both parties, The first helicopter was on the ground at 1805 and in the air with patient at 1818. The second helicopter was on the ground at 1819 and in the air with patient at 1833.

Both MORLOCK and ANDERSON made a positive recovery from the injuries sustained that day.

TUBE THIEF THWARTED

During the cold and snowy months of February and March, some people think Park Rangers are stuck inside with nothing to do. There is a lot more to the winter , and here is one example of the type of investigations that take place over the winter months. Park staff are already busy hiring for the summer, cleaning up after the long summer before, updating everything for the next year, or patrolling on snowmobiles and checking fishing licenses of ice fishermen, but law enforcement does not take a day off.

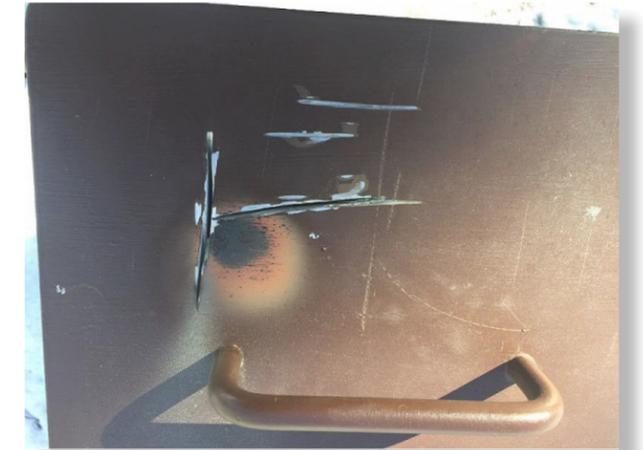
On February 19, 2019, Officer Jenny Ives observed damage to a self serve tube. These are the metal tubes that hold deposits for daily pass fees and/or camping fees. It appeared that someone had tried to hook up a vehicle to the handle on the top of the fee tube and yank it out of the ground. This is a common action for someone trying to burglarize these fee tubes. The tube was damaged but seemed to still be intact.

On March 3, it appeared that another tube at the Harvey Gap State Park near Rifle, CO, had been tampered with. At this point, a black Hyundai Elantra with a CO license plate was parked in a nearby parking lot. It may actually have been stuck in the snow at this point. The vehicle appeared to have a male driver asleep at the wheel. The driver was woken up and helped out of the snow, but was not identified at that point in time and was not a suspect.

On the same day, Officer Ives, while off duty in her personal vehicle, observed what appeared to be the same vehicle parked at another location in the park adjacent to a fee tube. It was parked in a no parking area with striping to mark it as no parking. The following day, the nearby tube showed signs of being tampered with.

On March 4, the staff observed that some of the tubes appeared to have tamper marks from a small grinder of some sort, scorch marks possibly from a

torch, and otherwise damaged. On March 6, it was observed that more cuts had been made in the tube. Again on March 9, more cuts were observed on the same fee tube.



On March 13, 2019, Officer Schuler, the Senior Ranger, observed more damage to a fee tube. It appeared that someone had tried again to yank on the handle of this fee tube. On March 16, a volunteer notified Senior Ranger Schuler that a lock had been tampered with at a fee tube. It appeared to be punched with a tool that took out the locking mechanism. Access was not made to the fee tube at this time. Another fee tube on park was breached and access was made, the fee tube was empty when it was checked later. The broken padlock was left in the fee tube. Two more locks showed evidence of tampering and one was accessed and the contents of the fee tube were taken as well. A local nearby city park was also checked on and found to be burglarized and empty.

On March 17, Officer Schuler found another fee tube that was breached and this one had some evidence left inside. The end of a pair of pliers or wrench had broken off and was left inside the tube. Things were quiet for a little while after this. About a month later, on April 19, 2019, Officer Schuler was heading to work in his personal vehicle. He saw an illegally parked vehicle in one of the lots. It was a ve-

hicle matching the description of the suspect vehicle, and the license plate matched as well! Officer Schuler drove by the vehicle and observed no park pass located in the vehicle. At this point, he decided to continue on and get his patrol vehicle.

Officer Schuler headed back to the scene and called in with dispatch on the way. He called out the plate and checked for wants and warrants. He found that the suspect's registered owner DID have a nationwide warrant for his arrest. Officer Schuler had seen no one in the area but as he got closer to the vehicle he observed a man slumped over at the steering wheel presumed to be asleep. Officer Schuler called for backup and waited away from the vehicle, but was able to still see it. Colorado State Patrol arrived to back up Officer Schuler and the officers drew their weapons and ordered the suspect out of the vehicle. The suspect stated that his ankle was hurting (which he later admitted was made up) and reached for his ankle taking his head and hand out of sight. This alarmed the officers because it is not uncommon to have a weapon of some sort on an ankle. The suspect was taken into custody and transported to jail. Officer Schuler remained on scene where he saw through the vehicle window what he described as burglary tools as well as drug paraphernalia.



The following items were seized as evidence with a search warrant:

- Battery powered Dremel 8220 with charger
- Glass Meth pipe in a plastic, red Milwaukee container

- Ryobi drill bits in a clear and lime green plastic container
- Hypodermic needle
- Broken glass pipe with residue
- Broken rubber pipe with residue
- Glass apparatus with residue
- Black and gray bag containing 4 pipes, 1 hypodermic needle and 2 pieces of foil with residue
- Folded piece of foil containing methamphetamine with a total gross weight of 1 gram
- 9 mm, bent allen wrench with tool marks
- Stanley Fatmax, black and yellow channellock
- Blue and yellow channellock
- Black electronic scale with residue
- Plastic pen tube fashioned into a pipe with residue
- Kobalt bolt cutter with a black and blue handle
- Second Kobalt bolt cutter with a black and blue handle
- Mastercraft sabre saw with metal shavings
- One part of a broken channellock

Additionally, the officers recovered bolt cutters and the pliers that had broken leaving one half of them inside the fee tube.

An arrest warrant was filed and approved. The suspect was charged with:
Third degree burglary
Possession of burglary tools
Possession of a controlled substance
Unlawful damage of state property
Unlawful parking of a motor vehicle on DPOR property without first purchasing the required park pass
Possession of drug paraphernalia

In the end, the suspect was convicted of possession of burglary tools and the other charges were dismissed.

2019 WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES



Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep
DelliVeneri/CPW

2019 WILDLIFE CASE OF THE YEAR

In September of 2018, Officer Scott Murdoch received a call from a Jefferson County Sheriff's Office deputy regarding an unknown man wearing camouflage clothing and butchering an elk while trespassing on private property in Evergreen. The deputy informed Officer Murdoch that the unknown man fled when deputies attempting to contact him, abandoning a headless elk carcass and an open backpack with a wallet, cell phone, and hunting gear plainly visible inside. Officer Murdoch immediately responded, securing the scene and beginning his investigation. Attempts to track the suspect were unsuccessful because of ground conditions. Officer Murdoch's knowledge of the area, combined with the lack of a suspect vehicle, led to his theory that the suspect was either dropped off or used a bicycle to access the area. His theory would later prove to be spot-on.



Officer Murdoch quickly set to work obtaining a search warrant for the suspect's backpack and cell phone. The subsequent warrant search produced a wallet with a Texas driver's license issued to Raymond MUSE. Background investigation revealed MUSE worked as a firefighter in Texas, and his only Colorado hunting license was a 2013 nonresident elk license. A news photograph, which depicted MUSE standing with 15 other men, was presented as a photo line-up. A deputy immediately identified MUSE from the line-up as the same man who fled from the crime scene. The subsequent warrant search of the cell phone produced critical evidence, including photographs of illegal

trophy elk and deer. A photograph of MUSE standing with a man outside a church, which Officer Murdoch recognized as an Evergreen area church, provided a lead on MUSE'S link to the Evergreen area.

Officer Murdoch methodically picked apart MUSE's background history, discovering a family obituary that helped link a sister and brother-in-law to a home in Conifer. Officer Murdoch went to that home and could plainly observe several large elk and deer mounts inside the home, including bull elk mounts that were consistent with photographs stored on MUSE's cell phone. Officer Murdoch returned to the crime scene and led a team of Area 1 wildlife officers in a systematic search of a large wooded area. Officer Murdoch and his team found a bicycle, clothing with the name "MUSE," a compound bow, and a 6x6 bull elk head hidden under dense tree cover along a road that accessed the area near the crime scene. The 6x6 elk antlers and bow were identical to a bull elk and bow depicted in photographs on MUSE's cell phone.



Officer Murdoch set to work obtaining a search warrant for the Conifer home, and began working closely with Texas Game Wardens on the investigation. Officer Murdoch's close work with his Texas brethren developed additional contacts and leads that painted the picture of MUSE as a habitual poacher who made trips to Colorado with the specific intent of poaching trophy elk and deer. In December 2018, Officer Murdoch traveled to Texas with Officer Joe Nicholson and a CPW investigator to collaborate with Texas Game

Wardens in conducting interviews, simultaneous to Area 1 wildlife officers executed a search warrant on the Conifer home and seizing additional illegal elk.



In January 2019, Officer Murdoch continued his investigation by helping Texas Game Wardens obtain a search warrant for MUSE's home, which produced additional evidence of MUSE's Colorado poaching activities. Officer Murdoch then worked with Texas Game Wardens to obtain a court order for MUSE's work timekeeping records. These records linked MUSE's vacation time to the time of his poaching activities in Colorado, and were the final detail that tied together a solid case for prosecution.

On 12/19/2019, MUSE pled guilty to willful destruction of wildlife (deferred sentence on felony), and 11 misdemeanor charges, including illegal possession of 5 bull elk and 1 buck mule deer and hunting without licenses. He is required to pay over \$53,000 in fines (not including court costs), \$500 to Operation Game Thief, and \$500 in restitution to CPW. MUSE's family members whom owned the Conifer home that MUSE used as a base for his poaching activities also pled guilty to illegal possession of 1 bull elk and were fined \$1372.50 each.

Without some detailed, thorough investigations, excellent local planning and out of State coordination, this poacher would not have been brought to justice!

JUST CAN'T SEEM TO DO ANYTHING RIGHT

In early September of 2019, Wildlife Officer Tyler Kersey had just finished a mandatory inspection of a harvested bear when he noticed a vehicle driving out of Dolores that was transporting a dead bull elk. With the archery season being a little slow and no other pressing calls, Officer Kersey decided to follow the truck. Officer Kersey could see that a carcass tag was taped around one of the antlers and when the truck pulled into a driveway, Officer Kersey took the opportunity to contact the occupants of the truck.

Being the cheerful person that he is, Officer Kersey greeted the three men with a smile and asked how their season was going so far. One of the men, Robert Harter, told Officer Kersey that the season was going really good and produced his hunting license for Officer Kersey to look over. Robert Harter told Officer Kersey that he had killed a cow elk the day before. The second guy in the group, Jeffery Bunnell, also produced an archery license. The third member of the group, Ronald Harter, was not hunting but told Officer Kersey that the person that had harvested the bull elk that was in the truck was not present and that she had gone into town to get breakfast burritos for everyone. When Officer Kersey asked who had killed the 4x4 bull elk he was told that it was Bunnell's significant other, Sharee Bistline. Officer Kersey inspected the carcass tag that was on the antlers and sure enough he found Bistline's name printed on the carcass tag.



While Officer Kersey was looking over the carcass tag, he noticed several game bags in the bed of the truck that were full of elk meat. He asked the men which bag had the evidence of sex. Bunnell stated that he and Blistine had moved to Colorado from Oregon the previous April and didn't know he was supposed to leave evidence of sex naturally attached to a portion of the carcass. Officer Kersey educated Bunnell about the requirements in Colorado and then moved on to the cow elk Robert Harter had already mentioned killing the day before. Officer Kersey asked if he could inspect the meat from the cow elk and Robert Harter freely offered to show it to the officer. As Robert Harter and Officer Kersey looked in the refrigerator that the meat was in, Officer Kersey was told that none of the large portions of cow elk meat had any sort of evidence of sex attached either. Again, Officer Kersey educated the men as to why they need to retain that evidence until the animal is completely processed. Officer Kersey told the men that he would be in touch with them at a later time and decided to leave the residence so he could do a little more digging into the history of everyone involved.

Away from the residence, Officer Kersey looked at the license history for Blistine and found that she had purchased fishing, deer and elk licenses for 2019 after having only been in Colorado for five months. Bunnell showed the same license purchase history as Blistine. In fact, Bunnell had purchased his elk license that same day, just prior to being contacted by Officer Kersey and after the 4x4 bull elk had been killed. Continuing to look into Bunnell's and Blistine's residency status, Officer Kersey was able to determine that it wasn't until May 2, 2019 that the two were issued Colorado driver's licenses. Armed with this new information, Officer Kersey decided to return to the residence with the help from Wildlife Officer Andy Brown.

When Officers Kersey and Brown got back to the home, Blistine had returned from town. Both Blistine and Bunnell offered to voluntarily speak with the officers about the license problems and them not being residents of Colorado. After the officers explained what the requirements

were to become a resident, Blistine and Bunnell stated that they didn't know they had to be in Colorado for six months prior to buying or applying for residents licenses but that they had obviously done so. Now that the residency issues were addressed it was time to move onto the 4x4 bull elk that had been killed that morning.

Officers Kersey and Brown decided to split the group up and to talk to them individually about that morning's hunt. What the officers were told was not surprising, no one had the same story about how the bull was killed or other details of the how the hunt unfolded. During the conversation with the officers, Blistine became very nervous and when confronted about who had actually killed the 4x4 bull elk that morning, she stated that it was Robert Harter and not her that had shot the elk. She told the officers that the three men had gone hunting that morning and she stayed at home. Later on, she stated that she got a phone call from the three men asking her to meet them in the area because Robert Harter had just shot a bull. Blistine admitted to meeting the men and putting her tag on the 4x4 bull elk and then returning home. Bunnell and Robert Harter also admitted that Blistine was not the one who shot the bull and finally provided the actual details of what had happened, which matched what Blistine had admitted to.

With several issues to sort out, Officer Kersey was able to address the residency problems that Blistine and Bunnell had as well as resolve the illegal 4x4 bull elk that had been killed that day. Bunnell offered to pay the fines that Blistine and Robert Harter were facing there on the spot. Bunnell chose to not pay his fine in the field that day but later paid by mail. In all, the fines totaled just under \$10,000 and all three parties will face a possible one to five year suspension of their hunting and fishing privileges.

WE'RE NOT IN KANSAS ANYMORE

It was the fall of 2018, when Colorado Wildlife Officer Jeromy Huntington obtained information that Eugene Woodard, a seasonal resident of Grand County from Kansas, was trying to lure elk from a large neighboring ranch, to his one acre property, for an opportunity to harvest an elk from his doorstep. WO Huntington placed trail cameras near Woodard's bait sites which consisted of corn and hay along the property fence line of a large ranch.

During the 2nd rifle season in 2018 Officer Huntington did not find anyone hunting over bait, but did get photos of an older adult male, later identified as Woodard placing hay and corn cobs near the fence line. Officer Huntington also got photos of Woodard lowering the top wire on the fence, making it easier for animals to cross and access the bait that was placed. Outside of some bird activity, Officer Huntington did not get any evidence that the bait was attracting wildlife yet. As the 2018 second rifle season ended, Officer Huntington realized the investigation would continue into 2019.

On October 26, 2019, while patrolling the ranch boundary, Officer Huntington located fresh bait scattered on Woodard's side of the fence and noticed fresh ATV tracks on the ranch property. The tracks indicated the ATV dragged an animal through a gate onto Woodard's property. It appeared to Officer Huntington that someone connected to the Woodard property cut the gate chain, to bypass the lock, and put a small carabiner on the chain so they could easily access the ranch property. The ranch confirmed they had not placed the carabiner on the chain.

Officer Huntington drove around to the Woodard property and noticed a black pickup truck parked in the driveway with large bull elk antlers sticking out of the bed of the truck. Officer Huntington contacted Kristopher Nicholson, from Kansas who owned the

truck. Officer Huntington checked the now nervous Nicholson's hunting license and carcass tag which were attached to the antlers of the elk.

Nicholson told Officer Huntington that he was hunting with Woodard when he killed the bull elk on October 24th, on Woodard's property near the house. Nicholson stated they just finished processing the meat and were loading up to head back to Kansas. Woodard was also hunting but did not harvest anything as he allowed Nicholson the opportunity to get his first elk. Officer Huntington inquired about the specific location the elk was shot at and the location where it was found dead. Woodard stated that it was shot on his property near the fenceline and that the elk jumped back over the fence to the neighboring ranch where they found it dead.

Officer Huntington asked if they tried to contact anyone at the ranch prior to obtaining access on the ranch. Woodard said they did not obtain permission and they just opened the gate, walked onto the property to drag the elk back onto Woodard's property. Nicholson added that they used an ATV to drag the elk. Officer Huntington informed the hunters that the ranch had an issue with them trespassing.

Officer Huntington requested the men show him the specific location the elk was shot and also where it had died. Rather than taking a direct line to the location, the men took Officer Huntington on an indirect route, avoiding the bait, to where they said the elk was shot. Woodard then pointed out to Officer Huntington where the elk died on the other side of the fence and suggested that they could go through the gate on the property line to get access. While at the fence, Officer Huntington questioned Woodard on lowering the fence and Woodard admitted to lowering the fence and stated it was nothing major. Woodard proceeded to open the gate by unclipping the carabiner

er in the chain. Officer Huntington asked Woodard if he was the one who put the carabiner in the chain. Woodard denied having to do anything with the carabiner on the chain while Nicholson pointed out that he found it odd for the ranch to have a lock on the chain with a carabiner keeping the chain together.

On the way back to Woodard's house, Officer Huntington took a direct path through the property and observed corn cobs and hay scattered in the field. When confronted, Woodard stated that he put the feed out for the ravens.

Officer Huntington pointed out people don't put hay out for birds and further the bait was placed near the fence which was lowered by Woodard to allow elk easy access to it. Woodard and Nicholson admitted to bringing the bait back from Kansas and did not argue that the feed was placed onto the property to attract elk. Woodard stated that he puts corn out all summer long to attract elk. Officer Huntington informed Woodard and Nicholson that attracting big game with salt, mineral or feed was illegal. Nicholson stated he was not aware that you could not bait and Woodard questioned if the activity they did was indeed baiting. Both acted surprised about the news that they could not put bait out to hunt over, as Nicholson also admitted that he put some of the corn cobs out in the field. Both men stated they bait regularly in Kansas.

Officer Huntington explained to Nicholson and Woodard that since the elk was lured by the bait, it was illegal. Nicholson immediately stated that he shot the elk but did not know the field was baited. Officer Huntington reminded Nicholson that he already admitted to putting some of the bait in the field, thus knew it was in the field, giving Nicholson no choice but to agree that he knew the field he was hunting was baited. Nicholson ultimately insisted he did not know it was illegal to bait, but accepted that it was his responsibility to know the regulations.

Woodard was charged with trespassing on private property without permission and for unlawfully

attracting wildlife with use of bait. Nicholson was charged with unlawful possession of a 6X6 bull elk and for unlawfully using bait in taking wildlife. Because the poachers ultimately admitted to the violations when contacted by Officer Huntington, they were not charged with the maximum penalty. Since they were caught while still in Colorado, they avoided more severe Federal Lacey Act violations, had they transported the illegal elk across state lines.

Had the poachers contacted the ranch prior to trespassing the ranch would have given them access to recover the bull elk. Regardless, the elk was still illegal as it was lured with bait. Officer Huntington learned from other neighbors after charges were filed, Woodard had been previously warned by neighbors that it was illegal to feed big game.



Nicholson learned a tough lesson by following the direction provided by Woodard, as it is ultimately an individual's responsibility to know the game laws in the state they are hunting. Both poachers appeared at their Grand County court dates, resulting in Woodard pleading guilty to all charges and paying \$454.50 in penalties and court costs. Nicholson pled guilty to Illegal possession of the bull elk and paid \$11,413.50 in fines and court costs which included a \$10,000 Samson surcharge, Colorado's law for killing a trophy class animal, and lost the first elk he had the opportunity to harvest because it was poached.

Woodard will go through a suspension hearing process where he may have his hunting and fishing privileges revoked per the Wildlife Violator Compact for up to five years.

JAIL TIME FOR KAPU

(Written by Bill Vogrin, Southeast Region PIO)

A Colorado Springs man has pleaded guilty to misdemeanor poaching charges in three counties after he was accused by Colorado Parks and Wildlife of illegally killing 12 deer, 2 turkeys and a bighorn sheep ram across the region.

Iniki Vike Kapu, 27, entered one plea on Monday, Dec. 16, 2019, in 4th Judicial District Court in Teller County.

On Monday, Feb. 3, Kapu appeared in the 11th Judicial District Court in Fremont County and pleaded guilty to illegal possession of a bighorn sheep. He also pleaded guilty to illegal possession of three or more big game animals.

His final sentencing was Tuesday, Feb. 11, in Fremont County when, as part of the plea agreement combining the two cases, Kapu was fined \$4,600, sentenced to six months in jail and three years supervised probation. He received credit for the 111 days he spent in jail awaiting trial and immediately began serving the remainder of his sentence.



Kapu forfeited all the weapons he used in the poaching incidents. And he faces the possible loss of hunting privileges in Colorado when the case is reviewed by the CPW Commission.

CPW had accused Kapu of illegally killing big game animals in Teller, Fremont and Chaffee counties. The Chaffee County case, also in the 11th Judicial District, wrapped up May 22, 2019, when Kapu pleaded guilty to illegal possession of wildlife and was fined \$900.

Kapu's plea agreements cap an investigation by CPW officers started by a citizen tip about illegal killing of wildlife in October 2018 linked to a red truck found stuck and abandoned on a remote road in the Pike National Forest. It had a dead deer in the back and the meat was spoiled.

CPW officers Tim Kroening and Philip Gurule, plus a U.S. Forest Service officer, investigated and discovered a dead doe in the truck bed. It had not been properly processed after it was killed with a bow and arrow, causing its meat to spoil. They also discovered the license plates on the red truck were stolen and there was no carcass tag on the deer, which is required on a legally harvested animal.

The officers searched the red truck and found a Colorado fishing license inside belonging to Kapu, linking him to the truck. When they checked the CPW database, they learned Kapu did not have a valid hunting license, indicating the deer was poached. A canvas of area landowners led Kroening and Gurule to a rancher who recognized the truck and directed them to a site in the forest where Kapu and a woman were camping in a trailer.

At the campsite, officers found evidence of poaching including deer hair, a turkey head, burned

arrows, knives with blood and deer hair on them and rubber gloves with trace evidence.

In December 2018, as the Teller County investigation continued, Kapu was stopped in Chaffee County by a Forest Service officer who noticed a loaded firearm in his vehicle. Kapu fled, triggering a chase. He was captured when he wrecked his truck – the same red truck that had been stuck on the remote Teller County road.

Animal quarters were found when the truck wrecked. CPW Officer Kim Woodruff interviewed Kapu in jail and he claimed the quarters were from a roadkill deer he picked up in Teller County. CPW Officer Kroening later determined Kapu had no roadkill permit for the deer from Teller County, making it an illegal possession of wildlife. Kapu later pleaded guilty to illegal possession of wildlife and reckless driving for that incident.

On Feb. 4, 2019, a Fremont County resident reported a suspicious trailer and camp on BLM land. Officers arrived to find six deer heads, a ¾-curl bighorn sheep head and several quarters of meat outside the trailer, which turned out to be Kapu's trailer from Teller County.

Ultimately, CPW officers executed search warrants and found ammunition, weapons including a rifle, bow, knives and other evidence linking Kapu to the poaching.

On Feb. 15, 2019, CPW executed a search warrant and two arrest warrants at a Colorado Springs house where surveillance had revealed Kapu was staying. Working with Colorado Springs Police, CPW officers arrested Kapu. A search produced spoiled game meat and other evidence that DNA analysis linked to the poached bighorn sheep ram.

Officers later obtained photos from social media of Kapu posing with poached deer, poached turkeys, and a bow.

CPW's Frank McGee, Area Wildlife Manager for the Pikes Peak region, praised the public for calling CPW when they suspected poaching. And he credited Kapu's plea agreement to relentless investigative work by CPW officers who amassed overwhelming evidence.

"As the agency responsible for perpetuating the wildlife resources of the state, Colorado Parks and Wildlife will not tolerate poaching," McGee said. "Our officers are determined to stop people like Mr. Kapu who think they can simply go kill any animal they like. Mr. Kapu is not a hunter. He is a poacher."

THREE POACHERS, THREE BIG PUNISHMENTS

Three poachers from Craig are paying a steep price after pleading guilty to poaching multiple deer in addition to several other crimes related to the illegal killings of the animals.

Wildlife officers began looking into this case in January of 2018 after receiving a tip from someone that had seen a dead deer in the back of a vehicle driven by a 17-year-old juvenile, after deer hunting seasons had closed. As the investigation proceeded, CPW officers learned two other men were involved in extensive criminal activity, including poaching multiple deer, attempting to destroy evidence and a burglary case investigated by the Moffat County Sheriff's Office.

"It appears they had killed quite a few deer over a long period of time, and if not for the tip it's likely they would have continued to do so," said District Wildlife Officer Johnathan Lambert of Craig, the lead investigator in the case. "Once again, this shows how critical the public's help is when it comes to cases like this. We are always grateful when someone steps up and helps us out."

In agreement with the 14th Judicial District Attorney's Office the juvenile pleaded guilty to aggravated illegal take/possession of three or more big game animals and tampering with evidence, a class-six felony. He must serve an 18-month deferred adjudication, make a \$2,000 donation to Operation Game Thief, complete 40 hours of community service and subject to the terms of his 18-month supervised probation period.

One of his accomplices, Levi Baysinger, 23, pleaded guilty to willful destruction of a big game animal, a class-five felony. He earned an 18-month deferred judgment and sentence for that crime. While working with CPW on poaching case, the Moffat County Sheriff's Office tied Baysinger to a cold-case burglary they had been investigating. For that of-

fense, Baysinger pleaded guilty to criminal mischief. In total, Baysinger must pay \$2,393 in fines and make a \$2,000 donation to Operation Game Thief, CPW's wildlife violator tip line. He must complete 40 hours of community service and is subject to the terms of his 18-month supervised probation period. Baysinger also forfeited a .22 pistol he used to kill the deer.

The third accomplice, John Pinnt, 42, pleaded guilty to obstructing law enforcement by destroying evidence. He must pay \$1,418.50 in fines and subject to the terms of his 18-month supervised probation period. In addition, Pinnt is serving a five-year suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 47 other Wildlife Violator Compact States.

Baysinger and the juvenile are facing the potential lifetime suspension of their hunting and fishing privileges, pending a review of their case by a CPW hearings examiner.

CPW investigators say when they confronted the juvenile and his father about the deer, the juvenile denied any involvement. The officers then learned the suspect hid the poached deer in a locked storage shed rented by Pinnt. The deer later disappeared before officers could recover it.

While investigating the case, officers witnessed Pinnt attempt to destroy evidence of deer DNA in the shed; however, officers recovered enough blood evidence from other items in the shed to make a connection.

"That was all we needed to confirm that the dead deer in the back of his truck was the same deer that had been stored in the shed," said Lambert. "And that's how we tied these two suspects to the same crime, and the other crimes as well."

As the investigation revealed additional information, wildlife officers assisted the Moffat County

Sheriff's Office with a cold-case burglary that occurred on property Baysinger and the juvenile had access to, occurring at approximately the same time the juvenile poached the deer. On that property, officers recovered the carcasses of eight additional buck mule deer, some with antlers removed, some with heads removed and meat abandoned. Other abandoned deer were found entirely intact.

"It was a disturbing find," said Lambert. "One of the buck deer heads found with antlers still attached contained eight .22 caliber bullets lodged inside the skull. With the assistance of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, we matched the bullets to the pistol owned by Levi."

Lambert noted the efforts of fellow wildlife officer Evan Jones of Craig and Deputy Ryan Hampton of the Moffat County Sheriff's Office who assisted throughout the case and the many other Colorado wildlife officers that contributed considerable time and effort during the investigation.

"Poaching wildlife is one of the most destructive crimes our society faces," said Wildlife Officer Evan Jones. "But no matter how hard these criminals try to evade law enforcement, we will do all we can to bring them to justice."

Lambert and Jones thanked Deputy District Attorney Brittany Schneider for her work on the case.

TROUBLE IN TROUBLESOME CREEK

During the 2017 Archery season, Wildlife Officer Jeff Behncke was on routine patrol in Grand County when he pulled in to a Kremmling gas station and noticed a Wisconsin pickup truck, with three bull elk in the bed. W.O Behncke noted three adult males in the truck, and thought they were either really lucky, or hunted with an outfitter.



Officer Behncke greeted the hunters and asked what drainage they hunted. The hunters told Officer Behncke a location in the East Fork of Troublesome Creek Drainage. Officer Behncke noted the difficulty to access that location if you did not own private property or have an outfitter. Officer Behncke asked who their outfitter was, and the hunters told him, “Forrest Hester”. Officer Behncke did not recognize Hester as one of the two permitted outfitters in the Troublesome Creek drainage per US Forest Service regulation.

The hunters stated that they accessed the area from Bighorn Park, a private gated subdivision where Hester owned a house. Owning property in Bighorn Park gives residents prime access to Troublesome Creek on USFS land. The hunters went on to tell Officer Behncke that Hester charges them \$1,000-\$1,500 each for the guided hunt, which also includes lodging at Hester’s house.

Officer Behncke started an investigation and determined that Hester was previously a registered outfitter with DORA but allowed his registration and to lapse in 2016. Officer Behncke believed he was continuing to guide a number of his long-time clients under the table.

Throughout the remainder of the 2017 seasons, Officer Behncke noted a truck out of Missouri parked at Hester’s home during 4th rifle deer season. Officer Behncke found the owner of the pickup held a current 4th season buck tag further confirming Officer Behncke’s suspicions.

Throughout the 2018 hunting seasons, W.O Behncke noted more vehicles and people at trailheads out of Bighorn Park where Hester took his clients. Throughout his investigation, Officer Behncke collected evidence on 16 different deer and elk hunting clients Hester was guiding from all over the country.



Officer Behncke contacted all 16 of the hunters, some of which cooperated completely, while other hunters denied any associations until confronted with evidence. One such hunting ground, a father daughter duo, were seen with Hester in the field while hunting

but denied paying the outfitter even though evidence showed otherwise. Hester also represented himself as another local outfitter, further showing his intent to hide from the law.

Upon further investigation, Officer Behncke found that Hester was cited in 2012 for illegal commercial use of a State Wildlife Area. While reading the case report prepared by retired commissioned Property technician, Doug Gilham, Officer Behncke saw that Hester was cited for guiding the same father and daughter on a deer hunt. Officer Gilham received a voluntary statement from the father stating he paid Hester a \$2,500 tip for his services.

In late April of 2019, Officer Behncke interviewed Hester. Hester stated he never accompanied the father, daughter duo into the field, and only provided them transportation to the trailheads. In a subsequent interview, Officer Behncke confronted Hester with the evidence of the case. Hester came clean to guiding the father and daughter and accepting a payment of \$2,500 for their two-day hunt. Hester also admitted to guiding numerous other clients and accepting “tips”, but did not consider himself an outfitter anymore. Officer Behncke served Hester with a summons including multiple counts of illegal possession and illegal sale of wildlife.

On January 16th, 2019, In lieu of a Felony, Hester plead guilty to (7) counts of illegal possession of big game animals and received 4 years of court probation, prohibiting any hunting activities, and was ordered to pay a \$5,000 donation to Operation Game Thief. Hester will have another suspension hearing with CPW regarding his hunting and fishing privileges for states within the Wildlife Violator Compact.

BANNED “WORLDWIDE”

A Deer Park, Wisconsin man who allowed another man to shoot a mountain lion in Montana using his license was fined \$30,000 Tuesday, Feb. 26 in federal court and banned from hunting “worldwide” for four years.

Darren Johnson, 52, had previously pled guilty to two wildlife law misdemeanor violations in connection with allegedly registering a mountain lion in January 2017 that had been shot and killed by another man in the hunting party.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel Graber called Johnson the “tip of spear” in the offense. Johnson’s dogs had treed the adult male mountain lion and he gave his .223 caliber scoped rifle to David Johnson, no relation, to shoot it.

It was the second time that Darren Johnson had been caught illegally hunting mountain lions. During a 2013 hunt in Colorado, he shot a mountain lion and had another man tag it, Graber said.

“He’s had a pattern of illegally hunting mountain lions and a pattern of lying about hunting violations,” Graber told Magistrate Stephen Crocker. Johnson orchestrated a cover up among the other members of the hunting group to lie to a grand jury about who shot the mountain lion, Graber said. Johnson, who owns a construction company, could have been charged with a felony wildlife violation, Graber said, considering his total involvement in the illegal hunt.

“A four-year hunting ban is a pretty significant sentence for someone who likes to hunt. But he’s demonstrated complete disregard for hunting laws and the criminal justice system,” Graber said.

Graber asked Crocker to impose a sentence that

sends a message to hunters that they are not “chumps” if they follow the rules, but face consequences if they don’t.

Johnson told Crocker that he was “very sorry,” and initially, didn’t understand the severity of his conduct, but does now. “I’ll never be in this situation like this again,” he said.

In addition to the four-year ban on hunting and trapping or accompanying anyone engaged in those activities, Johnson forfeited his 2012 F250 pickup truck, three GPS tracking dog collars, a rifle, a radio, a mountain lion skull, and rights to a life-sized mount of a bobcat fighting a mountain lion taken during the 2013 Colorado hunt.

David Johnson, 31, of Barnes, Wis., took home the mountain lion in Darren Johnson’s truck after the latter registered it with Montana wildlife authorities claiming it was his kill.

Federal authorities began investigating the circumstances of the hunt and in April 2018, Darren Johnson falsely told a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service agent that he killed the mountain lion and David Johnson had not, Graber said.

Two other members of the hunting group, Steven Reindahl, 55, and Robert Peters, 53, both of Turtle Lake, were summoned to testify before a grand jury in Madison in June 2018. Days before their appearance, Darren Johnson had the four hunters meet at Peters’ residence to discuss their testimony.

If they “stick to their story,” that Darren Johnson shot the mountain lion, they would be okay because the authorities would have no proof otherwise, Graber said, quoting Darren Johnson.

Instead, Graber had talked to Dan Johnson, Darren’s uncle, who hosted the mountain lion hunters at his ranch near Mosby, Mont. Dan Johnson “told the truth” about the hunt, Graber said.

Believing that Dan Johnson wouldn’t cooperate with authorities, both Reindahl and Peters lied to the grand jury about who shot the mountain lion. On their drive home from Madison they learned they had perjured themselves, Graber said.

They subsequently testified before a grand jury that they saw David Johnson shoot the mountain lion that Darren Johnson tagged.

David Johnson, whose hunting license became valid one day after he shot the mountain lion, pleaded guilty to hunting without a valid permit, a misdemeanor.

On Tuesday, he was fined \$25,000, banned from hunting or trapping for three years and forfeited the cape mount of the mountain lion he unlawfully shot.

Crocker said taking away hunting rights, “is the stake through the heart,” punishment to those who “live to hunt.”

Crocker acknowledged that the penalty hurts those who love hunting but, it’s “supposed to hurt.” It shows violators that the government can take away a privilege they hold dearly when they knowingly violate the law, he said.

The day after Johnson shot the Montana mountain lion, Peters shot a bobcat while pointing a rifle through a rolled down truck window. He was fined \$5,000 and banned from hunting for two years for lying to a grand jury.

Crocker imposed the same sentence on Reindahl for lying to a grand jury.

Special thanks go to state wildlife investigators in Montana, Colorado and Wisconsin who assisted greatly with interviews, seizing evidence and conducting a thorough investigation.

OUTLAW OUTFITTER GETS FOILED

During the 2015 December late plains rifle deer hunting season, Wildlife Officer Todd Cozad contacted Jim Arnold of Waterfowl Haven Outfitters and one of his guides coming out of a field south of Fort Morgan. Arnold complained about a goose hunter that morning in a corn field directly east of the Fort Morgan Wal-Mart. He said the man was hunting geese within city limits, shooting out the store's street lights and other property, and "sky busting" geese. He complained that this was interfering with his clients hunting in the neighboring field to the east which he leased for guided hunts. Arnold told Cozad he called the police on the man for those reasons and because he had hunters in the next field with 500 decoys that day. He felt the hunter was ruining the hunt for his clients. Two Fort Morgan Police officers responded and found nothing wrong. Arnold complained again that he thought it was wrong to allow hunters to "sky bust" geese and disrupt the hunts of those clients who pay him for guided hunts.

On Friday December 11, 2015 Cozad received a phone call from the landowner of the field Arnold was complaining about. The landowner said someone had spread hundreds of feet of aluminum foil, flags and ribbons across his field that morning. He said he suspected Arnold did it to keep the geese out of the field.



He told the officer about the encounter earlier that week between Arnold and a hunter who had permission

to hunt geese in his field. He told Cozad that the hunter in his field was harassed and chased off by Arnold because Arnold did not want him hunting next to where he had paying clients. This was a different version of the same encounter Arnold had already told Cozad about. After talking with the landowner and collecting the aluminum foil and other evidence, Cozad contacted the Waterfowl Haven guide and hunters in the pit next to the landowner's field. The guide verified that Arnold had been to the pit early that morning before sun up and before he had arrived, then left around 7:00 am.

Cozad then spoke with the hunter from the encounter with Jim Arnold the morning of December 5th at the field behind Wal-Mart. He had been in his vehicle parked at the corrals in the corner of the field getting ready to hunt. Arnold drove onto the property and confronted him. Arnold told him that he was not supposed to be there and he was not to be hunting geese there. He said he could not be pass shooting geese because he had 500 decoys and clients in the next field. When Arnold told the hunter who he was, the hunter felt uncomfortable because he "knew this guy (Arnold) was trouble." Arnold told him that because he had "500 hundred decoys out, there was no way he was hunting there." After Arnold called the police, he felt threatened and harassed by Arnold enough that he left without hunting. The hunter told Cozad that he left because he had heard bad things about Arnold and felt unsafe after being harassed.

During the investigation Cozad went to Wal-Mart and was able to look at transaction histories and surveillance footage from the security cameras in and around the store from that morning. A transaction from 5:48 am got his attention as the items purchased seemed to match what he was looking for. When he looked at the video, it showed Arnold, wearing a Waterfowl Haven sweatshirt, purchasing three rolls of 12" x 300' aluminum foil, lip balm, a call lanyard and 10 boxes of steel shot shotgun shells. It then showed him getting into his pickup and driving around the south side of the store directly into the field where the foil

and flags had been found. Through further investigation of the transaction receipt, Cozad was able determine that the last four numbers of the credit card used in the purchase matched Arnold's credit card number. Cozad then spoke to Arnold on the phone. Arnold was unwilling to meet with Cozad to discuss the situation.



In June of 2016, Jim Arnold was charged with two counts of 3rd degree criminal trespass on agricultural property, 2nd degree criminal tampering, littering, and two counts of intentional interference of lawful hunting activities.

The case was eventually set for a jury trial and continued numerous times over the next four years. In October of 2019, the case had been set for what was ultimately its tenth trial date.

On October 24, 2019, just six weeks short of four years from the date of offense, Arnold pled guilty to one count of 3rd degree criminal trespass and one count of hunting out of season. This meant a conviction of the equivalent of 30 license suspension points. In March 2020, Arnold received a five year suspension as a result of the case. The suspension will begin after the termination of the suspension he was already under from a separate case. The suspension will run from August 2024 through August 2029. In the aforementioned prior case, in Weld County, Arnold was convicted at trial of multiple felony and misdemeanor counts including felony menacing with a firearm in relation to an incident between Arnold and another group of hunters legally hunting adjacent to where Arnold wanted to hunt. Arnold is appealing that conviction.

This outcome in Morgan County not have been possible without the diligence, support and hard work of the Morgan County District Attorney's office.

WRONG ON SO MANY LEVELS

On October 26th 2018 Colorado Wildlife Officer Peter Boyatt was patrolling the southern portion of Game Management Unit 29 during 2nd rifle season. That morning Boyatt spotted a herd of Elk on Reynolds Ranch which is owned and managed by Boulder County Open Space. With few places for the public to hunt big game outside of Boulder it was typical to see elk refuge along Magnolia Road on open space and private land where hunting was not allowed. Having watched the herd for multiple seasons, Boyatt knew the elk wouldn't move far from the open space that day and continued to patrol the rest of his district.

At approximately 4:30 pm, Boyatt headed back to Reynolds Ranch Open Space to check on the herd and see if any hunters were hunting the adjacent Forest Service property. After just passing the trailhead, Boyatt had to stop his truck as the elk came running across the road in front of him. While the elk were crossing Boyatt heard a gunshot coming from the direction of Reynolds Ranch. Once the herd finished running across the road Boyatt drove down to the meadow where the elk were seen that morning.

Boyatt contacted two hunters who were walking on the road towards the trailhead. Boyatt recognized the hunters as he had contacted them earlier in the season. Boyatt asked the hunters if they had shot an elk. The hunters said they did not, but they were watching the elk from the road while another hunter in their party was waiting on forest service for an opportunity to harvest. Together Boyatt and the hunters walked up to the trailhead to contact the third hunter in the group. After a short hike up the hill Boyatt contacted the third hunter in the group who was sitting on forest service property. Boyatt again recognizing the third hunter asked if he had shot an elk. The hunter informed Boyatt that he did not shoot. He told Boyatt two other hunters walked in below him and were headed towards the meadow on Reynolds Ranch Open Space. The hunter told Boyatt that he had heard three

shots come from below him.

Boyatt then continued down the hill where he saw his suspect, "John" walking towards the trailhead. Boyatt made contact with John on the trail and greeted him. John looked winded and, not recognizing Boyatt as a Wildlife Officer, asked Boyatt if he was hunting and if he had a cow tag. In uniform and confused by the statement, Boyatt identified himself as a Wildlife Officer and asked John if he had shot an elk. John said that he had just shot a bull, and that it was still alive. John said he had ran out of ammunition so he was going back to the truck to grab more. Boyatt walked with John to where their trucks were parked. John grabbed more ammunition and Boyatt grabbed his duty rifle in case the elk needed to be dispatched.

Together Boyatt and John walked down to where he was hunting. After a short walk off the trail, John led Boyatt to a barbed wire fence and crossed onto Reynolds Ranch Open Space. When confronted, John claimed he had no idea what property he was on and since there was no sign saying no hunting he thought it was ok. The two continued onto the open space where they met John's hunting partner who was watching the bull John had shot. The 5x5 bull elk was lying down dead on the open space.



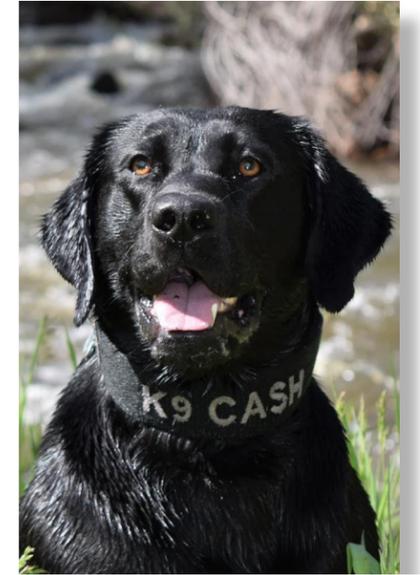
Boyatt explained to the two hunters that it was illegal to hunt on Boulder County Open Space and

asked the hunters to recount the events that led up to shooting the bull. Although it just happened minutes before, both John and his friend had a hard time remembering how many shots were fired and where they were fired from.

After walking back and forth and debating where the elk were and how many shots were fired, Boyatt finally checked John's license. Upon inspection of the license Boyatt noticed that John did not have a proper and valid elk license for Game Management Unit 29 where they were hunting. John held an over-the-counter antlered elk license that wasn't valid in that Unit. Boyatt informed John of the status of his license, seized his rifle, a Winchester Model 70 XTR 300 WIN MAG and the 5x5 bull elk. Meanwhile, Wildlife Officer Tyler Asnicar and a Boulder County Sheriff's Deputy came to help process the scene. It was getting dark and joint charges with Boulder County were uncertain at that point so John and his friend went home.

Based on John's description of his hunt Boyatt had a feeling that more than one elk could have been killed in the melee. In the dark, Boyatt, Asnicar and the Deputy canvassed the timber and the meadows on Reynolds Ranch. During the search the Deputy pointed out that he saw a glow stick hanging from a tree. The three officers continued to search and low and behold they discovered a dead cow elk in the meadow approximately 91 yards from where the bull had died. Using forensic clues as to time of death, the Officers were able to determine that the cow died at a similar time to the bull. Boyatt and Asnicar took the elk back to the office to process. The officers scoured through the carcass and recovered a rifle bullet. The bullet was a .30 caliber bullet which is consistent with a 300 WIN MAG.

The next day, October 27th, Officers Boyatt and Asnicar along with Officer Brock McArdle and K-9 Officer "Cash" returned to Reynolds Ranch to search for further evidence. Not long into the search K-9 Cash found the proverbial needle in a haystack when he located a spent shell casing in the grass on the forest floor. The casing was a 300 WIN MAG.



Over the next few days Boyatt and other officers interviewed John and his friend about the cow elk that was found. It was learned that John's friend had placed a series of 4 glow sticks in the field so they could find their way back to the trucks. Boyatt recovered the glow sticks and took GPS waypoints where each glow stick was hung. Boyatt then mapped out the points. The path of the hung glow sticks formed a nearly straight line from where K-9 cash found the spent shell casing to where the cow elk was found dead. In fact, the last glow stick found was just 46 yards from the cow, and a full 122 yards from the bull. Still, throughout multiple interviews neither John nor his friend claimed to have known anything about the dead cow elk.

In June of 2019, John pled guilty to multiple wildlife charges on both the bull and the cow, was ordered to pay a total of \$4,758.50 including a large donation to Operation Game Thief, and was given a two-year suspension of his hunting, trapping and fishing privileges.

THE CHARGES JUST KEEP ON COMING

On November 3, 2018, Colorado Wildlife Officers Brian Bechaver and James Romero were patrolling an area in Costilla County that is known to have issues with large elk herds being chased and targeted by multiple hunters. The area is primarily all private land and most, not all, of the hunters had received permission to hunt those pieces of property. At about 11:45am, the games began as a group of 250, or more, elk decided to move across Highway 159 giving the groups of hunters an opportunity to fill their tags and their freezers. Officer Bechaver began checking hunting licenses when he was flagged down by a group of ten hunters with some information they wanted to pass along. Officer Bechaver was told that a male that was driving a gray pickup truck had just shot two bulls from his truck. According to the reporting parties, the subject stuck his rifle out of the window when he shot and they excitedly pointed the vehicle out to Officer Bechaver.

Running different scenarios through his mind and wanting to contact the driver of the gray truck before he could leave the area, Officer Bechaver drove to the location and contacted the male driver. Officer Bechaver was able to contact Fernando Vigil at his vehicle that was parked along the county road and while doing so, noticed a big 5x5 bull elk laying in a nearby field. Vigil was not wearing any hunter orange and when asked, Vigil stated he was not hunting and didn't have a valid elk license, however he did have a rifle. Having already received different information from the reporting hunters, Officer Bechaver asked Vigil why he was shooting at the elk if he wasn't hunting. Vigil told Officer Bechaver that he saw that the 5x5 bull elk was already wounded and he wanted to do the right thing by "putting it out of its misery". Officer Bechaver explained to Vigil that even if the bull was wounded prior to him shooting it, Vigil didn't have the authority to shoot it without having first getting permission from a Wildlife Officer. While Officer Bechaver and Vigil continued their conversation, Officer Bechaver noticed a larger bull elk lying dead about 400 yards from the first bull. Having his curiosity peaked, Officer Bechaver asked Vigil if he

had killed that one as well. Vigil told Officer Bechaver that it was his sister that had actually shot the larger of the two bulls. Officer Bechaver saw two large groups of hunters heading out to the dead elk and could them arguing over which group was going to claim them as their own kills. Needing to get out the elk, Officer Bechaver instructed Vigil to follow him as he drove through the alfalfa field to get to the kill site. On the way, Officer Bechaver called the landowner to verify whether Vigil had permission to hunt the property. Officer Bechaver was told that Vigil did not have permission but that his sister did.



As Officer Bechaver made his way to the closer of the two bulls, the 5x5, a group of hunters were claiming that they were the ones that had shot and tried to tag it as their own. Officer Bechaver told them that he knew that wasn't true and asked them to leave so he could continue his investigation. As Vigil and Officer Bechaver made their way to the second bull, Officer Bechaver could see that it was a big 7x8 bull elk. The group of hunters that had already gathered around that bull ended up being associated with Vigil and Vigil's sister. About that time, Wildlife Officer Romero arrived to help. Officer Romero asked Vigil's sister to speak with him while Officer Bechaver spoke with Vigil. While Vigil was being interviewed, he kept yelling at his sister, saying "You shot that elk! – Tell them you shot that elk!". As the interviews continued, it became apparent to the officers that Vigil was the

one that had shot both of the bulls. Officer Bechaver confronted Vigil about the witness account which stated that they watched Vigil shoot the first bull and then on his way back to his truck shoot the second bull. Vigil did admit to shooting the 5x5 bull but still claimed that he did not shoot the 7x8 bull.

As Officer Bechaver was talking with Vigil, Officer Romero gained some important information from his interview with Vigil's sister. According to Vigil's sister, she tried to shoot the 7x8 bull but her gun's safety was engaged when she tried to pull the trigger and before she could disengage it, Vigil had already shot the 7x8 bull with his own rifle. Vigil's sister was upset and told the officers that she felt her brother had put her in a "tough spot". Vigil's sister stated that she hadn't fired her rifle at all that morning. Officer Romero relayed this information to Officer Bechaver to hopefully assist Officer Bechaver in gaining an admission from Vigil on killing the 7x8 bull elk.

Officer Bechaver confronted Vigil with what his sister had said and he still tried to claim that she had shot the big bull, but if he had shot the 7x8 bull then it was because it had already been wounded and he was just "finishing it off." Kinda sounds like the story Vigil provided about the 5x5 bull elk. It was determined in the field that the 7x8 bull had been shot through the neck. The bullet destroyed numerous vertebrae in the spinal column, and the elk would have likely dropped immediately as well as died in a very short amount of time.

Maybe in an attempt to get out of some of the charges or actually taking some sort of responsibility for what he had done, Vigil apologized to Officer Bechaver for shooting the 5x5 bull and for shooting out of his truck window. Vigil was charged with illegal possession of both elk, hunting without a proper and valid license, hunting from a motor vehicle as well as the Sampson surcharge for the 7x8 bull. Both elk were seized by officers along with Vigil's .308 caliber rifle. However, Vigil's story doesn't end there.

Vigil later failed to appear in court to address the charges of killing the two elk in the fall of 2018. He was able to avoid law enforcement for several months

until he was spotted by a Conejos County Deputy who was on patrol near Antonito, Colorado. The deputy knew Vigil had an outstanding warrant in connection to the Officer Bechaver's wildlife case and attempted to stop Vigil. Vigil fled, leading the deputy and other responding officers on a high speed chase through the southern end of the San Luis Valley. A Colorado Highway Patrol Trooper was able to perform a PIT maneuver on Vigil's vehicle which caused his vehicle to roll and ultimately put the chase to an end. In the chaos of the wreck, Vigil was able to flee on foot and reportedly fired two shots at the Trooper as he exited his vehicle. The Trooper returned fire and it was later determined that no one was hit during the exchange of gunfire. The area was locked down and again, Officer Bechaver got involved in Vigil's activities. Officers Bechaver and Wildlife Officer Conrad Albert assisted in the manhunt but Vigil was not found. Vigil was finally captured approximately a month after the high speed chase and booked into the county jail.

Time to time, wildlife officers have to have tough conversations with prosecutors regarding their cases and the importance of holding those people, who don't respect or abide by Colorado's laws, accountable for their actions. Officer Bechaver and his case against Vigil was no different. The prosecutor tried to convince Officer Bechaver that the wildlife case should be dismissed due to the other charges Vigil was facing. Holding firm and standing up for himself, the people in the community and Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Officer Bechaver was able to get a positive resolution. Officer Bechaver assisted the prosecutor in conversations with Vigil and his defense to secure a conviction through a plea offer. On September 24, 2019, Vigil plead guilty to possession of one illegal bull elk. Given the circumstances surrounding Vigil and the outstanding case against him regarding the vehicle chase, he could likely be looking at more significant punishment.

According to Officer Bechaver, that 3rd day of November, 2018 was one of the craziest opening days he had ever seen. In all, the officers working Costilla County that morning seized 23 elk by noon and wrote over \$50,000 worth of citations by end of that weekend.

Officer Taylor spoke with Gaston about the hunt and had him explain what had happened that morning. Gaston told Officer Taylor that he had shot twice and showed Officer Taylor where the buck had been standing. Officer Taylor was able to collect two .300 Remington Ultra mag casings from Gaston and also determine that the buck had clearly been standing over 250 yards onto the private property when it was shot. Gaston freely admitted to shooting the buck but claimed he didn't know that the deer was on private property and that he had hunted that same property before.

Officer Taylor once again spoke with the witnesses. The father stated that he had the authority to trespass Gaston for hunting on the property without permission and wanted to see Gaston charged accordingly. Given the circumstances of the event, Officer Taylor ultimately seized the 7x8 buck deer (which ended up being a quarter of an inch shy of being a Sampson buck) and Gaston's custom-made Christensen Arms rifle with a Night Force scope.

Gaston was charged with hunting on private property without permission, illegal possession and hunting without the required orange. Gaston promised to take care of the charges after being issued the citation.

Thinking that the case was as cut and dry as you could get, Officer Taylor assumed everything would resolve itself in short order. It became very

obvious that was not going to be the case. Gaston chose to exercise his rights to trial and hired an attorney. For years, Gaston's attorney filed several motions, which were all ruled on in favor of the State, and asked for continuance after continuance. Gaston's attorney possibly did this in an attempt to keep Gaston from getting suspended for as long as possible. However, feeling that the district attorney's office really wanted to resolve the case and fearing that everything might be dismissed, Officer Taylor was able to convince the DA's office to get something out the case to show that Gaston's actions and behavior while hunting were not acceptable nor respectful. In March of 2019, in a plea deal orchestrated by the DA's office, Gaston plead guilty to criminal trespass and ordered to forfeit his \$3000.00 custom rifle and scope.

Obviously feeling emboldened by his plea deal and exhibiting his true nature, Gaston demanded that the deer be returned to him. His request was respectfully declined! Maybe thinking he could pull another fast one, Gaston brought his attorney to the suspension hearing that would determine whether or not he would have his hunting and fishing privileges revoked. Since the hearing is administrative, Gaston's attorney was likely disappointed he couldn't delay it any more through legal processes. The hearing examiner determined a suspension was in order and that's where Mr. Gaston sits at this time. Even though the fines were not what some would feel to be fair, Mr. Gaston obviously spent a lot of his own money on attorney fees, lost his custom rifle and was suspended from hunting and fishing.

ILLEGAL SHEEP INVESTIGATION

A months-long Colorado Parks and Wildlife investigation of a private hunting ranch near the Northwest Colorado community of Dinosaur began with the discovery of several prohibited exotic sheep species on the property and ended with a conviction of the business owner from Utah.

Vernal, Utah resident Michael Gates, 34, owner of DJ Rams LLC, pleaded guilty to his crime in a Rio Blanco County courtroom. He received a one-year deferred judgment sentence for possession of prohibited, non-native sheep. In addition, he must pay fines and court costs totaling over \$1,400 and perform 60 hours of useful public service. He was also assessed five suspension points against his hunting and fishing privileges. In the future, he must comply with all CPW and Colorado Department of Agriculture inspections and requirements or risk additional fines and the potential loss of his operation.

Officers say Gates illegally imported and possessed several exotic sheep species for his clients to hunt, including Mouflon sheep hybrids, Texas Dall sheep and Painted Desert sheep, all prohibited in Colorado. "Based on our investigation, Mr. Gates knew these sheep were prohibited but that did not stop him," said Wildlife Officer Nate Martinez. "He decided to risk the health of our native wildlife and local domestic sheep simply for profit."

Wildlife officials say the prohibition is needed to protect native wildlife from hybridization with non-native species, avert the potential spread of disease to native sheep populations and prevent severe damage to habitat. "If they had escaped, these prohibited sheep could all survive in Colorado's harsh climate," said Martinez. "The disease issue is a major concern, as well as the potential impacts to native habitat and all of the native species that depend on it."

Martinez says the biggest threat would be to the

native population of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep within nearby Dinosaur National Monument, and to domestic sheep within neighboring sheep-grazing allotments.

Officers learned of the illegal sheep last summer after wildlife officers received a tip from an informant that had seen a social media post featuring the illegal sheep Gates had brought to the ranch.

"Protecting native wildlife and local domestic sheep operations is of utmost importance to CPW and Colorado Department of Agriculture," said Northwest Regional Manager JT Romatzke. "Our officers will do whatever is necessary to protect both by vigorously enforcing Colorado's laws."



NO ONE'S EVER CARED BEFORE

If it weren't for outstanding observations and a willingness to call Operation Game Thief, William Gaston might have gotten away with killing a trophy buck on private property without permission.

On November 6, 2016, a father and son were deer hunting on BLM property outside of Paonia, Colorado. They had been watching a large buck on the neighboring private property and hoped that he would eventually jump the fence and make his way onto the BLM land. The two had also spotted a different buck that was on BLM and were trying to decide what to do. While discussing their next move, the father and son heard and eventually spotted an ATV that two men were driving around the area. The father and son watched as the ATV got closer and closer. Knowing that they might not have an opportunity at either buck if the ATV were to spook the deer, the son decided to try for the buck they had spotted on BLM land. Unfortunately, the young man missed and his hunt would need to continue.

Feeling a bit down, the father and son began the walk to search for blood when they heard a rifle shot wring out. The father was able to see that the big buck, that was still on private property, had been shot and was struggling to get up. One more shot came a few seconds later and the two watched the big buck go down. The father, knowing that no one had permission to hunt on the private land, because he worked for the property owner, told his son to call Operation Game and Thief (OGT) while he went to confront the two men. When he approached the two men on the ATV, our witness noticed that the shooter, later identified as William Gaston, had only been wearing an orange hat and that they had parked their ATV on BLM land near a gate that had a 'No Trespassing' sign indicting the property behind the fence was private. The witness told both men that they had just killed a deer on private property and that his son was on the phone with OGT to report what had just happened.

While talking to the Gaston, our witness told him that he was going to go take a look at the buck that Gaston had just killed. Gaston tried to convince the witness that he had been on the property several times and that "nobody ever cared before".



As Gaston and the witness got to the big buck, the witness took a few photos of the deer and then told Gaston that the buck still needed to be field-dressed but it couldn't be moved until an officer could investigate what had happened. Trusting the two men would take care of the deer, the witness returned to his son and found out that his son was speaking with Colorado Wildlife Officer Andrew Taylor. The witnesses explained to Officer Taylor what had happened and gave him directions on how to get to their location. Once the phone call had finished, the father noticed that Gaston and his buddy, Kenneth Escher, were frantically dragging the buck back towards their ATV, in what appeared to be an attempt to get the buck loaded and flee the area. Seeing this and not wanting these guys to get away, the father hiked back and confronted the men again as they reached the gate between the private and public land with the ungutted buck. Fortunately, Officer Taylor arrived at about the same time and quickly instructed Gaston and Escher to stop dragging the deer.

Officer Taylor spoke with Gaston about the hunt and had him explain what had happened that morning. Gaston told Officer Taylor that he had shot twice and showed Officer Taylor where the buck had been standing. Officer Taylor was able to collect two .300 Remington Ultra mag casings from Gaston and also determine that the buck had clearly been standing over 250 yards onto the private property when it was shot. Gaston freely admitted to shooting the buck but claimed he didn't know that the deer was on private property and that he had hunted that same property before.

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obvious that was not going to be the case. Gaston chose to exercise his rights to trial and hired an attorney. For years, Gaston's attorney filed several motions, which were all ruled on in favor of the State, and asked for continuance after continuance. Gaston's attorney possibly did this in an attempt to keep Gaston from getting suspended for as long as possible. However, feeling that the district attorney's office really wanted to resolve the case and fearing that everything might be dismissed, Officer Taylor was able to convince the DA's office to get something out the case to show that Gaston's actions and behavior while hunting were not acceptable nor respectful. In March of 2019, in a plea deal orchestrated by the DA's office, Gaston plead guilty to criminal trespass and ordered to forfeit his \$3000.00 custom rifle and scope.



Obviously feeling emboldened by his plea deal and exhibiting his true nature, Gaston demanded that the deer be returned to him. His request was respectfully declined! Maybe thinking he could pull another fast one, Gaston brought his attorney to the suspension hearing that would determine whether or not he would have his hunting and fishing privileges revoked. Since the hearing is administrative, Gaston's attorney was likely disappointed he couldn't delay it any more through legal processes. The hearing examiner determined a suspension was in order and that's where Mr. Gaston sits at this time. Even though the fines were not what some would feel to be fair, Mr. Gaston obviously spent a lot of his own money on attorney fees, lost his custom rifle and was suspended from hunting and fishing.

TWO WRONGS DON'T MAKE A RIGHT

In 3rd rifle season in early November 2019, Wildlife Officer Tom Davies was on routine patrol when he received a phone call from an eye witness reporting someone shooting a spike elk and trying to play it off as a cow elk, above the town of Silverthorne. The witness said he told the man that he could call CPW and report it or he would. The man told the eyewitness that it was a cow and proceeded to clean the elk.

WO Davies responded and approached a father and son field dressing an elk that had the head removed. The father stated that it was his son's first cow elk. WO Davies asked where the head was and the father said that on the first trip out with meat, someone must have stolen the head. WO Davies confronted the father right away on his bogus story and the father told WO Davies that he had stashed it in the trees. The father then proceeded to tell WO Davies that a herd of elk came out of the trees into the meadow they were standing in and his son thought he was shooting a cow elk but accidentally shot a spike elk. The father said they were trying to decide what to do and he made the decision to call it a cow elk.



WO Davies cited father for hunting without a proper and valid license and illegal possession of a spike elk with totaled approximately \$3300 in fines.

WO Davies encouraged the father to have a conversation with his son about doing the right thing and to strive to be an ethical hunter in the future. This poacher received a 3-year suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges within the Wildlife Violator Compact.

The spike elk that WO Davies seized was donated to a group of hunters that were hunting on the west side of the Willams Fork Mountains. WO Davies spent near an hour with the group who were thankful for the elk and had conversations about hunting ethics and making the right choices. WO Davies made sure the group was aware that when mistakes happen, bad decisions make the difference between a \$140 ticket vs. a \$3300 one.

The following day WO Davies received a phone call from WO Elissa Slezak about a hunter who witnessed someone shoot a buck mule deer, walk up to it, and leave it in the field. The witness was able to get a picture of the party that shot the deer and the vehicle they drove away in. When WO Slezak shared these with WO Davies he immediately recognized the vehicle and hunter from the group of hunters he had donated the elk to the day before.

When WO Slezak went to the camp and confronted the party about the deer, they proceeded to deny having any knowledge about it. WO Slezak confronted a particular individual who matched the description and showed him his own boot print from evidence. At this point he admitted to killing the buck and said he had a doe license and when he went up to the deer and saw it was a small spike buck he panicked and didn't know what to do. The poacher further stated he went back to the deer but still decided to walk away from it.

WO Slezak wrote the poacher for illegal possession of a deer, not having a proper and valid license

and waste of game, totaling approximately \$2500. He further received a 4-year suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges within the Wildlife Violator Compact.



The spike deer that was shot and left had approximately 7-inch antlers. CPW considers a buck deer to have 5 inch or more antlers. This regulation was created specifically to avoid these instances as yearling bucks spikes can be hidden by their ears. WO Slezak had ironically just written a warning earlier in the day to someone who had done the same exact thing, but turned themselves in.

2009-2019 PARKS VIOLATION TABLE
 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

VIOLATION CATEGORY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
PASSES	3,233	3,351	3,637	3,078	2,944	2,667	2,665	2,573	2,140	1,403	484	28,175
BOATING	842	793	989	791	630	752	782	765	516	471	521	7,852
NATURAL RESOURCES	701	651	804	725	572	592	521	463	537	447	475	6,488
TRAFFIC	537	628	565	671	525	420	553	442	647	582	656	6,226
WILDLIFE	387	487	453	455	475	313	332	268	305	281	213	3,969
OHV	309	307	296	313	258	250	148	114	117	122	68	2,302
VEHICLE OPERATION	305	280	282	300	242	209	287	268	386	407	354	3,320
HEALTH & SAFETY	226	161	179	214	204	171	199	195	159	143	107	1,958
PARKING	138	113	175	169	143	169	200	217	206	252	158	1,940
CRIMINAL	83	48	87	86	115	111	70	50	80	57	48	835
SNOWMOBILE	76	12	62	36	24	35	34	39	51	25	19	413
MISC.	194	63	162	141	117	142	167	284	281	293	411	2,255
TOTAL	7,031	6,894	7,691	6,979	6,249	5,831	5,958	5,678	5,425	4,483	3,514	65,733

2019 PARKS AND WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

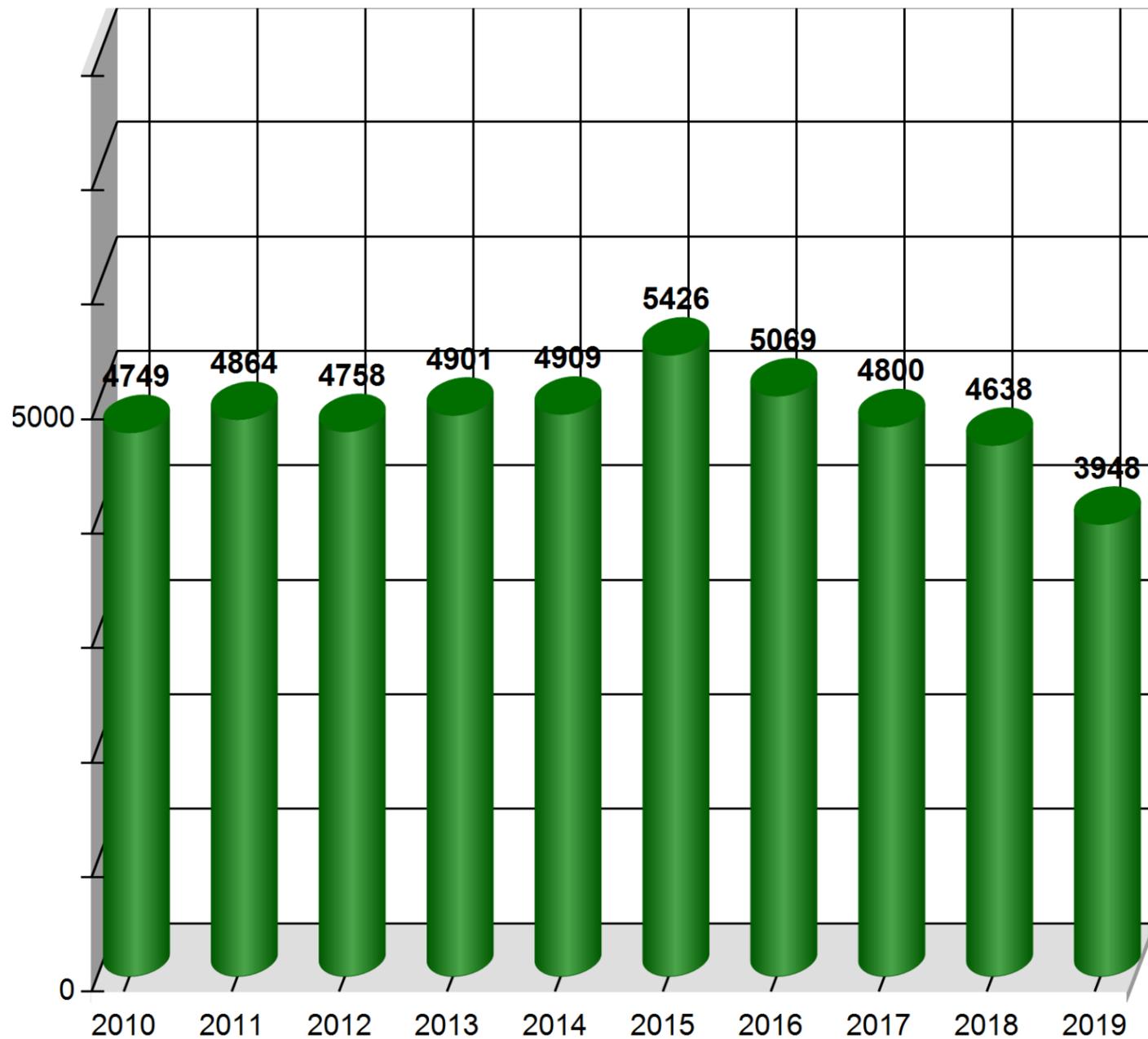


2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

TOTAL TICKETS ISSUED BY YEAR

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	3104	2970	3061	3017	3242	3481	3526	3229	2932	2631	31193
Total	3104	2970	3061	3017	3242	3481	3526	3229	2932	2631	31193

TOTAL VIOLATIONS BY YEAR



2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

Violation Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
BIG GAME *	533	398	578	530	548	487	463	439	431	281	4688
CARCASS CARE	123	109	134	130	141	168	161	132	143	82	1323
* does not include license violations											
COMMERCIAL USE	42	22	3	10	27	100	13	3	66	0	286
FAIR CHASE	46	41	59	36	31	44	49	40	45	38	429
FISHING *	724	870	706	1035	790	709	601	324	338	424	6521
LICENSING	1599	1674	1559	1532	1722	1917	1958	1867	1624	1366	16818
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	685	626	681	604	517	695	616	821	968	796	7009
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	239	236	237	245	220	269	237	286	250	234	2453
SAFETY	399	452	472	466	473	479	542	460	441	390	4574
SMALL GAME *	359	436	329	313	440	558	429	428	332	337	3961
Total	4749	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5069	4800	4638	3948	48062

VIOLATIONS BY CATEGORY/CALENDAR YEAR

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Avg
BIG GAME *	11.2%	8.2%	12.1%	10.8%	11.2%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.3%	7.1%	9.7%
CARCASS CARE	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%	2.1%	2.7%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%
FAIR CHASE	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
FISHING *	15.2%	17.9%	14.8%	21.1%	16.1%	13.1%	11.9%	6.8%	7.3%	10.7%	13.5%
LICENSING	33.7%	34.4%	32.8%	31.3%	35.1%	35.3%	38.6%	38.9%	35.0%	34.6%	35.0%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	14.4%	12.9%	14.3%	12.3%	10.5%	12.8%	12.2%	17.1%	20.9%	20.2%	14.8%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%	5.4%	5.9%	5.1%
SAFETY	8.4%	9.3%	9.9%	9.5%	9.6%	8.8%	10.7%	9.6%	9.5%	9.9%	9.5%
SMALL GAME *	7.6%	9.0%	6.9%	6.4%	9.0%	10.3%	8.5%	8.9%	7.2%	8.5%	8.2%
TOTAL	100.0%										

* does not include license violations

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

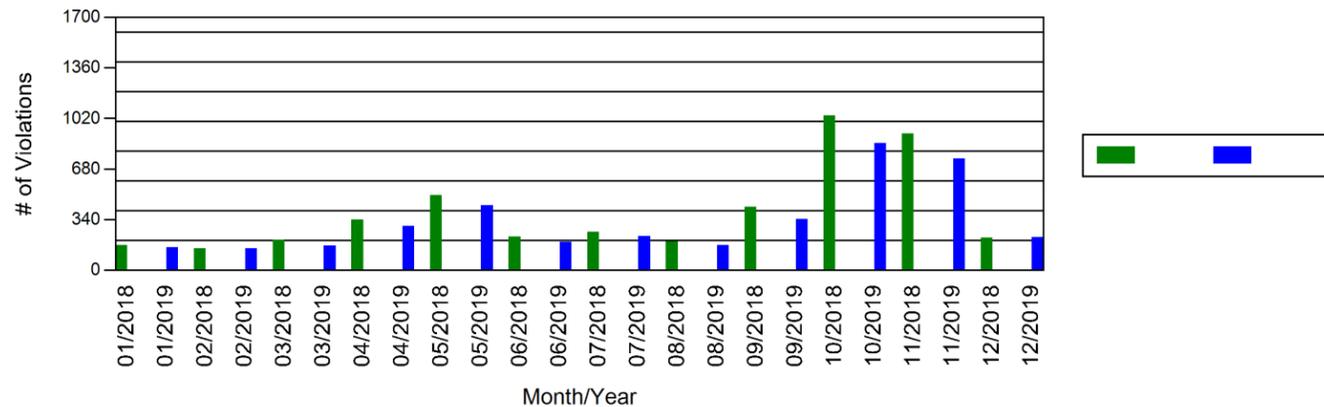
2018 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

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	45	155	164	31	431
CARCASS CARE	13	11	2	2	1	0	3	7	24	31	41	8	143
* does not include license violations 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	44	51	67	136	201	106	149	87	130	313	256	84	1624
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	50	44	75	90	184	54	63	41	76	161	98	32	968
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	10	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	30	86	88	11	250
SAFETY	8	4	1	9	4	0	0	4	34	173	194	10	441
SMALL GAME *	28	21	20	9	5	1	0	15	53	97	55	28	332
Total	170	148	205	338	505	224	256	195	424	1039	917	217	4638

2019 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	5	13	3	3	0	2	1	0	29	98	99	28	281
CARCASS CARE	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	14	24	30	3	82
FAIR CHASE	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	17	0	38
FISHING *	9	6	32	47	195	41	33	41	8	5	2	5	424
LICENSING	65	33	24	117	168	92	139	87	93	263	211	74	1366
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	54	55	81	68	67	44	48	22	93	105	120	39	796
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	2	1	3	9	3	4	2	12	28	72	84	14	234
SAFETY	8	3	1	7	1	1	3	2	25	185	131	23	390
SMALL GAME *	8	28	15	42	3	4	3	3	51	90	55	35	337
Total	154	147	164	296	437	188	229	168	343	852	749	221	3948

VIOLATIONS BY MONTH FOR 2018/2019



2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

BIG GAME VIOLATIONS (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	1	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	6	0	99
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	3	6	10	2	6	11	4	8	2	0	52
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	1	1	1	5	6	0	3	3	2	1	23
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	13	27	17	10	22	16	13	9	1	134
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	40	4	44	36	54	29	4	5	1	0	217
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	109	148	133	116	120	112	155	150	164	105	1312
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	141	10	125	134	144	54	6	3	3	1	621
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	170	145	154	159	163	204	218	192	200	158	1763
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	3	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	2	0	42
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	7	5	10	13	6	18	32	20	11	130
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	3	2	52
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	13	0	144
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	12
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	1	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	24
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	12
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR OUT OF CO	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	533	398	578	530	548	487	463	439	431	281	4688

2010-2019 CARCASS CARE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	111	97	119	118	122	150	130	117	125	69	1158
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	12	12	15	12	19	18	31	15	18	13	165
Total	123	109	134	130	141	168	161	132	143	082	1323

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 COMMERCIAL USE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	36	21	3	7	3	0	10	2	66	148
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	6	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	0	116
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Total	042	022	003	010	027	100	013	003	066	286

2010-2019 FAIR CHASE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	15	14	12	8	12	8	12	10	10	8	109
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	26	27	44	28	19	36	37	30	35	30	312
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	046	041	059	036	031	044	049	040	045	038	429

2010-2019 FISHING VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	541	679	535	840	656	554	463	240	255	385	5148
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	1	0	50
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	55	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	2	0	289
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	82	87	78	96	94	107	120	67	68	35	834
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	29	12	8	11	13	28	13	6	8	3	131
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	3	1	34
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	10
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	724	870	706	1035	790	709	601	324	338	424	6521

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 LICENSE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	14
FAILURE TO TAG	102	94	80	107	78	117	85	103	97	72	935
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	72	59	54	65	49	54	63	75	37	44	572
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	929	855	889	888	1067	915	960	906	701	620	8730
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	10	16	4	16	10	8	2	0	0	70
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	35	304	178	138	167	323	366	377	404	331	2623
HABITAT STAMP	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	42
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	14
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	249	190	202	202	176	246	234	197	215	155	2066
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	30	21	15	11	6	7	43	15	2	0	150
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	27	23	28	43	32	56	21	51	42	26	349
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	10	6	113
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	29	16	5	9	62	89	94	77	71	75	527
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	64	58	57	44	49	79	69	40	41	36	537
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	8	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	1	0	48
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	15
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	1599	1674	1559	1532	1722	1917	1958	1867	1624	1366	16818

Table 12: 2010 - 2019 Private Property Trespass

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	15	33	4	33	16	39	23	22	13	22	220
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	18	6	15	10	13	23	21	20	16	18	160
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	206	197	218	202	191	207	193	244	221	194	2073
Total	239	236	237	245	220	269	237	286	250	234	2453

2010-2019 SAFETY VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	9	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	0	0	34
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	46	69	70	63	56	55	71	66	59	37	592
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	25	31	40	47	39	39	37	51	48	34	391
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	9
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
LOADED FIREARM	173	222	231	256	294	261	294	238	262	268	2499
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	11	19	17	15	8	13	18	18	10	6	135
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	16	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	1	0	57
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	0	45
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	93	86	93	67	59	91	105	75	61	45	775
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	399	452	472	466	473	479	542	460	441	390	4574

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SMALL GAME VIOLATION (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	129	126	93	95	104	174	128	112	94	86	1141
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	10
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	31	20	22	18	10	20	19	9	16	4	169
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	52	95	82	59	67	85	79	46	28	48	641
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	51	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	84
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	31	90	62	103	231	258	198	243	190	198	1604
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	0	0	63
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	4	1	48
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	172
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	18
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	359	436	329	313	440	558	429	428	332	337	3961

2010-2019 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	4	1	1	2	12	26	3	0	0	51
COW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
COW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	72	35	51	73	63	0	0	10	0	0	304
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	2	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	12
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	1	0	1	0	4	4	6	4	3	5	28
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	11	16	12	7	9	20	3	8	1	2	89
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	23	16	23	31	37	35	62	31	58	18	334
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	44	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	8	17	139
DRUGS, POSSESSION	107	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	2	1	298
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS (CONT.)

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	1	7	14	11	16	22	17	19	19	25	151
LITTERING	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	7	4	87
MISC	275	234	292	253	196	456	336	608	725	666	4041
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	2	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	38	9	98
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	13	32	40	27	11	15	34	11	0	1	184
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	1	0	40
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	0	0	47
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	17
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	31	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	20	26	261
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	26
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	56	92	96	66	69	41	46	49	57	20	592
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	6	1	8	20	4	13	15	13	28	2	110
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	9
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	19	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	34
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	1	0	15
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	13
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
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	2	0	0	2
Total	685	626	681	604	517	695	616	821	968	796	7009

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2010			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	3
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
Total			30
2011			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1

2010-2010 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	24
2012			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	16
2013			
	Mountain Goat	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	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
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		Total	15
2014			
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	23
2015			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	22
2016			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	12
2017			
	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
		Total	12
2018			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
		Total	7
2019			
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
		Total	3
		Grand Total	164

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2015	CUSTER	WARNING	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2012	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2014	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
Deer				
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	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	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	EAGLE	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2017	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2017	LARIMER	AMENDED	Resident
	2019	PUEBLO	PENDING	Non-Resident
Elk				
	2010	MONTRORSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTRORSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTRORSE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MONTRORSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

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

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

2015	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2015	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
2015	MESA	WARNING	Resident
2016	HUERFANO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2016	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	PARK	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2016	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
2016	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2017	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2017	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2017	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2017	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2017	WELD	PAID	Non-Resident
2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2017	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2017	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2017	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2018	MESA	WARNING	Resident
2018	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2018	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2018	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2018	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2018	DOLORES	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
2019	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
2019	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
Moose			
2010	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
2013	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
2013	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
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

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
MISC	275	234	292	253	196	456	336	608	725	666	4041
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	929	855	889	888	1067	915	960	906	701	620	8730
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	541	679	535	840	656	554	463	240	255	385	5148
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	35	304	178	138	167	323	366	377	404	331	2623
LOADED FIREARM	173	222	231	256	294	261	294	238	262	268	2499
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	31	90	62	103	231	258	198	243	190	198	1604
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	206	197	218	202	191	207	193	244	221	194	2073
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	170	145	154	159	163	204	218	192	200	158	1763
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	249	190	202	202	176	246	234	197	215	155	2066
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	109	148	133	116	120	112	155	150	164	105	1312
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	129	126	93	95	104	174	128	112	94	86	1141
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	29	16	5	9	62	89	94	77	71	75	527
FAILURE TO TAG	102	94	80	107	78	117	85	103	97	72	935
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	111	97	119	118	122	150	130	117	125	69	1158
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	52	95	82	59	67	85	79	46	28	48	641
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	93	86	93	67	59	91	105	75	61	45	775
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	72	59	54	65	49	54	63	75	37	44	572
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	46	69	70	63	56	55	71	66	59	37	592
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	64	58	57	44	49	79	69	40	41	36	537
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	82	87	78	96	94	107	120	67	68	35	834
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	25	31	40	47	39	39	37	51	48	34	391
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	26	27	44	28	19	36	37	30	35	30	312
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	27	23	28	43	32	56	21	51	42	26	349
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	31	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	20	26	261
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	1	7	14	11	16	22	17	19	19	25	151
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	15	33	4	33	16	39	23	22	13	22	220
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	56	92	96	66	69	41	46	49	57	20	592

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	23	16	23	31	37	35	62	31	58	18	334
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	18	6	15	10	13	23	21	20	16	18	160
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	44	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	8	17	139
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	12	12	15	12	19	18	31	15	18	13	165
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	7	5	10	13	6	18	32	20	11	130
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	2	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	38	9	98
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	15	14	12	8	12	8	12	10	10	8	109
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	11	19	17	15	8	13	18	18	10	6	135
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	10	6	113
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	1	0	1	0	4	4	6	4	3	5	28
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	31	20	22	18	10	20	19	9	16	4	169
LITTERING	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	7	4	87
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	29	12	8	11	13	28	13	6	8	3	131
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	3	2	52
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	11	16	12	7	9	20	3	8	1	2	89
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	6	1	8	20	4	13	15	13	28	2	110
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	1	1	1	5	6	0	3	3	2	1	23
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	13	32	40	27	11	15	34	11	0	1	184
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	141	10	125	134	144	54	6	3	3	1	621
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
DRUGS, POSSESSION	107	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	2	1	298
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	13	27	17	10	22	16	13	9	1	134
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	3	1	34
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	12
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	4	1	48
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	14
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	14
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	3	6	10	2	6	11	4	8	2	0	52

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	8	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	1	0	48
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	16	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	1	0	57
HABITAT STAMP	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	42
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	15
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	55	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	2	0	289
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	4	1	1	2	12	26	3	0	0	51
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	6	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	0	0	116
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	9	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	0	0	34
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	0	0	63
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	40	4	44	36	54	29	4	5	1	0	217
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	17
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	13
DID UNLAWFULLY REMOVE/DEFACE/DESTROY A SIGN THAT A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	10
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	1	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	6	0	99
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR O	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	10	16	4	16	10	8	2	0	0	70
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	72	35	51	73	63	0	0	10	0	0	304
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	1	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	0	24
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	18
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	13	0	0	144
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	36	21	3	7	3	0	10	2	66	0	0	148
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	12
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	40
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	51	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	84
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	3	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	2	0	0	42
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	19	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	9
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	1	0	15
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	1	0	50
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	30	21	15	11	6	7	43	15	2	0	150
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	0	45
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	0	0	47
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	172
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	26
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	12
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	9
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
TOTAL	4749	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5069	4800	4638	3948	48062

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 VIOLATIONS BY REGION/AREA

Region	Area	Office	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	583	525	411	505	1053	781	849	634	498	502	6341
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	227	201	221	266	222	398	345	330	195	194	2599
	AREA 3	BRUSH	278	288	318	152	255	192	170	160	202	109	2124
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	261	216	243	336	246	317	248	423	239	209	2738
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	185	190	235	414	93	256	222	187	197	89	2068
	Total			1534	1420	1428	1673	1869	1944	1834	1734	1331	1103
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	186	156	221	210	183	244	165	215	262	155	1997
	AREA 6	MEEKER	242	312	289	336	336	458	401	393	590	405	3762
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	334	586	283	246	201	168	195	151	189	134	2487
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	153	138	126	140	152	158	108	121	89	108	1293
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	356	342	408	404	294	302	271	334	299	234	3244
	Total			1271	1534	1327	1336	1166	1330	1140	1214	1429	1036
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	168	127	74	202	197	50	94	69	135	281	1397
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	46	51	15	7	8	31	7	8	12	44	229
	Total			214	178	89	209	205	81	101	77	147	325
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	190	134	202	200	245	273	258	248	189	177	2116
	AREA 12	LAMAR	87	118	137	167	113	327	138	106	129	158	1480
	AREA 13	SALIDA	350	321	268	279	260	271	254	320	262	263	2848
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	248	406	498	248	239	259	315	292	261	163	2929
	Total			875	979	1105	894	857	1130	965	966	841	761
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	227	210	181	208	269	286	256	249	352	206	2444
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	221	221	279	180	110	180	243	144	152	207	1937
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	186	172	168	187	227	233	232	230	213	158	2006
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	221	150	181	214	206	242	298	186	173	152	2023
	Total			855	753	809	789	812	941	1029	809	890	723
Total			4749	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5069	4800	4638	3948	48062

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

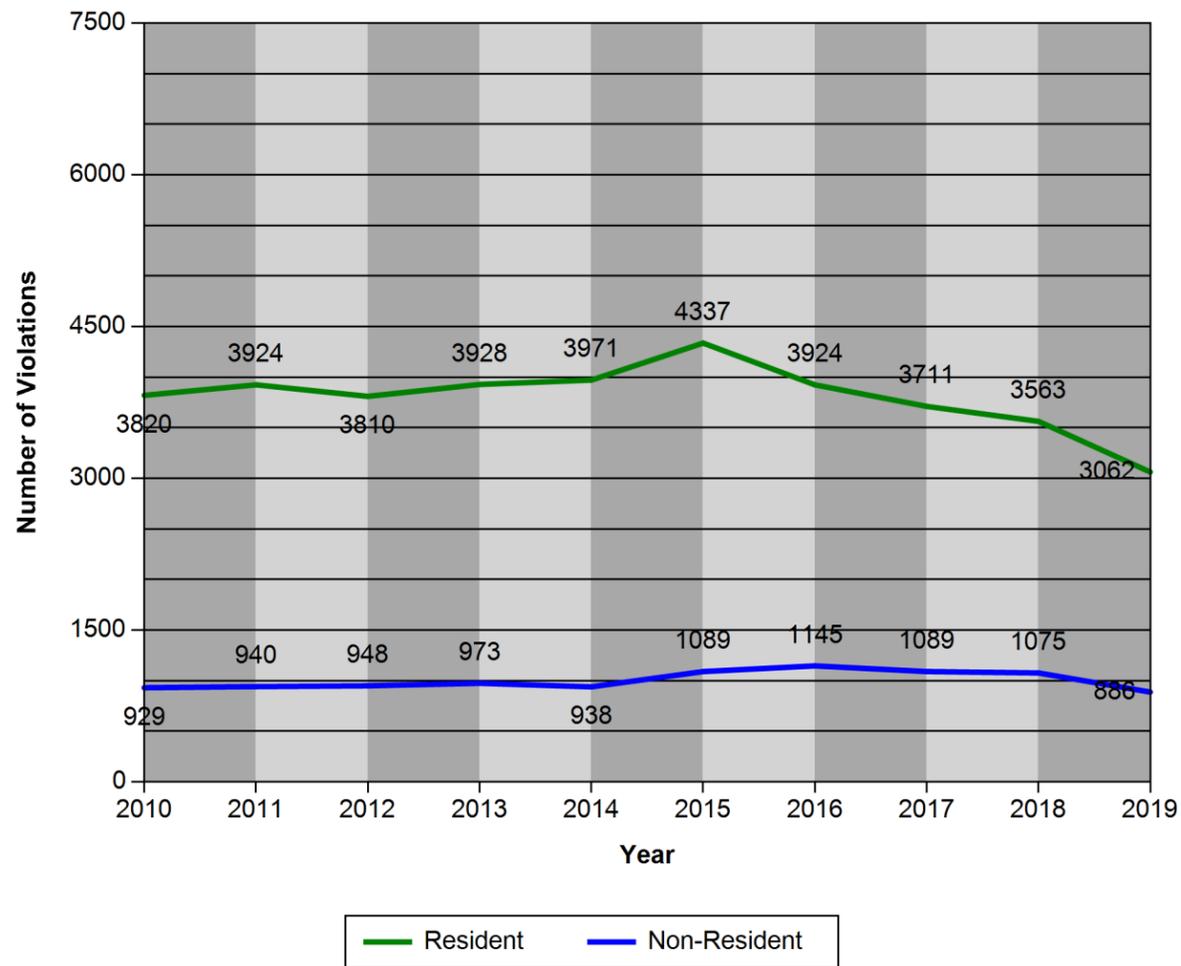
2010-2019 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Resident	3820	3924	3810	3928	3971	4337	3924	3711	3563	3062	38050
Non-Resident	929	940	948	973	938	1089	1145	1089	1075	886	10012
Total	4749	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5069	4800	4638	3948	48062

2010-2019 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Avg
Resident	80.4%	80.7%	80.1%	80.1%	80.9%	79.9%	77.4%	77.3%	76.8%	77.6%	79.1%
Non-Resident	19.6%	19.3%	19.9%	19.9%	19.1%	20.1%	22.6%	22.7%	23.2%	22.4%	20.9%
Total	100.0%										

2010-2019 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS



2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
ADAMS	94	92	97	202	48	79	125	64	74	35	910
ALAMOSA	7	4	8	9	3	5	11	6	13	1	67
ARAPAHOE	9	25	39	30	10	7	25	16	14	8	183
ARCHULETA	51	48	54	46	80	89	88	93	65	72	686
BACA	20	7	22	37	21	39	19	37	32	22	256
BENT	23	27	38	53	25	173	41	17	50	74	521
BOULDER	65	65	41	98	78	95	112	51	56	70	731
BROOMFIELD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
CHAFFEE	87	90	66	55	68	101	90	64	81	69	771
CHEYENNE	4	20	11	24	5	4	6	4	0	5	83
CLEAR CREEK	180	163	206	165	332	263	225	92	95	39	1760
CONEJOS	24	14	40	36	27	54	67	48	12	25	347
COSTILLA	25	33	18	11	27	40	22	36	53	8	273
CROWLEY	4	8	6	12	10	7	7	3	7	3	67
CUSTER	25	31	24	24	34	28	44	28	37	41	316
DELTA	40	50	79	115	55	61	57	25	68	33	583
DENVER	5	8	5	11	1	3	0	17	7	3	60
DOLORES	42	66	32	52	48	37	38	45	49	25	434
DOUGLAS	33	34	34	19	40	67	69	44	26	28	394
EAGLE	78	66	60	52	50	107	63	46	28	73	623
EL PASO	160	253	340	159	132	158	146	124	95	61	1628
ELBERT	15	18	24	9	15	25	26	19	16	8	175
FREMONT	98	129	74	93	118	134	117	142	109	120	1134
GARFIELD	209	500	221	193	196	124	149	146	147	100	1985
GILPIN	25	10	16	28	19	11	6	25	11	8	159
GRAND	338	283	305	334	251	304	197	264	262	209	2747
GUNNISON	148	135	135	146	139	134	216	174	121	186	1534
HINSDALE	36	28	67	32	40	25	14	24	29	31	326
HUERFANO	9	18	47	16	41	67	65	45	61	75	444
JACKSON	69	54	90	113	79	135	103	153	191	142	1129
JEFFERSON	227	205	143	404	388	247	186	209	206	126	2341
KIOWA	6	24	9	3	2	8	10	5	8	11	86
KIT CARSON	9	19	8	3	39	18	28	24	21	15	184
LA PLATA	68	62	63	64	91	102	92	90	111	60	803
LAKE	176	81	103	108	74	13	33	70	70	61	789
LARIMER	232	215	199	257	208	378	276	420	220	195	2600
LAS ANIMAS	108	62	76	76	54	119	100	69	45	63	772
LINCOLN	17	17	13	16	23	9	41	59	14	34	243
LOGAN	49	42	49	31	21	34	51	41	51	13	382
MESA	195	213	192	177	109	112	118	68	130	103	1417
MINERAL	21	33	44	33	33	23	36	20	13	21	277
MOFFAT	166	125	113	215	156	275	232	185	367	376	2210
MONTEZUMA	73	34	34	36	39	53	38	36	19	44	406
MONTROSE	115	98	101	118	98	93	128	102	81	78	1012

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY (CONT.)

MORGAN	111	160	146	66	148	85	48	51	39	39	893
OTERO	14	21	9	7	4	23	27	14	11	18	148
OURAY	37	46	29	23	34	19	51	27	30	22	318
PARK	132	130	77	142	369	458	440	376	277	341	2742
PHILLIPS	12	9	10	7	0	5	2	14	12	4	75
PITKIN	35	39	30	25	35	31	20	21	13	22	271
PROWERS	9	10	35	10	45	59	26	23	22	29	268
PUEBLO	73	54	83	102	103	72	105	126	97	81	896
RIO BLANCO	135	171	188	120	206	159	112	170	157	93	1511
RIO GRANDE	25	13	13	48	85	74	53	78	60	48	497
ROUTT	130	160	140	110	127	158	125	82	240	85	1357
SAGUACHE	94	88	40	43	52	47	50	38	56	73	581
SAN JUAN	2	1	0	4	6	4	2	6	3	3	31
SAN MIGUEL	47	24	59	31	39	63	101	38	44	21	467
SEDGWICK	62	29	33	13	12	24	26	16	26	12	253
SUMMIT	90	84	81	38	40	33	41	101	33	33	574
TELLER	51	90	105	111	33	58	94	78	93	58	771
WASHINGTON	84	19	47	20	48	19	11	18	55	17	338
WELD	177	162	222	239	167	152	170	250	158	129	1826
YUMA	40	43	63	27	28	22	47	20	45	45	380
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	14
	4749	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5069	4800	4638	3948	48062

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 CASE DISPOSITION SUMMARY

CATEGORY		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
PENDING	FAILURE TO APPEAR	18	44	11	23	29	42	67	69	77	71	451
	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	PENDING	3	1	0	0	15	8	20	95	77	175	394
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
	DIVERSION	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	5	2	19
	SELECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	49	11	23	44	55	88	172	159	248	872
NOT GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	8	9	4	7	2	3	3	4	1	2	43
	WARRANT EXPIRED	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	16
	CHARGE DISMISSED	495	530	529	410	365	345	430	347	383	215	4049
	WARNING	1013	1223	1018	1109	1015	1490	1100	1051	1172	843	11034
	VOID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
	Total	1520	1764	1553	1529	1383	1840	1535	1407	1556	1060	15147
GUILTY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	46	50	34	43	41	41	35	24	66	20	400
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
	PAID IN FIELD	490	446	420	383	418	455	475	420	334	50	3891
	PAID	1936	1880	2128	2190	2402	2413	2285	2179	2115	2097	21625
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	7	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	15
	GUILTY PLEA	682	624	581	690	575	587	618	557	387	445	5746
	AMENDED	43	44	30	40	44	30	31	41	21	28	352
Total	3205	3050	3193	3347	3481	3529	3446	3221	2923	2640	32035	
NOLO CONTENDERE		1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
	Total	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
Grand Total		4749	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5069	4800	4638	3948	48062

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 CASE DISPOSITION BY PERCENT

CATEGORY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Avg
PENDING											
DIVERSION	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	0.0%
FAILURE TO APPEAR	.4%	.9%	.2%	.5%	.6%	.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%
INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
PENDING	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.1%	.4%	2.0%	1.7%	4.4%	0.9%
SELECT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
UNKNOWN 5 YR+	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
Sub Total	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	3.6%	3.4%	6.3%	1.9%
NOT GUILTY											
CHARGE DISMISSED	10.4%	10.9%	11.1%	8.4%	7.4%	6.4%	8.5%	7.2%	8.3%	5.4%	8.4%
NOT GUILTY	.2%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	0.1%
VOID	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
WARNING	21.3%	25.1%	21.4%	22.6%	20.7%	27.5%	21.7%	21.9%	25.3%	21.4%	22.9%
WARRANT EXPIRED	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
Sub Total	32.0%	36.3%	32.6%	31.2%	28.2%	33.9%	30.3%	29.3%	33.5%	26.8%	31.4%
GUILTY											
AMENDED	.9%	.9%	.6%	.8%	.9%	.6%	.6%	.9%	.5%	.7%	0.7%
DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
DEFERRED PROSECUTION	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.9%	.8%	.8%	.7%	.5%	1.4%	.5%	0.8%
GUILTY PLEA	14.4%	12.8%	12.2%	14.1%	11.7%	10.8%	12.2%	11.6%	8.3%	11.3%	11.9%
PAID	40.8%	38.7%	44.7%	44.7%	48.9%	44.5%	45.1%	45.4%	45.6%	53.1%	45.1%
PAID IN FIELD	10.3%	9.2%	8.8%	7.8%	8.5%	8.4%	9.4%	8.8%	7.2%	1.3%	8.0%
Sub Total	67.5%	62.7%	67.1%	68.3%	70.9%	65.0%	68.0%	67.1%	63.0%	66.9%	66.7%
NOLO CONTENDERE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
Sub Total	0.0%										
Grand Total	100%										

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 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	2	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	35
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ARAPAHOE	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
ARCHULETA	0	3	1	3	0	39	0	5	0	18	0	3	0	0	72
BACA	0	0	2	1	0	10	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	22
BENT	0	1	0	29	0	41	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	74
BOULDER	0	5	0	3	0	54	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	69
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHAFFEE	0	3	1	9	0	43	3	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	69
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
CLEAR CREEK	0	4	1	5	0	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	39
CONEJOS	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
COSTILLA	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
CROWLEY	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CUSTER	1	0	0	7	0	27	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	41
DELTA	0	1	0	1	0	19	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	33
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
DOLORES	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	24
DOUGLAS	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	28
EAGLE	0	0	1	3	0	36	0	19	0	14	0	0	0	0	73
EL PASO	0	12	2	6	0	30	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	61
ELBERT	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
FREMONT	0	2	1	7	0	73	4	16	0	14	0	3	0	0	120
GARFIELD	1	8	2	6	0	61	1	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	100
GILPIN	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
GRAND	0	6	3	22	0	112	3	14	0	49	0	0	0	0	209
GUNNISON	0	27	5	9	0	112	0	10	0	23	0	0	0	0	186
HINSDALE	0	0	0	3	0	23	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	31
HUERFANO	3	7	1	5	0	40	0	4	0	14	0	1	0	0	75
JACKSON	1	0	3	12	0	72	0	7	0	47	0	0	0	0	142
JEFFERSON	0	10	7	12	1	44	0	28	0	24	0	0	0	0	126
KIOWA	0	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
KIT CARSON	0	1	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	15
LA PLATA	0	2	1	5	0	33	2	2	0	14	0	1	0	0	60
LAKE	0	2	1	2	0	41	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	61
LARIMER	16	27	3	28	0	104	0	2	0	14	0	1	0	0	195
LAS ANIMAS	1	4	2	4	0	32	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	63
LINCOLN	0	1	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	34
LOGAN	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	13
MESA	1	12	1	7	0	49	0	5	0	28	0	0	0	0	103
MINERAL	0	0	2	1	0	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
MOFFAT	0	8	3	52	0	140	4	7	0	161	0	1	0	0	376

2010-2019 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2010-2019 CASE DISPOSITION BY COUNTY (CONT.)

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

MONTEZUMA	0	1	1	6	0	24	2	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	44
MONTROSE	0	14	1	13	0	25	0	12	0	13	0	0	0	0	78
MORGAN	0	0	0	5	0	20	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	39
OTERO	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	18
OURAY	0	1	0	3	0	12	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	22
PARK	1	14	6	114	1	178	8	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	341
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
PITKIN	1	0	0	1	0	14	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	22
PROWERS	0	10	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	29
PUEBLO	0	7	4	14	0	27	2	15	0	12	0	0	0	0	81
RIO BLANCO	1	1	0	7	0	47	0	5	0	30	0	2	0	0	93
RIO GRANDE	0	0	3	2	0	32	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	48
ROUTT	0	7	1	3	0	50	0	0	0	23	0	1	0	0	85
SAGUACHE	0	2	3	0	0	37	0	4	0	27	0	0	0	0	73
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
SAN MIGUEL	1	0	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	21
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
SUMMIT	0	0	2	6	0	15	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	33
TELLER	0	2	0	2	0	31	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	58
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	17
WELD	0	5	3	12	0	69	0	3	0	37	0	0	0	0	129
YUMA	0	0	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	45
TOTAL	28	215	71	445	2	2097	50	175	0	843	0	20	0	0	3946