

C O L O R A D O P A R K S & W I L D L I F E

2020 Law Enforcement and Violation Annual Report

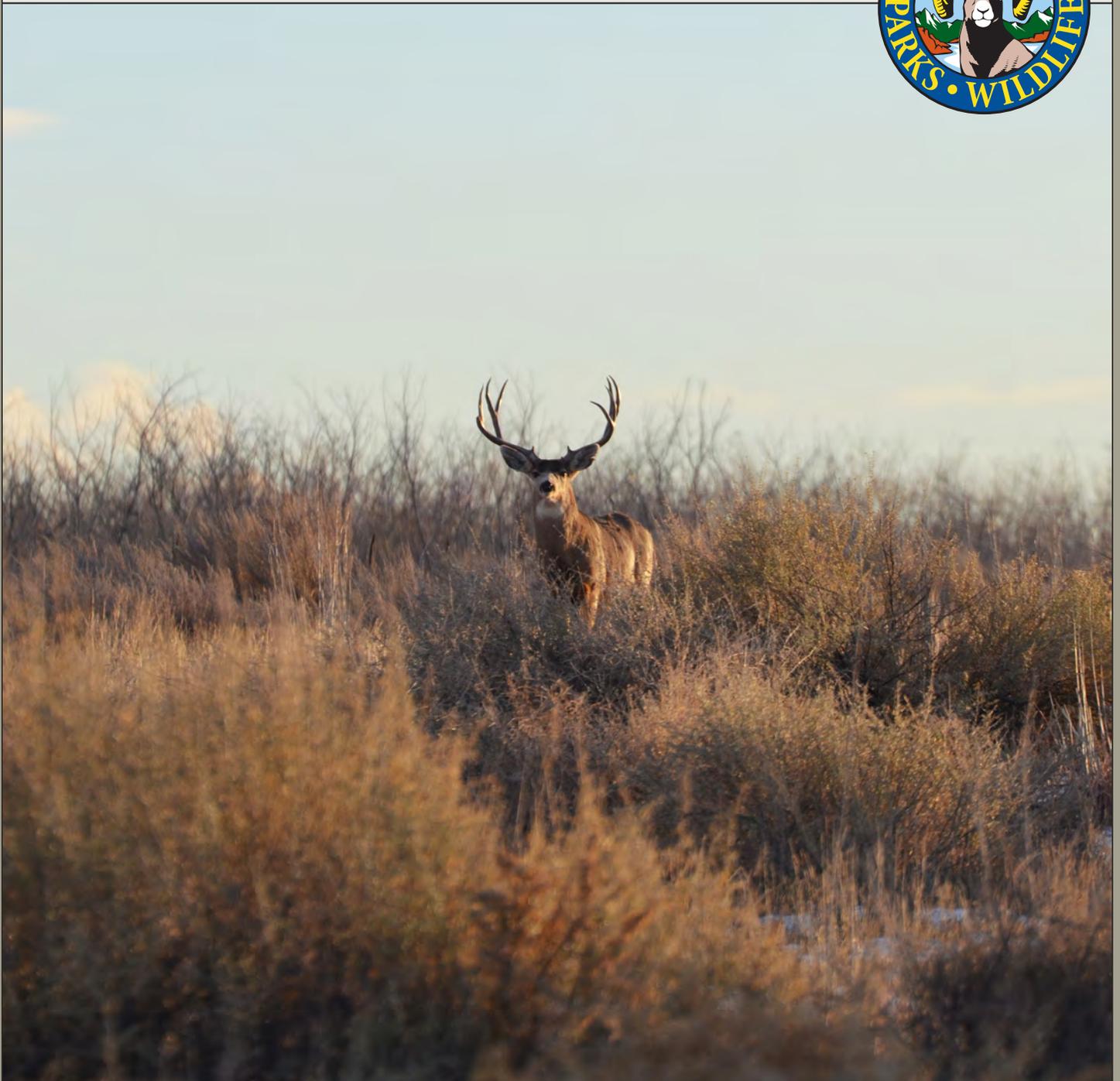


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STATE OF COLORADO
GOVERNOR, JARED POLIS

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DAN GIBBS

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE
DIRECTOR, DAN PRENZLOW

FIELD SERVICES BRANCH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, HEATHER DUGAN

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THE ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

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

While public safety would seem to be a very straightforward and consistent topic, even this purpose has evolved through the years to accommodate a changing public and landscape.

Ethical or fairness issues are much more difficult to quantify because they are subjective in nature and open to interpretation. For this reason, there are comparatively few ethical laws that do not also have safety or parks and wildlife management considerations as well. Examples of ethical topics include concerns over the use of radios while hunting and party hunting. The fact that individual states deal with these issues differently only reinforces the concept that there are differing points of view on these subjects.

Parks and wildlife management objectives are realized through the creation of regulations by the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission and the enforcement of those regulations and state statutes. If everyone would follow the rules, enforcement efforts would be unnecessary. However, laws for some people are only effective to the extent they are enforced. Without law enforcement, effective parks and wildlife management would not be possible. Without parks and wildlife management, Colorado's abundant and diverse wildlife populations and natural resources would not exist.

A 1990 Stadage-Accureach survey clearly indicated that the public expects CPW to enforce wildlife laws and to protect wildlife. In a 1999 survey, Ciruli Associates found that 78 percent of Colorado

residents believe that enforcing existing wildlife laws is the top priority for the agency. It is clear that Colorado's citizens want state government to manage its wildlife resources and to enforce the laws concerning those resources.

There are several reasons why CPW is the best agency to provide this essential public service. Mainly, parks and wildlife management is accomplished through regulations. A governor-appointed Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission approves regulations and provides oversight of CPW. Along with citizen participation, the rule making process is further enhanced by allowing CPW law enforcement personnel to provide regulation enforcement. Officers who work for agencies outside of CPW are charged with enforcement demands unrelated to parks and wildlife law enforcement. CPW is very responsive to its customers in relation to regulations and enforcement and we control and direct our own enforcement efforts. In addition to the professional law enforcement services our officers conduct, a multi-purpose approach to the job allows officers to provide a number of other services to the public, all the while maintaining their law enforcement presence.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

The structure of CPW's planning efforts is driven by statute, mission, management principles, strategic planning, performance measures and indicators, and available financial resources. The format for parks and wildlife law enforcement planning efforts follows that same framework. The following incorporates this structure and includes the priorities as determined through an understanding of the mission of the agency and its strategic plan.

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

MISSION: Understanding the statutes that set our policy and through internal and external planning efforts, CPW developed an agency mission statement: "The mission of Colorado Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state park system, and to provide enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities including hunting, angling, and wildlife viewing that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado's natural resources."

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES: Management principles are the core beliefs that guide CPW in fulfilling our mission; creating our goals and management strategies; and, our decision-making processes at all levels of the organization.

STRATEGIC PLAN: The statute and mission state-

ment drive the planning efforts of CPW and provides direction for the agency. Within that plan are the "Management Principles," which provide the core beliefs that guide the agency in developing and implementing goals, strategies and decision making processes. This plan is divided into hunting, fishing, wildlife stewardship and awareness, and wildlife habitat and species management. Forty-two desired achievements were identified in this plan and, although all are important, the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission chose ten as the highest priority. Each work unit within CPW will focus resources toward achieving those top ten priorities, as well as making efforts toward the accomplishment of the other 32. Additionally, the plan itself was not designed to be all-encompassing for everything CPW must do and therefore mission critical tasks must be accounted for in planning at the unit level, as well.

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

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

For more information about the Strategic Plan, please refer to the following link: <http://cpw.state.co.us/Documents/About/StrategicPlan/2015CPWStrategicPlan-11-19-15.pdf>

WORK PACKAGES: Identify the specific activities needed to accomplish the goals. The goal of providing wildlife law enforcement has five specific work pack-

ages related to those functions. There are also work packages associated with customer service, training and education.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES/INDICATORS: Each year CPW goes through a planning and budgeting process. During this process, performance indicators are developed for overall program objectives and work packages. Each unit and each employee is responsible for the accomplishment of individual performance objectives in support of CPW's performance indicators.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

MANAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS PROFESSIONALLY: As a law enforcement agency, CPW has information systems that relate to the detection, deterrence and prosecution of parks and wildlife violators. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC) is an interstate compact between 47 states in which a wildlife violator can be held accountable across state lines for violations of state wildlife laws. Those states include: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The Violation Management System (VMS) is the database in which wildlife violations are recorded and court processes in relation to wildlife violations are managed. The Law Enforcement Citation System (LECS) is the database in which parks violations are recorded and court processes in relation to parks violations are managed.

PROVIDE SYSTEMS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS: Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report parks and wildlife violations. In many communities, CPW has service centers or parks that can be visited or called. In many localities, the citizen may know their local officer personally or can find their listing in the phone book. CPW also operates the Operation Game Thief program under the guidance of the OGT board, which provides an avenue for people to report wildlife

crimes by calling a toll free number: 1-877-265-6648. **PROVIDE RESPONSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT:** The citizens of Colorado expect their parks and wildlife agency to be responsive to their needs with regard to parks and wildlife law enforcement. The agency has a variety of avenues for citizens to request assistance. Local phone calls directly to the agency during normal business hours and on-call systems that can be accessed through local sheriff or state patrol dispatches, are normal operations for CPW throughout the state. Law enforcement calls normally take high precedence for immediate response, depending on the nature of the call and if an officer is available.

ENHANCE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: Law enforcement requires agencies to cooperate with each other. Parks and wildlife law violators may also be involved in other criminal activities. Communication between law enforcement agencies both formally – in planned meetings and official association – as well as informally – in the form of day-to-day contacts – is critical. Utilization of various enforcement databases – including but not limited to National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), Violation Management System (VMS), Law Enforcement Citation System (LECS), Operation Game Thief (OGT), and the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC)—allow agencies to share information in a secure manner that protects the citizen as well as the agencies and the resources they protect. Since no Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) academy offers any classes on wildlife law, CPW will continue to provide wildlife enforcement training to agencies as requested. Partnership in the law enforcement community is critical in this time of limited resources and increased demand. We will work with other agencies to encourage cooperation in the enforcement of parks and wildlife laws, as well as assisting other agencies in the enforcement of criminal statutes and responding to statewide emergencies.

FIELD LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

CONTACT HUNTERS/ANGLERS AND PARKS/OUTDOOR RECREATIONISTS: Field patrol by parks and wildlife officers provides an opportunity for direct contact with licensed or permitted customers. Direct contacts are critical in the field of parks and wildlife management and law enforcement because field contacts offer one of the best opportunities for exchange of information between the user and a public service provider.

ENSURE FUNDING OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE PROGRAMS: Parks and wildlife protection and management requires public funding. CPW receives the vast majority of its funding from the sale of parks permits and from hunters and anglers in the form of license purchases or through federal excise tax programs that base state disbursements on the number of licensed hunters or anglers. We will continue to enforce licensing laws and assess penalties against violators who do not support the protection and management of parks and wildlife through license purchases.

Each year, CPW performs a budgeting process that results in determining priorities and each year the budget is built from the prior years and adjusted for allocations based upon division-wide priorities. This process produces a budget that changes from year-to-year. Currently, the law enforcement budget is approximately 18.7 million dollars. This represents 6.1 percent of the total agency's budget.

CPW commissions 210 full-time wildlife officers and 125 full-time parks officers who work in a variety of jobs. In addition, CPW have permanent and part-time employees that carry "special wildlife officer commissions" and "special parks officer commissions". The regions provide the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. The Law Enforcement and Public

Safety (LEAPS) Branch focuses on law enforcement and special investigations. The LEAPS branch has twelve criminal investigators that focus on specialized overt and covert investigations as it relates to parks and wildlife law enforcement.

SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

CONDUCT SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS: In some circumstances, special investigations are required for certain types of violations. Illegal trophy and commercial poaching activities may require special efforts to detect, deter, and prosecute. Decoys, aerial surveillance or other special law enforcement methods are used to apprehend a poacher who may be out of sight of the law-abiding citizen. Wildlife forensics services such as DNA analysis and bullet examination are state-of-the-art. These services are provided by agencies such as the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, the Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensics Laboratory, and the National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

INVESTIGATE FRAUDULENT LICENSE PURCHASE VIOLATIONS: The Integrated Parks and Wildlife System (IPAWS), the database that contains customer license information, has improved the agency's service to its customers. The database can also be used to detect fraudulent purchases of licenses. Nonresidents who purchase resident licenses can cost the agency, and thus the citizens of Colorado, millions of dollars annually. Moreover, non-residents who unlawfully apply as residents necessarily displace the honest applicants who may have waited several years to draw a limited license and, as a result, may have to wait several more. Residents and nonresidents who purchase more than the allowed number of licenses may be taking extra animals that will not be available for a lawful hunter. The detection and prosecution of fraudulent license purchases will be a high priority for CPW.

In 2018, the CPW Law Enforcement Unit conducted, or assisted with, over 100 license fraud investigations with 40 cases resolved resulting in nearly \$40,000 in fines and penalties.

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	2020
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$81
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	2020
Elk	\$200	\$1,000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Bighorn Sheep	\$200	\$1,000-100,000 (\$25,000)
Buffalo	\$1,000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds (Ducks)	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

*Fines as established in 1903 as compared to illegal possession fines in 2020, 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



Cherry Creek State Park, Est. 1959



Highline State Park, Est. 1967

- 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.

COLORADO STATE PARKS HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS



Lake Pueblo State Park, Est. 1975



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

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



San Luis State Park, Est. 1993



Cheyenne Mountain State Park, Est. 1993



Staunton State Park, Est. 2014

- 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.

2020 PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR JIM HAWKINS, BOATING INVESTIGATOR

**PLEASE NOTE THAT OFFICER HAWKINS WAS NOMINATED TWICE IN 2020.

We, Brian Sandy, Ben Vinci, Kris Wahlers, and Grant Brown, hereby nominate and recommend Jim Hawkins as the 2020 Park Ranger of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

At age 16, Jim Hawkins worked at Boyd Lake State Park as a temporary park resource technician. Later that year, Jim went to work for Larimer County Department of Natural Resources where he stayed and at the age of 18, became the youngest temporary park ranger ever assigned to the boat patrol program.

In 2007, after putting himself through law enforcement academy, Jim became a fully certified park ranger at Carter Lake. Jim then transferred to Horsetooth Reservoir as a Ranger II and in 2010 promoted to Senior Ranger.

In 2010, Jim received the Colorado Boating Officer of the Year award. Eight years later, Jim became Colorado

Parks and Wildlife's Boating Safety and Enforcement Officer.

In managing outdoor recreation, one of our responsibilities is responding to critical incidents that sometimes involve the loss of life. One type of incident that Colorado Parks and Wildlife is uniquely prepared to handle is drownings. These tragic incidents require the unenviable tasks of locating and recovering victims, often with the pressures of family and friends closely observing.

Over the last few years, the Statewide Boating Safety Program amplified its mission readiness for responding to drowning incidents. At the helm for this task has been Boating Safety and Enforcement Officer, Jim Hawkins.

With support from his supervisor and Colorado Parks and Wildlife Leadership Team, Jim set sail to upgrade and expand the capabilities of the agency. Jim secured a boat built specifically for these missions, successfully updated existing equipment, and acquired new equipment utilizing improved or new technologies.

PARKS OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

The addition of the new and updated equipment improves the Agency's ability to locate drowning victims and gives us the ability to recover evidence and video underwater incident scenes. It also gives us the ability to recover victims without needing to risk injury to divers.

Another aspect of this effort is the Marine Evidence and Recovery Team (MERT). As team leader of MERT, Jim coordinates trainings, responds to most of the drowning incidents, and handles the logistics of getting gear, equipment and MERT officers to the scenes. Jim's efforts have not been limited to the statewide program. He has continued efforts to get side-scan sonar units installed on all patrol boats and training for field officers.

In 2020, the enormous increase in people recreating on the State's waterways led to 34 reported drownings. Under Jim's leadership, the MERT team responded to 18 of these incidents and successfully located and recovered all 18 victims. This included one that was very personal

We, Eric Harper, Rich Antonio, Percy Pope, Jason Trousdale, Kyle Banks and John Koehler, hereby nominate and recommend Jim Hawkins as the 2020 Park Ranger of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Jim Hawkins is a consummate natural resource professional who is respected by the people he works with inside and outside of CPW. Jim maintains excellent working relationships with a variety of other agencies and experts in the field of natural resource enforcement, boat safety, search and rescue and, unfortunately, recovery. He has also earned the respect of the public through his calm, professional actions and presence.

Jim began his career with Larimer County Department of Natural Resources as a ranger where he developed an outstanding reputation as a boat ranger. In 2018, Jim came to the Boating Safety Program at CPW as a Criminal Investigator II and quickly started making contributions to the Law Enforcement and Public Safety Branch and now Field Services Branch. Jim's natural curiosity leads him towards being an investigator. Jim uses his skills to complete or assist with investigations of

for Jim, as he responded back to Horsetooth Reservoir to locate and recover a fellow officer who lost his life in the line of duty.

Many of the searches in 2020 lasted multiple days requiring rotation of MERT team members. There were also times where incidents occurred at different locations on the same or adjacent days. Jim assessed every incident and dispersed MERT members and the appropriate resources to each.

Thanks to the professionalism, integrity, dedication, and leadership of Officer Jim Hawkins, Colorado Parks and Wildlife's Statewide Boating Safety Program was prepared for the rigorous demands asked of it, and, able to bring comfort to the lives of grieving families. For these reasons, we believe Officer Jim Hawkins deserves the distinguished honor of being awarded Park Ranger Of The Year for 2020.

several boating related incidents a year. These include incidents involving property damage, injury, and sometimes death. Jim is always searching for the truth and trying to make sure he knows the answers to be able to help his coworkers, other agencies, and the public he serves understand and hopefully prevent future accidents.

Jim has also become an integral part of training others within and outside of CPW be better at their jobs. Jim came to CPW as a Taser Instructor and continues to teach several classes each year to CPW officers as well as assisting with downloads and investigations of taser deployments as required by policy. Jim was selected as a firearms instructor in 2020 and will be providing that training in the future. The trainee classes benefit from Jim's expertise in several portions of their training including boat operation, boating investigation, interview and interrogation, and their week-long investigations training. In 2020, Jim was the main on-site expert in the ranger specific portions of the investigations training and helped make that week more valuable to the rangers.

In one boat accident investigation, Jim worked with other agencies and the District Attorney's office to

determine the cause of the accident including traveling out of state to interview the suspect. Through that investigation, Jim is helping bring justice for the people injured and hopefully prevent future similar accidents. Jim has also stepped up to help with other types of investigations and operations whenever there was an opportunity. At one case take down where he was initially asked to assist as an extra officer, Jim recognized that the warrant service leader and supervisor needed help tracking the rapidly changing situation and immediately jumped in to track the locations and plans of teams as they moved to different locations. This allowed the supervisors to know that everyone was accounted for and their safety was being tracked.

The part of Jim's job that everyone is aware of is moving the Marine Evidence Recovery Team to the forefront as experts in their field within the state. The equip-

ment, training, and cohesiveness of the team has improved to the point where they are the obvious experts in the field of flat water drowning and evidence recovery. 2020 brought more missions to the MERT team than ever before and Jim led the team through the huge workload and responded to every call he could while helping manage the calls that he could not personally respond to. Jim led by example and showed that the team would not give up until the mission was accomplished even when others believed that finding the victim would not happen.

Based on all of the above, we are proud to nominate Jim Hawkins as the 2020 Park Ranger of the Year. This nomination is also supported by Sgt. Mark Watson of the Special Operations Bureau of the Summit County Sheriff's Office.

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
- 2019 Jacob Brey

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.

one of Tony's sons had an accident that caused the loss of his right hand. The community came together lead by two of the local outfitter's wives and donated approximately \$30,000 for medical expenses to the young man.

Tony is the kind of person you can count on to help out no matter the job. Tony regularly teaches hunter education classes, primarily for kids. Tony can be found doing sage grouse lek counts, organizing desert bighorn sheep surveys in his district, helping out on the State Wildlife Areas with fence projects and helping empty the trash in the campground at Miramonte Reservoir or dragging bear traps to Telluride to help out his neighboring Officers.

Tony is highly involved in the agency law enforcement effort. Tony is a lead firearms instructor for the area and patiently works with Officers to better their skills. In the summer Tony helps out with Officer Survival and Interview & Interrogation training for the trainees. He helps out with fishing checks at neighboring lakes and is involved with the fish sampling in his district. Tony can be found working tirelessly day and night throughout the year to help protect Colorado's wildlife resources. In 2019, Tony caught three people hunting without proper and valid licenses in limited unit 61 which resulted in over \$5,400 in fines and one hunter in unit 70 hunting public land with a private land only license after Tony had just checked him in camp. The respect

Tony has from the community lead to citations being issued on another case involving a buck deer killed out of season, primarily because Tony took the time to work with a concerned citizen over a period of weeks to get the full story. Additionally, working in conjunction with other area officers and on several occasions by himself, Tony issued multiple citations for night hunting violations.

Tony has become quite a horseman and can be found horseback throughout the year. He's packed in to help with plainclothes surveillance during hunting season in neighboring districts, routinely helps with multi-day Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep surveys in the high country and patrols his district horseback. Tony was instrumental in helping make a "how to skin and field dress a bear" video that has been viewed over a 100,000 times. Tony has been the lead instructor in both bear hunting, trapping and Cast & Blast seminars the area puts on for the public. Tony somehow finds time to share his passion of hunting with his family and others. He helps his boys run trap lines and graciously helps them skin the raccoons they catch! Tony helps out with mentored hunts the area puts on, from turkey hunting for beginners, first time millennial elk hunters and organizing a youth pheasant hunt in his district.

For these and so many other reasons, we Proudly nominate Tony Bonacquista for the John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year award.

2020 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

TONY BONACQUISTA, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

I, Kevin Duckett and Area 18, hereby nominate and recommend Anthony "Tony" Bonacquista as the 2020 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Tony began his career with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, now Colorado Parks and Wildlife

in 2006. Assigned the Nucla district out of training, Tony has stayed in the Nucla district and has become a respected part of the community. Tony married a local girl and has contributed to the growth of the Nucla community with 3 kids and somehow finds the time to help coach kids' baseball. The respect of the community for Tony and his family was evident in 2019 when

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	2019 Mike Swaro
1995 Perry L. Will	

OPERATION GAME THIEF & TIPS UPDATE



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

In 2020, Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated 689 reports. This is UP from last year's reports of 497, an increase in the number of calls to OGT of nearly 40% from 2019 to 2020. Of those total reports, 389 were for big game violations; 116 reports for fishing violations; 8 reports for licensing violations; 30 reports for small game violations; 44 reports for waterfowl violations; 8 reports for nongame violations; 3 reports of threatened/endangered species violations, 10 report for antler shed collection and, 69 reports classified as other. These 689 reports ended, to date, with 6 citations issued to individuals. In 2020, OGT paid 10 rewards totaling \$4200.00.

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 2020, there were two TIPS rewards for a limited license for elk and one TIPS reward for a preference point for moose.

In order to be eligible for the license or point rewards, the reporting party must be willing to testify in court. This requirement is in contrast to the OGT Program, which will pay monetary rewards to even anonymous parties. The basics, with some special restrictions for very limited units, are:

- If a person reports a violation that results in a charge of illegal take or possession, they might receive preference points or an over-the-counter license.

- If a person reports a violation that results in a charge of willful destruction, or the illegal take involves an animal that meets the trophy requirements of 33-6-109(3.4), C.R.S. (The Samson Law), then that person can receive a limited license for the same unit and species as the report violation.
- In all cases, the reporting party must otherwise be eligible to receive the license, including meeting hunter education requirements and not being under suspension. The reporting parties may not receive both a TIP reward and a cash OGT reward for the same incident.
- If the case is dismissed, the fine is paid or the suspect pleads guilty, the reporting party will still be eligible for the reward if they were willing to testify.

INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT – IWVC



The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. Effective November 7, 2017, Nebraska became the 46th state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, and effective December 1, 2017, New Jersey became the 47th. To date, there are 47 states in the compact and there are three other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact.

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

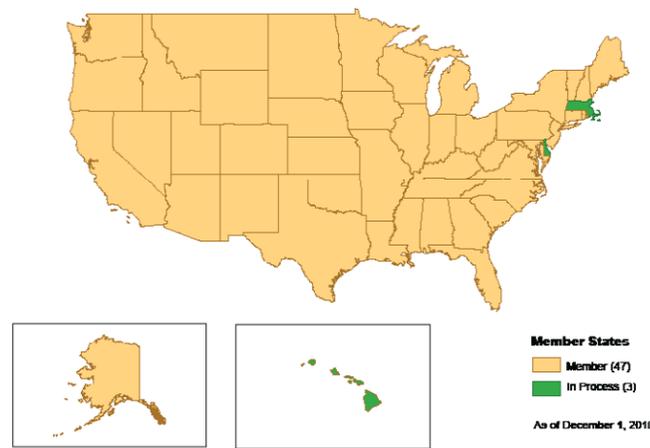
The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a non-resident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident. Personal recognizance is permitted instead of arrest, booking and bonding. This process is a convenience for people of member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

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

MEMBER STATES

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

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Member States



2020 PARKS CASE NARRATIVES



Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area
 Daskocil/CPW

MINOR IN POSSESSION OF HANDGUN

On August 7, 2020, at approximately 2130 hours, a camp host at Cheyenne Mountain State Park in El Paso County, CO informed Officer Gard that there were shots fired at the state park.

On August 8th, while on duty at Cheyenne Mountain State Park, in El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, Officer Gard, spoke with E. RUNIA, the camp host who informed him that the day before, at approximately 2117 hours, he heard gunfire and counted 8 shots followed by a period of silence for approximately 7-10 seconds then he saw a dark-colored sedan occupied by at least two people shoot three more shots out the window of the vehicle. He described seeing the muzzle flash which confirmed for him that it was a handgun. The surveillance footage was pulled from the entrance and the exit of Cheyenne Mountain State Park. The footage showed that a dark-colored sedan entered the park at 2117 and exited 2120 bearing Colorado license plate XJO325. The vehicle was run through CCIC/NCIC and showed the registered owner to be a Bryan JORDAN with the address of 28894 Cielo Ln, Buena Vista, Colorado, 81211.

Officer Gard then called Officer Hammond who is stationed at Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area in Chaffee and Fremont Counties and asked if Hammond could speak with the vehicle owner about what happened the night prior. Officer Gard went to attempt to find evidence of gunfire in the park. Officer Gard then went to the intersection of the main park road and the turn for the Limekiln trailhead parking lot where RUNIA was located when he heard the shots. Officer Gard used other officers to recreate the scene from the perspective of the witness. He then searched approximately 100 meters of the road including the shoulder of the road within 10 feet. He did not discover any shell casings at the intersection. He then traveled 7-10 seconds up the road and looked for damaged signs or infrastructure. He stopped at a sign that appeared to be abnormal. He inspected the sign and was then stopped by another employee. As Officer Gard spoke with the employee, he noticed shell casings

at the entrance of The Prairie Skipper pavilion. He worked to preserve the evidence. Upon further inspection of the area, a sign was struck by one of the bullets, producing a round hole in the upper left portion of the metal sign. A total of 8 Blazer 9mm shell casings were photographed and collected along with a photo of the damage to the sign and then secured.

Officer Gard then texted Officer Hammond and informed him that he collected 8 shell casings and sent him a photograph of the damaged sign.

Officer Hammond conducted an interview with the registered owner Bryan JORDAN who said his son drives the black Mazda bearing Colorado registration XJO325. JORDAN then called his son to speak with Officer Hammond. The son arrived and informed Officer Hammond of the happenings on August 7th, 2020. Scott JORDAN (DOB 5/16/2004) was with two friends, Navon BALLESTEROS (DOB 7/19/2003) and Xavier MOORE (DOB 8/07/2002) who asked to go to Colorado Springs to purchase some handguns. JORDAN drove the other two occupants of the black Mazda bearing Colorado registration XJO325 to the Citadel Mall where MOORE purchased some marijuana. The one adult male, MOORE, and the two juveniles (BALLESTEROS and JORDAN) then smoked the marijuana and drove to 3490 Afternoon Cir, Colorado Springs, CO, 80910 (HomeTowne Studios) to meet with an unknown person to purchase the handguns. BALLESTEROS does not have a cell phone number so JORDAN said BALLESTEROS communicates via Facebook Messenger by connecting to free wireless internet connections. JORDAN also said BALLESTEROS left the vehicle and met with a person and was seen leaving in a silver crossover for a period of approximately 2 hours. Upon BALLESTEROS's return to the vehicle, he showed MOORE and JORDAN two handguns, which he purchased for 300 dollars. The three males then traveled to Cheyenne Mountain State Park where they all fired the pistols from the vehicle. JORDAN said BALLESTEROS shot nine times and MOORE fired three shots into the air while JORDAN fired a

shot into a berm as he drove down the hill entering a right-hand curve. The three exited the park and continued back to Buena Vista. JORDAN also said BALLESTEROS asked him to drive him back to Colorado Springs to buy more handguns. JORDAN also said that he communicates with the other juveniles by multiple platforms, like Snapchat, Facebook Messenger, and other apps.

On August 9th, Officer Hammond informed Officer Gard that he had a signed search warrant for BALLESTEROS's grandparents' trailer located at 29600 County Road 353 Unit #9 in Buena Vista CO 81211. The search warrant was executed on the 14th of August.

On August 14th, at approximately 0915 hours, while on duty, in the town of Buena Vista, county of Chaffee, state of Colorado, Officer Gard found the following items inside the residence at 29600 County Road 353 Unit #9, in the first bedroom from the main entrance of the trailer, said to be the room of BALLESTEROS by his grandfather, Sam GONZALES (DOB 1/19/1963):

- One Smith and Wesson M&P Shield 9mm pistol
- One full 7 Round magazine containing 7 Hornady +P hollow point rounds
- One loose Hornady +P Hollow Point Round
- An empty M&P magazine
- One Samsung device blue in color. (These were all seized and sealed by Officer Gard and a return inventory was provided to BALLESTEROS's grandfather at the Buena Vista Police Department.)

BALLESTEROS was not present at the trailer during the warrant service. Officer Gard spoke with GONZALES, who informed him that the first room was BALLESTEROS's and that they did not own any firearms and that they were not aware of any firearms being located on the property. When asked about BALLESTEROS's whereabouts, he informed CPW that his grandson does not tell them where he goes or what he does. GONZALES also said his grandson tells them to stay out of his room and his business. When asked how BALLESTEROS communicates, he informed CPW officers that he latches onto the wifi in the house or at the library and places where he can get free internet

and that he uses apps to talk to others. GONZALES also said that BALLESTEROS comes and goes from this location at his pleasure.

During the execution of the search warrant, the perimeter team spotted a vehicle with BALLESTEROS inside. A high-risk stop was conducted and BALLESTEROS was taken into custody and three other juveniles were detained. Upon a search of the vehicle, a handgun was located within reach of BALLESTEROS in the rear passenger compartment of the vehicle. Other items seized from the vehicle stop were marijuana, Xanax, and an iPhone in addition to the handgun.

Officer Gard then arrived at the Buena Vista Police Department where he was asked to transport BALLESTEROS to Pueblo Youth Services Center (PYSC). He placed BALLESTEROS in hand restraints, checked for tightness, and double-locked them. He then exited the building and conducted a search of BALLESTEROS's person prior to allowing him to sit in the front passenger seat of his patrol vehicle. He fastened his seat belt and drove to Park View West where he obtained a medical clearance for his admittance to PYSC. They continued to PYSC where BALLESTEROS was booked on his warrant.

JACKSON LAKE STOLEN VEHICLE

On July 6, 2020, Parks Officer Brandenburg, was on duty with Trainee Parks Officer McCormick at Jackson Lake State Park, Morgan County, Colorado. They were alerted by Parks Officer Sewald over the radio that the park host had tried to contact two vehicles that were parked in a campsite without a reservation. When they knocked on the window, the occupants, a male and female, ignored them.

Officer McCormick and Officer Brandenburg went to the campsite in Pelican Campground and made contact with the vehicle occupants SH and JB. JB provided Officer McCormick with her day passes for both vehicles. Officer Brandenburg updated dispatch with the license plate numbers of both vehicles, a black Ford Escape and a silver Saturn Vue. She asked SH for his information and he provided a Colorado State ID Card. JB provided her name and date of birth to Officer McCormick.

Officer Brandenburg requested backup and Officer Sewald headed over. JB stated that her mom and friend dropped them off with the vehicles and went to Sterling to visit her brother at the correctional facility and that they would be returning soon. JB also stated that she did not know that they could not park there. JB stated that she owned the Saturn and a friend owned the Ford Escape.

Officer Sewald arrived on scene. Officer Brandenburg began clearing SH through Morgan County Dispatch and Officer McCormick began clearing JB. Morgan County Dispatch notified Officer Brandenburg that the plate was reported stolen out of Denver. JB returned as a parole client, with a revoked driver's license with 6 additional active restraints. SH returned as Revoked and as Habitual Traffic Offender, with 39 additional active restraints. He also had a confirmed nationwide, extraditable warrant for felony motor vehicle theft out of Arvada.

SH was taken into custody at 1031 hours. Officer Sewald searched SH and found a drug paraphernalia pipe in SH's pocket. SH also was in possession of

a wallet, cell phone, and cash which he permitted JB to take. SH was advised of his Miranda Rights and he stated that he did not want to answer any questions.

JB admitted that she drove the Saturn Vue and SH drove the Ford Escape to the park.

Officer Sewald transported and booked SH into Morgan County Jail.

The vehicle returned as clear, title holder: BS out of Greeley, Colorado. JB supplied the keys to the Ford Escape. Officer McCormick and Officer Brandenburg conducted an inventory search and found several items with possible relation to a stolen vehicle, including four Colorado license plates. Also located in the vehicle were 3 "slim-jim" type devices. Also located were 4 checks made out to Adams County Clerk & Recorder with associated registration renewal cards, a Domino's Paystub/check, and a Front Range Roofing Systems LLC Paycheck. Also located was another drug paraphernalia pipe. The vehicle had numerous amounts of serialized Milwaukee brand tools, bags of clothing, and other various tools.

The vehicle was towed by Western Star Services, and impounded to their secured tow yard in Fort Morgan, Colorado.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

JB was issued citation #24952 for CRS 42-2-138(1)(a) Drove Motor Vehicle when license under restraint; Revoked and JB was issued a proof of service.

During an interview, JB stated that she and SH live together in Commerce City and have been together for nearly three years. She said that SH was either given the vehicle or bought the vehicle from her old business partner who is currently in prison. She also stated that they do handyman sub-contracting jobs, which is the reason for so many tools inside the vehicle. JB stated that she and SH were at her grandfather's residence in Holyoke, Colorado to help him fix up his house. She said that they left Holyoke at approximate-

ly 3:00 in the morning, because she was feeling sick. JB stated that she followed SH, who drove the Ford Escape and she drove the Saturn Vue. She stated that they stopped at the Sinclair gas station in Wiggins to purchase a burrito and decided to come to Jackson Lake. B stated they arrived at Jackson Lake around 9am and parked in the spot that they were contacted.

A search warrant for the Ford Escape was completed and presented to a judge.

EVIDENCE:

On SH:

- 1 broken pipe with residue (in evidence bag)

Vehicle:

- 4 CO license plates
- 11 Morgan County Motors stickers
- Disaronno liqueur
- TKO Carbide Tipped Hole Cutter
- Pieces and fragments of pipes
- Car part from a Chrysler 56043 085AC 7338 (Stamped "MADE IN MEXICO 36670D 0864 32")
- 4 Cell Phones
- Metal arrow for a bow
- Black vape pen
- 3M plastic tubing
- 2 sets of key rings, both with fobs and separate car keys, plus other various keys on the rings. One with Spiderman keychain, one with a key-chain imprinted "Kylee"
- 1 9mm cartridge "WIN 9mm LUGER"
- Piece of hand rolled cigarette
- 3 Slim jims
- 1 Axe
- Domino's Pay Stub: 3/15/2019 \$788.34
- Front Range Roofing Systems check: 5/21/2020 \$435.60
- 4 Checks from Elite Plumbing LLC
 - 1742: \$45.32, memo "Boat trailer"
 - 1743: \$131.36, memo "Camper trailer"
 - 1744: \$48.57, memo "White trailer"
 - 1745: \$428.84, memo "2016 truck"
- 3 CO Vehicle License Renewals

As of July 7, 2020, SH was charged with:

- 18-5-903(1),(2)(c): Crim Poss Financial Device-4+ Dif Names
- 42-2-206(1)(a): Driving After Revocation Prohibited (hto)
- 42-2-138(1)(d): Driving Under Restraint-alcohol-related
- 18-18-428(1): Drug Paraphernalia-possess
- 42-3-121(1)(b): Registration-fictitious Plate

On July 13th, 2020, at approximately 0815 hours, Officer Brandenburg presented a prepared search warrant and affidavit for the vehicle (2007 Black Ford Escape) to the judge at the Morgan County Courthouse. The Judge reviewed and signed the search warrant and affidavit.

At approximately 0850 hours, Officer Brandenburg began her search at Western Star Services impound parking area, where the vehicle was located. She gave a copy of the search warrant to the tow yard attendant, who put it in the vehicle file.

EVIDENCE:

Driver's Side Front: personal items, small hand tools

Passenger Side Front: pink bag filled with auto supplies and clear pipe with white residue paraphernalia (seized), Polaroid camera (new in box), clothing, hand tools, two socket sets, food items, cigarettes, battery charger (serialized), EscortMax radar detector (serialized), open peppermint schnapps bottle (seized).

Glove compartment: flathead screwdrivers and socket sets.

Driver Side Rear: Bags of clothing and miscellaneous food items, cell phones, Milwaukee brand cut off grinder, pants with pink/clear pipe with white/brown residue in pocket (seized), bag of clothing with Adams County Court balance due (seized), 22c rim fire revolver with blue tape on handle (seized), box of 9mm rounds (20 rounds) (seized), check for \$0.53 DDC Inmate Trust Fund (seized), check for \$1.00 Jefferson County Sheriff's Detention Facility (seized), Key fob to a Dodge Ram (seized).

Passenger Side Rear: Clothing items, cooler with unopened alcohol and water bottled, miscellaneous hand tools, key fob to a Dodge Ram (seized)

Back Hatch: Suitcase with clothing, assorted Milwaukee brand tools (serialized), bag of Milwaukee hand tools, grooming bag with glass multi-colored pipe with burnt residue (seized), lunch box/black bag with assorted hand tools and clear glass pipe with green and black tape (seized), miscellaneous auto supplies and hand tools, new camping tent, 5 Muzzy brand arrows with broadheads, Master Proheat LCD heat gun, Milwaukee Packout Tool Box, Home Depot Receipts

Serialized Items:

- Schumaker Premier Performance Battery Charger
- Escort Max Radar Detector
- Milwaukee 18V Hand Vacuum
- Milwaukee 18V Cut-Off/Grinder
- Milwaukee 6.0AH Battery
- Milwaukee 3/8” Ratchet
- Milwaukee 5.0AH Battery
- Milwaukee 4.0AH Battery
- Milwaukee 12V Drill/Driver
- Milwaukee 12V Cut Off Tool
- Milwaukee M12 Charger
- Milwaukee Bolt Cutters
- Milwaukee Bolt Cutters
- Milwaukee 3/8” Ratchet
- Milwaukee 18V Blower
- Milwaukee 2.0AH Battery
- Milwaukee 18V Cut Out Tool
- Milwaukee 18V 5” Random Orbit Sander
- Milwaukee 18V 6.5” Circular Saw
- Milwaukee 18V Hammer Drill/Driver
- Milwaukee 18V Surge ¼” Hex Hydraulic Driver
- Milwaukee 18V ¼” Hex Impact Driver
- Milwaukee 18V Multi-Tool
- Milwaukee 2.0AH Battery

Seized Evidence:

- Open bottle of Hiram Walker Peppermint Schnapps, 1/5 full
- Dodge Ram Key Fob
- Dodge Ram Key Fob
- Adam’s County Combined Court Collections Department Bill
- DDC Inmate Trust Fund Check for \$0.53
- Jefferson County Sheriff’s Detention Facility Check for \$1.00

- Streak Visual Ammunition 9mm box of 20 rounds
- Small clear and white container with suspected marijuana dab oil
- Multi-color pipe with suspected black marijuana residue
- Clear pipe with green rubber and black electric tape with brown residue
- Clear pipe with white residue
- Clear and pink pipe with brown and black residue
- 22 Rim Fire Revolver with blue tape on handle

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: New Charges Pending from District Attorney.

On July 24th, 2020, Parks Officer Brandenburg, retrieved the serialized Milwaukee tools listed above and booked them into evidence at Jackson Lake State Park. Officer Brandenburg sent a certified letter to BS, the vehicle’s registered owner. The letter stated that the Ford Escape was impounded, and available for release, at Western Star Towing.

Officer Brandenburg also mailed the drug paraphernalia from the pipes to Colorado Bureau of Investigations in Denver for illegal substance testing.

On July 27th, 2020, Officer Brandenburg, was notified by a Morgan County Sheriff Deputy that the vehicle record search returned with a lien holder on the title of Universal Acceptance Corporation CO. Officer Brandenburg then mailed a certified letter to the lien holder.

On August 4, 2020, Officer Sewald released the items described in the attached document to SH from the impounded vehicle.

On August 17, 2020, Colorado Bureau of Investigation Laboratory sent results which indicated that the pipe which was on SH’s person tested positive for methamphetamine.

During this investigation, Officer Brandenburg was unable to locate the rightful owner of the Ford Escape. The CPW Field Services unit was able to make contact with the mother of the registered owner. The registered owner then contacted the Field Ser-

vices Unit, but was uncooperative stating that he was in Australia and had been there since before COVID began. He was not willing to communicate with the agency nor was he willing to give any information about the stolen vehicle. His mother was also uncooperative. He stated that he had paid someone to park the vehicle outside of their home. He would not give any information on where or when this took place or what the agreement was.

SH appeared for his court date (DATE) and when leaving the courthouse stole a utility truck and led police on a chase through the county until he ran out of fuel and was again arrested for stealing a vehicle.

COLD WATER CUFFING

On October 20, 2020, at approximately 1145 hours, dispatch alerted Park Officer Klosheim to a suicidal party that was potentially in the area of the reservoir. The suicidal party's (LN) phone was pinged multiple times over the next hour and varied from the center of the reservoir all the way out to Boone. At approximately 1245, a friend of LN who had also been looking for him called 911 saying that LN was on the North side of the reservoir and had jumped in the lake attempting to drown himself.

Officer Klosheim arrived on scene at approximately 1255 to a parking area near Turkey Creek in the North Wildlife Area. He witnessed LN and a female (later identified as his ex) treading water and struggling with each other. Officer Klosheim ran down to the shoreline and waded into the water calling for both parties to swim to shore. The female said that LN was trying to drown himself. I asked her to come back to shore. She swam back to me and I helped her onto land. LN stayed treading water.

Officer Klosheim began talking with LN. LN was able to stand on a rock chest deep in the lake. He refused to come to shore. Officer Klosheim began coaxing him to wade closer to shore. LN said that he had taken 3 grams of Adderall and was waiting for it to stop his heart. LN was visibly agitated, clenching his teeth and twitching uncontrollably. Officer Klosheim was able to convince LN to walk back to shore. LN kept asking if the Adderall would kill him. When Klosheim stepped closer to him he would wade back into the water and threaten to dive as deep as he could go. LN wouldn't let Officer Klosheim get within 15 feet of him. Parks Officers Seder and Stadterman were alerted and several deputies arrived on scene. The deputies and Rangers convinced LN to sit on a rock on shore. LN continued to tell them that if they got close he would dive into the water and swim away. Pueblo County SO asked for a negotiator to respond. The negotiator responded and began talking with LN. A friend of LN's also arrived in uniform and spoke with him. LN remained agitated and was suspicious

of anyone trying to step closer to him. The negotiator and friend spoke with LN for almost two hours.

Officers Seder and Stadterman arrived on scene and formulated a plan to place LN into custody and to transport to the hospital. A patrol boat and diver were staged in the water a short distance from shore. Officers Seder and Klosheim put on life jackets and prepared to jump in after LN if he swam. Officer Stadterman began moving towards LN to place him in custody. LN picked up a rock and said he would cut his throat. As Officer Stadterman moved closer LN dove headfirst into the water. Officers Seder and Klosheim jumped in after him and each grabbed an arm. Officer Seder was able to place a handcuff on LN's left wrist. A deputy threw a throw rope into the water and Officer Seder grabbed it. The officers pulled the two officers and the suspect to shore. LN tried to cut his throat with the rock before it was removed from his hand. LN was pulled from the water and placed in handcuffs. LN was transported to the hospital where he was later placed on an M1 hold.

HIGHLINE DROWNING WITH A POSITIVE OUTCOME

On 7/25/2020 at approximately 1827 hours, Officer Wallace of Colorado Parks and Wildlife was on patrol at Highline Lake State Park in Mesa County, Colorado. Officer Wallace overheard a radio call regarding a drowning at the park. The radio call did not specify a location so she radioed Seasonal Rangers Trojanovich and Fletcher to get back to their cars and be ready to respond to a drowning on park. Officer Wallace was able to get the AED from the Visitor Center and respond. She received additional info from State Patrol that CPR was in progress.

Ranger Trojanovich advised that he could see a large crowd at the Swim Beach and he believed that's where the victim was. As Officer Wallace approached the swim beach area, several people began waving her down. There was a large crowd of approximately 30-40 people gathered around a male laying on the shoreline. He was approximately late 30s to early 40s in age and was actively seizing. His skin was gray and his face was purple and he had vomited. The victim was breathing and had a pulse upon my arrival.

The victim was being tended to by a male, later identified as Ryan GRIFFITH, and a female, later identified as Carmen GALLEGOS. Wallace asked the pair if they had medical experience and GRIFFITH told me he was a physician and GALLEGOS told me she was a nurse. Since both had more medical experience than Wallace, provided a medical kit and gloves for everyone. They placed the victim on his side and he was unresponsive. The victim's eyes were rolled up into the back of his head and GALLEGOS was coaxing the victim to vomit the water he'd ingested. The victim was still actively seizing and GALLEGOS was bit as she was trying to gag the victim. He successfully vomited 2-3 times.

Lower Valley Fire had already been dispatched to the park and Officer Wallace told Ranger Trojanovich and Ranger Fletcher to wait near the Visitor Center and guide the ambulance down a service road onto the Swim Beach. Lower Valley Fire arrived and

quickly loaded the victim. By this point, Wallace had been on scene for approximately seven to ten minutes and the victim's coloration was improving although he was still actively seizing.

Officer Asal arrived on scene as the ambulance was leaving and assisted with gathering witness information.

A Lower Valley Paramedic advised that the victim had survived the night and was expected to make a full recovery. It is estimated that the victim was underwater for five to eight minutes before being pulled back to shore.

TASER ON THE RIVER

On May 4, 2020, received a call from Fremont County dispatch at approximately 0400 requesting assistance with a male subject who was stranded in the Arkansas River near Hwy 50 MM 266. Dispatch informed me that the male subject was eluding law enforcement by jumping into the river. He was not positively identified until after he was taken into custody. Officer Tappan Brown responded to the AHRA visitor center and dressed in full uniform and duty gear. He prepped emergency vehicles and vessels. Parks and Wildlife Officer Tom Waters also arrived at the visitor center. Officer Waters and Brown departed the visitor center in separate marked patrol vehicles with a raft and an inflatable kayak. Parks and Wildlife Officer Jeff Hammond informed me that he was also in route.

While responding, Fremont County dispatch advised that the subject, later identified as Bruce LEE, had jumped back into the river and swam downstream of the HWY 50 Bridge at MM 267. LEE was then spotted on the right side of the river in a small alcove. The alcove had a cliff wall immediately downstream. Units on scene advised they had eyes on LEE and they didn't think LEE would be able to climb out of the alcove. Units on scene also stated that they didn't think they could access LEE without using watercraft. Dispatch advised it was unknown if LEE had any weapons. A Fremont deputy stated over the radio that LEE had made some movements that made the deputy believe LEE might have a weapon.

Brown arrived at the Royal Gorge Rafting Adventure Beach 41746 US-50, Canon City, at approximately 0525. Fremont County deputy Brian Martinez, Fremont County Fire and medical were on scene. Brown observed LEE approximately 100 yards downstream. LEE appeared to be curled up on a small point of rocks near the waterline. Immediately downstream of LEE was a cliff wall. Upstream of LEE was steep rocky terrain. Deputy Martinez informed Brown that LEE was wanted for stealing a vehicle from Montrose. When contacted, LEE had fled from the vehicle

on foot and entered the river in an attempt to elude law enforcement. Deputy Martinez stated that he had attempted to assist LEE when LEE was stranded upstream by throwing a rope and a lifejacket. LEE did not accept assistance and jumped back into the river and swam to his current location.

Officers Waters, Hammond, Brown, Deputy Martinez, and a Fremont County SAR member began discussing options. Around this time, two Canon City PD units rode the High-Railer up from Canon City along the train tracks and were now positioned on the left side of the river. The Canon PD units advised they had eyes on LEE. As the sun started to rise and visibility increased, officers were able to determine that they could potentially access LEE's current location by using a fishing access trail that cut across the ridge-line above LEE. They were planning on getting a boat staged with a team by the water ready to launch and have a second team attempt to contact LEE.

As the team was beginning to mobilize that plan, LEE began moving. He was attempting to scramble up the steep rocky terrain. Deputy Martinez, Officers Waters, Hammond, and Brown quickly headed for the fishing access trail and moved towards LEE's position. As they were moving, it was determined that Brown had the only conducted electrical weapon (CEW) available (TASER). Officer Brown drew his CEW as Deputy Martinez and Officer Hammond drew their duty weapons. Officer Waters had a PFD on and was prepared to enter the water if necessary. The trail only allowed for single file in places and Brown moved to the front of the group to initiate contact with less lethal.

LEE had scrambled up the steep terrain and was approaching the fishing access trail. As officers approached, Brown began giving loud verbal commands to LEE. He yelled "POLICE STOP GET ON THE GROUND NOW! STOP! GET ON THE GROUND YOU ARE UNDER ARREST!" Finally, Brown yelled

"GET ON THE GROUND OR YOU WILL BE TASED!" LEE refused to comply with the commands. At this point, Brown deployed his CEW from approximately 15' away using the standard deployment (probe mode). Probe deployment appeared to split the waistline on the right side of LEE's body. LEE locked up and fell to the ground and slid down the slope approximately 5 feet. LEE stopped in some brush and rocks. Brown then yelled "DON'T MOVE OR YOU WILL GET IT AGAIN." Deputy Martinez and Officer Waters then proceeded to handcuff LEE in the prone position. LEE was taken into custody at approximately 0550.

Deputy Martinez and Officer Waters began to escort LEE toward the staged patrol vehicles. Officers were able to discern that the probe deployment split the waistline with the top probe near the ribcage and the bottom probe near the calf. The spent cartridge and wiring were collected and placed inside a rubber glove. The bottom probe fell off of LEE during escort and was collected as well. After escorting LEE back to the staging area, LEE was seated and Officer Hammond removed the upper probe from LEE and placed it with the other collected items. The cartridge and probes were given to Fremont County SO as evidence.

LEE was searched and no weapons were found. LEE then was examined by medical personnel. LEE had a few small scrapes on his forearms and a small cut on the bridge of his nose. LEE was then transported by Fremont deputies to the Fremont County jail.

PROP CHOP

On June 27, 2020, at approximately 1811 hours, Officer Wallace of Colorado Parks and Wildlife, was notified by Ranger Clayton Fletcher of a boat accident near the Day Use Area, Highline Lake State Park in Mesa County, Colorado. The report stated that a victim had been cut by a boat propeller. Officer Wallace asked Ranger Fletcher if the injury was severe and he said that it was. Colorado State Patrol dispatch was notified and send an ambulance to the Park. Wallace and the ambulance responded emergent to the location of the accident.

Upon Wallace's arrival, Ranger Fletcher and Ranger Josh Trojanovich were with the victim and were attempting to bandage her wounds. Wallace boarded the boat and saw two deep lacerations to the back of right leg. The bottom laceration was approximately 6-8 inches long and went from the middle of her thigh up into her groin area. The cut was very deep. There was a second, smaller laceration above that was approximately 2-3 inches long. Fat and flesh were protruding from this wound. There was also bruising to the front of her right leg around her knee cap with some smaller scrapes that looked like road rash. There was also bruising up in her groin area with similar scrapes.

Officer Wallace introduced herself to the victim and began applying bandages to her leg. She informed the victim that an ambulance was on the way. The victim stated she was at a 4 out of 10 for her pain level. She wanted to walk of the boat to the ambulance. With the help of other passengers on the boat and both rangers, the victim was walked to the sidewalk and set her down on a retaining wall. The victim said she was beginning to feel like she would pass out and laid down. The movement from her walking reactivated the bleeding from her wounds and officers had to adjust and fix them. The victim was still wet from being in the water and the bandages were not effectively staying in place. Wallace held pressure on the wounds and noticed the victim began trembling. The victim stated

her pain level was 9 out of 10.

Officer Howard Asal led the ambulance down a service road to the victim's location. A Lower Valley Fire ambulance arrived on scene at 1829 hours. While the paramedics loaded the victim into the ambulance, Officer Asal began getting names and contact information for everyone who had been on board the vessel at the time of the accident. He also performed a boat safety check and began the initial boat accident form while Wallace worked with the medical crew.

The operator of the boat, victim's brother stated that he had been driving the boat southbound on the western side of the lake. They were just to the southeast of the West Boat Ramp when the victim fell off the tube that was being towed. He said that he put the boat in neutral and the victim began swimming towards the swim ladder instead of toward the tube. He said that other boats were getting very close to them while they tried to pick up the victim and the wake from the passing boats coupled with the windy conditions pushed her into the propeller. This was corroborated by other passengers on the boat.

Once struck, the victim became stuck in the propeller. Some of the vessel's passengers said that the victim was initially held underwater by the impact and other witnesses said that she was not. The victim was caught on the propeller in some fashion because the group had to cut her bathing suit bottoms off to free her of the propeller. The operator said that the victim being stuck stalled the boat's motor. It took approximately 10-15 minutes to free her.

Once freed of the motor, the group provided her with a pair of shorts and immediately began using a towel to stop the bleeding. The boat was driven to the boat dock near the Day Use Area where they flagged down Ranger Fletcher for help.

On June 29, 2020 the father of the victim re-

ported that the victim had been admitted to the hospital after the accident and had undergone surgery in order to close the wounds on her leg. She spent one night in the hospital and had received no injuries to the nerves, muscle, tendons, or bone in her leg. Doctors expect her to make a full recovery with no lasting damage to the area.

2020 WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES



Mule Deer
Lewis/CPW

I FEEL LIKE I'M A COLORADO RESIDENT

Douglas R. CROOKSTON, 41, of Duluth, GA was charged with 42 misdemeanors for wildlife violations, including the illegal possession of six big game animals. CROOKSTON pled guilty to ten counts of making a false statement in the purchase of a hunting license, three counts of hunting without a valid license, and two counts of illegal possession, one trophy mule deer and one trophy bull elk on April 28, 2021 in Adams County Court.

An Adams County judge sentenced CROOKSTON to two years of supervised probation and a court-ordered suspension of all hunting, fishing and trapping related activities. CROOKSTON's conviction makes him eligible for suspension of all hunting, fishing and trapping privileges in Colorado and the other 48 states in the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact for up to five years. The possible suspension will be determined by CPW's suspension hearing examiner at a later date.

As part of the adjudication of the criminal case in this investigation, CROOKSTON was ordered pay a \$500 donation to Colorado Operation Game Thief, pay over \$41,735.50 in fines and court costs, and forfeit all wildlife seized in the investigation to CPW.

The case started on February 1st, 2019, when Officer Murdoch received an anonymous report regarding an individual named Douglas R. CROOKSTON. The report stated that CROOKSTON was engaged in falsifying documents to illegally obtain resident hunting licenses in Colorado. The report also stated that CROOKSTON was living in Georgia not Colorado. CROOKSTON has active Facebook and Instagram accounts detailing his hunting activity. CROOKSTON is also referenced numerous times in the YouTube page "Epic Mountain Hunter". Officer Murdoch also learned that the address that CROOKSTON uses for his Colorado resident hunting licenses is located in Rangley, Colorado. This address belongs

to CROOKSTON's childhood friend. CROOKSTON has never lived at the residence.

Officer Murdoch reviewed the Colorado Parks and Wildlife license database and learned that CROOKSTON has purchased and claimed Colorado resident hunting licenses in years 1994-2010 and 2012-2019. In 2011, CROOKSTON claimed residency in Georgia. In 2018 and 2019, CROOKSTON lists a mailing and physical address in Rangley, Colorado.

On March 27th, 2019, Officer Murdoch obtained two search warrants for the production of records from Facebook Inc (includes the social media platforms Facebook and Instagram) as well as for Google (for YouTube accounts). Officer Murdoch received and downloaded thirteen YouTube videos, metadata and Google subscriber information. Officer Murdoch received and downloaded 13193 pages of information from Facebook including photos, metadata and Facebook subscriber information. Additionally, Officer Murdoch received and downloaded 1546 pages of information from Instagram including photos, metadata and Facebook subscriber information. Officer Murdoch painstakingly analyzed the information obtained in the warrants.

Based on YouTube, Facebook and Instagram data, Officer Murdoch learns CROOKSTON applied for and fraudulently obtained licenses in 2017, 2018,



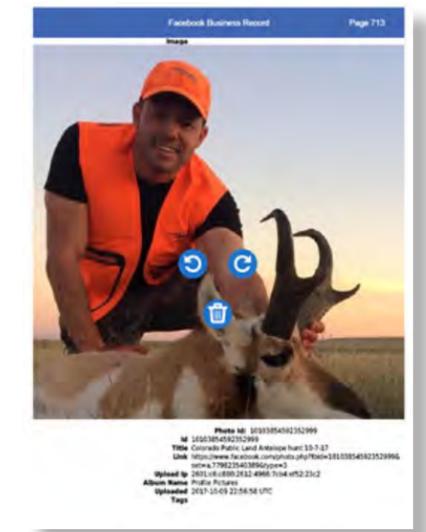
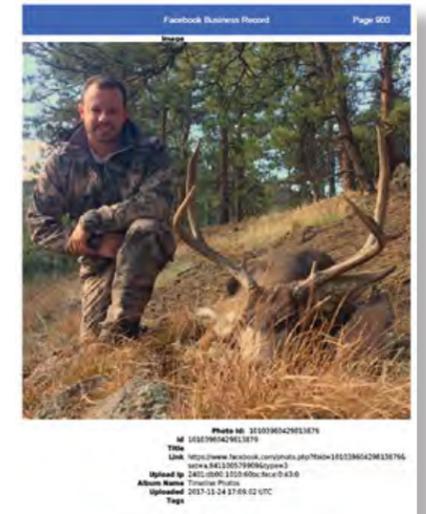
and 2019. There were six animals taken illegally on those licenses: one 6x7 bull elk, one bear, two mule deer, and two pronghorn.

Officer Murdoch coordinated interviews across Colorado to gather critical testimony from witnesses. Colorado wildlife officers also enlisted the help of Montana Game Warden Weston Oedekoven and Georgia Game Warden Eddie Tompkins. Officers located and seized six big game animals in the course of the investigation, one bull elk, one bear, two mule deer, and two pronghorn. Two of the animals, one bull elk and one mule deer met the minimum size required to meet the 'Samson' trophy designation, requiring additional mandatory fines of \$10,000.

After reviewing all social media posts and interviewing associates and family members, it was clear that while CROOKSTON had lived in Colorado, he sold all property moved to Georgia and gave up his residence in February of 2017. The fact that CROOK-

STON documented every aspect of his life and hunts on social media, simplified the investigation by clearly showing when and where certain wildlife were taken and where he was living at the time.

It also became very apparent through the investigation that CROOKSTON was aware of the laws regarding hunting, licenses, and residency. Mr. Crookston would have licenses obtained through the license draw sent to a friend's house in Rangley, CO. He also had a vehicle that he kept registered to a relative's address in Colorado to keep from raising suspicions from wildlife officers that may check him in the field. "I believe that CROOKSTON hoped that investigators would just think that this whole thing was a big mix up and move on," stated Officer Murdoch.



SAMBRITO SHENANIGANS

In October of 2018, Wildlife Officer Stephanie Taylor received a call about a possible trespass on a ranch that borders the State of New Mexico in the Sambrito area of Colorado. When WO Taylor responded, the reporting party told her that he and his brother had been feeding cattle when they saw a truck drive past their ranch and into New Mexico. The ranch that the RP worked for lies on the Colorado/New Mexico border. The RP stated that the truck drove into an oil well pad and then shortly after, he heard a couple of rifle shots come from the oil well area. According to the RP, a herd of elk then ran off of the hill and back north, towards the Colorado state line. The RP seemed very concerned and absolutely positive that the same young man that had trespassed on the ranch a day or two before had killed an elk in New Mexico since the RP had observed the same vehicle on both occasions. The RP explained that Willie Taylor, no relation to WO Taylor, had trespassed two days prior and had to be “run off” by the RP.

Now having an idea of where to begin looking for possible evidence, WO Taylor gained permission from the RP to access the ranch property and begin her search. WO Taylor and a wildlife investigator exited the south boundary of the ranch which put them in New Mexico and on Bureau of Reclamation property. After searching for some time, the officers were able to locate a set of tracks in the sand that appeared to be from a game cart or a wagon of some sort.



WO Taylor and the investigator split up and tried to follow the tracks in either direction. Due to the fading daylight, the officers weren't able to find anything else that evening but marked the location of the tracks that they did find. That night, WO Taylor researched and discovered that Willie Taylor possessed a valid elk license for Colorado for that season.

The next morning, the officers returned to the area they had found the evening before in an attempt to find anything relating to an elk being killed in the area. Knowing where the wagon tracks were, the officers again began to follow the tracks from the New Mexico side towards the Navajo State Park Wetlands area in Colorado. The state line is clearly marked with a fence line and buoys in the lake. As the officers followed the wagon tracks, they spotted an area that the wagon had stopped, probably for just a short time. In between the tracks, a small pool of what appeared to be dried blood was located.



It soon became obvious to WO Taylor that the tracks were heading to an access point to Navajo State Park, she decided it would be best to concentrate the search back on the New Mexico side of the state line. WO Taylor and the investigator began to backtrack

the area they had just searched in an attempt to locate a point of origin for the wagon tracks. Trying to follow the wagon tracks was very challenging given the brush and hard dirt in some areas. However, WO Taylor stayed focused and determined to find evidence of an elk. Finally, the persistence paid off. The officers followed the tracks up a small hill, which led to the oil well pad site and were able to locate the carcass of a bull elk. The bull had all four quarters removed and head had been cut off as well. In an obvious attempt to conceal the carcass, several branches had been cut and used to cover the carcass.



WO Taylor observed that the bull elk had been shot through the chest, hitting both lungs, and that the hide had been used to cover the remaining portions of the carcass. Using a GPS, WO Taylor was able to absolutely confirm that the elk was in New Mexico and about 400 yards from the Colorado state line. Officers were able to follow a short blood trail up the hill, towards the oil well pad, but lost it within 10-15 yards of the carcass. This told WO Taylor that the bull had been shot in New Mexico and not shot in Colorado. After collecting evidence at the scene and searching the area for bullet casings, which could not be found, the officers decided to head to the access point on the Colorado side of Navajo State Park near the wetlands area.

Once WO Taylor got to the access area, tracks were located coming through the gate that looked very familiar, wagon tracks. WO Taylor noticed that the tracks came through the gate and up to the road as

would be expected if someone had pulled the wagon to the back of a truck to load something, like an elk maybe.



Willie Taylor was no stranger to WO Taylor. WO Taylor knew Willie to test the boundaries and skirt a few laws here and there. That being said, WO Taylor also had a good relationship with Willie and he always seemed to be willing to talk to her regarding just about anything. A couple of days after finding the bull elk that Willie was suspected in shooting, WO Taylor drove to his house in an attempt to gather more information. As WO Taylor walked up to the front door she noticed a fresh looking bull elk skull sitting on a pile of firewood. Quickly, WO Taylor snapped a photo.



Using a little imagination, WO Taylor told Willie a story that someone had poached an animal near Sambrito and that Willie's name came up as being in the area. Willie denied doing anything wrong and

told WO Taylor all about his hunt. Willie explained that he had been hunting and saw a herd of elk near the New Mexico state line but the elk stayed in Colorado. He claimed that he shot the bull twice and that he and some friends used a wagon to get the meat out. WO Taylor asked Willie if he knew where the property boundaries were in the area he claimed to have been hunting and Willie stated that he was confident he did and done nothing wrong. Willie offered to let WO Taylor take a DNA sample from the skull of the bull elk he claimed to have killed in Colorado and even helped her by holding the vial as she took a small piece of tissue from the skull.

Having everything she needed at that point, WO Taylor decided to submit the tissue samples from the carcass that was found in New Mexico and the sample from Willie's elk skull. A few weeks later, the Wyoming Wildlife Forensics Lab provided the news WO Taylor had hoped for, the samples were a match. Since the elk ended up in New Mexico, WO Taylor reached out to her counterpart with the New Mexico Game and Fish Department and told him what she had discovered and evidence she had. After some convincing, NMG&F decided they would like to move forward with the case and would work with WO Taylor.

Based on the evidence that WO Taylor had, the bull elk skull that Willie had at his house would be considered illegal to possess in Colorado since Willie had likely shot the elk in New Mexico without a license. Now, WO Taylor needed to get her hands on that skull. Again, trying to keep him off-guard, WO Taylor asked to meet with Willie about something other than the elk he shot. When WO Taylor arrived at Willie's house she asked if Willie had gotten his elk skull cleaned up. Willie brought the skull outside to show WO Taylor. At that time, WO Taylor informed Willie that there was a problem with the bull. WO Taylor explained to Willie that a test had been done to compare the DNA from an elk carcass in New Mexico to the bull elk skull he had and the samples matched. Not taking the news very well, Willie ranted and raved about where he was and where the elk were when he shot, claiming there was no way he was in New Mexico. WO Taylor explained to Willie that DNA doesn't

lie and offered to let Willie show her and other officers where he was when he shot. Willie agreed to meet the officers the next day.

WO Taylor and officers with NMG&F met Willie in the Sambrito area to give him a chance to show them he wasn't trying to cover up anything. It didn't work. Willie had a hard time keeping his story straight about the location of the elk and the number of times he shot. Willie also claimed that he would be able to show the officers a spent shell casing on the ground, it was never found. Willie stated that even if the elk had died in New Mexico, he felt he had the right to retrieve it. Well, that's not the case when an animal runs onto property you don't have permission to be on, Willie was informed. None of what Willie could provide to the officers that day in the field made sense and the officers could see through his attempts to convince them otherwise.

Essentially using the case that WO Taylor put together; the evidence, the interviews and the forensic results, NMG&F charged Willie with multiple counts including license violations, illegal possession of wildlife and hunting on property without permission. Finally in the spring of 2021, due to COVID-19 and multiple continuances, Willie pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay almost \$1300.00 in fines and also make a \$300.00 donation to Colorado's Operation Game Thief. Unfortunately, Willie won't be able to look at the bull rack every night before bed but at least he'll have the memory!



MONTROSE MAN PLEADS GUILTY TO POACHING TROPHY MULE DEER

A Montrose man has pled guilty in the illegal killing of a mule deer buck near Montrose in January 2020. Patrick L. Anstine, age 45, of Montrose entered a guilty plea in Montrose County District Court on March 8, 2020. Anstine pled guilty to willful destruction of big game, illegal sale of big game, illegal possession of big game, hunting big game out of season, and was sentenced to a 2 year deferred sentence, \$6,507.50 in fines, and a \$5,000.00 donation to Operation Game Thief.

Anstine was arrested in February 2020 after information from concerned citizens led Colorado Parks and Wildlife officer Matt Ortega to a carcass on private land off Kinikin Road, just south of Montrose. Ortega's investigation began with little more than that headless carcass of an adult buck deer. Through hard work and interviews of concerned citizens in the area, Ortega developed enough evidence to obtain the arrest warrant for Anstine.

Anstine was originally charged with felony counts of illegal sale of wildlife and willful destruction of wildlife, as well as misdemeanor charges of hunting out of season, illegal possession of wildlife, waste of game meat, and trespassing. In addition, charges included a sentencing

enhancer, known as the "Samson Law," because the case involved the illegal killing of a trophy-class animal. The Colorado General Assembly created the Samson Law in 1998 after public outcry over low penalties handed down in the killing of an iconic Estes Park elk that the community had named "Samson." The law provides mandatory penalties in trophy poaching cases involving animals such as bull moose, bighorn sheep, or large-antlered deer and elk. Trophy animals are more likely to be targeted by poachers, especially during the vulnerable winter season when wildlife is pushed closer to developed areas by high country snow.

The Anstine case was one of three mature buck poaching cases between January 2019 and January 2020 in the Montrose area. In all three cases, the person responsible took only the head and antlers while leaving the carcass to rot. Colorado law requires hunters to prepare all game meat for human consumption.

"Many of these cases occur in remote areas and even at night," explained Ortega. "That's why citizen tips can be so important to finding people responsible. We can't be everywhere, so we count on assistance from people who tell us when they see something that looks out of the ordinary, even if it seems minor."



UNCOMPAHGRE POACHING CASE ENDS IN GUILTY PLEAS

A 2019 poaching case on the Uncompahgre Plateau has been resolved following guilty pleas by three adults and two juveniles.

The case began on the morning of November 9, 2019, when witnesses reported seeing a group of people shooting into a herd of elk on the Uncompahgre Plateau in Game Management Unit 61. The witnesses contacted Colorado Parks and Wildlife after seeing the other group shoot several elk and leave them to rot. Colorado regulations require that any animal harvested must have all meat prepared for human consumption.

Responding wildlife officers found two dead elk, including a spike bull that had been dragged into some bushes and hidden without being gutted. Officers also found the gut pile of a third elk that had been shot and taken from the location. Based on witness descriptions, officers were able to locate the people involved in the incident at a nearby camp where additional evidence was gathered.

The following individuals were charged in the case with the following resolutions following the entry of guilty pleas in Mesa County District Court:

Floyd Kendall, age 68, of Grand Junction
Willful destruction of big game and waste of wildlife
\$3,914.35 in fines and court costs plus a \$1,000 donation to Operation Game Thief (OGT)

Steven Creech, age 36, of Grand Junction
Willful destruction of big game and hunting without a license
\$5,640.50 in fines plus a \$1,000 donation to OGT

Joseph Kendall, age 37, of Grand Junction
Hunting without a license
\$371.50 in fines and court costs

Juvenile 1
Illegal possession of wildlife and shooting from a public road
\$1,196 in fines and court costs

Juvenile 2
Waste of wildlife and shooting from a public road
\$598 in fines and \$500 donation to OGT

While the incident did occur during a legal hunting season only two of the five members of the party who had shot that morning had valid hunting licenses.

“This case wouldn’t have been possible without the information that was provided by the witnesses in this case,” said Kevin Duckett, District Wildlife Manager for the western portion of the Uncompahgre Plateau. “There are millions of acres of public hunting lands in Colorado so we count on people to help be our eyes in the field. With more than 500,000 legal and ethical hunters in the field each year, we’ve got a great team out there that can help make sure that everyone is following the rules.”

Hunting seasons pump millions of dollars into the state economy. Communities such as Delta, Meeker, Craig, Montrose and Gunnison rely on hunting seasons in the same way that Aspen and Vail count on skiers each year. A 2008 study by BBC Research and Consulting found that hunting and fishing contribute \$1.8 Billion to the Colorado economy each year.

3 PLEAD GUILTY IN MOFFAT COUNTY POACHING CASE



Three Meeker residents have been sentenced for the poaching of two trophy bull elk last fall. The case began on Sept. 25, 2019, when a witness in the Sand Wash Basin area reported a wounded bull elk and a suspicious truck to Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officer Jeff Goncalves.

Officer Goncalves responded and found evidence that eventually led to a truck owned by 18-year-old Henry Musser of Meeker. Questioning of Henry Musser and further evidence gathered from his vehicle and home led officers to the involvement of his father, John Allen Musser, also of Meeker, as well as a juvenile offender. Information was gathered about a second bull elk that was poached by the three suspects. Officers also determined that John Musser had taken efforts to hide evidence in the case. Citations related to the case were issued on March 19, 2020 and all three individuals entered guilty pleas this week in Moffat County courtrooms.

The poaching incident on Sept. 25, 2019 occurred in an area along Moffat County Road 67 in Sand Wash Basin. The area is part of Game Management Unit (GMU) 2, which is a highly valued trophy unit where hunters may wait more than 20 years to draw a license. The second elk was poached a few days prior to Sept. 25th. Both elk that were killed are large trophy elk, meaning fines in the case were enhanced under the state’s “Samson law.” The “Samson law” is named for a popular and quite visible, 1,000 pound bull elk that was killed illegally in Estes Park in 1995, leading to public desire for higher penalties in egregious poaching cases.

“The Sand Wash case shows the importance of witnesses in helping be the eyes of wildlife across the vast and remote parts of the state,” Goncalves said. “We can’t be everywhere but there are many people recreating and traveling the backroads who can report to us anything they see that is suspicious.”

People who witness a wildlife crime or hear about them after the fact are integral in solving many cases. The Operation Game Thief (OGT) hotline allows for anonymous information and cash rewards. A program called TIPS, or Turn In Poachers, is also available and can provide opportunities to hunt trophy units for people who provide information that leads to a conviction in trophy poaching cases.

In court in Craig, on July 27, Henry Musser, 18, pleaded guilty to hunting without a license, illegal possession of wildlife, and aggravated illegal possession of wildlife. He was ordered by the court to 18 months of supervised probation, 48 hours of community service, and \$15,341.50 in fines and court costs.

John Allen Musser, 44, pleaded guilty and received a deferred felony sentence for tampering with evidence. In addition, John Musser pleaded guilty to hunting without a license, illegal possession of wildlife, and aggravated illegal possession of wildlife. John was ordered by the court to perform 48 hours of community service and pay \$15,483.50 in fines and court costs.

The juvenile in the case entered a plea of guilty to hunting without a license, hunting with an illegal method of take and hunting big game without an adult present. The juvenile will serve unsupervised probation, must perform 48 hours of community service, and pay fines and court costs of \$1,962.50.

In addition, all three were ordered to forfeit hunting equipment. They will also face a separate administrative hearing process where they will be subject to the loss of hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 48 other states.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife officers and investigators deal with an average of 4,000 wildlife violations each year ranging from fishing without a license to large wildlife poaching cases.

“Coloradans value their wildlife and we’re proud of the law enforcement officers at CPW who work hard to conserve those populations for everyone’s benefit,” explained Bill deVergie, Area Wildlife

Manager for the northwest corner of the state. “Cases like these come down to citizens watching and reporting when they see or hear something. We thank the citizens who knew what to do when they noticed the poaching activity in this case.”

“WHAT SHE DOESN’T KNOW WON’T HURT HER . . .”

If any hunting had been done by Estes Park Outfitters at any time on my property it was done without my knowledge or permission.” This was a statement made by a local Estes Park landowner to Wildlife Officer Eric Lowery in the fall of 2017. Additionally, the landowner told the officer that she had not applied for landowner vouchers for her property, did not know that her property was registered in the Landowner Preference Program and that if it had been done, it was also without her knowledge or permission.

This initiated an investigation by CPW of Estes Park Outfitters and its owner, Tim Resch that lasted almost two and half years. During the course of the investigation, evidence was discovered that showed numerous CPW documents had been forged in 2016 and 2017 including a LPP registration, landowner voucher applications, landowner vouchers and the signature on at least one refund check from the State of Colorado issued to the actual landowner.

CPW officers found that six landowner vouchers were illegally obtained from the forged documents. Four of these were redeemed and used by hunters associated with Estes Park Outfitters, one was redeemed and used by Resch himself and one voucher was not redeemed.

GMU 20 is located around the Estes Park area and borders Rocky Mountain National Park. It is known for being the home of some very large bull elk, however license numbers are very limited and half of the unit is private property. Access to some of these large bulls can be very difficult. Based on information gathered to that point, officers investigating the case believed that Resch and his accomplices had hatched a plan to defraud an absentee landowner and defraud CPW to acquire more landowner vouchers so that Resch and Estes Park Outfitters could sell more hunts and increase profits.

In June 2018 CPW officers interviewed Resch

and some of his accomplices. During the interviews, Resch admitted to brokering landowner vouchers and taking multiple bull elk on the property in question and one of his accomplices, Candi S., admitted to enrolling the property in the LPP without the actual landowner’s knowledge or permission, that Resch had paid her for other landowner vouchers that were used by his hunters and that she had illegally transferred other landowner vouchers to Resch.

CPW officers developed sufficient probable cause to obtain court orders for production of bank records and based on the information obtained, a search warrant for Resch’s residence and the place of business of Estes Park Outfitters was also granted. What investigating officers found was that illegal activity pervaded many parts of Resch’s hunting business. Information obtained from these court orders and search warrants showed that from 2015 through 2019, at least six bull elk and seven wild turkeys had been illegally taken on the property in question by Resch or hunters associated with Resch and Estes Park Outfitters and at least one bull elk and one buck mule deer had been taken on licenses obtained with landowner vouchers unlawfully brokered or transferred by Resch. Additionally, several other hunters associated with Resch and Estes Park Outfitters were shown to have been hunting illegally with licenses obtained with landowner vouchers unlawfully brokered or transferred by Resch, even though no animals were taken on those hunts.

Over the course of the investigation, CPW officers found documentation of at least 39 separate payments to Candi S. and her husband Jim for a total of over \$34,000. Payment notations made by Resch on checks, check book stubs and other notes showed that these payments were for grazing on the property in question without the landowner’s permission, hunting access, landowner vouchers and for working as staff for Estes Park Outfitters.

Even after Resch and his accomplices had been notified by the actual landowner's attorney in writing in that she did not want Resch or anyone associated with Estes Park Outfitters on her property, evidence was discovered by CPW officers that Resch himself hunted on the property and illegally harvested a turkey in April 2018 and at least one bull elk was taken illegally on the property in 2019 by hunters associated with Resch and Estes Park Outfitters. When local officers began investigating the bull elk in 2019, they discovered that Resch had kept the illegal elk at his property and that once the men responsible for the illegal elk found out that CPW officers were investigating, they hid the elk at a storage facility in Denver and then fled the state.

While Resch and his accomplices had been told by multiple CPW officers in June 2018 during their interviews that they could not unlawfully broker and unlawfully transfer landowner vouchers and what that entailed, evidence was discovered by CPW officers that unlawful brokering and unlawful transfer of landowner vouchers continued to occur on multiple occasions in 2018. During the search warrant service in April 2019, CPW officers discovered evidence that Resch was already taking payments in early 2019 from clients looking to purchase landowner vouchers for the upcoming hunting season.

This case represents a hard example of what can happen when greed and entitlement enters the hunting world.

Ultimately, six individuals were charged in this case with a total of 31 felony counts and 61 misdemeanor counts. The felony counts included a wide range of charges such as identity theft, larceny, forgery, conspiracy and illegal sale of wildlife. At least 17 illegal animals were taken, including eight bull elk that would meet the Samson trophy surcharge requirement of having at least six points on at least one antler beam.

Tim Resch plead guilty to illegal sale of wildlife, a class five felony (deferred sentence), illegal take of

wildlife, including seven bull elk and one buck mule deer, trespassing while hunting and unlawfully brokering and transferring landowner vouchers. As part of his plea deal, he was also required to relinquish his hunting outfitting registration for three years and is not allowed to participate in any hunts in any way for three years.

To date, total fines, surcharges, donations to Operation Game Thief and restitution exceeds \$67,000 with further restitution and costs of prosecution still pending.

The completion of this case would not have been possible without the help provided by the United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Larimer County Department of Natural Resources, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and the Larimer County District Attorney's Office. This goes to show how important interagency cooperation is in large wildlife investigations and CPW would like to thank these agencies for their assistance on this case.

2011-2020 PARKS VIOLATION TABLE
VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

VIOLATION CATEGORY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
PASSES	3,637	3,078	2,944	2,667	2,665	2,573	2,140	1,403	484	426	22,017
BOATING	989	791	630	752	782	765	516	471	521	645	6,862
NATURAL RESOURCES	804	725	572	592	521	463	537	447	475	412	5,548
TRAFFIC	565	671	525	420	553	442	647	582	656	633	5,694
WILDLIFE	453	455	475	313	332	268	305	281	213	223	3,318
OHV	296	313	258	250	148	114	117	122	68	75	1,761
VEHICLE OPERATION	282	300	242	209	287	268	386	407	354	269	3,004
HEALTH & SAFETY	179	214	204	171	199	195	159	143	107	199	1,770
PARKING	175	169	143	169	200	217	206	252	158	201	1,890
CRIMINAL	87	86	115	111	70	50	80	57	48	65	769
SNOWMOBILE	62	36	24	35	34	39	51	25	19	32	357
MISC.	162	141	117	142	167	284	281	293	411	0**	1,998
TOTAL	7,691	6,979	6,249	5,831	5,958	5,678	5,425	4,483	3,514	3,180	54,988

**Miscellaneous violations from 2020 were reallocated to appropriate categories

2020 PARKS AND WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

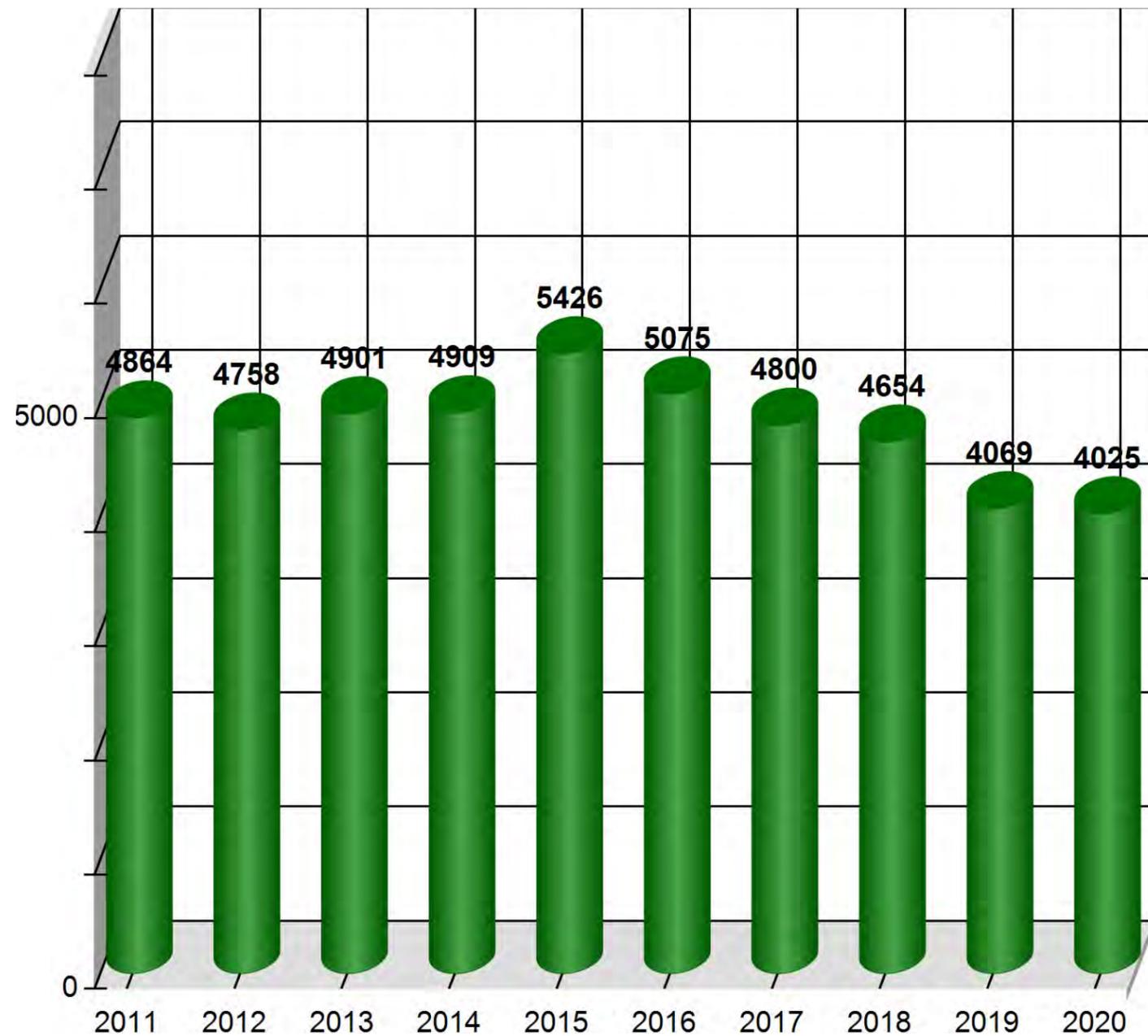


2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

TOTAL TICKETS ISSUED BY YEAR

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	2970	3061	3017	3242	3481	3528	3229	2938	2666	2674	30806
Total	2970	3061	3017	3242	3481	3528	3229	2938	2666	2674	30806

TOTAL VIOLATIONS BY YEAR



2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY

Violation Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
BIG GAME *	398	578	530	548	487	465	439	434	305	418	4602
CARCASS CARE	109	134	130	141	168	163	132	144	99	88	1308
* does not include license violations											
COMMERCIAL USE	22	3	10	27	100	13	3	66	0	0	244
FAIR CHASE	41	59	36	31	44	49	40	45	39	37	421
FISHING *	870	706	1035	790	709	601	324	338	424	307	6104
LICENSING	1674	1559	1532	1722	1917	1959	1867	1628	1385	1369	16612
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	626	681	604	517	695	616	821	970	822	811	7163
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	236	237	245	220	269	238	286	252	253	279	2515
SAFETY	452	472	466	473	479	542	460	445	399	466	4654
SMALL GAME *	436	329	313	440	558	429	428	332	343	250	3858
Total	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5075	4800	4654	4069	4025	47481

VIOLATIONS BY CATEGORY/CALENDAR YEAR

Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg
BIG GAME *	8.2%	12.1%	10.8%	11.2%	9.0%	9.2%	9.1%	9.3%	7.5%	10.4%	9.7%
CARCASS CARE	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
FAIR CHASE	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
FISHING *	17.9%	14.8%	21.1%	16.1%	13.1%	11.8%	6.8%	7.3%	10.4%	7.6%	12.7%
LICENSING	34.4%	32.8%	31.3%	35.1%	35.3%	38.6%	38.9%	35.0%	34.0%	34.0%	34.9%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	12.9%	14.3%	12.3%	10.5%	12.8%	12.1%	17.1%	20.8%	20.2%	20.1%	15.3%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%	5.4%	6.2%	6.9%	5.3%
SAFETY	9.3%	9.9%	9.5%	9.6%	8.8%	10.7%	9.6%	9.6%	9.8%	11.6%	9.8%
SMALL GAME *	9.0%	6.9%	6.4%	9.0%	10.3%	8.5%	8.9%	7.1%	8.4%	6.2%	8.1%
TOTAL	100.0%										

* does not include license violations

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

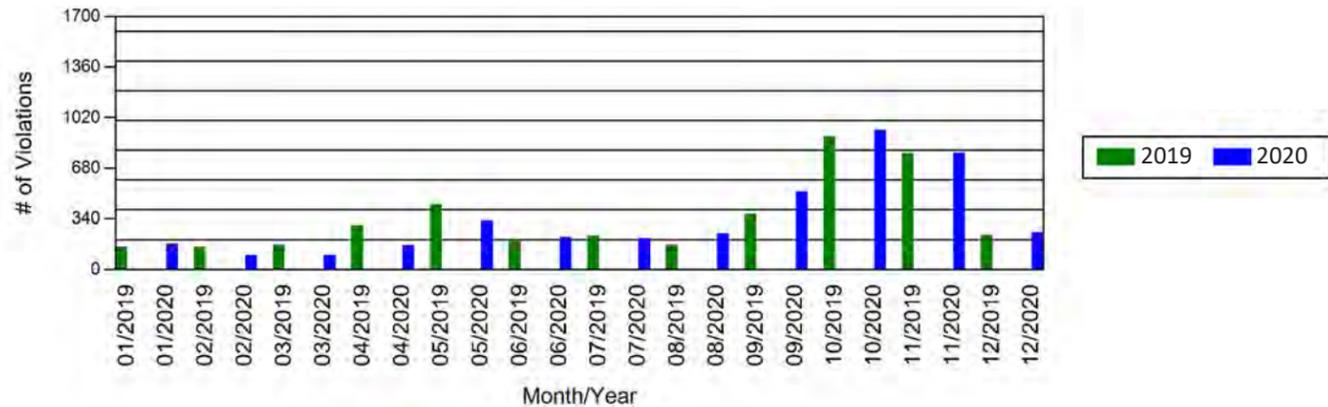
2019 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	5	13	4	3	0	2	1	0	37	104	104	32	305
CARCASS CARE	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	14	30	38	4	99
* does not include license violations													
FAIR CHASE	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	18	0	39
FISHING *	9	6	32	47	195	41	33	41	8	5	2	5	424
LICENSING	65	35	24	117	168	92	139	87	101	267	214	76	1385
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	54	61	81	68	67	44	48	22	104	111	123	39	822
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	2	1	3	10	3	4	2	12	28	86	86	16	253
SAFETY	8	3	1	7	1	1	3	2	25	187	137	24	399
SMALL GAME *	8	28	16	42	3	4	3	3	51	94	56	35	343
Total	154	155	168	297	437	188	229	168	370	894	778	231	4069

2020 VIOLATIONS GROUPED BY MAJOR CATEGORY (BY MONTH)

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	7	3	1	1	0	4	2	10	72	162	127	29	418
CARCASS CARE	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	34	12	2	88
FAIR CHASE	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	9	12	4	37
FISHING *	37	20	11	19	63	41	27	43	8	12	6	20	307
LICENSING	67	23	46	55	147	90	121	98	165	254	227	76	1369
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	30	31	33	77	87	73	55	61	95	133	95	41	811
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4	1	5	3	5	1	2	6	48	104	73	27	279
SAFETY	7	6	0	5	5	3	0	17	44	180	170	29	466
SMALL GAME *	14	5	1	3	19	5	5	6	61	48	59	24	250
Total	176	98	97	164	326	218	212	244	521	936	781	252	4025

VIOLATIONS BY MONTH FOR 2019/2020



2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

BIG GAME VIOLATIONS (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	6	0	11	109
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	6	10	2	6	11	4	8	2	0	0	49
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	1	1	5	6	0	3	3	2	1	7	29
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	27	17	10	22	16	13	9	1	16	144
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	44	36	54	29	4	5	1	0	2	179
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	148	133	116	120	112	155	150	165	110	138	1347
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	10	125	134	144	54	6	3	3	2	2	483
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	145	154	159	163	204	220	192	202	176	195	1810
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	2	0	4	43
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	5	10	13	6	18	32	20	11	15	137
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	14	6	4	1	8	1	3	2	1	48
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	13	0	24	143
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	2	25
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	12
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	11
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR OUT OF CO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	398	578	530	548	487	465	439	434	305	418	4602

2011-2020 CARCASS CARE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	97	119	118	122	150	132	117	126	78	77	1136
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	12	15	12	19	18	31	15	18	21	11	172
Total	109	134	130	141	168	163	132	144	099	088	1308

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 COMMERCIAL USE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	21	3	7	3	0	10	2	66	112
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	0	110
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Total	022	003	010	027	100	013	003	066	244

2011-2020 FAIR CHASE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	14	12	8	12	8	12	10	10	8	9	103
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	27	44	28	19	36	37	30	35	31	28	315
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFIICAL LIGHT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	041	059	036	031	044	049	040	045	039	037	421

2011-2020 FISHING VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	679	535	840	656	554	463	240	255	385	224	4831
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	10
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	1	0	0	42
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	2	0	0	234
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	87	78	96	94	107	120	67	68	35	67	819
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	12	8	11	13	28	13	6	8	3	6	108
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	3	1	10	41
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	870	706	1035	790	709	601	324	338	424	307	6104

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 LICENSE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	7
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	15
FAILURE TO TAG	94	80	107	78	117	85	103	97	74	65	900
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	59	54	65	49	54	63	75	39	44	29	531
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	855	889	888	1067	915	960	906	701	621	569	8371
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	10	16	4	16	10	8	2	0	0	2	68
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	304	178	138	167	323	366	377	404	332	378	2967
HABITAT STAMP	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	34
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	13
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	190	202	202	176	246	235	197	217	169	186	2020
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	21	15	11	6	7	43	15	2	0	9	129
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	23	28	43	32	56	21	51	42	26	23	345
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	10	6	13	94
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	16	5	9	62	89	94	77	71	75	60	558
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	58	57	44	49	79	69	40	41	37	34	508
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	1	0	0	40
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	1674	1559	1532	1722	1917	1959	1867	1628	1385	1369	16612

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	33	4	33	16	39	23	22	13	25	14	222
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	6	15	10	13	23	21	20	16	18	19	161
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	197	218	202	191	207	194	244	223	210	246	2132
Total	236	237	245	220	269	238	286	252	253	279	2515

2011-2020 SAFETY VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	0	0	0	25
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	69	70	63	56	55	71	66	60	39	58	607
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	31	40	47	39	39	37	51	48	35	43	410
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
LOADED FIREARM	222	231	256	294	261	294	238	265	269	295	2625
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	19	17	15	8	13	18	18	10	6	4	128
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	1	0	0	41
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	31
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	86	93	67	59	91	105	75	61	50	64	751
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	452	472	466	473	479	542	460	445	399	466	4654

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SMALL GAME VIOLATION (NO LICENSE VIOLATIONS INCLUDED)

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	126	93	95	104	174	128	112	94	90	49	1065
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	8
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	20	22	18	10	20	19	9	16	4	4	142
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	95	82	59	67	85	79	46	28	49	56	646
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	35
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	90	62	103	231	258	198	243	190	199	138	1712
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	53
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	3	5	4	9	4	3	10	4	1	1	44
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	129
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	18
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	436	329	313	440	558	429	428	332	343	250	3858

2011-2020 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	1	1	2	12	26	3	0	0	3	52
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	35	51	73	63	0	0	10	0	0	0	232
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	1	11
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	16	12	7	9	20	3	8	1	2	5	83
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	16	23	31	37	35	62	31	58	18	14	325
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	8	17	12	107
DRUGS, POSSESSION	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	2	1	0	191
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS (CONT.)

VIOLATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	7	14	11	16	22	17	19	19	25	35	185
LIQUOR POSSESSION	19	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
LITTERING	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	7	4	10	83
MISC	234	292	253	196	456	336	608	727	692	577	4371
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	38	9	38	134
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	32	40	27	11	15	34	11	0	1	22	193
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	36
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	45
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	20	26	32	262
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	8	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	21
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	92	96	66	69	41	46	49	57	20	34	570
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	1	8	20	4	13	15	13	28	2	8	112
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	1	0	2	17
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	1	0	4	4	6	4	3	5	10	37
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	14
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	8
DID UNLAWFULLY REMOVE/DEFACE/DESTROY A SIGN THAT AFFECTS WHETHER MOTOR VEHICLE TRAVEL IS AUTHORIZED WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	626	681	604	517	695	616	821	970	822	811	7163

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2011			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	24
2012			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	16
2013			
	Mountain Goat	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
Deer	PAID	1
Total		15
2014		
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Antelope	WARNING	1
Total		23
2015		
Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
Moose	WARNING	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	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	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY YEAR (CONT.)

Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Total		13
2017		
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Deer	AMENDED	1
Total		12
2018		
Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Total		7
2019		
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
Deer	PENDING	1
Total		6
2020		
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	PAID	1
Elk	WARNING	1
Total		4
Grand Total		142

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2014	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
	2015	CUSTER	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2012	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
Deer				
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2013	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2014	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	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				
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

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

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

2015	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2015	MESA	WARNING	Resident
2015	GUNNISON	WARNING	Resident
2015	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2015	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
2015	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
2016	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2016	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2016	PARK	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2016	HUERFANO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2016	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2017	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2017	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2017	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2017	WELD	PAID	Non-Resident
2017	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2017	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2017	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2017	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2017	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2018	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2018	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2018	MESA	WARNING	Resident
2018	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2018	DOLORES	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
2018	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
2019	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
2019	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2019	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
2019	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2019	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
2020	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
2020	EAGLE	PAID	Resident
2020	LA PLATA	PAID	Non-Resident
2020	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
Moose			
2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
2013	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
2013	GRAND	WARNING	Resident

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 SAMSON LAW VIOLATIONS BY SPECIES (CONT.)

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Moose				
	2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2013	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GRAND	WARNING	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

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY

VIOLATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
MISC	234	292	253	196	456	336	608	727	692	577	4371
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	855	889	888	1067	915	960	906	701	621	569	8371
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	304	178	138	167	323	366	377	404	332	378	2967
LOADED FIREARM	222	231	256	294	261	294	238	265	269	295	2625
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	197	218	202	191	207	194	244	223	210	246	2132
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	679	535	840	656	554	463	240	255	385	224	4831
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	145	154	159	163	204	220	192	202	176	195	1810
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	190	202	202	176	246	235	197	217	169	186	2020
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	90	62	103	231	258	198	243	190	199	138	1712
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	148	133	116	120	112	155	150	165	110	138	1347
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	97	119	118	122	150	132	117	126	78	77	1136
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	87	78	96	94	107	120	67	68	35	67	819
FAILURE TO TAG	94	80	107	78	117	85	103	97	74	65	900
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	86	93	67	59	91	105	75	61	50	64	751
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	16	5	9	62	89	94	77	71	75	60	558
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	69	70	63	56	55	71	66	60	39	58	607
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	95	82	59	67	85	79	46	28	49	56	646
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	126	93	95	104	174	128	112	94	90	49	1065
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	31	40	47	39	39	37	51	48	35	43	410
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	17	2	0	3	1	1	25	38	9	38	134
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	7	14	11	16	22	17	19	19	25	35	185
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	58	57	44	49	79	69	40	41	37	34	508
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	92	96	66	69	41	46	49	57	20	34	570
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	28	23	43	20	24	25	21	20	26	32	262
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	59	54	65	49	54	63	75	39	44	29	531
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	27	44	28	19	36	37	30	35	31	28	315
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	29	19	9	9	17	11	12	13	0	24	143

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	23	28	43	32	56	21	51	42	26	23	345
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	32	40	27	11	15	34	11	0	1	22	193
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	6	15	10	13	23	21	20	16	18	19	161
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	27	17	10	22	16	13	9	1	16	144
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	5	10	13	6	18	32	20	11	15	137
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	16	23	31	37	35	62	31	58	18	14	325
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	33	4	33	16	39	23	22	13	25	14	222
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	14	15	9	1	3	8	15	10	6	13	94
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	9	5	14	14	13	14	1	8	17	12	107
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	12	15	12	19	18	31	15	18	21	11	172
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	13	15	12	7	24	11	10	6	0	11	109
LITTERING	8	9	9	11	13	7	5	7	4	10	83
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	1	0	4	4	6	4	3	5	10	37
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	11	2	1	1	11	0	1	3	1	10	41
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	21	15	11	6	7	43	15	2	0	9	129
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	14	12	8	12	8	12	10	10	8	9	103
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	1	8	20	4	13	15	13	28	2	8	112
BEAR-UNLAWFUL KILL OF CUB	1	1	5	6	0	3	3	2	1	7	29
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	12	8	11	13	28	13	6	8	3	6	108
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	16	12	7	9	20	3	8	1	2	5	83
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	20	22	18	10	20	19	9	16	4	4	142
FAILURE TO PRESENT BEAR FOR INSPECTION	4	11	4	9	1	6	2	2	0	4	43
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	19	17	15	8	13	18	18	10	6	4	128
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	1	1	2	12	26	3	0	0	3	52
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	8
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	10	16	4	16	10	8	2	0	0	2	68
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	44	36	54	29	4	5	1	0	2	179
UNLAWFUL KILL OF BEAR ACCOMPANIED BY CUB	6	0	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	2	25

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	10	125	134	144	54	6	3	3	2	2	483
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	14	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	35
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	0	1	1	8	4	0	0	1	0	2	17
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	11
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	14
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	9	11	13	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	45
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	12	16	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	36
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	21	3	7	3	0	10	2	66	0	0	112
LIQUOR POSSESSION	19	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
DID UNLAWFULLY REMOVE/DEFACE/DESTROY A SIGN THAT A	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
UNLAWFULLY TRANSPORTED UNSEALED/UNINSPECTED BEAR O	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HABITAT STAMP	18	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	34
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	6	10	2	6	11	4	8	2	0	0	49
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	35	51	73	63	0	0	10	0	0	0	232
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	18
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	10	3	9	13	5	0	1	1	0	0	42
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
DRUGS, POSSESSION	77	62	13	16	3	17	0	2	1	0	191

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	7
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	10
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	3	0	6	10	12	7	1	1	0	0	40
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	0	3	2	100	3	1	0	0	0	110
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	3	5	1	4	11	13	3	1	0	0	41
PURCHASE WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	13
BEAR-FAILURE TO SEAL WITHIN 5 DAYS	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	15
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH BEAR	1	6	3	4	2	3	6	0	0	0	25
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	8
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	3	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	60	77	72	11	2	3	7	2	0	0	234
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	20	11	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	53
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	9	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	31

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 COMPLETE LISTING OF VIOLATIONS BY FREQUENCY (CONT.)

RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	78	37	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	8	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	21
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	0	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	12
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5075	4800	4654	4069	4025		47481

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 VIOLATIONS BY REGION/AREA

Region	Area	Office	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	525	411	505	1053	781	849	634	498	518	304	6078
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	201	221	266	222	398	345	330	198	195	198	2574
	AREA 3	BRUSH	288	318	152	255	192	170	160	202	109	98	1944
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	216	243	335	246	317	250	423	239	236	191	2696
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	190	235	414	93	256	222	187	197	88	163	2045
	Total			1420	1428	1672	1869	1944	1836	1734	1334	1146	954
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	156	221	210	183	244	165	215	262	158	232	2046
	AREA 6	MEEKER	312	289	336	336	458	401	393	590	437	418	3970
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	586	283	246	201	168	195	151	189	136	222	2377
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	138	126	140	152	158	108	121	96	108	127	1274
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	342	408	404	294	302	270	329	292	233	262	3136
	Total			1534	1327	1336	1166	1330	1139	1209	1429	1072	1261
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	127	74	203	197	50	94	69	136	259	68	1277
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	51	15	7	8	31	7	8	12	44	39	222
	Total			178	89	210	205	81	101	77	148	303	107
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	134	202	200	245	273	258	248	194	195	328	2277
	AREA 12	LAMAR	118	137	167	113	327	138	106	129	158	107	1500
	AREA 13	SALIDA	321	268	279	260	271	254	320	262	276	333	2844
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	406	498	248	239	259	315	292	261	164	257	2939
	Total			979	1105	894	857	1130	965	966	846	793	1025
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	210	181	208	269	286	256	249	352	206	191	2408
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	221	279	180	110	180	243	144	152	209	194	1912
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	172	168	187	227	233	236	230	213	158	135	1959
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	150	181	214	206	242	299	191	180	182	158	2003
	Total			753	809	789	812	941	1034	814	897	755	678
Total			4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5075	4800	4654	4069	4025	47481

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

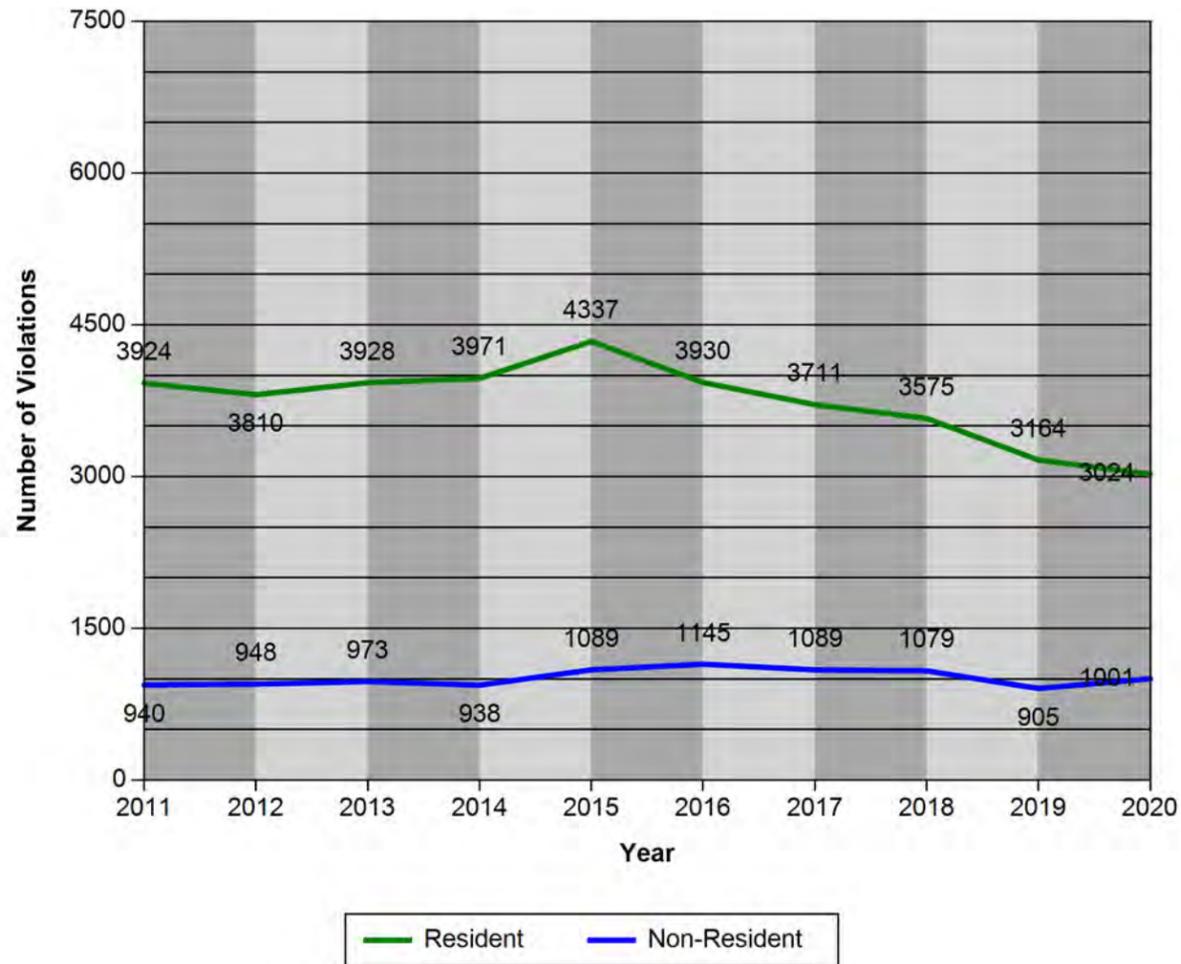
2011-2020 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Resident	3924	3810	3928	3971	4337	3930	3711	3575	3164	3024	37374
Non-Resident	940	948	973	938	1089	1145	1089	1079	905	1001	10107
Total	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5075	4800	4654	4069	4025	47481

2012-2020 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS

Resident/Non-Resident	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg
Resident	80.7%	80.1%	80.1%	80.9%	79.9%	77.4%	77.3%	76.8%	77.8%	75.1%	78.6%
Non-Resident	19.3%	19.9%	19.9%	19.1%	20.1%	22.6%	22.7%	23.2%	22.2%	24.9%	21.4%
Total	100.0%										

2011-2020 NON-RESIDENT AND RESIDENT VIOLATION COMPARISONS



2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
ADAMS	92	97	202	48	79	125	64	74	35	52	868
ALAMOSA	4	8	9	3	5	11	6	13	1	3	63
ARAPAHOE	25	39	30	10	7	25	16	14	8	18	192
ARCHULETA	48	54	46	80	89	94	93	65	72	73	714
BACA	7	22	37	21	39	19	37	32	22	4	240
BENT	27	38	53	25	173	41	17	50	74	32	530
BOULDER	65	41	98	78	95	112	51	56	70	44	710
BROOMFIELD	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
CHAFFEE	90	66	55	68	101	90	64	83	70	61	748
CHEYENNE	20	11	24	5	4	6	4	0	5	1	80
CLEAR CREEK	163	206	165	332	263	225	92	95	39	38	1618
CONEJOS	14	40	36	27	54	67	48	12	25	15	338
COSTILLA	33	18	11	27	40	22	36	53	8	37	285
CROWLEY	8	6	12	10	7	7	3	7	3	7	70
CUSTER	31	24	24	34	28	44	28	37	41	45	336
DELTA	50	79	115	55	61	57	25	68	33	50	593
DENVER	8	5	11	1	3	0	17	7	3	21	76
DOLORES	66	32	52	48	37	38	45	49	25	14	406
DOUGLAS	34	34	19	40	67	69	44	26	28	38	399
EAGLE	66	60	52	50	107	63	46	28	73	59	604
EL PASO	253	340	159	132	158	146	124	95	61	79	1547
ELBERT	18	24	9	15	25	26	19	16	8	11	171
FREMONT	129	74	93	118	134	117	142	109	132	116	1164
GARFIELD	500	221	193	196	124	149	146	154	102	168	1953
GILPIN	10	16	28	19	11	6	25	11	8	6	140
GRAND	283	305	334	251	304	197	264	265	215	178	2596
GUNNISON	135	135	146	139	134	216	174	121	188	161	1549
HINSDALE	28	67	32	40	25	14	24	29	31	37	327
HUERFANO	18	47	16	41	67	65	45	61	75	95	530
JACKSON	54	90	113	79	135	103	153	191	142	188	1248
JEFFERSON	205	143	404	388	247	186	209	206	142	96	2226
KIOWA	24	9	3	2	8	10	5	8	11	18	98
KIT CARSON	19	8	3	39	18	28	24	21	15	35	210
LA PLATA	62	63	64	91	102	92	90	111	60	74	809
LAKE	81	103	108	74	13	33	70	70	61	141	754
LARIMER	215	199	257	208	378	276	420	224	221	211	2609
LAS ANIMAS	62	76	76	54	119	100	69	45	63	61	725
LINCOLN	17	13	16	23	9	41	59	14	35	46	273
LOGAN	42	49	31	21	34	51	41	51	13	16	349
MESA	213	192	177	109	112	118	68	130	121	106	1346
MINERAL	33	44	33	33	23	36	20	13	21	23	279
MOFFAT	125	113	215	156	275	232	185	367	407	289	2364
MONTEZUMA	34	34	36	39	53	38	36	19	44	18	351
MONTROSE	98	101	118	98	93	128	102	81	78	65	962

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY (CONT.)

MORGAN	160	146	66	148	85	48	51	39	39	24	806
OTERO	21	9	7	4	23	27	14	11	18	14	148
OURAY	46	29	23	34	19	51	27	30	22	19	300
PARK	130	77	142	369	458	440	376	277	341	219	2829
PHILLIPS	9	10	7	0	5	2	14	12	4	0	63
PITKIN	39	30	25	35	31	20	21	13	22	19	255
PROWERS	10	35	10	45	59	26	23	22	29	19	278
PUEBLO	54	83	102	103	72	105	126	97	81	169	992
RIO BLANCO	171	188	120	206	159	112	170	157	93	121	1497
RIO GRANDE	13	13	48	85	74	53	78	60	48	18	490
ROUTT	160	140	110	127	158	125	82	240	85	106	1333
SAGUACHE	88	40	43	52	47	50	38	56	73	55	542
SAN JUAN	1	0	4	6	4	2	6	3	3	9	38
SAN MIGUEL	24	59	31	39	63	101	38	44	25	20	444
SEDGWICK	29	33	13	12	24	26	16	26	12	6	197
SUMMIT	84	81	38	40	33	41	101	33	33	95	579
TELLER	90	105	111	33	58	94	78	93	58	67	787
WASHINGTON	19	47	20	48	19	11	18	55	17	25	279
WELD	162	222	239	167	152	170	250	158	131	123	1774
YUMA	43	63	27	28	22	47	20	45	45	45	385
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	12
	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5075	4800	4654	4069	4025	47481

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 CASE DISPOSITION SUMMARY

CATEGORY		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
PENDING	PENDING	1	0	0	13	6	13	63	53	98	380	627
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	44	10	23	29	39	62	65	69	46	95	482
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
	DIVERSION	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	5	3	0	20
	SELECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	49	10	23	43	50	76	136	127	147	147	475
NOT GUILTY	WARRANT EXPIRED	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	13
	NOT GUILTY	9	4	7	2	4	3	4	1	2	1	37
	CHARGE DISMISSED	530	530	410	366	348	437	377	409	318	83	3808
	WARNING	1223	1018	1109	1015	1490	1099	1051	1172	857	1130	11164
	VOID	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	6
Total	1764	1554	1529	1384	1844	1541	1437	1582	1178	1215	15028	
GUILTY	PAID	1880	2128	2190	2402	2413	2285	2179	2115	2122	1926	21640
	PAID IN FIELD	446	420	383	418	455	475	420	334	52	231	3634
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	8
	GUILTY PLEA	624	581	690	575	588	630	563	407	509	162	5329
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	50	34	43	41	41	35	24	68	27	9	372
	AMENDED	44	30	40	44	30	31	41	21	34	7	322
	Total	3050	3193	3347	3481	3530	3458	3227	2945	2744	2335	31310
NOLO CONTENDERE	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Total	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Grand Total	4864	4758	4901	4909	5426	5075	4800	4654	4069	4025	47481	

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 CASE DISPOSITION BY PERCENT

CATEGORY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg
PENDING											
DIVERSION	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	0.0%
FAILURE TO APPEAR	.9%	.2%	.5%	.6%	.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	2.4%	1.0%
INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
PENDING	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.1%	.3%	1.3%	1.1%	2.4%	9.4%	1.5%
SELECT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
Sub Total	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%	2.8%	2.7%	3.6%	11.8%	2.6%
NOT GUILTY											
CHARGE DISMISSED	10.9%	11.1%	8.4%	7.5%	6.4%	8.6%	7.9%	8.8%	7.8%	2.1%	7.9%
NOT GUILTY	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
VOID	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
WARNING	25.1%	21.4%	22.6%	20.7%	27.5%	21.7%	21.9%	25.2%	21.1%	28.1%	23.5%
WARRANT EXPIRED	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
Sub Total	36.3%	32.7%	31.2%	28.2%	34.0%	30.4%	29.9%	34.0%	29.0%	30.2%	31.6%
GUILTY											
AMENDED	.9%	.6%	.8%	.9%	.6%	.6%	.9%	.5%	.8%	.2%	0.7%
DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
DEFERRED PROSECUTION	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	1.0%	.7%	.9%	.8%	.8%	.7%	.5%	1.5%	.7%	.2%	0.8%
GUILTY PLEA	12.8%	12.2%	14.1%	11.7%	10.8%	12.4%	11.7%	8.7%	12.5%	4.0%	11.1%
PAID	38.7%	44.7%	44.7%	48.9%	44.5%	45.0%	45.4%	45.4%	52.2%	47.9%	45.7%
PAID IN FIELD	9.2%	8.8%	7.8%	8.5%	8.4%	9.4%	8.8%	7.2%	1.3%	5.7%	7.5%
Sub Total	62.7%	67.1%	68.3%	70.9%	65.1%	68.1%	67.2%	63.3%	67.4%	58.0%	65.8%
NOLO CONTENDERE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
Sub Total	0.0%										
Grand Total	100%										

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 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	0	0	0	0	17	1	13	0	21	0	0	0	0	52
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ARAPAHOE	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	18
ARCHULETA	0	0	0	1	0	30	17	4	0	21	0	0	0	0	73
BACA	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
BENT	0	3	3	5	0	14	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	32
BOULDER	0	5	2	2	0	26	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	44
CHAFFEE	0	0	2	3	0	32	9	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	61
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CLEAR CREEK	0	0	5	2	0	16	5	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	38
CONEJOS	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
COSTILLA	0	3	0	0	0	18	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	37
CROWLEY	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
CUSTER	0	0	0	2	0	25	4	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
DELTA	0	0	0	1	0	31	1	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	50
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	21
DOLORES	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	14
DOUGLAS	0	0	0	1	1	19	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	38
EAGLE	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	59
EL PASO	0	2	4	3	0	35	0	16	0	19	0	0	0	0	79
ELBERT	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
FREMONT	0	2	4	5	0	58	9	9	0	23	0	6	0	0	116
GARFIELD	0	1	0	8	0	80	13	19	1	45	0	1	0	0	168
GILPIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
GRAND	0	0	5	20	0	76	17	10	0	50	0	0	0	0	178
GUNNISON	0	3	1	9	0	94	0	11	0	43	0	0	0	0	161
HINSDALE	0	0	4	1	0	25	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	37
HUERFANO	0	15	2	0	0	47	2	7	0	22	0	0	0	0	95
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	85	2	22	0	79	0	0	0	0	188
JEFFERSON	0	5	2	2	0	16	8	15	0	48	0	0	0	0	96
KIOWA	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	18
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	35
LA PLATA	0	3	4	5	0	23	5	13	0	21	0	0	0	0	74
LAKE	0	0	4	7	0	90	20	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	141
LARIMER	1	6	8	6	0	119	4	13	0	54	0	0	0	0	211
LAS ANIMAS	1	2	0	4	0	33	1	7	0	13	0	0	0	0	61
LINCOLN	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	46
LOGAN	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	16
MESA	0	1	2	4	0	69	7	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	106
MINERAL	0	0	5	1	0	13	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
MOFFAT	3	2	2	3	0	82	35	25	0	137	0	0	0	0	289
MONTEZUMA	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	18

2011-2020 WILDLIFE VIOLATION TABLES

2011-2020 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

MONTROSE	0	8	0	4	0	25	5	11	0	12	0	0	0	0	65
MORGAN	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	24
OTERO	1	0	1	2	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
OURAY	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	19
PARK	0	1	4	12	0	138	4	28	0	32	0	0	0	0	219
PITKIN	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
PROWERS	0	3	0	2	0	7	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
PUEBLO	1	3	6	11	0	62	11	9	0	66	0	0	0	0	169
RIO BLANCO	0	4	0	0	0	62	8	9	0	38	0	0	0	0	121
RIO GRANDE	0	0	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	18
ROUTT	0	1	2	3	0	50	5	14	0	31	0	0	0	0	106
SAGUACHE	0	0	0	4	0	32	1	5	0	13	0	0	0	0	55
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
SAN MIGUEL	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	20
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
SUMMIT	0	0	1	5	0	32	8	8	0	40	0	1	0	0	95
TELLER	0	1	7	6	0	30	0	2	0	21	0	0	0	0	67
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	1	0	16	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	25
WELD	0	7	4	7	0	72	1	11	0	20	0	1	0	0	123
YUMA	0	1	2	0	0	20	0	7	0	15	0	0	0	0	45
TOTAL	7	83	95	162	1	1926	231	380	1	1130	0	9	0	0	4025