

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE

2016

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

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PREFACE

This is the third year to combine both parks and wildlife law enforcement into one report. This document is a work in progress and a framework for continued discussion. It is meant to answer questions posed by the general public, special interests, parks and wildlife commissioners, legislators, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and CPW staff. It is also meant as a communication tool, a shared basis, and a foundation for Colorado's Parks and Wildlife Officers to use when asked about the state's parks and wildlife law enforcement.

The purpose of this report is to provide a basis of understanding and to answer frequently asked questions about the Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) law enforcement program. It is a compilation of a variety of stand-alone articles and informational pieces that can be used individually or together. If something of interest is missing from this report, please do not hesitate to contact CPW, and it will be addressed in next year's report.

Wildlife law enforcement has been the cornerstone of wildlife management in the United States since the first wildlife law was passed in the Town of Portsmouth in colonial Rhode Island in 1646. On February 28, 1861 Colorado became a U.S. Territory and the first wildlife law was passed on November 6th of that year. It states, "It is unlawful to take trout by seine, net, basket, or trap." It is clear that wildlife law enforcement in Colorado alone is not the entire answer to wildlife management, but rather is an integral tool to be used in wildlife management.

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



Also, a special "Thanks" to Mari Gardner for compiling and editing this report. Your comments concerning this report or our law enforcement efforts are always welcome. Please do not hesitate to call or write.

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PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE

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

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

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

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

A 1990 Stadage-Accureach survey clearly indicated that the public expects CPW to enforce wildlife laws and to protect wildlife. In a 1999 survey, Ciruli Associates found that 78 percent of Colorado residents believe that enforcing existing wildlife laws is the top priority for the agency. It is clear that Colorado's citizens want state government to manage its wildlife resources and to enforce the laws concerning those resources.

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

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORK PACKAGES: Identify the specific activities needed to accomplish the goals. The goal of providing wildlife law enforcement has five specific work packages related to those functions. There are also work packages associated with customer service, training and education.

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

MANAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS PROFESSIONALLY: As a law enforcement agency, CPW has information systems that relate to the detection, deterrence and prosecution of parks and wildlife violators. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact is an interstate compact between 44 states in which a wildlife violator can be held accountable across state lines for violations of state wildlife laws. Those states include: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The Violation Management System is the database in which wildlife violations are recorded and court processes in relation to wildlife violations are managed. The Law Enforcement Citation System is the database in which parks violations are recorded and court processes in relation to parks violations are managed.

PROVIDE SYSTEMS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS: Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report parks and wildlife violations. In many communities, CPW has service centers or parks that can be visited or called. In many localities, the citizen may know the officer personally or can find their listing in the phone book. CPW also operates the Operation Game Thief program under the guidance of the OGT board, which provides an avenue for people to report wildlife crimes by calling a toll free number: 1-877-265-6648.

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

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

FIELD LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENCE: Parks and Wildlife officers provide a law enforcement presence in local communities. One of the roles of a parks and wildlife officer is to detect natural resource and wildlife violations. Their presence can also deter would-be violators. Officers contact persons who are actively engaged in hunting, fishing, or other wildlife-related and natural resource recreation to provide service, to check for licenses, and to provide opportunities for interactions between the agency and its customers. Contacts present opportunities to talk to lawful participants in parks and wildlife recreation, and also allow for the detection of parks and wildlife violations.

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

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

SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

In 2016, license fraud investigator Bob Griffin conducted, or assisted with, more than 100 license fraud investigations with 28 cases resolved resulting in over \$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 residency violations, continued to be an effective strategy, yielding about a 5% violation rate. In early 2016, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources launched a multi-state license fraud investigation and requested investigator Griffin's assistance. With over 84 cases identified in Colorado 28 were resolved resulting in 23 citations issued with over \$12,000 in fines and penalties. Also, to facilitate field level residency investigations and better equip officers for successful prosecution, investigator Griffin continued to assist officers with constructing comprehensive digital case portfolios complete with reports, supporting attachments and evidentiary documents including photos, audio and video files.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

RESEARCH, PLAN, AND EVALUATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS: Law enforcement efforts need to have a basis of measurement, which should result from an understanding of agency priorities. The applications of research and planning provides for effective and efficient efforts in enforcement activities. Performance indicators and measurements are developed and used as guidance in the allocation of resources to deter, detect and prosecute parks and wildlife violators.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE FORENSIC SERVICES

PROVIDE FORENSICS SERVICES: Develop understandings, relationships and contracts to provide forensic services such as DNA and fingerprint matching, firearms and bullet identification and matches, and other laboratory-related services needed for successful prosecution of parks and wildlife violators.

OFFICER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

PROTECT PUBLIC SAFETY: Wildlife and outdoor recreation or poaching activities that endanger the public will be of the highest concern to our officers. As State of Colorado certified peace officers, our officers will respond to requests for assistance or take the initiative in circumstances where the safety of individuals may be at risk.

MEET PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS FOR PEACE OFFICERS: When a citizen needs help, they expect parks and wildlife officers to be able to function in any circumstance that involves enforcement or emergency action. All employees who are required by job title to perform enforcement functions are fully certified Colorado peace officers and meet and exceed all Colorado POST training and requirements.

TRAIN AND GUIDE EMPLOYEES: CPW officers are certified as Colorado peace officers. All new hires are required to complete and pass the POST law enforcement academy. Intensive training continues after graduating from the academy, with at least 40 hours of annual in-service training that includes statutorily mandated training required of all Colorado peace officers and handgun, shotgun, rifle, arrest control, baton and legal updates. Additionally, officers periodically attend specialized law enforcement training to supplement the annual courses that are given.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE: In relation to law enforcement services, customer service is critical. CPW will continue to strive to be the best at customer orientation in relation to providing natural resource and wildlife law enforcement services. Professional management of resources and systems designed to meet high public demand are critical in an environment of increasing demand with limited resources.

MEET HIGH PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS: CPW is committed to meeting and exceeding the community standards for professional law enforcement (training, equipment, response, investigations, community/customer relations, etc.). Our law enforcement will be focused, consistent, fair and professional. The public we contact is diverse in ethnicity, age, gender, race and culture. Every person contacted by a parks and wildlife officer can expect fair and professional treatment. We will professionally administer criminal records, investigative efforts, law enforcement planning and policies. Supervisors will be accountable for ensuring CPW employees meet these high standards.

ENHANCE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS: We train our officers to think of every contact as being the most important contact they will ever make. Formal complaints are relatively rare in relation to other agencies performing law enforcement activities. According to a survey by Responsive Management (2000), among Colorado hunters, anglers, and residents, more than 90 percent of those who had contact with a parks and wildlife officer in the past five years felt the officer they came in contact with was professional, courteous, knowledgeable and fair.

INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS: CPW has a formal complaint policy that is available to the public upon request. The agency will take complaints that it does receive seriously and use this complaint policy that ensures fairness for both the citizen and the employee. Employees and officers will learn from their mistakes and apply lessons learned to training, policies and procedures. CPW fully understands that its existence and the ability to manage parks and wildlife depend on the public confidence in what it does, including law enforcement.

PROVIDE INFORMATION/EDUCATION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

INFORM/EDUCATE THE PUBLIC: CPW strives to: inform and educate the public about the importance of parks and wildlife law enforcement to parks and wildlife management; explain the importance of law enforcement as a tool to gain compliance; change the behavior of parks and wildlife law violators; and show how each statute or regulation relates to safety, management of parks and wildlife, or ethics.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET

Each year, CPW performs a budgeting process that results in determining priorities, and each year the budget is built from the prior years and adjusted for allocations based upon division-wide priorities. This process produces a budget that changes from year-to-year. Currently, the law enforcement budget is approximately 11.8 million dollars. This represents 8.61 percent of the total agency's budget.

There are nine programs directly related to law enforcement. These include law enforcement administration (5410); field law enforcement (5420, Wildlife; 5421, Parks); boating law enforcement (5423), special investigations (5430); planning, research and evaluation (5440); forensic services (5450); annual training of officers (7630); and basic training of new officers (7640).

CPW commissions 224 full-time wildlife officers and 129 full-time parks officers who work in a variety of jobs. In addition, CPW have permanent and part-time employees that carry "special wildlife officer commissions" and "special parks officer commissions". The regions provide the majority of CPW's law enforcement effort. The Law Enforcement and Public Safety (LEAPS) Branch focuses on law enforcement and special investigations. The LEAPS branch has ten criminal investigators that focus on specialized overt and covert investigations as it relates to parks and wildlife law enforcement.

The following table represents the actual Full Time Employees (FTEs*) and expenditures for years 2005/06 through 2015/16, and current estimated budgeted FTEs and expenditures for years 2016/17 allocated to law enforcement programs:

CPW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

Program	Full-Time Equivalent Staffing (FTE)										% Change Frm Pr Yr
	5410	5420	5421	5423	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	
FY 05-06 Actual	3.68	50.03			3.76	0.16	0.13	9.32	8.08	75.16	
FY 06-07 Actual	4.61	34.65			2.89	0.14	0.14	15.95	7.44	65.82	-12.43%
FY 07-08 Actual	4.07	36.19			3.13	0.12	0.17	19.03	7.54	70.25	6.73%
FY 08-09 Actual	5.59	40.51			3.22	0.07	0.18	6.49	8.33	64.39	-8.34%
FY 09-10 Actual	5.67	39.61			4.54	0.20	0.23	0.65	7.71	58.61	-8.98%
FY 10-11 Actual	4.01	39.70			4.74	0.07	0.48	5.72	7.72	62.44	6.54%
FY 11-12 Actual	3.66	35.80			4.42	0.06	0.26	10.54	7.11	61.85	-0.94%
FY 12-13 Actual	3.43	37.35			4.60	0.06	0.65	8.37	7.14	61.6	-0.40%
FY 13-14 Actual	4.66	39.20	25.26	1.74	3.95	0.50	0.65	23.28	9.87	109.11	77.13%
FY 14-15 Actual*	6.08	37.41	50.11	6.74	3.59	0.04	0.89	9.10	13.12	127.075	16.47%
FY 15-16 Actual	3.97	38.99	29.20	2.84	4.55	0.00	0.95	25.06	14.91	120.47	-5.20%
FY 16-17 Budget	4.70	46.73	28.93	2.55	4.50	0.05	0.65	25.51	9.73	123.35	2.39%
4-year Average	4.85	40.58	33.38	3.47	4.15	0.15	0.79	20.74	11.91	120.00	

Program	Expenditures										% Change Frm Pr Yr
	5410	5420	5421	5423	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	
FY 05-06 Actual	307,817	3,553,407			415,865	30,669	30,682	621,587	600,287	5,560,314	
FY 06-07 Actual	396,979	3,068,861			359,139	15,756	34,555	809,583	683,848	5,368,721	-3.45%
FY 07-08 Actual	387,711	3,219,024			394,292	16,660	43,463	1,060,032	716,322	5,837,504	8.73%
FY 08-09 Actual	537,977	3,439,897			361,600	7,900	39,210	524,178	753,710	5,664,471	-2.96%
FY 09-10 Actual	435,140	3,278,375			508,657	22,071	44,010	88,536	704,264	5,081,053	-10.30%
FY 10-11 Actual	374,181	3,475,395			512,558	7,047	78,217	459,246	738,815	5,645,459	11.11%
FY 11-12 Actual	574,257	3,134,753			493,170	5,481	50,716	841,651	709,142	5,809,170	2.90%
FY 12-13 Actual	304,671	3,325,353			547,188	5,647	102,188	717,777	706,247	5,709,071	-1.72%
FY 13-14 Actual	494,897	3,532,761	2,573,210	254,799	530,123	10,230	149,514	1,396,116	1,033,330	9,974,980	74.72%
FY 14-15 Actual*	552,064	4,439,863	3,006,660	381,951	548,346	4,475	138,579	1,535,193	1,344,966	11,952,097	19.82%
FY 15-16 Actual	570,004	4,115,257	2,790,406	838,427	505,760	1,116	161,736	1,715,403	1,677,993	12,376,102	3.55%
FY 16-17 Budget	492,203	4,748,983	3,084,079	1,000,127	533,884	7,232	104,398	2,171,192	930,191	13,072,289	5.63%
4-year Average	527,292	4,209,216	2,863,589	618,826	529,528	5,763	138,557	1,704,476	1,246,620	11,843,867	

Note:
 Beginning in FY 13-14 Budget- figures reflected here are for the merged agency. New work packages/programs have been added to reflect all law enforcement work performed by CPW
 *Figures based on a four-year average

PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

Our first challenge is to target illegal activities against Colorado's wildlife. Poachers have a wide range of motivations. A few kill for the sake of killing and Colorado has experienced several instances of numerous animals shot in killing sprees and left to rot. Ego drives some poachers who must kill the best and biggest, and will violate any regulation, season, or ethic to take trophy animals. Commercial activities, such as the legal antler trade, can drive illegal taking of wildlife. For some, high dollar values represented in these markets provide an economic incentive to illegally take wildlife.

Poachers do not like to get caught and will use a variety of techniques to disguise their activities. Technological advances in night vision and thermal imaging devices, GPS, ATVs, and radios are used by poachers to enhance their ability to poach. Poaching out of season, especially on wintering grounds for big game when they are the most susceptible to illegal take, is a common practice for poachers. Poachers do their work anytime of the day or night, knowing that in the immense geography of this state, they have a good chance of not being detected by parks and wildlife officers. Often, poachers will shoot an animal and will not approach it until later, after they have ascertained that no one responded to the shot, or come back at night to collect the head of the animal. Poachers know parks and wildlife officers cannot be in all places at all times. These crimes usually have few witnesses. As a consequence, many wildlife violations go undetected, unreported, and are not prosecuted.

Detecting and deterring wildlife poaching requires innovative enforcement activity along with public participation and support in relation to the efforts of parks and wildlife officers in the field. CPW officers take these crimes seriously and work long, hard hours, often in hazardous conditions, to apprehend these poachers. Organized team efforts and use of CPW's own technological resources are used throughout Colorado. A concerned public is made aware of the problems through education efforts and are encouraged to report wildlife crimes. Avenues for reporting crimes through law enforcement dispatches and programs, such as Operation Game Thief, provide a conduit for the public to report suspicious activities or illegal take of wildlife. Colorado's wildlife resources are rich and diverse, and it is through the vigilance of an interested and involved public, in partnership with parks and wildlife officers, that it remains so.

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

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

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

The demand for services is greater than the employee's available time to meet that demand. This wildlife agency has taken on a large number of tasks that include law enforcement, but law enforcement is just one of the important things that employees provide. Competition for resources and funding decisions are difficult

when there are simply not enough resources to fund all the beneficial efforts CPW could enact. Law enforcement efforts must be oriented around planning and determining priorities, and once priorities are determined, there must be an agency commitment to meet those priorities through resource allocation.

Parks and Wildlife officers are some of the best-trained peace officers in this state. They often work in remote locations, contacting violators without immediate backup. Most of these violator contacts involve armed suspects who do not wish to be apprehended. The agency also serves in an assisting role whenever local law enforcement agencies call for backup. CPW needs to maintain public support for its officers in the often-hazardous endeavor of protecting this state's wildlife resources.

CPW continues to face the realities of change and needs to have the ability to recognize changing trends in the public's expectations for wildlife law enforcement. The public supports its efforts in law enforcement and views it as one of the most important functions of the agency. This support comes from a public perception that we are out there protecting their wildlife, even as they go about their daily lives. It is critical that the agency always maintains public trust and support.

WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARDS

JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

The John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award is Colorado Parks and Wildlife's (CPW) recognition of outstanding wildlife law enforcement service. Any CPW employee may nominate a Colorado wildlife officer for the award. Nominations are then sent to all commissioned wildlife officers who vote for one of the officers that have been nominated. The officer receiving the highest number of votes receives the award. This award has tremendous meaning to those who receive it, as those who have been nominated have been so by a CPW employee. Out of an array of superior officers, the award recipient is selected by his or her peers and esteemed as outstanding.

The award is named after John D. Hart, an officer who retired in 1959 as an Assistant Director for the Division of Wildlife (DOW). Officer Hart began his career with the DOW in 1919 at a salary of \$75 per month, and provided his own horse and gun. The award was developed because, at the time, it was believed that Officer Hart epitomized the qualities and values of an exceptional wildlife officer. Officer Hart's admirable characteristics and work ethic still apply to officers today.

Officer Hart reportedly worked tirelessly (officers who worked for him later in his career said he worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Officer Hart aggressively sought after poachers, using tricks such as welding iron rails under his car to lower the center of gravity so that he could outmaneuver poachers' on the corners when he chased them. He dressed up in bed sheets on moonlit nights to catch similarly dressed duck and goose poachers on snow-covered fields. He never issued a summons; rather, violators were either taken immediately to court or to jail. He also recognized the biological side of his job. For example, he hand-fed turkeys to get them established on the Uncompahgre Plateau. Even in those days, the concept of "multipurpose" was a good description for a wildlife officer.

In a 1913 report to then Governor Shafroth, wildlife law enforcers such as Officer Hart were described as officers who "must have tact, know trial and court procedures, how to handle men, ride and drive horses, and have a strong physical constitution; men who take no cognizance of the time of day or night or weather conditions." Men and women who devote their lives to wildlife enforcement in Colorado today have the same kind of strength of character and willingness to go the distance as their counterparts possessed at the beginning of the last century. Colorado has changed, technology has changed and people have changed, but the wildlife officer's devotion to wildlife and duty to the citizen exists as strongly today as it did yesterday. The John D. Hart Officer of the Year Award recognizes outstanding service in relation to these ideals.

2016 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

JOSH DILLEY, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

We, Jeromy Huntington, Pepper Canterbury, Jeremiah Rummel, Kyle Banks, Gene Abram, Kirk Oldham, and Kris Middendorf, hereby nominate and recommend JOSH DILLEY as the 2016 John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

Josh Dilley became a commissioned Wildlife Officer in 2000 in South Park, CO. Josh transferred to North Park as a property technician, a position he never fully gave up since becoming a District Wildlife Manager (DWM) in North Park around 2003. Over the years Josh has been in North Park, he has shown exceptional leadership skills in all facets of being a game warden. North Park truly is a small community where Josh performs many roles. If you need help, regardless of when or where, Josh will be there for other officers and the community.

Josh serves on the North Park Habitat Partnership Program committee and as the 4-H Shooting Sports Leader for over 20 local youths, including coaching and chaperoning six of his students at the Colorado State Fair Shooting Sports competition. Even with the extreme dedication to the DWM roll in North Park, Josh makes time to take his two daughters, and other youth in the community hunting and fishing to make sure future generations develop an important understanding and respect for the wildlife resource.

Josh is an exemplary employee every year. One example occurred in the summer of 2016 when a wildland fire was started in his neighboring district. It proved to be a fire that would not only consume over 38,000 acres of prime wildlife habitat, but also consume the entire field season for Josh. Josh provided essential correspondence to the visiting fire crews regarding infrastructure, and critical wildlife concerns. One concern was a high fence on a domestic elk ranch. Josh worked daily with the fire crews, ranch managers, public land agencies and contractors to ensure the integrity of the fence did not fail. Though the fire burned across the fence the elk did not escape the facility. Josh provided weekly updates to the North West region and, due to its proximity, the State of Wyoming, on the fire status. He also assisted in making recommendations to the Leadership Team regarding emergency licensing options for the upcoming hunting season, as the fire resulted in the closure of nearly all public land in a single hunt unit.

In addition to his efforts with the fire, Josh also assisted on three major search and rescues in the surrounding wilderness areas. One of these rescues resulted in a nomination for a life-saving award, where a young boy may have lost his life had it not been for the courageous and valiant efforts of Josh.

In the fall of 2015 Josh was helping other wildlife officers with an ongoing case by making a field contact with a group of hunters. Through that contact Josh had a hunch that one of the cow elk in camp was shot illegally by another hunter without a license. Due to the ongoing investigation Josh could not pursue the issue at that time. In 2016, with nothing but a hunch and excellent game warden skills, Josh went back into that camp and had both individuals admitting to party hunting violations within five minutes.

Josh has a relentless tenacity for catching poachers and anyone attempting to take advantage of our wildlife resource. He will pursue any lead on any case until there's nothing left or he has caught the criminal. Josh is fair, but just and would make John D. Hart himself proud of what this award stands for. Being a game warden in Colorado has changed over the ages and Josh is THE example of doing it all. He has mastered the ability to have a community that respects him, poachers that dread him and family that loves him. Josh is an outstanding game warden and has earned the officer of the year award.

PREVIOUS JOHN D. HART AWARD WINNERS

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

PARKS OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARDS

OUTSTANDING PARK RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

- The Outstanding Ranger Award is given to recognize exemplary service as a natural resource professional.
- Any CPW employee may nominate a Park Ranger for the award. Nominations are then sent to all commissioned parks officers who then vote for one of the nominees. The nominee who receives the highest number of votes receives the award.
- This award has always had tremendous meaning to the nominees each year, since candidates are nominated by their peers and supervisors.
- Since 1986, one outstanding ranger has been selected most of those years to be honored for their service to the citizens of the State of Colorado. The nature of past recipients' contributions are as varied as the individuals themselves, but the common thread that binds each of these rangers, including the 2016 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.

2016 OUTSTANDING RANGER OF THE YEAR

GRANT BROWN, BOATING SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGER

I, Jacob Brey, hereby nominate and recommend GRANT BROWN as the 2016 Outstanding Ranger. His qualifications for the award are as follows:

I first met Grant Brown in 2007 when he was a seasonal boat ranger at Cherry Creek State Park, however, he began his career with Colorado State Parks long before that. Grant started as a seasonal employee in 2001, and in 2008, he was hired on full time as a Park Ranger at Cherry Creek State Park. In 2012, Grant promoted to the Senior Ranger position at Boyd Lake State Park. Last summer, Grant promoted to the Boat Investigator position, and then quickly promoted again to the Boat Program Manager position.

Grant is widely known as one of the state's boating experts. His dedication to the statewide boating program is unrivaled, as he has been involved with it since his time as a temporary employee. Grant hosted annual boat officer trainings every year at Cherry Creek and Boyd Lake, and helped with several others. He volunteered to work the Denver Boat Show every year I have known him, and has spent countless hours on a patrol boat helping to keep our waters safe. In 2011, Grant's work was acknowledged when he received the Colorado Boating Officer of the Year award. In just the past few months, Grant has taken the boating program to a new level by being an experienced investigative resource to the field.

Grant's dedication to CPW extends far beyond the boating program. I don't think Grant knows the meaning of an eight-hour day, as he consistently works 10-12+ hour days (and all hours of the night too!). He has always been a tremendous patrol officer who has taken training seriously and kept his skills sharp. According to Grant's former supervisor Eric Grey, "Grant is an active law enforcement ranger with professionally aggressive enforcement in the field." For years, Grant has been among the top officers in citation writing and arrests, and he's done it fairly. Because of his experience, Grant frequently receives calls for enforcement advice from officers all around the state. On April 15th 2016, Grant's skills were put to the test when he was assaulted by a belligerent subject in a campground at night. Grant was not only able to stay in the fight, but he utilized his experience and training to win it.

I believe that one of the most important things one can do is teach others. Grant utilizes his knowledge, skills, and abilities to educate others. He is a Boat Safety, Boat Operator, and BUI SFST Instructor (he's taught countless classes to the public, and taught hundreds of CPW employees how to operate a boat). Additionally, Grant is an Ice Rescue instructor who has worked with several agencies to get numerous people certified. For the past three years, Grant has been a Defensive Tactics instructor. He helps bring a passion to DT training, along with the experience to make it credible.

Quite possibly one of the most important teaching roles Grant has taken on is that of a Field Training Officer. Grant has always been a reliable trainer who gives accurate and constructive feedback. I could always count on him to help those who were struggling, and I knew that people were learning the proper techniques with him. Grant was a coach and mentor for many new people in CPW.

He is a trusted, genuine leader who has the respect of both his co-workers and the public. Grant is also a true professional who has worked to establish and maintain relationships and partnerships with many local jurisdictions and agencies. CPW is fortunate to have people like Grant out there representing us. I've had the fortune of knowing and working with many passionate, dedicated and deserving folks in this agency. I'd put Ranger Grant Brown up there among the best of them, as he is truly an "Outstanding Ranger."



PREVIOUS OUTSTANDING RANGER 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

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH

The product of the merger into Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) resulted from former Director Rick Cables creating the Law Enforcement and Public Safety (LEAPS) Branch and appointing Heather Dugan as the Assistant Director of Law Enforcement and Public Safety. Now supervised by the current Director Bob D. Broscheid, the Assistant Director for Law Enforcement and Public Safety is a member of the CPW Leadership Team and is the top level administrator/manager over the operations, programs, projects, staff, and fiscal resources of the Law Enforcement and Public Safety Branch. The Law Enforcement and Public Safety Branch of CPW is responsible for providing and/or overseeing the delivery of law enforcement programs, services and trained staff necessary to enforce laws, rules and regulations required to protect and preserve the state's wildlife and park resources.

LEAPS is responsible for developing and maintaining data base files on all parks and wildlife citations issued during the year, as well as adding the information to the historical database. The number of wildlife citations averages about 5,800 per year and parks citations average about 6,000 per year. LEAPS tracks and disburses various documents needed by field officers such as citations, violation warning notices, and duplicate carcass tags and licenses.

Within the LEAPS Branch is the Law Enforcement Investigations Unit (LEIN). Currently staffed with eleven employees, the LEIN Unit provides assistance on wildlife enforcement issues on a statewide, national and international basis. Six wildlife investigators are assigned strategically around the state in Denver, Ft. Collins, Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado Springs, Pagosa Springs and Grand Junction. In addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training and support for field investigations, each investigator is responsible for special investigations and serves as the primary contact for three or more CPW Areas. One investigator is focused on improving the use of existing and future technology in the division's law enforcement efforts and operates and maintains the CPW forensic cell phones and computer lab. Additionally, a full-time licensed fraud investigator is kept busy investigating false statements made in the purchase of hunting and fishing licenses.

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

VISION AND MISSION

The Legislative Declarations that provides direction for CPW as an agency states, "It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the wildlife and their environment are to be protected, preserved, enhanced and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and its' visitors."; and, "It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the natural, scenic, scientific, and outdoor recreation areas of this state are to be protected, preserved, enhanced, and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and visitors of this state."

From this state statute, CPW developed the mission statement: "The mission of Colorado Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state park system, and to provide enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities including hunting, angling, and wildlife viewing that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado's natural resources."

The LEIN Unit within the LEAPS branch as an organizational unit within CPW has developed a vision and mission statement in support of the Legislative Declaration and CPW's mission statement. LEIN's vision is: "Colorado Parks and Wildlife is the best parks and wildlife enforcement agency in the nation." The mission

of LEIN is: "The LEIN will provide proactive leadership to ensure that Colorado Parks and Wildlife enforcement efforts serve the public interest by protecting parks and wildlife resources in a professional and responsible manner."

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As determined by our vision and mission, the LEIN's role within CPW is to:

- Act as proponents for outstanding parks and wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- Investigate complex and commercial wildlife violations;
- Support field law enforcement by uniformed officers;
- Plan and evaluate parks and wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- Provide liaison and contact with the Department of Natural Resources, legislators, other CPW staff, and other federal, state, and local agencies concerning issues relating to parks and wildlife law enforcement;
- Provide law enforcement information systems;
- Provide educational programs on wildlife protection to youth, community groups, and other law enforcement agencies.

DESCRIPTION

CPW law enforcement efforts are an essential public service as mandated by statute and public demand. The LEAPS branch and LEIN is often the focal point for calls requesting information on statutes and regulations by not only license buyers and employees, but also students, concerned citizens and other local, county, state, provincial and federal governmental agencies.

The LEIN provides staff support for legislative issues relating to law enforcement and development and testimony on new statutory law. The unit makes recommendations to staff and field personnel on law enforcement issues. Unit members also serve on various local, state and international wildlife law enforcement boards. The WIU presents educational and informational programs on the agency's enforcement effort.

The LEIN is responsible for coordinating all special investigations within Colorado with the emphasis on wildlife violations of a commercial nature, where wildlife is taken for profit or other gain. Recent investigations have concentrated on unregistered outfitters involved with the illegal take of big game, license fraud and other wildlife and criminal violations. Occasionally utilizing officers from other states, the WIU reciprocates by providing officers for investigations in other states and provinces. Over the past few years, CPW has worked cooperative investigations and provided technical assistance to wildlife enforcement with the states of Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, and Canadian Wildlife agencies in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories. Additionally, the LEIN maintains ongoing communications and coordination with wildlife investigations nationwide.

The LEIN works with the county sheriffs and local police departments. The unit also works closely with the Colorado Office of Outfitter Registration, the Colorado Department of Revenue and other state agencies, as needed. The LEIN has also worked with the Canadian Wildlife Service and the following federal agencies: the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; the U.S. Forest Service; the Bureau of Land Management; the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Internal Revenue Service; the U.S. Postal Service; the National Park Service; and the National Marine Fisheries.

The LEIN also serves as the coordination point between CPW and the Operation Game Thief (OGT) program, a not-for-profit organization that has been in place since September 1981 and which pays rewards for information leading to the issuance of a citation or arrest made for wildlife violations. Rewards range from \$100 to \$500 depending on the type of wildlife. The reward fund is based on OGT fund raising efforts, the sale of OGT related items and donations.

The LEIN also serves as a contact and liaison with various private outdoor and commercial wildlife industries including the Colorado Bowhunters Association, the Colorado Outfitters Association, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, Trout Unlimited, the United Sportsmen Council, Safari Club International, and other groups on law enforcement related questions.

Critical administrative functions of the unit include the collection of law enforcement data, criminal records accounting, and maintenance of Colorado Crime Information System (CCIS) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) contacts and terminals. Other administrative activities include administration of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact agreements.

The LEIN provides law enforcement staff input into management of agency programs, and provides support for the administration of the law enforcement effort within the agency. The unit also develops proactive approaches to wildlife law enforcement and evaluates and implements innovative new methods in relation to wildlife law enforcement.

The unit provides law enforcement training to wildlife officers as well as to other agencies, such as sheriff's office deputies and district attorney's offices in relation to wildlife law enforcement. The WIU acts as a liaison with these offices as well as to other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Several processes require that the LEIN provide guidance to the agency in relation to law enforcement. For example, evaluation and revision of the agency's law enforcement procedures to reflect organizational changes in structure and function resulting from a recent merger with Parks will be accomplished to reflect current structure and function. Also, changing interpretations of law by state and federal courts, as well as review by the Colorado Office of the Attorney General, require an on-going review of policies to ensure appropriate law enforcement guidance and direction is provided to our wildlife law enforcement officers.

A high priority for the LEIN is the coordination, cooperation and integration of law enforcement perspectives in the development of regulations and other agency functions by various units within the agency. An orientation toward openness to change and continued improvement in performance is a primary goal of the LEIN.

OGT/TIPS UPDATE



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

In 2016, Operation Game Thief (OGT) generated a total of 641 reports. This is up from last year's reports of 601. Of those total reports 333 were for big game violations; 75 reports for fishing violations; 12 reports for licensing violations; 28 reports for small game violations; 46 reports for waterfowl violations; 15 reports for nongame violations; 3 reports of threatened/endangered species violations, and 129 reports classified as "other". These 641 reports ended, to date, with 25 citations being issued to individuals. In 2016, OGT paid a total of eight rewards totaling \$4,000.00

GENERAL INFORMATION: Operation Game Thief (OGT) is a Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) sponsored program that pays rewards to citizens who turn in poachers. OGT is a nonprofit, 501-(3) (c) wildlife crime stoppers organization registered with the Colorado Secretary of State.

OGT is governed by a seven-person civilian board along with a CPW employee assigned to administer the program. The OGT Board members include Pat Carlow, Grand Junction; Richard Hess, Collbran; Gerhart Stengel, Hotchkiss; Bruce McDowell, Longmont; Bryan Leck, Canon City; Jerry Claassen, Cedaredge and Brent Nations from Craig. These men all donate their time. Bob Thompson, Lead Wildlife Investigator, assumed the role of OGT Administrator in 2006. The Board and the administrator meet at least once a year to discuss OGT business.

In the entire state there are only 224 Colorado Wildlife Officers, so wildlife needs your eyes and ears to report known or suspected violations. Poaching is a serious and costly crime. It robs legitimate sportsmen of game and fish, robs businesses and taxpayers of revenues generated by hunting and fishing, and robs all of us of a valuable natural resource—our wildlife. Although Operation Game Thief is a formidable enforcement deterrent, the crime of poaching is serious enough to merit its' involvement. Calls to the Operation Game Thief hotline are taken by contract dispatchers. All information about the poaching incident is taken and the caller is assigned a code number. The information is evaluated by law enforcement personnel. Investigations are begun immediately and must follow the same rules and constitutional guidelines as any other law enforcement investigation. If a poacher is arrested or is issued a citation on the basis of information provided by a caller, a reward is authorized.

You can call toll-free at 1-877-265-6648 (1-877- COLO-OGT); Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT; or contact by email at game.thief@state.co.us. Callers do not have to reveal their names or testify in court. A reward of \$500 is offered for information on cases involving big game or endangered species, \$250 is offered for information on turkey and \$100 for fishing or small game cases. The reward fund is maintained by private contributions and court ordered donations. The Board may approve rewards for higher dollar amounts for flagrant violations.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

TIPS

The TIPS reward program is set up through Wildlife Commission regulations to award licenses and preference points to eligible persons that report illegal take or possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey. The Turn in Poachers (TIP) program began September 1, 2004. This program allows people who turn in poachers to receive preference points or, in some cases, even licenses. This program was created in addition to the existing Operation Game Thief (OGT) program. The TIP program applies only to reports of illegal take or possession or willful destruction of Big Game or Turkey. In 2016 there were two TIPS rewards for a limited license for elk.

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

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

INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT – IWVC

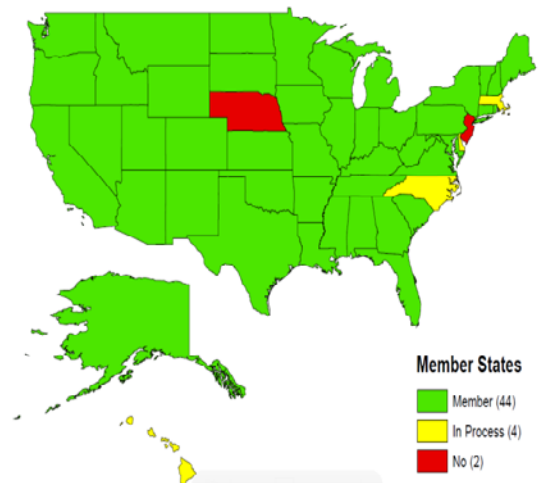


The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. To date, there are 44 states in the compact and there are four other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact.

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

The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a non-resident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident. Personal recognizance is permitted instead of arrest, booking and bonding. This process is a convenience for people of member states, and increases efficiency of Colorado Wildlife Officers by allowing more time for enforcement duties rather than violator processing procedures required for arrest, booking and bonding of non-residents. The Wildlife Violator Compact also includes a reciprocal recognition of license privilege suspension by member states, thus any person whose license privileges are suspended in a member state will also be suspended in Colorado. Wildlife law violators will be held accountable due to the fact that their illegal activities in one state can affect their privileges in all participating states. This cooperative interstate effort enhances the State of Colorado's ability to protect and manage our wildlife resources for the benefit of all residents and visitors.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Member States



MEMBER STATES

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

THE JOB OF A PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Perhaps the most frequent and best known activity of a parks and wildlife officer is that of contacting our customers. Hunters, anglers, parks visitors and other outdoor recreation and wildlife enthusiasts typically enjoy being contacted by the local parks and wildlife officer. Who better to talk to about hunting, fishing and other forms of recreation than the local expert in the area? Law abiding citizens also expect and deserve enforcement of laws concerning rules and regulations, licensing, manner of take and bag limits. After all, it is the law which allows for the fair and equitable distribution of opportunity, and it is the parks and wildlife officer who ensures that these laws are followed.

Parks and wildlife officers respond to violations and other complaints concerning outdoor recreation, the natural resources and wildlife. They receive calls at all hours of the day and night from citizens who wish to report parks and wildlife violations. People can call their local CPW office during normal working hours. After hours, calls can be dispatched through the Colorado State Patrol dispatch centers or sheriff's offices. Wildlife crimes may be placed to the Operation Game Thief phone system.

Parks and Wildlife officers also perform planned law enforcement activities. They protect resources and wildlife through patrols, aerial operations, decoys and check stations. Investigations into violations (known or suspected) are also performed in response to information provided by the public, computer research and information received from other law enforcement agencies.

Certain violations require specialized investigations. These include complaints against illegal outfitters, commercial violations, environmental violations and poisoning cases. Parks and wildlife officers are also responsible for inspecting facilities, including commercial and private parks and lakes, as well as falconry facilities.

Parks and Wildlife officers meet and exceed the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certification requirements for peace officer certification in the State of Colorado. These officers have the authority to write affidavits and serve search and arrest warrants. They are fully trained in protecting the rights of citizens, processing evidence, investigating criminal cases and testifying in court. Assisting other officers as the need arises and providing backup for local police and sheriff's offices is encouraged and are critical needs in the law enforcement community. Each wildlife officer is also commissioned as a Deputy Game Warden for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and works closely with federal officers on violations concerning joint jurisdictions.

In Colorado, parks and wildlife officers are known as "multi-purpose" employees and serve their communities in many ways other than enforcement officers. Wildlife officers manage state wildlife areas, provide wildlife education programs to schools, comment as biologists on land use in local county planning arenas, provide guidance on land and water reclamation efforts, respond to calls concerning wildlife-people conflicts and manage wildlife populations. Parks Officers manage state parks, provide natural resource education and interpretive programs to the public, respond to calls concerning crimes against persons and property, and manage the State's natural resources.

The state's parks and wildlife officers are involved in almost every aspect of resources and wildlife management and have provided an essential public service to their communities and wildlife resources for over 100 years.

SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Although there are a number of similarities and activities in common with other types of law enforcement, natural resource law enforcement has significant differences and requirements. In response to these differences and requirements, a natural resource officer is selected and trained differently than what is expected of other law enforcement officers.

The goal of most law enforcement agencies is to hire an officer who has an interest in providing public safety through protecting people from people. A police department serves as a force in society to ensure compliance with laws. In contrast, natural resource officers are hired with an interest in serving as a liaison between the public and the resource. The natural resource officer's goal is to protect community and public property, such as wildlife, from abuses by individuals within the community.

In order to apply for a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officer (CPWO) position with CPW, an applicant must have a minimum of a baccalaureate degree in wildlife biology, fishery biology, natural resource management, outdoor recreation, parks and recreation administration or some closely-related field. An applicant may also qualify for the examination process by substituting years of experience for the degree, but the likelihood of an applicant passing our rigorous biologically-influenced examination process is slim. The science-based degree requirement eliminates many individuals who are predisposed to becoming single purpose law enforcement officers.

To assist in selecting candidates who possess strong biological, communication and interpersonal skills, CPW uses a multiphase assessment center to screen potential applicants for the CPWO position. This testing process assesses an applicant's skills in these areas, rather than testing for an applicant's knowledge in law enforcement. During the first phase of the hiring process, with the exception of two law enforcement job suitability assessments and psychological evaluations, the assessment center does not evaluate an applicant's knowledge of law enforcement techniques. It is the desire of CPW to hire applicants with a strong biological background, outstanding communication abilities, excellent interpersonal skills and a willingness to learn and perform a customer service approach to effecting law enforcement.

Once hired, the CPWO attends a basic Colorado Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) certified police-training academy that is required of all Colorado law enforcement officers. The 700-hour curriculum includes courses in administration of justice, basic law, community interaction, patrol procedures, traffic enforcement, investigative procedures, communications and all subjects mandated by the POST Board for all police officers in Colorado.

Upon successful completion of the basic POST academy and certification as a Colorado Peace Officer, CPWOs receive a significant amount of additional training in the CPW Academy prior to being assigned to a park or district. Those courses include an additional 250 hours in customer service, community relations, officer and violator relationships, ethics, conflict management, etc. New parks and wildlife officers also receive a considerable number of hours in law enforcement training specific to resource enforcement. Upon completion of these courses, new CPWOs must complete approximately 400 hours of on-the-job training with veteran parks and wildlife managers. CPWOs who successfully complete the Field Training Officer (FTO) program then return to the classroom for a myriad of biological coursework. During their training in the CPW Academy, new officers are trained in the manner in which they are to perform the law enforcement part of their job in relation to customer service.

Officers are reminded of the federal statistics that show a natural resource officer has a nine times greater chance of getting killed or injured in the line of duty than other law enforcement officers. With the inherent risk of being a natural resource officer, CPWOs are encouraged to resolve conflicts using their interpersonal

skills rather than resorting to using force. This emphasis in conflict resolution has been beneficial to the agency. From the time a new CPWO starts employment until the date of park/district assignment, the officer has received ten months of intensive training. However, this intensive training does not come to an end once an officer is assigned to a park/district.

Every CPW commissioned officer is required to attend 40 hours of in-service training annually. This training includes firearms, arrest control and baton practices and proficiency qualifications, first aid and CPR, and legal updates. In addition to the law enforcement courses required for every CPW commissioned officer, all CPW employees receive on-going training as required in customer service, supervisory training, policies and procedures, performance management and any other course deemed necessary by CPW director's staff or section and region managers.

HISTORY OF WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN COLORADO

Colorado citizens have a history of caring about their wildlife. The Colorado Territorial Assembly provided for the protection of wildlife resources prior to becoming a state in 1876. The first law concerning wildlife was passed in 1861 and stated, "It is unlawful to take trout by seine, net, basket or trap."

This continued interest and concern resulted in the passage of several laws, including the Preserve Game Act, The Fish Law of 1870, The Game Law of 1870 and The Fish Propagation Act. These laws provided for protection of fish, small game, waterfowl, big game and other wildlife such as woodpeckers, orioles, swallows and larks. Activities associated with illegal buying, selling, trapping, snaring, killing and possessing wildlife were addressed prior to Colorado becoming a state. Fines ranged from \$5 to \$300, and in some cases, included jail time until the fine was paid. Fines were split in various ways between the citizens who reported violations, schools and counties.

In 1876 the first state legislature convened, and in its "general laws" provided for the protection of trout through fines and imprisonment for violations. The state's first attempt at providing for wildlife protection was in the form of a "Fish Commissioner" who was hired to protect that resource through scientific management and production, as well as protection.

In 1881, the Fish Commissioner was granted the power to appoint deputy commissioners to enforce fish laws, but could not pay them. Although 14 such deputy commissioners were appointed in 1882, only \$123 in fines was collected, and it was evident that the wildlife resource continued to be at risk from lack of enforcement. In 1891, the Fish Commissioner became the State Game and Fish Warden and was given the authority to appoint four district game and fish wardens with two deputies each. These were paid positions and wildlife enforcement as a profession in Colorado began. By 1894, there were three salaried deputy wardens, and the results were evident as reported in the 1893-95 biennial report to the Colorado Governor: "Investigation of 285 reported violations; arrest of 104 persons, 78 convictions. Fines from \$250 to \$300 and in some cases imprisonment with one term of 90 days." By 1900, there were five district game and fish wardens.

Colorado's citizens continued their interest in protecting their resource into the 1900s through licensing and fine structures. The following tables compare what license fees and fines were passed by the Colorado Legislature 1903 and what they are today:

Licenses:	1903	2016
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$21
Guide license**	\$5	\$1,000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer's license	\$50	\$50

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

Fines*:	1903	2016
Elk	\$200	\$1,000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Mountain sheep	\$200	\$1,000- 100,000 (\$25,000)
Buffalo	\$1000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

*Fines as established in 1903 as compared to illegal possession fines in 2016, which also does not include 37% charge assessed against all penalty assessments today. Amounts in parentheses indicate the Samson surcharge for trophy size animals.

By 1903, the proud tradition of what it takes to be a wildlife law enforcement officer had begun. The state was large, the poachers were tough and the cadre of officers was too small. Being a warden, then as today, took someone who had a strong commitment to the resource, had the courage to pursue poachers through all kinds of weather and terrain and could work alone through it all. In a 1913-1914 biennial report to the Governor, a warden was described as someone who, "must have tact, know trial and court procedure, how to handle men, ride and drive horses, and have a strong physical constitution; men who take no cognizance of the time of day or night or weather conditions."

The tenacity, strength of character and willingness to go beyond what is required describes the men and women of today's wildlife officers just as accurately. The type of person who pursues a career in wildlife law enforcement probably has not changed; however, the challenges certainly have. The game warden at the turn of the century would probably have difficulty recognizing the Colorado we live in today with its' five million plus residents, four-wheel drive trucks, all-terrain vehicles, global positioning systems, and all the other advancements and challenges a wildlife officer faces today.

(NOTE: The background source for this introduction to the history of wildlife law enforcement comes from "Colorado's Wildlife Story", written by Pete Barrows and Judith Holmes, published in 1990. It is available from Colorado Parks and Wildlife and is critical to understanding the development of wildlife management in Colorado.)

COLORADO STATE PARKS

Who We Are

Park Rangers have a great job.

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



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



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



The authority and ability for Colorado's Park Rangers to safely do their job has come a long way since 1959. In 1975, Colorado Legislation included rangers in the State's definition of Peace Officers, which allows them to enforce all state laws and implement standardized training. Today, Colorado's Park Rangers are certified Peace Officers through the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board with statewide authority. They exceed the State's stringent requirements for peace officer standards and training.



Colorado State Park Rangers are among the best trained and formally educated officers in the State and work cooperatively with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Because of the hard work of your local ranger and the dedication of all Parks' staff, you can always feel safe while visiting your favorite State Park.



COLORADO STATE PARKS

What We Do

PROGRAMS

Natural Areas

Established by statute in 1977, the Colorado Natural Areas Program is a statewide program focused on the recognition and protection of areas that contain at least one unique or high-quality natural feature of statewide significance.



The Colorado Natural Areas Program (CNAP) is dedicated to protecting the best natural features in Colorado. By working cooperatively, CNAP works to conserve the ecosystems, species, geology and fossils that are 'uniquely Colorado'.

OHV & SNOWMOBILE

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program

The Colorado State Parks Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program provides registration and permit services for Colorado residents and out-of-state visitors, as well as safety information for all OHVs, including All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), Dune Buggies, Jeeps (operated off-road), three-wheelers and dirt bikes. The OHV Program site provides law and regulation information, links to organizations, clubs and safety information.



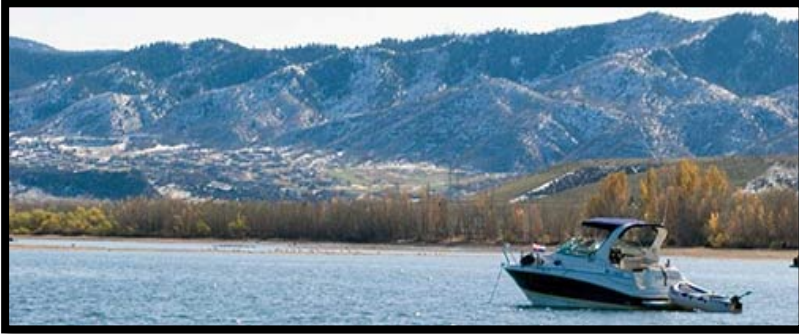
Snowmobile Program



The Colorado State Parks Snowmobile Program provides registration and permit services for Colorado residents and out-of-state visitors, as well as safety information for snowmobiles. The Snowmobile Program site provides law and regulation information, links to organizations and clubs, links to event calendars and trail conditions.

BOATING SAFETY

Taking to the water in your power boat, sailboat, jet ski or self-propelled vessel is a great way to enjoy Colorado's many waterways.



Whether you are boating, fishing, rafting or swimming, it is important to use common sense while you are out on the water. The Colorado Boating Program helps you get underway safely while enhancing your boating experience.

TRAILS

Since its establishment in 1971, the Colorado State Recreational Trails Program has actively encouraged the development of a variety of trails. Get ready for adventure and fun: hike, bike, walk or run Colorado's extensive trail system!



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Colorado's State Parks have served as outdoor classrooms for visitors to enjoy and learn about the natural and cultural resources of the state since the Division was established in 1959. In fact, a legislative mandate requires the Division to develop state parks that are suitable for environmental education (C.R.S. 33-10-101).



Colorado State Parks has embraced this responsibility by offering thousands of visitors and school children environmental education opportunities through interpretive programs, special events, community partnerships and educational displays each year.



Whether it is a gathering of campers for a campfire program on a Saturday night, a group of enthusiastic third graders learning about riparian wildlife, or an out-of-state family discovering the displays at a Visitor Center, Colorado State Parks provide exceptional educational experiences to visitors annually.

COLORADO STATE PARKS

Thanks to our Partners



GREAT OUTDOORS COLORADO

In 1992, Colorado voters created the Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) Trust Fund, which supports projects that preserve, protect and enhance Colorado's wildlife, parks, rivers, trails and open spaces through lottery proceeds.

THE FOUNDATION FOR COLORADO STATE PARKS

The Foundation for Colorado State Parks' mission is to enhance state parks by developing new facilities, acquiring and preserving land, and providing memorable outdoor experiences for Coloradans and visitors.

THE COLORADO LOTTERY

The Colorado Lottery creates and sells lottery games of chance that are held to the highest standards of integrity, entertainment and efficiency in order to maximize revenue for the people of Colorado.

FRIENDS OF COLORADO STATE PARKS

Friends of Colorado State Parks support state parks by providing statewide coordination of public outreach programs and through the recruitment and retention of volunteers. *Friends* groups across the state ensure that nature and open space remain available to everyone in Colorado (website: <https://nathan-brandt-jx9s.squarespace.com/>).

COLORADO STATE PARKS

Here are just a few of the highlights over the past fifty years...



1965- The Navajo Visitor Center opens with the Division's first educational display.

1972- A legislative mandate defines the term "State Park" and includes the preservation of these areas for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of residents and visitors.

1974- Summer interpretive programs are started at Golden Gate Canyon State Park.

1977- The Division's first environmental education policy and administrative directives are adopted.

1980- Interpretive services training are initiated for new full-time rangers as part of their orientation and training.

1980- Campground amphitheaters and nature trails are built by the Youth Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps in many of the state parks.

1987- State Parks enters into cooperative agreement with the Rocky Mountain Nature Association and begins nature book sales in some visitor centers. Proceeds from the program benefit interpretive and environmental education activities in parks.

1989- Golden Gate Canyon implements a junior ranger program.

1991- Mueller State Park opens to the public, providing an outstanding resource for interpretive and environmental education programs.

1992- State Parks partners with Great Outdoors Colorado and the Division of Wildlife to form the "Watchable Wildlife in Parks" program. The first projects are wildlife viewing sites at Chatfield and Colorado River.

1994- Great Outdoors Colorado funds a statewide interpretive services coordinator and 16 seasonal interpretive positions.

1995- Initial Five-Year Interpretive Services and Environmental Education Plan is implemented statewide.

2000- The tenth anniversary of "TEN: Teaching Environmental Science Naturally" is celebrated in Pueblo. This program, a partnership with various community agencies and school districts, is a popular annual class that shows teachers how to utilize state parks as outdoor classrooms for their students.

2001- Ridgway becomes the first state park to win the Colorado Alliance for Environmental Education Program Award for its *Parks in Education* program.

2003- North Sterling is the first of several parks to implement an interpretive master plan using a new formalized master planning process.

2003- Volunteer program is rejuvenated and includes funding and training for hundreds of volunteer naturalists throughout the state.

2008- Educational displays are completed in the Visitor Center of Cheyenne Mountain, the newest state park.

2011- Colorado State Parks merges with the Division of Wildlife, becoming Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

2013- Staunton State Park opens its doors to the public, becoming the newest state park. Staunton State Park is the legacy of Frances H. Staunton. As her beneficiaries, present and future generations are entrusted with this land--to enjoy, protect and treasure as she did.

COLORADO STATE PARKS

VOLUNTEERS

We cannot do it alone.

Colorado State Parks has a long and rich history of utilizing volunteers as members of the parks team. Some of our parks have actually had volunteers involved for over 25 years!



While volunteers have helped in one capacity or another since the division's start in 1959, it was in 1977 that the division recognized the need for an official volunteer program. The next few years were spent formalizing and implementing this critical program. State Parks' early volunteers fulfilled the same roles that many volunteers fill today: camp hosts, trail construction and maintenance, visitor center attendants, and the ever-popular naturalist and school field trip guides.

A Volunteer Program Committee, made up of a variety of parks staff and volunteers from across the state, helped to craft the mission and vision of the statewide program and to set priorities for the division's 2014 Volunteer Program Strategic Implementation Plan. The Strategic Implementation Plan highlights the importance of continued engagement of volunteers to help achieve important missions. This document also outlines a cohesive strategy for merging the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Volunteer Program including a clear, integrated process that will be implemented throughout the agency in regions and in statewide branches and programs.



CPW volunteers allow the agency to extend the reach of programs and increase the level of service provided across the state. Volunteers perform vital roles that support staff efforts, including angler outreach, bear aware conflicts, boater safety and ANS inspections, biology and resource stewardship, campground operations, customer services, environmental education, habitat restoration, hunter education, maintenance, special events assistance, trail crew, and wildlife transport. In 2016, 5994 individuals donated 304,948 hours of their time to CPW Programs, helping the agency complete its mission across the state. That is the staff equivalent of over 146 full-time employees or a financial value of \$7.1 million dollars based on the latest Bureau of Labor rate.



Each year individual and group volunteers are needed throughout the state to support both short and long term volunteer events and special projects. Volunteers play an essential role in helping State Parks achieve a high quality of outdoor recreation experiences and resource stewardship.



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

HISTORY OF COLORADO STATE PARKS

NOW AND THEN



1957- Governor Stephen McNichols appoints a new State Parks and Recreation Board consisting of seven members across the state.

1959- Governor McNichols signs a 25-year lease with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain Cherry Creek State Recreation Area as the first unit of the new state park system.

1960- A new responsibility is given to Parks Board when State Parks becomes responsible for the registration of boats.

1960- A 200-acre tract of land in Gilpin County was the Parks Board first land purchase, which became the nucleus of Golden Gate Canyon State Park.



1965- User fees are established at designated parks and recreation areas.

1966- The first allocation of federal funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund is made to the state for the development of state and local outdoor recreation facilities.

1969- Colorado State Parks grows to include 20 park locations.

1970-71- The Colorado State Forest is leased from the State Land Board and becomes the single largest State Parks area.

1970-71-The State Trails program was established to encourage trail development.

1976-Administration of the snowmobile registration safety and enforcement program is transferred to State Parks from the Division of Wildlife.

1977-State Parks institutes a statewide boat, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle patrol team.



1978-State Parks institutes its first campground reservation system.

1979-Colorado State Parks inventory totals 27 locations.

1982-Colorado's new lottery program is approved by General Assembly with certain proceeds to benefit state and local park systems.

1984-The State Natural Areas Program becomes a working unit within the Division's administration structure.

1985-State Parks forms its first "Skunk Works" committee, a task force dedicated to forming and implementing new ideas to improve State Parks programs.



1985-The Foundation for Colorado State Parks is established under the leadership of ex-state senator Joe Shoemaker.

1989-Colorado State Parks increase to 36 locations.

1992-Colorado voters approve the passage of Amendment 8, the Great Outdoors Colorado Amendment. This amendment directs all Lottery proceeds to parks, open space and wildlife.

1998-Boating program institutes minimum age of 16 for motorboat operators and begins mandatory boating safety certification for operators 14-15 years old.

2009-Colorado State Parks total 44 locations across the state.

2011-Colorado State Parks merge with the Division of Wildlife, becoming Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

2013-Staunton State Park opens its doors to the public, becoming the newest state park. Staunton State Park is the legacy of Frances H. Staunton. As her beneficiaries, present and future generations are entrusted with this land—to enjoy, protect and treasure as she did.

WILDLIFE CASE NARRATIVES



THANK YOU FOR POSTING YOUR POACHING PHOTO

A two-year Colorado Parks and Wildlife investigation beginning in 2014 concluded in June 2016 with the conviction of four Western Slope men involved in illegal wildlife activity. All four members of the hunting party faced charges of trespassing and illegal possession of a high-quality bull elk killed two years ago in late October in the Roan Plateau on private land closed to hunting.

According to wildlife officers investigating the case, the four men killed the trophy bull elk and then posted a photograph online where CPW officers discovered it a few weeks later. Using landmarks in the background of the photograph, CPW investigators determined the exact location of the kill, an area well into private property and closed to all hunting.



Investigators recovered evidence at the scene of the kill and after executing a search warrant at a home and at their place of business, they were able to recover evidence that further linked the three accomplices to the crime.

Two of the men are employees of the federal government. "Violators come from all walks of life, but everyone is subject to the same rules," said CPW Area Wildlife Manager JT Romatzke.

After reaching a plea agreement, the shooter of the trophy bull elk paid \$1,000 in court fines and donated \$5,000 to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. The other three men pled guilty to trespassing. All four men face up to a five-year suspension of their hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 43 other Wildlife Violator Compact states, pending a review by a CPW Hearings Officer.

"This was good work by all officers involved, involving a very large crime scene," said lead wildlife officer Scott Hoyer. "We say this over and over: If you commit a wildlife crime, no matter who you are, we are going to do what we can to bring you to justice."

FINAL MEMBER OF NOTORIOUS POACHING GROUP SENTENCED

The last member of a notorious group of poachers from Western Colorado to face trial agreed to plead guilty to eight misdemeanor violations of the federal Lacey Act in U.S. District Court in Grand Junction, Colorado. Nathan Simms ("Simms"), of Grand Junction, was sentenced to three months in federal prison, six months of home detention, two years of supervised probation and \$2,200 in fines/fees in what veteran wildlife officers called some of most disturbing wildlife violations they had ever seen.

Led by Christopher Loncarich ("Loncarich"), owner of the outfitting business that employed Simms and his wife, Kaitlin Simms, the daughter of Loncarich and her sister Andie Loncarich of Crawford, Nicholas Rodgers ("Rodgers") of Medford, Oregon and Marvin Ellis ("Ellis") of Grand Junction, the co-conspirators developed a scheme to capture and maim lions and bobcats, making it easy for their customers to kill. The investigation revealed that most of the clients, many who came from out-of-state and paid up to \$7,500 for the hunting opportunity, were unaware of the illegal scheme.

The poachers were apprehended after a lengthy investigation beginning in 2007 through 2010, involving law enforcement officials from Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



"This case should serve as a warning to anyone who chooses to ignore our wildlife laws that we take this very seriously," said CPW Northwest Regional Manager Ron Velarde. "Criminals like this can face significant penalties from the courts, which is appropriate when you consider how destructive and unethical poaching is to the state's wildlife."

In 2014, Loncarich began serving a 27-month sentence in federal prison. Kaitlin Simms pleaded guilty to two misdemeanor Lacey Act violations, receiving one-year of probation, a \$1,000 fine and sixty hours of community service, thirty of which were spent with Colorado Parks and Wildlife's Hunter Education program. Also pleading guilty was her sister Andie Loncarich, who was sentenced on a misdemeanor Lacey Act violation, receiving one year of probation, a \$500 fine and thirty-six hours of community service, half of which included service to the Hunter Education program.

Ellis pleaded guilty to a felony charge of conspiring to violate the Lacey Act and on June 3, 2013, was sentenced to three years of probation, six months of home detention and ordered to pay a \$3,100 fine. Rodgers sentence included three years of probation, six months of home confinement, 50 hours of community service and \$5,000 in fines.

Loncarich's 2008 Ford truck and Ellis' 1995 Dodge truck were seized, having been used in the commission of Lacey Act violations. In addition, three of Loncarich's clients paid a total of \$13,100 in fines for Lacey Act violations.

AN OFFICER'S HUNCH



Wildlife Officers Eric Lowery and Windi Padia suspected that something was just not right. They had contacted a father and son who had been hunting in the mountains west of Boulder and were packing out a sizeable buck. Between the two of them, the hunters had only the head, cape and antlers, along with partial backstraps. Although they claimed that they would return to pack out the remainder of the deer, it seemed odd that they would not have packed more on the first trip to avoid a heavy, second trip. The son made several curious comments during the contact which reinforced Officer Lowery's suspicions about the son's intent to pack out the deer.

Officer Lowery then made sure to return to the area a couple of days later to again check the men in camp and inspect the remaining meat. What he found was an empty campsite. A visit to the trailhead showed several days old snowfall with no tracks up to the area where the deer had reportedly been shot. It appeared as though officer Lowery's suspicions had been well founded.

Since the father and son were from the Colorado Springs area, Officer Lowery enlisted the help of Colorado Springs Wildlife Officer Steve Cooley to contact the men and interview them. The son eventually admitted to not packing out all of the meat, but did claim to have packed out most of it. A visit to the meat processor confirmed that the men had in fact dropped off a deer to be processed, as claimed, but the condition of the deer was different than the description provided by the son. And it turns out there was a reason--this was a different deer. Since this deer was whole, it was clear that it could not belong to the son and was, in fact, the deer that the father shot near the road. The fact that an extra set of partial backstraps was found inside the chest cavity of the "whole" deer also made it pretty clear that the son's deer meat was still unaccounted for.

Officer Lowery then enlisted the help of John Koehler, his neighboring officer to help in a more direct interview of the son. Seeing the evidence mounting against him, the son soon changed his tactic and admitted to shooting the deer and leaving everything except the cape and antlers, and the partial backstraps on the mountain. The son agreed to take Officers Lowery and Koehler up to the kill site. As luck would have it, the carcass was still present even two weeks after the deer had been killed. Inspection of the deer provided physical evidence that it had never been gutted and the initial claim of "packing out most of the meat" was not true.

The man was charged with several violations, including failure to tag, waste of wildlife and willful destruction of wildlife, a felony in Colorado. Facing the potential felony conviction for killing a big game animal, taking the trophy parts and abandoning the carcass, the son eventually reached a plea deal with the District Attorney. He pled guilty to failure to tag and waste of wildlife, paid a \$2,000 donation to Operation Game Thief and agreed to forfeit the deer antlers in exchange for dropping the remaining charges. License suspension proceeding are pending.

MIDNIGHT RUNS AND DUMPSTER DIVING

On December 21, 2014 at 4:05 a.m., Colorado Wildlife Officer Aaron Berscheid was notified by Kit Carson County dispatch of a male complaining about a vehicle in his apartment complex that arrives home in the very early morning hours, and then leaves again around 10 p.m. The male complained the vehicle constantly woke him up. The male also said that he saw a lot of blood in the bed of the truck, and that when speaking to another neighbor, that neighbor told him that the occupants of the truck brought a deer up to an apartment above theirs.

When Officer Berscheid arrived at the apartment complex, he located the truck the male had described. Officer Berscheid found a lot of blood, what appeared to be deer hair, and two dead rabbits in the bed of the pickup. Officer Berscheid noticed there were multiple firearms inside the vehicle.

After further investigation, it was determined that the owner of the truck, Matthew Wallin ("Wallin"), did not have any deer licenses in Colorado or Kansas. With the help of Colorado Wildlife Officer Todd Marriott, blood was found on the sidewalk outside Wallin's apartment building, and blood was also found on the door handle to his apartment. Officers Berscheid and Marriott knocked on the apartment door, and after a long pause and a lot of shuffling sounds heard from within the apartment, Wallin opened the door.



After a short conversation confirming that the truck with the blood, hair and guns was his, Wallin allowed Officers Berscheid and Marriott into his apartment to conduct a search. Also in the apartment were Zach Wallin ("Zach") and Adam Wallin ("Adam"). A few items of interest were located that had blood or hair on them.



While searching and talking with Wallin, the explanations offered by Wallin did not make much sense. Wallin stated that he helped his uncle shoot a whitetail deer in Nebraska, which accounted for the blood in his pickup. Wallin quickly grew agitated and told the officers to leave his residence. Officer Berscheid informed Wallis they would leave but would apply to the court for a search warrant.

While Officer Berscheid was writing and obtaining a search warrant, Officer Marriott called a Nebraska Wildlife Officer. The Nebraska Officer contacted Wallin's uncle, who denied shooting a deer and stated that Wallin had not been out in Nebraska hunting with him.

Later, a search warrant was served on Wallin and his apartment was searched. The truck was seized to be searched later. Several pieces of evidence were found inside the apartment, but there was no deer meat or parts of a carcass. The search teams noticed that there was pink insulation underneath an attic access panel in a kitchen closet. Officers looked in the attic access, but nothing was found. When confronted about the information received from Nebraska, Wallin did not reply and invoked his right to legal counsel.



The next day, Officers Berscheid and Marriott searched Wallin's truck. Many DNA samples were taken from the truck and five guns were seized. One of the guns was loaded and had blood on the stock. After the officers searched the truck and were headed home, Officer Berscheid received another call from Kit Carson County Dispatch stating a female wanted to talk to him.



Officer Berscheid was told by this female that Wallin was dumping deer meat in specific dumpsters in the town of Burlington. This information was confirmed and Officers Berscheid and Marriott found deer meat in a dumpster belonging to Zach's father's place of business. On a couple of the bags of meat were pieces of pink insulation, similar to the insulation found in Wallin's attic access. Officer Marriott recalled seeing the same type of trash bag that the meat was found in when he was searching the truck.

A second search warrant was obtained, and the trash bag inside the truck that matched the one in the dumpster was found and collected.



All DNA evidence items were taken to the forensics lab in Wyoming. DNA evidence confirmed the presence of two mule deer doe from the truck and in the meat found in the dumpster. DNA evidence confirmed the presence of only one of the deer in the apartment.

In March 2015, arrest warrants were issued for Wallin, Zach and Adam, and all three were taken into custody on charges of two counts of Felony Tampering with Evidence and a long list of wildlife violations.

In October 2015, Zach and Adam pled to deferred sentences on one felony each and one illegal possession of a mule deer. In September 2016, Wallin pled guilty to waste of wildlife.

ILLEGAL HUNTING IN GMU 61

Two men from Colorado and two men from Tennessee have been convicted of illegal hunting activities. As a result, two of them paid substantial fines; one man will spend time in jail and another is performing community service. All of the men could also lose their hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and in 43 other states.

The convictions followed long-term investigations by Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The violations were committed over the course of a decade in prized Game Management Unit 61 where few elk licenses are available each season and many people wait 20 years or more to draw a tag. GMU 61 is located on the Uncompahgre Plateau west of Montrose.

"We take it seriously when poachers steal wildlife from all of us, especially when they are profiting from that poaching; and we will do everything we can to see that those individuals are brought to justice," said Renzo DelPiccolo, Area Wildlife Manager for Colorado Parks and Wildlife in Montrose. "Sometimes it takes years to investigate and settle wildlife cases, but that does not deter state and federal investigators from pursuing these crimes."

Beginning in about 1999 and continuing through 2011, Gerald Lee Sickels ("Sickels"), 42, of Nucla, operated as an illegal, unlicensed outfitter and took clients on multi-day hunts for which he charged \$1,000 to \$3,000. During that time, at least 17 bull elk were killed illegally in GMU 61 by Sickels and his out-of-state clients. At least one mountain lion was also killed illegally. Sickels instructed his clients to purchase other hunting licenses to help cover up the illegal activity.



Sickels and his assistant, Jay Remy Grierson ("Grierson"), 46, also of Nucla, were indicted by a federal grand jury in November 2014 for violations of the Lacey Act, a federal law that bans illegal trafficking of wildlife. They faced six counts of conspiracy and interstate sale of unlawfully taken big-game.

Sickels eventually pleaded guilty to one felony count of conspiring to violate the Lacey Act. On Nov. 7, 2016, he was sentenced in federal court in Denver to one year of "intermittent incarceration" and one year of probation for conspiring to violate the Lacey Act. Sickels must report to a local detention facility on all non-work days, on all vacation days, and on all holidays during the one-year period. During the probation, he is prohibited from hunting or acting as a hunting guide. He also had to give up his 1997 Toyota pick-up truck and a Fleetwood camping trailer, both of which were used in the commission of federal crimes.

Grierson pleaded guilty to three misdemeanor violations of the Lacey Act and was sentenced in March 2016 to two years of probation and 40 hours of community service.

Ben Williamson ("Williamson"), 61, of Morristown, Tennessee, during a trip in 2004 to GMU 61, unlawfully killed two elk, one a 6x6 and the other a 7x8. In 2009, his son, Brett Williamson, 26, who did not have a hunting license, killed a 6x6 bull elk. He returned in 2010 and, again without a license, killed two 6x6 bull elk. The two men were charged with misdemeanor violations of the Lacey Act and each paid a fine of \$6,500. They also were required to forfeit their trophy mounts.



Officers from the Tennessee Department of Wildlife Resources assisted in the investigation by conducting interviews and seizing evidence.

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission Hearing Examiner will review each case and make a determination regarding suspension of the men's hunting and fishing license privileges. Through a nationwide cooperative agreement known as the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, the men could lose their license privileges in the other 43 participating states.

The case was prosecuted by the Environmental Crimes Section of the U.S. Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

SPOTTED FROM ABOVE

While doing deer and elk classification flights on December 20, 2016, Wildlife Officers Brad Weinmeister and Adrian Archuleta flew over the area of Fossett Gulch, Archuleta County, Colorado. As they flew along, they noticed a group of Bald Eagles take off from the ground. This obviously caught the attention of the officers as it's not normal for a group of Eagles to be together, especially on ground, unless there is some sort of food source close by. Officer Weinmeister instructed the pilot to circle back around so they could take a second look. As the pilot circled back around, the officers were able to determine that the eagles had been feeding on what appeared to be an elk carcass. The officers finished the flight and relayed the information to Wildlife Officer Stephanie Taylor.

The following day, Officers Taylor and Weinmeister returned to Fossett Gulch to take a better look at the elk carcass. When they arrived, they noticed the only parts remaining of the cow elk were the hide, leg bones and head. Now knowing that the meat had been taken, the officers realized that the cow had likely been killed out of season. The officers were able to locate a bullet wound 'right between the eyes' in the head of the cow elk and were also able to remove bullet fragments that had been lodged into the skull.



While searching the surrounding area, the officers noticed tire tracks, with chains, in the area where the elk lay. By measuring and comparing the wheel base of the tire tracks, the officers determined that the vehicle was likely a smaller truck or a car of some sort.



Officer Taylor, having knowledge of her District, knew that there were only three houses in the area that could have had access to that specific area of Fossett Gulch. One of the homes belonged to Gilbert Candelaria ("Candelaria") and his wife, and the other belonged to Candelaria's parents, who had passed a few years prior. Officers Taylor and Weinmeister drove to Candelaria's house to see if he had noticed anything or had seen any vehicles in the area that were not supposed to be behind the locked gates.

As the officers pulled into Candelaria's driveway, they noticed a small Nissan pickup parked in front of the house. When the officers got closer, they were able to see that the truck also had tire chains on the front wheels.

While Officer Taylor made her way to the front door, Officer Weinmeister began to take a closer look at the pickup. Officer Taylor spoke with Candelaria's wife and was told that he was currently working but would be home later that night. When Officer Taylor asked Candelaria's wife about the cow elk, she claimed to not know anything about a dead cow elk or if Candelaria had an elk license.



When Officer Taylor joined Officer Weinmeister back at the Nissan truck, they noticed that there was a large amount of blood in the bed and on the bumper of the truck.



The officers saw a box of bullets in the cab, along with several spent casings and empty beer bottles. On the dashboard of the truck, the officers also spotted an ivory tooth that appeared to have been recently removed from an elk.

Since Candelaria was not available to interview, Officers Taylor and Weinmeister decided to go back to the elk carcass to see if they could find anything additional to help nail down who was responsible for the killing of the elk.

Once back at the scene, the officers re-inspected the head and found that the cow elk's ivory teeth had indeed been cut out.

Later that afternoon, Officers Taylor and Drayton Harrison returned to Candelaria's house to see if he was home. Unfortunately, Candelaria was still at work. Contemplating their next step, the officers decided to try and track Candelaria down at his place of employment in an attempt to talk to him about the cow elk.

While driving on Hwy 151, Officer Taylor spotted a truck similar to that of Candelaria's (which had been described by some of his co-workers) pass them traveling in the opposite direction. Officer Taylor turned around and began to follow Candelaria.



As the two vehicles approached the gas station in Arboles, Candelaria pulled over and offered Officer Taylor a chance to finally have the conversation she'd been waiting for. Officer Taylor asked Candelaria if he knew why the officers had been trying to catch up with him. Candelaria replied that he did and told the officers that he was involved with killing the cow elk in question. Candelaria offered to take the officers to his parent's house and get the elk that was hanging in the garage.

Candelaria told Officer Taylor that he had made a "stupid" mistake and offered to buy the cow elk back from the officers. The officers asked Candelaria if he was by himself when the elk was killed. Candelaria admitted that his son was with him, that they had both been drinking and were just having some fun.

Candelaria helped the officers load the elk into Officer Taylor's truck and gave them contact information for his son. Candelaria pled guilty to illegal possession of an elk and illegal transport of wildlife and paid fines over \$1,400.00. Candelaria's son ultimately ended up admitting that he was the one that shot the elk and is currently dealing with his court case.

THAT'S A LOAD OF BULL

On October 25, 2016 Wildlife Officer Brent Woodward received a call about a large bull moose that had been shot and left in GMU 76 (the Creede area in Southern Colorado) during the second rifle season. The bull was located in close proximity to the county road and was easily visible when Officer Woodward arrived on scene. Officer Woodward performed a cursory search for brass along the road, but was unsuccessful in finding any casings. Officer Woodward, with the help of CPW volunteer Rick Brown ("Brown"), began to inspect the carcass to look for clues as to how the bull had died.



Officer Woodward and Brown began to dig through the bull moose, which they estimated had been killed the day prior. A wound was located towards the front of the chest, just above the brisket, that indicated the bull had definitely been shot with a firearm. The wound channel went through the chest, through the heart, and ended in the rumen. After some digging through the bloated and smelly carcass, a .270 caliber bullet was found by Officer Woodward. Officer Gallegos arrived to lend a hand, as did four hunters who stated they had previously seen the moose and heard about what had happened. Officer Woodward seized the bullet and moose head after a brief conversation with the hunters.

The next day, Officer Woodward received a call that Don Alsbaugh ("Alsbaugh"), one of the hunters who Officer Woodward had spoken with the day before, wanted to meet with him to talk about the moose.



Later that day, Officers Woodward and Gallegos met with Don and Dusty Alsbaugh (an important point to mention is that Alsbaugh is deaf, so Dusty had to interpret everything Alsbaugh said for the officers). Alsbaugh told the officers that he and four other hunters had been elk hunting in the area that season, but one of the guys, Jason Menge ("Menge"), who is also deaf, left all of a sudden and well before the time he was supposed to leave. Alsbaugh said that one day, Menge went hunting on his own and no one had heard anything from him all day. After waiting for some time, Alsbaugh said he sent Menge a text asking if he was okay, to which Menge replied that he was fine and had just shot a bull elk. Alsbaugh asked Menge if he needed any help, but Menge refused to have anyone come help him with the elk. Later that evening, Alsbaugh said he met up with Menge, but he didn't have an elk with him and stated that he was leaving and going home, days before he had initially intended. Alsbaugh told Officers that Menge drove a lifter Toyota Tundra and hunted with a .270 rifle.

Alsbaugh told officers that after seeing the moose and how Menge had acted, he and the rest of the group thought Menge might be responsible for killing the moose. Alsbaugh said he had called Menge prior to meeting with the officers that day and asked him if he knew anything about the moose. Menge told Alsbaugh that he did in fact shoot the moose and asked that Alsbaugh not say anything about what had happened.



After Alsbaugh and Dusty left the office, Officer Woodward checked Menge's license history and found that Menge did not have a valid elk license for the Creede area. The area the men had been hunting was GMU 76, which takes several points before being successful in the draw. Officer Woodward determined that Menge had been hunting in GMU 76 with a general bull elk license.

On October 31, 2016, Officer Woodward received a call, through an interpretation service, from Menge and Alsbaugh. Menge told Officer Woodward that he had been hunting, described the location from where he hunted and said he shot at and missed a 6x6 bull elk that was in the trees. Because it was in trees, Menge told Officer Woodward that the bull's body had been hard to see but he shot anyway. Since the bull ran off and didn't go down right away, Menge said he assumed he missed the bull elk, but briefly drove around on the county road to see if he could find it. Menge claimed that he panicked and decided to go home.

Officer Woodward asked Menge about his license and if he knew he had been hunting in GMU 76 with a license that wasn't valid for that area. Menge could not understand why his license was not valid and had a hard time comprehending the requirement for putting through the draw.

Officers Woodward and Gallegos decided they needed to make a trip to Colorado Springs to talk to Menge in person. They made arrangements to have Alsbaugh meet them, and to use an accredited interpretation service since it involved a law enforcement investigation. Officer Woodward was able to get an interpreter set up and available.

On November 3, 2016, Officers Woodward and Gallegos met with Alsbaugh and Menge at Alsbaugh's home in Colorado Springs. An interpreter arrived shortly thereafter to help the officers get the facts they needed to resolve the case. Officers asked Menge to tell them about his hunt, and Menge initially stuck with his story of seeing a 6x6 bull elk and only shooting at an elk. Officer Woodward asked Menge to point out on the map where the elk had been when he took his shot and "missed". Menge, with the help of Alsbaugh, pointed to a location that was in the same area where the bull moose had been shot and left. Menge then described to officers how the "elk" was standing when he shot. His description of the elk's position was identical to the wounds that the officers had found on the moose. Menge claimed he didn't look for the "elk" after he shot because he was afraid of wolves and didn't want to push a wounded animal.

Officer Woodward decided he had allowed Menge to go on with his story long enough, and it was time to show Menge the evidence he had gathered. Officer Woodward showed Menge photos of the bull moose, the bullet that was pulled from the carcass, points on the map and used Menge's own description of the events to encourage him to be honest with the officers. Menge admitted that he had shot the moose and got scared once he realized what had he had done.

Officer Woodward again explained how the licenses worked for GMU 76, as well as other limited units. Menge admitted that he used his .270 rifle and that it was at his home. Menge offered to take the officers to retrieve the rifle, which he did.



Knowing that he could have faced a felony charge for willful destruction of big game wildlife, Menge pled guilty to illegal possession of moose, hunting moose without a proper and valid license and the Sampson penalty for the take of an antlered bull moose. In all, fines and penalties totaled just over \$18,000.

SYNOPSIS OF THE JAMES HIRSCHBOECK CASE

For several years, James Hirschboeck (aka 'James Hirsch', hereinafter "Hirschboeck") operated in GMUs 85 and 851, the Trinidad West District. District Wildlife Manager Bob Holder had received numerous complaints concerning Hirschboeck and his illegal hunting activities from nonresident hunting constituents, landowners and legitimate outfitters operating in southern Colorado. These complaints were made both verbally and in writing, and were relayed to the criminal investigators of the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit. Based on the extent and diversity of the grievances filed, it was apparent that the most effective method of developing an unassailable case was through the use of covert operatives. DWM Holder asked the CPW Criminal Investigations Unit to review previous CI/ROI files in conjunction with the recent assertions. The investigators' assessment was that Hirschboeck's activities warranted further research, and an investigation was initiated during the 2015 Second Rifle Season.



During the investigation, it became apparent that Hirschboeck was operating under his estranged wife's Outfitters License. He advertised 30,000 of hunt-able acres, but actually had only 3,000 acres for fourteen hunters. He demanded \$3,000.00 cash from each hunter. Investigators were able to account for nearly \$48,000.00 that was bilked from the constituents who had complained to DWM Holder during the first three Colorado big game seasons of 2015, prompting in the urgency and necessity of ending this travesty before more hunters were impacted. Hirschboeck was tentatively planning for 22 additional hunters during the third season, which would net him \$66,000.00.



Hirschboeck has an extensive history of criminal activity in Wisconsin, including resisting a conservation officer and wildlife baiting, among other charges. In addition, a dangerous, second season on-site confrontation observed by a CPW criminal investigator resulted in the issuance of a felony menacing arrest warrant for Hirschboeck over his armed (hammers/medieval mace) threat to a client.





During the 2015 Archery and Second Rifle season, DWM Holder issued four citations for landowner-initiated Hunting without Permission charges to Hirschboeck's unwitting clients, who were placed on various properties by Hirschboeck's guides. Two of those individuals were placed on land enrolled in the Ranch-for-Wildlife program, where double-digit preference points are required to draw one of the coveted licenses. Another hunter, cited at the landowner's insistence, was a 16 year-old first time elk hunter. The landowner-initiated citations were necessary to protect the integrity of the undercover operation, but those charges were dismissed by the Las Animas County Court. Still, the dismissals did not relieve the hunters' angst and embarrassment of the initial landowner contact.

DWM Holder and investigators prepared warrants for Hirschboeck and three of his guides: an arrest warrant for Hirschboeck for felony menacing; and search warrants for four vehicles: five camp trailers, one flatbed trailer and house/outbuildings.



On October 30, 2015 the warrants were executed by 20 Wildlife Officers from the South East Region, USFWS SA and Las Animas County Sheriff's Office personnel. Three vehicles, five camp trailers, a bumper pull trailer, \$41,000 in cash, computers, numerous trail cameras, documents of illegal outfitting practices and bait from numerous big game bait stations were confiscated. An IRS agent notification was made, and Hirschboeck was arrested.

Hirschboeck was charged with fourteen felony counts of sale of wildlife, one felony count of menacing with a deadly weapon, and illegal possession of a six-point bull elk.

On September 8, 2016 Hirschboeck pled guilty to two wildlife felonies and one illegal possession of a Sampson bull elk.

At sentencing on October 28, 2016, the Judge listened to arguments from the victims per their statements, the DA and the Defense. Probation recommended 60 days in jail for Hirschboeck.

After reviewing the case, the Judge sentenced Hirschboeck to three years in the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC). Hirschboeck will have the first year to pay restitution to the victims. If Hirschboeck pays restitution by the end of the first year, the Judge said he would be released. If Hirschboeck does not pay the restitution by the end of the first year, he will serve the full three years in the DOC.



TWENTY YEARS OF ILLEGAL HUNTING ACTIVITIES AND FELONY WEAPON POSSESSION COMES TO AN END

In the summer of 2015, Colorado Parks and Wildlife's OGT received an anonymous report describing the illegal hunting activities of Mr. Terry Ancona ("Ancona") in Clear Creek County. The report described Ancona as being a convicted felon and Kansas resident who fraudulently purchased Colorado resident hunting licenses and was in possession of an illegal Colorado bull elk at his Downs, Kansas home. Criminal investigator Bob Griffin initiated a license fraud investigation and confirmed Ancona was a resident of Downs, Kansas and was fraudulently using the Colorado address of a deceased relative to purchase Colorado resident elk and deer hunting licenses for Game Management Unit (GMU) 39. Investigator Griffin confirmed that Ancona was a convicted felon who could not lawfully possess a firearm in the State of Colorado. Investigator Griffin coordinated to have Kansas Game Warden Landen Cleveland conduct a knock and talk interview with Ancona at his Downs, Kansas home. During the recorded interview, Ancona described previous hunts and elk and deer killed by himself, Christopher Ancona ("Christopher") and Steven Ruiz ("Ruiz"). Ancona described plans to hunt in the West Chicago Creek and Saxon Mountain areas of GMU 39 during Colorado's 2015 third rifle season. The case was assigned to Wildlife Officer Joe Nicholson for field investigation.



Officer Nicholson organized a team of Areas 1 and 5 wildlife officers to conduct an intensive surveillance operation of Ancona and his hunting party's activities throughout the 2015 third rifle season. Officers conducted nearly continuous surveillance, recorded video and gathered photographic evidence of illegal hunting activities and Ancona's felonious possession of a rifle. Officers made numerous plain clothes contacts, posing as other hunters, and documented admissions of illegally killed elk and deer from previous hunting seasons in GMU 39 by Ancona and his hunting party.



On November 4, 2015, Wildlife Officers Nicholson and Woodward contacted Ancona in possession of a rifle in his hunting camp, and took him into custody at gunpoint when he refused Officer Nicholson's commands to put his rifle down. Officer Nicholson secured a search warrant for Ancona's hunting camp, and Kansas Game Warden Cleveland had a search warrant executed on Ancona's Downs, Kansas home. The warrants were coordinated to be executed simultaneously. That night, Officer Nicholson booked Ancona into the Clear Creek County jail and completed a warrantless arrest affidavit charging him with felony possession of a weapon by a previous offender, hunting elk without a license, false statement in the purchase of a license and illegal possession of a deer.



In December 2015, Officers Nicholson and Woodward traveled to Downs, Kansas to accept the transfer of illegal wildlife and related evidence seized from Ancona's home. Both officers and Kansas Game Warden Cleveland conducted several hours of recorded interviews with Ancona, who posted bond for himself and Christopher to be released from jail. Officers Nicholson and Woodward documented numerous illegally taken elk and deer from Clear Creek County. In interviews, Ancona described nearly 20 years of poaching activity, as well as teaching his children and friends to poach in Clear Creek County. Officers Nicholson and Woodward returned to Colorado with a truckload of illegal wildlife parts, including a trophy bull elk from GMU 39.

Officers Nicholson and Woodward continued their investigation in Boulder County by interviewing Ancona's hunting partner, Ruiz. During the interview, Officers Nicholson and Woodward documented admissions of illegally transferred elk and deer licenses to the Anconas, possession of meat from illegal animals, providing a rifle to Ancona and feloniously tampering with physical evidence. Officer Nicholson also documented evidence of an illegal buck deer killed by Ruiz without a license in Eagle County in 2007. In December 2015, Officer Nicholson secured a search warrant for Ruiz's Boulder County home. Officer Nicholson organized a team of Areas 1 and 2 wildlife officers to execute the search warrant, seizing antlers from an illegally possessed buck deer. Officer Nicholson conducted additional interviews with Ruiz at that time and further documented wildlife crimes involving Ruiz and the Anconas.

In 2016, Officer Nicholson completed his investigation by filing of 31 charges in Clear Creek and Boulder Counties. Ancona later pled guilty in Clear Creek County to a class 6 felony possession of a weapon by a previous offender, illegal possession of two bull elk, including a trophy bull elk, and illegal possession of two deer. He paid over \$25,000 fines, was required to forfeit all seized wildlife and the rifle, and is eligible for a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges. Christopher later pled guilty in Clear Creek County to illegal possession of two bull elk, including a trophy bull elk, and illegal possession of two deer. He paid over \$17,000 fines and is eligible for a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges. Following his denied motion to have his illegal deer case settled by "wager of battle," Ruiz was found guilty at trial in Boulder County for illegal possession of the buck deer he killed without a license in 2007. In Clear Creek County, Ruiz pled guilty to illegal possession of one elk and two deer (the other six charges were dropped). He has to pay a \$6,000.00 fine, with two years of unsupervised probation and can face up to a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing license privileges.



These investigations were made possible by the joint efforts of wildlife officers in Areas 1, 2 and 5, investigators in CPW's Law Enforcement Unit, Kansas Game Warden Landen Cleveland, and US Fish and Wildlife Service special agents.

VIOLATORS KNOW NO BOUND(ARIE)S



Most hunters will tell you that big game animals can tell the boundaries between private and public land, especially once the seasons begin. Unfortunately, a group of hunters from Texas didn't seem to care about state boundaries on a ranch north of Fort Collins, Colorado when they started their rifle elk hunt and ended up hunting and killing animals illegally on both sides of the border.

Wyoming wardens had received tips about hunters on this particular ranch getting licenses in one state or the other and then hunting wherever they could find elk. Working with Colorado Wildlife Officer Nancy Howard, once the season began, the officers came up with a plan to watch the property through spotting scopes to determine if these reports were, in fact, true. This particular group of hunters had paid to hunt the ranch which spanned large acreages both in Wyoming and Colorado, and despite a couple of the hunters drawing bull elk licenses in the limited first rifle season in Colorado and also purchasing cow elk tags in Wyoming, they couldn't seem to hunt the correct animals in the correct state.

Each day the hunters, accompanied by the ranch manager, would drive right through a gate that was clearly marked with a state line sign and then proceed to hunt whatever elk they could find, regardless of what tag they had. Wyoming wardens watched as they shot at one group of elk and observed a wounded bull run off, never to be found. That hunter did not have a bull tag in Wyoming. Another hunter shot and killed a bull within view of the wardens and again, the hunter had a valid license in Colorado, but not Wyoming. The ranch manager helped the hunters load and transport that elk across the state line back to the ranch headquarters in Colorado.

On another day in Colorado, two of the hunters each killed bull elk, not knowing or apparently caring whether they were in Colorado or in Wyoming. Fortunately for one of the hunters, the kill site was actually in Colorado and the hunter had a valid license. The other hunter, however, did not have a bull elk license in either state and the ranch manager offered up his son's license to cover the illegal elk.

Based on the information obtained from surveillance of the property, Colorado officers obtained a search warrant to search the ranch, its' headquarters and guest cabins where the hunters were staying. Officers from the Fort Collins area, along with Wyoming wardens, travelled to the ranch to serve the warrant. Ironically, as this was occurring, the hunters and ranch manager were again out hunting for elk, and again without the correct licenses. Fortunately for them, they did not kill anything that afternoon.

The ranch manager and hunters returned to camp to find officers waiting for them with search warrants in hand. The three hunters, realizing that they were in some serious trouble, cooperated with the officers and gave voluntary statements about their hunts. The ranch manager, having been involved with each illegal animal, was more reluctant to give himself, his son and even the hunters, up.

The men were prosecuted for various violations both in Wyoming and in Colorado. After pleading guilty in Colorado to multiple charges of hunting without a proper and valid license, illegal possession and transfer of a license, two of the hunters and the ranch manager eventually paid nearly \$6,700 in fines and \$4,375

in contributions to Operation Game Thief. Additionally, one of the hunters and the ranch manager will each face potential suspension of their license privileges for up to 5 years.

In Wyoming, where they faced similar charges for violations north of the border, fines and restitution totaled in the thousands of dollars, with the ranch manager also being suspended from hunting and fishing for six years. Each of the hunters will also face suspension proceedings.

PARKS CASE NARRATIVES



CAPSIZED CANOE

On October 16, 2016 at 0834 hours I, Parks Officer Stoudt, while on duty at the Park Office of Steamboat Lake State Park, was contacted by Routt County Dispatch for a search and rescue response for a capsized boat in Steamboat Lake. Routt County Dispatch informed me that a man was in the water holding onto an overturned canoe, but was unable to make it to shore.

I loaded the patrol boat and drove towards the Dutch Hill Marina, where I met with a Parks Resource Technician (PRT) and a North Routt First Responder (First Responder). The PRT backed the vessel into the water while the First Responder and I loaded into the patrol boat. From the time of call to being on water was approximately fifteen (15) minutes.

With Routt County Dispatch and the North Routt Fire Department Chief directing us, we headed to the wakeless area of Steamboat Lake between Rainbow Ridge and Meadow Point. Water conditions were rough with white caps rolling across the water surface and high winds. Shortly after we made our way through the Big and Small Island channel, we saw an object in the water.

As we approached the object, we identified it as the capsized canoe. An individual was hanging onto the end of the boat. We threw the victim a Type Four (4) Throwable Personal Floatation Device, but the victim was unable to reach it. During this time the victim repeatedly said, "I can't hold on any longer!"

I pulled the bow (front) of the patrol boat up to the victim, and the First Responder was able to grab hold of him. I placed the boat in neutral and helped the First Responder get the victim into the boat. I made a harness out of our boat tow rope and buckled it around the torso of the victim under his arms. The victim was not wearing a personal floatation device (lifejacket).

The First Responder and I were able to lift the victim up and into the patrol boat. The victim was unable to assist in getting himself into the boat and seemed very rigid. Once the victim was out of the water, the First Responder laid him on the floor towards the bow and secured him. I transported the victim back to the Dutch Hill Marina where more emergency crews were waiting.

We docked the patrol boat at the Dutch Hill Boat Ramp and unloaded the victim. The victim's wet clothes were removed and he was covered in blankets before being placed on a stretcher. The victim was loaded up into the ambulance and transported to Yampa Valley Medical Center at 0908 hours.

I FOUGHT THE LAW AND THE LAW WON

On April 15, 2016 at approximately 1905 hours, I, Parks Officer Brown, was on foot patrol in the campground area at Boyd Lake State Park.

As I approached site #1 in A-Loop, I observed a white Dodge truck parked off-road in the gravel next to a camper trailer. In between the camper trailer and the truck I observed a male who was using a power drill on the trailer. I walked up and introduced myself as a Park Ranger. As I did, the male, later identified as Joshua Owings ("Owings") said, "I have my pass on the dash. I was going to put the money in the tube." I told him the reason I was there was to ask him to move his vehicle onto the pavement of his site.

I noticed that the site had a reservation tag in the marker post. I asked Owings if he had the site reserved, and he said, "No." I told him that the site was reserved and directed him to site #7, which was available. Owings said he would just leave if the people with the reservation showed up. To that, I told Owings he needed to move regardless of whether the reserved campers showed up. I again instructed him to move his items to camp site #7 and to do so by nightfall. I then offered to help him hook his truck up to his trailer, but Owings said he was alright and would get it moved. I continued on my foot patrol after the contact.

While on patrol at around 2100 hours, I stopped by the self-serve fee station and was unable to find any tendered payment from Owings (there were no camping pass fee envelopes in the fee tube). I returned to the campground to see if Owings had vacated site #1 as instructed. The white Dodge truck was not there, but the trailer was, and it was still hooked up to the electric pedestal. There were lights on inside the trailer and the heat also appeared to be on inside. I turned on the take down lights on my patrol vehicle light bar, approached the trailer on foot, knocked on the door and announced, "Park Ranger."

At that time, the campers in sites #2 and #4 came over and told me Owings and a female left about an hour ago. As I was talking with them, one of them said, "Here they come now." I observed the white Dodge truck from earlier pull in behind my vehicle. I pulled forward down the road in front of site #3 so that the truck could park at site #1. Owings pulled the truck into the site, but parked next to his camper trailer in the gravel, exactly where I had told him not to park earlier. When he got out of his truck, Owings stated that he had the passes for me, and then asked if he could just pay me for them. I again told him that I instructed him to vacate the site by nightfall as it was reserved by another party. As I told him that, someone from site #2 came over and said their group had reserved site #1 and they were not going to use the site tonight. I told Owings that he needed to pay \$8.00 for his vehicle pass and \$24 for his camping pass if he wanted to stay. Owings tried to hand me a green Larimer County vehicle pass, and I advised that pass was not valid at a State Park. Owings started to argue and said since the site was already reserved and paid for he shouldn't have to pay for it again. Owings had multiple dollar bills in his hand but seemed reluctant to pay for the passes.

I asked for his driver's license and the vehicle registration for the truck. Owings asked the female passenger where the registration was, and she said she believed it to be in the trailer. As Owings went inside the trailer, I cleared his UT truck plate through Larimer County Dispatch. Dispatch immediately informed me of a warrant associated with the plate and that the rear plate had been stolen. At that time, I requested a cover car.

When Owings returned he still did not have the vehicle registration, and stated he did not have his driver's license, either. I asked the female passenger if she had her license, to which she said, "No." I then asked Owings about the rear plate on his truck, and why there was no front plate. Owings claimed the rear plate was on the truck when he bought it from a friend and he just never took it off. I was trying to listen and talk with Dispatch on the radio, but the strong winds and heavy rain made it difficult to hear.

Owings started to go back inside his trailer and I instructed him to stay outside. He continued to walk toward the camper door, and I escorted him--grabbed him by the arm and walked him away from the camper. I then told him to sit at the picnic table, which he refused to do and said something to the effect of, "Don't try it, man." He appeared very anxious and the female passenger appeared to be worried about something. The next time I yelled the command and told him to sit at the picnic table. Owings reluctantly went to the table.

I gathered Owings' personal information via verbal confirmation (he told me his last name was "Owens"). The female identified herself as Tina Archer ("Archer"). While trying to clear them through Dispatch, Owings walked back over to the driver's door of the truck. I approached and told him not to leave the picnic table. At that time I advised Dispatch that Owings was not obeying commands. Dispatch advised that "Owens" was clear, no record found. Due to strong winds, Dispatch was unable to hear my clearance for the female.

When Owings heard me call out over the radio that he was not following commands, he returned and sat on the table top of the picnic table. I again tried to clear and talk with Dispatch. Owings kept putting his hands in his pocket, and I told him multiple times to remove them.

Owings then ran for the open door of the truck and jumped in the driver seat. I grabbed his arm and pulled him out of the truck. I grabbed his left arm and tried to get him into an escort position, slamming the driver's door shut, causing the outside plastic handle to fall off. Owings came around with his right fist and punched me in the side of the head, which jarred my contact lens and stunned me briefly. I was able to turn to the side and avoid the full force of the punch. I returned one or two punches, hitting him in the side of his head/face. I then wrapped my arms around him so he couldn't throw another punch at me. Owings continued to resist. We separated and I drew my OC spray and ordered him to his knees and informed him that he was under arrest. He refused to comply and said, "You aren't even a cop!", but I replied to him that I was a police officer.

I then told Owings to put his hands behind his back and that I would be placing him in handcuffs. To that he responded, "You aren't cuffing me! You probably don't even have cuffs!" Again he went for the truck. At that time I put away my OC and deployed my ASP baton. I heard Archer yell out that she was recording the incident, and I responded, "Good, you should be." It looked like Archer was trying to exit the vehicle and head toward the camper trailer. I ordered her back to the truck, and she complied.

I struck Owings with my ASP baton two or three times in the area of his left forearm. He tried to close the driver's door again and I struck him with my baton through the driver's side window. As my baton struck the door, I heard what sounded like broken window glass inside the door. The strikes seemed to not phase Owings and he got out of the truck, quickly turned, reached in the bed of the truck and came up with a polished metal bar. At that point I quickly disengaged, stepping backward toward the roadway in the center of the camp loop, drew my firearm and re-holstered my ASP baton.

As I stepped backward, Owings did not advance forward. I tried to call Dispatch on my pack set, but my shoulder microphone had been knocked off during the fight. My hand-held pack set was holstered to my belt, so I attempted to swivel and talk into it since I could not find the shoulder microphone. I yelled to some bystanders to "call 911" and told them to stand back.

At gunpoint, I ordered Owings to the ground and told him that he was under arrest. He again refused my commands. He said, "You can't shoot me. I don't even have a gun!" He then said, "Just don't shoot her", referring to Archer. He put the metal bar back in the bed of the truck, jumped back in the driver seat and tried to start the truck. He cranked the truck but the engine would not turn over. I heard him yell to Archer to get the engine starter spray, and she handed it to him. He quickly ran out and sprayed what appeared to be starter fluid on the engine. As he got back in the truck, I holstered my firearm and again un-holstered and grabbed my OC spray and lifted the safety. I ran up to the driver side door, deployed OC spray through the open driver's side window and yelled at Owings to get out of the truck. Owings yelled loudly as the OC spray contacted him, but he managed to get the truck started and put it into drive.

Owings started driving wildly through the field to the north of A Loop, turning circles (cookies) with the truck. He then made a large sweeping turn to the left and floored his engine in my direction. There were many campers/bystanders in the roadway from the neighboring sites. I yelled for them all to get off the road, and ushered them out of the path of the truck. The truck came dangerously close to the camper trailer parked across the road in site #2. The people camping in site #2 had to run and stand in site #4, an adjacent site, to get out of the way of the truck. I, too, ran in the direction of site #4 to get away from the truck as I thought Owings was trying to run me over. The truck circled back into site #1, and then drove straight through the field, running over the campsite fire ring in the process. Owings then drove across the main park road and through the large field to the north of the park office, near the brush pile. He drove through the field until he got onto County Rd 11-C and headed north. At that time, I observed responding units right behind the truck and they pursued him northbound on 11-C.

Moments later, a Larimer County unit and multiple Loveland patrol units arrived on scene. The incident was handed over to Larimer County as they were in vehicle pursuit of the truck. The campers from sites #2 and #4 ran over and asked if I was OK, and said, "We had your back, that guy was crazy!" I immediately called my direct supervisor, Park Manger Grey, and told him about the incident. Larimer County Sheriff's Deputies, Loveland PD, and other agencies caught up with Owings in Fort Collins and placed him and Archer in custody after a vehicle pursuit. It was later determined that the truck Owings was driving, along with the camper travel trailer, were stolen.

Charges:

18-3-203(1)(c.5) 2nd Degree Assault-Peace Officer
 18-3-206(1)(a)/(b) Felony Menacing-real/simulated Weapon
 18-9-116.5 Vehicular Eluding
 42-2-206(1)(a) Driving After Revocation Prohibited (HTO)
 18-4-409(2),(3)(a) Motor Vehicle Theft/agg 1-less \$20k
 18-8-103 Resisting Arrest

Disposition:

18-3-206(1)(a)/(b)-Felony Menacing-real/simulated Weapon-**Guilty**
 Six years DOC w/ two years mandatory parole
 Fines and court costs

18-4-401(1),(2)(h)-Theft-\$20,000-\$100,000-**Guilty**
 12 years DOC w/ three years mandatory parole
 Fines and court costs

18-3-203(1)(c.5) 2nd Degree Assault-Peace Officer- **Dismissed**
 18-4-409(2),(3)(a) Motor Vehicle Theft/agg 1-less \$20k-**Amended**
 18-9-116.5 Vehicular Eluding-**Dismissed**
 18-8-103 Resisting Arrest-**Dismissed**
 42-2-206(1)(a) Driving After Revocation Prohibited (HTO)-**Dismissed**

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT COLLISION

On August 7, 2016 at approximately 1500 hours I, Parks Officer Stoudt, along with Title 33 Park Ranger Harrison, were on canoe patrol in Placer Cove at Steamboat Lake State Park when we received a radio call from the Dutch Hill Marina Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Inspection Station requesting medical supplies for an injured boater. It was stated that band aids and ice packs were needed so they could transport an injured party to the hospital.

When we arrived on scene at the boat launch area, I came into contact with the group involved. I met with an adult male and his son (the vessel operator involved), and they informed me that their two (2) personal watercrafts (PWC) had collided. One PWC was driven by the son, and the other by the son's friend. I asked who was hurt, and was directed to a young female sitting in the front seat of a vehicle. After seeing the blood and the visible swelling of her face, I radioed immediately for an emergency response from North Routt Fire and Rescue.

I asked the female where it hurt the most, and she said her head hurt and she felt like she had a concussion. I asked her if she had ever sustained a concussion before, to which she said, "No". The girl also said her hand hurt, and I could see blood on it. She was able to give me her name, and then I asked the following questions:

- Level of pain on a 1-10 scale with 10 being the highest? Her response: 13
- What had happened? Her response: Did not remember
- Where are you at? Her response: Did not know
- What month is it? Her response: July (date was August 7th)

After asking the above questions, the female told me that she felt like she was going to be sick. I removed her from the vehicle and sat her on a bucket. The girl then vomited what appeared to contain a bloodlike substance. I updated Routt County Dispatch that the injured party was vomiting and it contained blood.

A North Routt Fire and Rescue medical responder arrived on scene in a personal vehicle, and I turned over patient care. Shortly thereafter, the North Routt Fire and Rescue Ambulance arrived. The crew asked me if the girl's parents or guardians were on scene, and I said, "No. She was here with a friend's family." As we were loading the girl into the ambulance, she vomited again. Due to the severity of injuries sustained, North Routt Fire and Rescue performed an emergency transport to Yampa Valley Medical Center (hospital).

On September 29, 2016, after reviewing the boat accident and applicable charges with Boat Investigator Brown and Park Manager Arington, I completed a citation to the son for 33-13-108(2)(a)-Unlawful operation of a vessel in a careless manner.

Investigator Brown also issued the father (owner of PWC's) verbal warnings for:

33-15-102(2)-Unlawful operation of a motorboat without proper number or type of fire extinguishers; and
33-15-102(1)-Unlawful operation of a class A, 1 or 2 vessel without a sound producing device.

SWIMMER STRUCK BY BOAT PROPELLER

On August 7, 2016 at approximately 1700 hours, I, Officer T. Zant, while on duty at Lake Pueblo State Park, responded to a radio call regarding a boat accident and medical incident at the North Marina boat ramp. Dispatch further advised that an ambulance was already en route to the location.

I arrived at the North Marina boat ramp at approximately 1705 hours and observed a vessel parked at the courtesy dock with an adult female laying prone on the stern swim deck. The female had several lacerations to her lower right leg that were consistent with having been in contact with a vessel propeller. The female was conscious and alert but appeared to be in pain.

David Lopez ("Lopez") was on the vessel and identified himself as the vessel operator. Lopez stated that his group, including the female and himself, were adrift in or around an unknown cove on the west side of the reservoir. Lopez stated that several people from his vessel were sitting on the nearby shoreline while others, including the female, were swimming near the rear of the vessel. Lopez believed his vessel was drifting too close to the shoreline rocks and decided to move the vessel away from the rocks.

Lopez said that, prior to starting the motor, he announced that he was going to reverse the vessel and believed everyone in the water had heard his announcement. About 15-20 seconds after he made the announcement, Lopez said he shifted the vessel into reverse and began to travel at a slow rate of speed.

Lopez then heard screaming and a "thump", at which time he immediately stopped the vessel and turned off the engine.

Lopez said a female was assisted onto his vessel, and after observing the severity of her injuries, Lopez dialed 911 and headed toward the North boat ramp.



The female sustained propeller lacerations to her lower right leg and was transported from the North Marina boat ramp by ambulance.

DISPOSITION:

GUILTY:

33-13-108(2)(a) - Unlawful operation of a vessel in a careless manner
Fine paid.

UNRESPONSIVE SNOWMOBILIER

On February 14th, 2016 at approximately 13:45 hours, I, Park Ranger Stoudt, was at the maintenance shop of Steamboat Lake State Park when I heard Routt County Dispatch tone out North Routt Fire/EMS on a 62 year-old male snowmobiler who was unconscious and not breathing. Dispatch stated that the male was off snowmobile trail 409 in the Routt National Forest. I relayed the information to Park Manager Arington.

The North Routt Fire/EMS Station 1 Chief asked for our assistance, and asked that we provide additional equipment such as snowmobiles and our rescue/medical trailer. I gathered the requested gear, and Park Manager Arington and I headed out to locate the downed snowmobiler.

Conditions were poor during our trip to the victim; there was a constant wind creating poor visibility and trail conditions were bumpy.

We encountered a snowmobile group in the area of Farwell Mountain, who provided directions to the victim. The group informed us that it sounded like the man had suffered a heart attack. I instructed one snowmobiler to stop at the bottom of the trail where the ambulance was stationed and relay the information.

We arrived on-scene to find a male lying in the snow surrounded by a medical team. CPR had been stopped and the man remained unresponsive. I met with a member of the group who said he was with the man when the medical emergency occurred. I asked the witness to tell me what happened, and he stated the following:

The victim got stuck in a dip in the landscape among the trees--an estimated 75-100 yards from where he was now laying. After freeing the snowmobile from the dip, the two men rested for approximately five (5) minutes before riding downhill out of the trees.

The victim rode approximately 75-100 yards, but then began to "slump" over. He fell off the right side his snowmobile. The witness said he approached the man, removed his helmet and began CPR. Another member of the group called 911. He said he performed CPR and rescue breaths prior to the medical team arriving.

I passed along the information received from the witness to Routt County Sheriff's Deputies.

I assisted with loading the man into the coroner's vehicle.

We cleared the scene at approximately 17:00 hours and returned to Steamboat Lake State Park.

TEMPER TANTRUMS AT THE TRAILHEAD

On August 21, 2016, I, Officer Hagan, was on duty at Cheyenne Mountain State Park. At approximately 1340 hours, I received a request for immediate assistance at the Limekiln Trailhead parking lot for an individual with a dog on the trail. Cheyenne Mountain State Park does not allow dogs on any of its trails, and this law is posted on multiple signs throughout the Park.

I arrived at the Limekiln Trailhead Parking Lot at approximately 1345 hours, and waited several minutes until Ranger Kinsey arrived at the Trailhead, escorting a couple with a dog on a leash.

As I approached the couple, who were later identified as Daniel Parry ("D. Parry") and Jaqueline Parry ("J. Parry"), they immediately became defensive and told me they were leaving. I explained they were not free to leave and requested identification. D. Parry told me he did not have any identification on him since he was out hiking. I told him that was fine, but he still needed to stop walking toward his vehicle and tell me his name. D. Parry said, "It's Daniel Parry. Now let me leave."

The couple continued to walk toward their vehicle, and one of them said they did not do anything wrong and they were leaving. I again explained to them that I am a peace officer with the State of Colorado, that they were being detained for breaking the law, and that I had the authority to do so.

J. Parry said something to the effect that they did nothing wrong and that I was abusing my power and was on a power trip. J. Parry's tone of voice was steadily getting louder and louder as the contact went on. I again told D. Parry that he was not free to leave and that he needed to stop so we could talk. I explained that he had his dog on the trail, which is a violation.

Both parties continued to walk toward their vehicle. D. Parry was becoming more and more agitated and explained that he comes to Cheyenne Mountain State Park all the time, but will never come back after this incident. D. Parry also told me that he was associated with law enforcement and that I was not allowed to detain him. D. Parry continued to yell at me and was totally non-compliant.

When he arrived at his vehicle, D. Parry opened the back driver's side door and put his dog in the vehicle. I stood in front of the driver's side front door so that D. Parry could not get inside his vehicle. He tried to open the driver's side front door while I was standing in front of it. I held the door closed so he could not open it, and as soon as I did this, J. Parry came over to me and continued to yell at me. She yelled that I was not allowed to touch her car. I instructed her to back up and move out of the way, but she did not comply. I decided to move out of the way of the front door because standing in that position placed me at a disadvantage, and with both parties becoming increasingly agitated, I felt cornered. As soon as I moved out of the way, D. Parry opened the driver's side front door and climbed inside the vehicle. I ordered him to exit the vehicle, but D. Parry ignored the order.

D. Parry then put his keys in the ignition and turned the vehicle on. Again, I ordered him to turn off and exit the vehicle and that he was not free to leave. J. Parry said I was escalating the situation and that I needed to leave them alone. D. Parry said he was a law enforcement officer and that I did not have the authority to detain him. J. Parry added that law enforcement officers cannot arrest other law enforcement officers. D. Parry also said something to the effect that he was a Federal Agent and flashed me some sort of ID that I did not have time to see. D. Parry said, "There, now let me leave." D. Parry also asked what grade I was: ". . . some stupid GS5 or something?" I restated that I am a P.O.S.T. Certified Peace Officer, and that he was being detained and was not free to leave.

J. Parry then came between us and started yelling that I need to leave them alone. J. Parry was yelling in my face and standing only a few inches away. She grabbed the doorframe in front of me, and I told her to get out of the way. J. Parry disregarded my instructions and remained there, continuing to yell at me.

While J. Parry was yelling at me, Ranger Kinsey advised CSP Dispatch of the situation and requested emergent back-up.

I told J. Parry repeatedly to move out of the way, but she refused. I put my hand on her wrist in an effort to cause the release of her hand from the car door so I could reach D. Parry, but she then said something to the effect that I had assaulted her.

I continued to order D. Parry to exit the vehicle. A moment later, D. Parry burst out of the vehicle at me in an extremely aggressive manner, moving J. Parry out of the way. Both of D. Parry's fists were clenched and he was extremely red in the face and arms. He was also clenching his teeth as he came at me. I ordered him to get back and to sit on the curb. I was only able to move back about a foot before he was within inches of me.

D. Parry then struck me with both hands, in the center of my chest, seemingly as hard as he could. I stumbled backwards and dropped the notebook I was holding, while ordering D. Parry to, "Get back!"

As soon as he struck me, I tried to push D. Parry back and get away from him. This did not seem to affect him and he continued to advance on me as I tried to back away and create distance. I was unable to put any distance between us as he continued aggressively rushing me with clenched fists as I continued to step back.

J. Parry then got in between us and started yelling at me to, "Chill out!" D. Parry told her to get in the car. As this was happening, I removed my OC spray from my belt and pointed it at D. Parry, again telling him to get back.

D. Parry got in driver's seat of the vehicle. I ordered him to turn off the vehicle, but D. Parry told me he was leaving and told me to get out of the way. The front door of the vehicle was still open and I stopped him from shutting it. Again, I told him to get out of the vehicle. D. Parry refused and told me to move. He shifted the vehicle into reverse and revved the engine multiple times, making the car jerk backwards while I was standing in between the car door and the vehicle, causing me to quickly step back in order to get out of the way and avoid injury.

At this time, I saw Ranger Kinsey step out in front of the vehicle. I yelled at her to get out of the way, fearing D. Parry would run her over with his vehicle. Ranger Kinsey moved, just as D. Parry shifted into drive and drove forward, missing Ranger Kinsey by a few feet.

The Parrys took off at a high rate of speed through the parking lot. I ran to my patrol vehicle and Ranger Kinsey advised Dispatch that I was in pursuit of the subjects.

When I got to my patrol vehicle, I activated my overhead emergency lights and siren. I caught up to D. Parry's vehicle about a quarter mile from the intersection of 115 and State Park Road. The signal light to go northbound on Highway 115 was red, and D. Parry stopped and waited with his left turn signal on. I pulled up behind him, still with my lights and sirens on. Neither occupant made any move to exit the vehicle. Using my overhead PA, I twice instructed D. Parry to exit the vehicle before the signal light turned green. Once it did, D. Parry turned north onto Highway 115, and I followed while keeping Dispatch updated on the traffic speeds and conditions.

D. Parry drove around 55 mph, which was the posted speed limit. I followed the Parrys with my emergency lights and sirens on. I saw a Colorado State Trooper with his emergency lights on traveling southbound to my location. D. Parry then took exit 44 toward Academy Boulevard.

D. Parry did finally pull off the roadway into a large dirt area just as the State Trooper pulled up next to him. This location is approximately 3.1 miles from the Limekiln Trailhead Parking Lot. Of those 3.1 miles, I was directly behind him, with my overhead emergency lights and sirens activated, for approximately 2.3 miles. The State Trooper and I initiated a felony stop with weapons drawn. The Trooper instructed D. Parry

out of the vehicle and placed him into custody at approximately 1400 hours. Several more Colorado State Patrol and Colorado Springs Police Department officers arrived. J. Parry was instructed out of the vehicle and was placed into custody at approximately 1402 hours.

Several more Colorado Springs Police Department Officers arrived on scene and interviewed the Parrys.

J. Parry was released at the scene by CSPD, and she took possession of the vehicle and dog. CSPD Officers transported D. Parry to the CSPD Gold Hill substation.

While at the substation, my supervisor, Officer Mount, arrived to help with paperwork. Later, D. Parry was transported and booked into the El Paso County Criminal Justice Center.

After exchanging custody of D. Parry with detention staff, I reported to St. Francis Medical Center emergency room for pain in my chest from the assault. An EKG and X-rays were performed to ensure no injuries were sustained.

Charges:

18-3-203(1)(c)-2nd Degree Assault on a Police Officer
18-8-306-Public Servant-Attempt to Influence
18-9-116.5-Vehicular Eluding

Disposition:

18-8-104(1)(a)-Obstructing a Police Officer-**Guilty**
Two years unsupervised probation;
Payment of costs and restitution;
100 hours community service;
Write letter of apology; and
Complete an anger management course.

18-3-203(1)(c)-2nd Degree Assault on a Police Officer-**Dismissed**
42-4-1413-Eluding A Police Officer-**Dismissed**

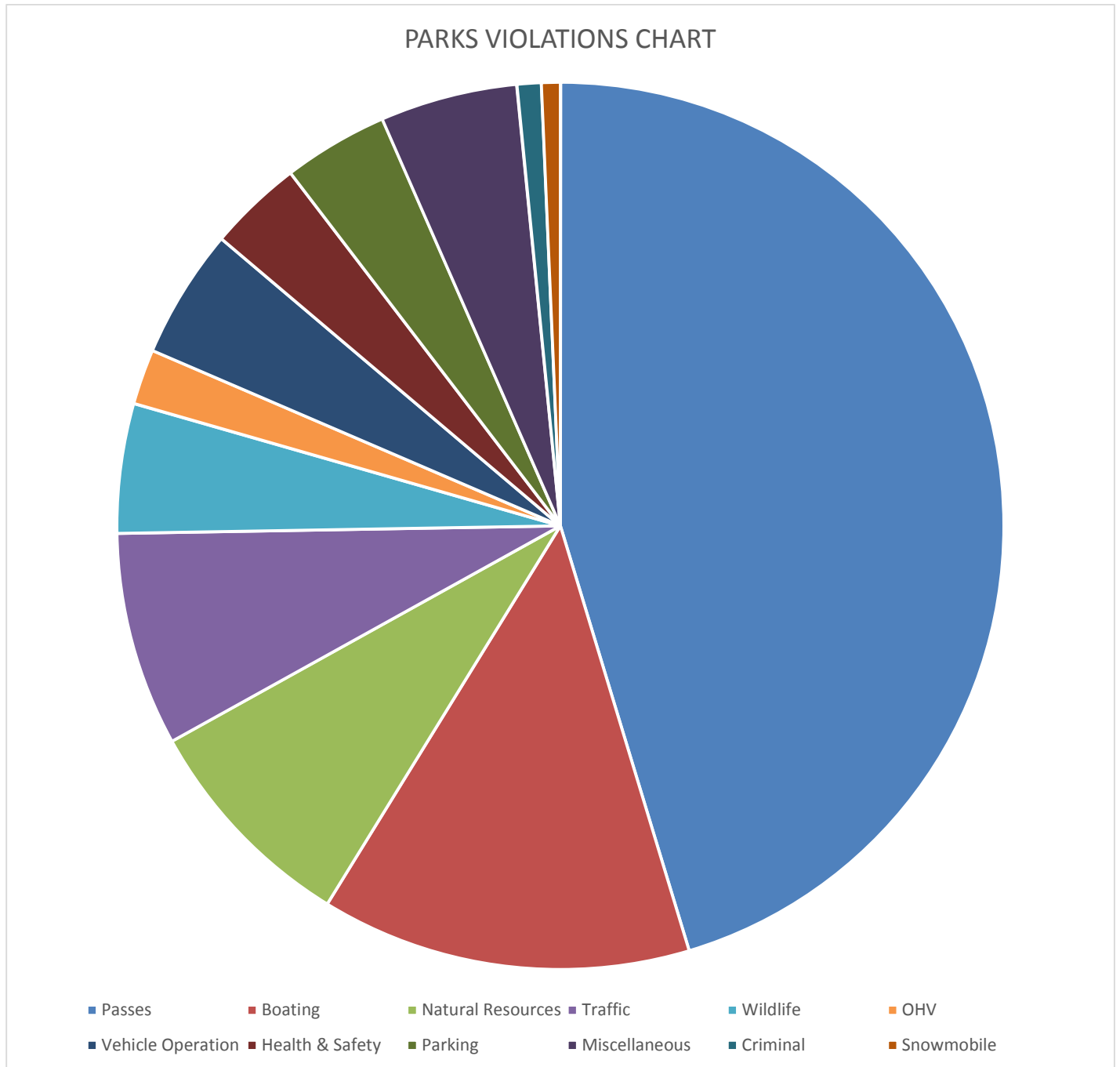
COLORADO STATE PARKS**Statistical Tables and Charts****2007 – 2016 Parks Violations**

PARKS VIOLATIONS 2007-2016											
<i>VIOLATION CATEGORY</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>PASSES</i>	2667	2755	3233	3351	3637	3078	2944	2667	2665	2573	29,570
<i>BOATING</i>	752	978	842	793	989	791	630	752	782	765	8,074
<i>NATURAL RESOURCES</i>	592	710	701	651	804	725	572	592	521	463	6,331
<i>TRAFFIC</i>	420	595	537	628	565	671	525	420	553	442	5,356
<i>WILDLIFE</i>	313	351	387	487	453	455	475	313	332	268	3,834
<i>OHV</i>	250	296	309	307	296	313	258	250	148	114	2,541
<i>VEHICLE OPERATION</i>	209	288	305	280	282	300	242	209	287	268	2,670
<i>HEALTH AND SAFETY</i>	171	230	226	161	179	214	204	171	199	195	1,950
<i>PARKING</i>	169	214	138	113	175	169	143	169	200	217	1,707
<i>MISCELLANEOUS</i>	142	92	194	63	162	141	117	142	167	284	1,504
<i>CRIMINAL</i>	111	60	83	48	87	86	115	111	70	50	821
<i>SNOWMOBILE</i>	35	42	76	12	62	36	24	35	34	39	395
<i>TOTAL VIOLATIONS</i>	5,831	6,611	7,031	6,894	7,691	6,979	6,249	5,831	5,958	5,678	64,753

COLORADO STATE PARKS

Statistical Tables and Charts

2007 – 2016 Parks Violations Chart



APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 1: 2007 - 2016 Total Tickets Issued by Year

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4792	4189	3438	3103	2970	3060	3014	3236	3464	3406	34672
Total	4792	4189	3438	3103	2970	3060	3014	3236	3464	3406	34672

Table 2: 2007 - 2016 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
BIG GAME *	475	498	563	537	391	566	515	525	474	377	4921
CARCASS CARE	176	169	143	123	110	134	129	141	168	108	1401
COMMERCIAL USE	16	45	39	42	22	3	10	1	98	2	278
FAIR CHASE	35	33	34	46	45	61	36	31	44	46	411
FISHING *	1325	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	797	709	601	9330
LICENSING	2953	2497	1963	1623	1701	1565	1549	1743	1915	1885	19394
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	1060	1149	679	708	644	716	631	533	687	559	7366
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	354	302	265	242	239	241	245	220	269	226	2603
SAFETY	613	654	520	395	455	468	466	470	480	532	5053
SMALL GAME *	656	467	401	361	443	329	303	443	560	400	4363
Total	7663	7274	5613	4805	5004	4795	4922	4904	5404	4736	55120

* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 2007 - 2016 Total Violations by Year

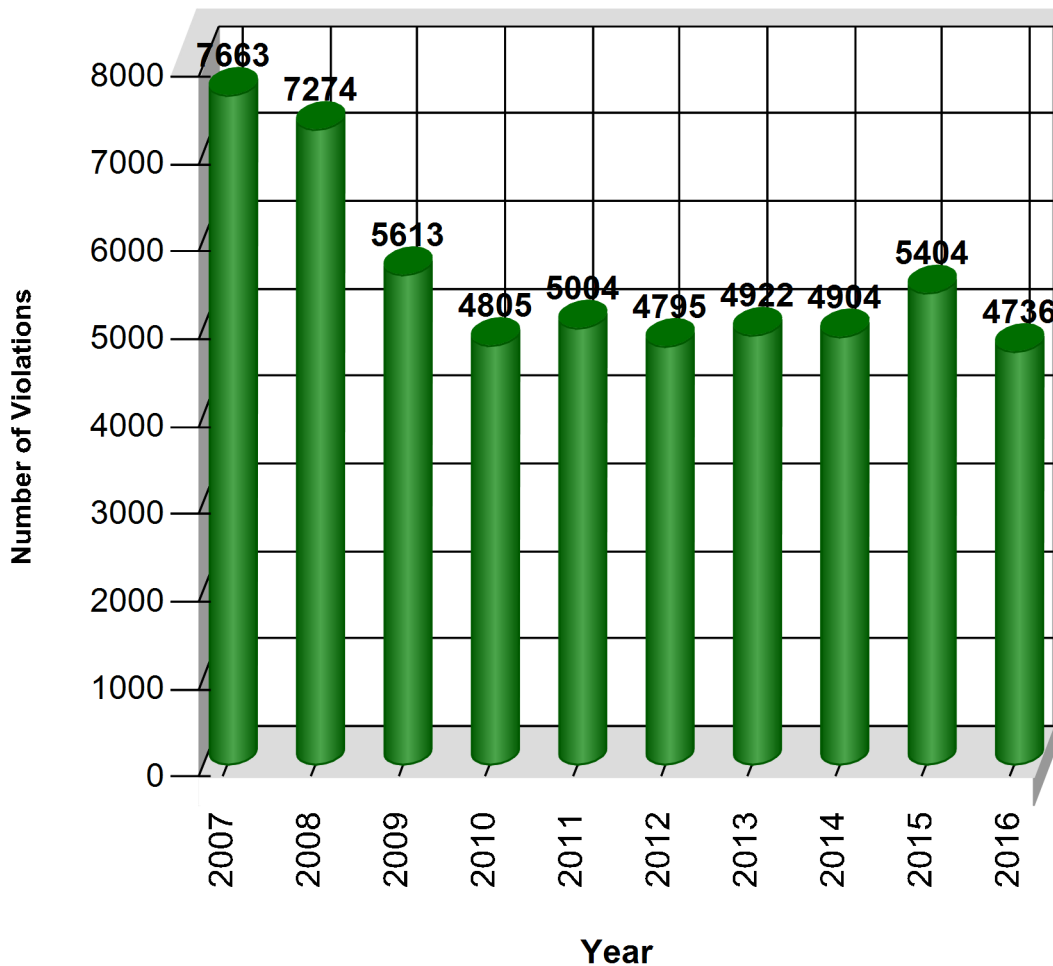
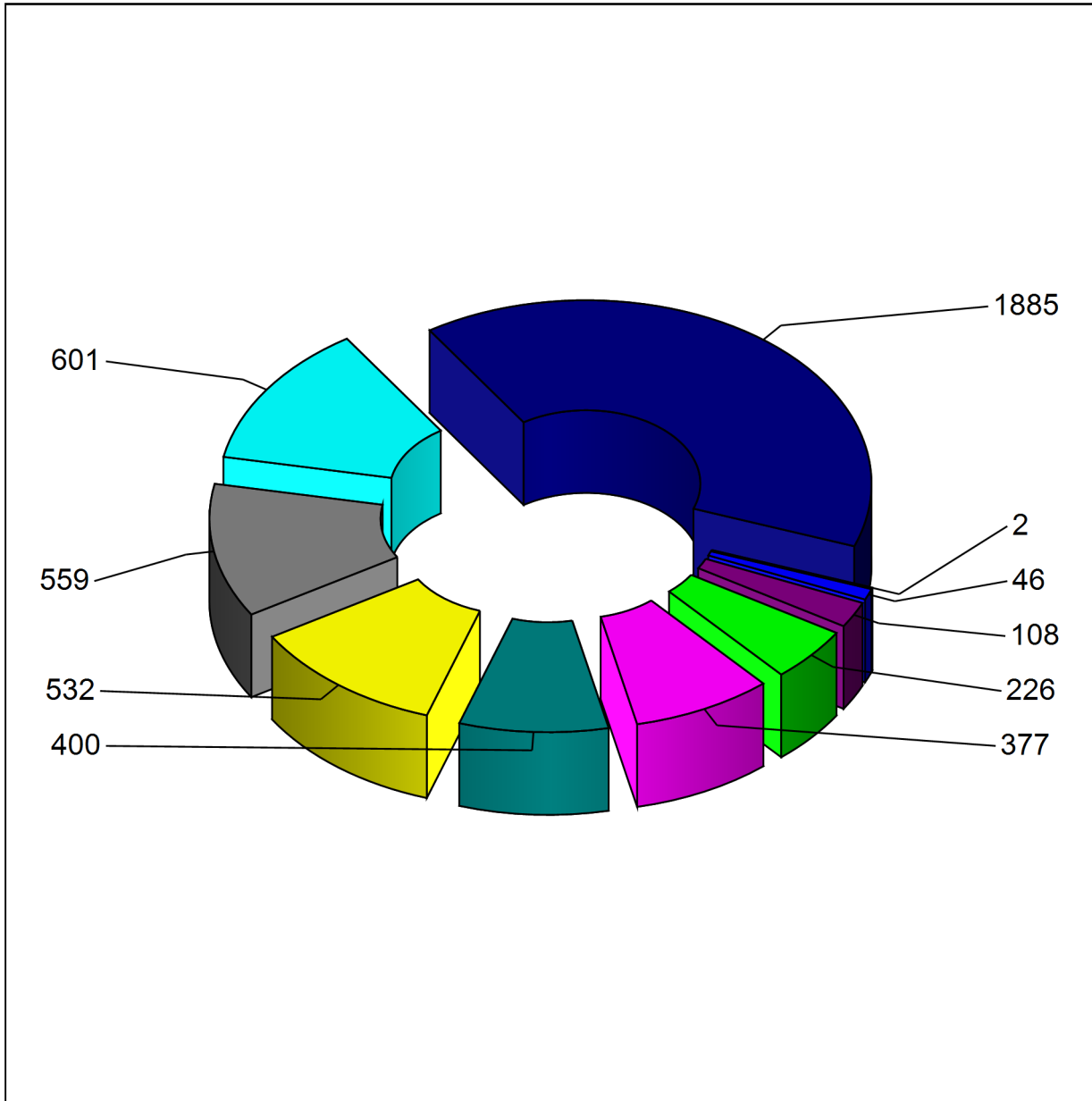


Table 3: 2007 - 2016 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Avg
BIG GAME *	6.2%	6.8%	10.0%	11.2%	7.8%	11.8%	10.5%	10.7%	8.8%	8.0%	9.2%
CARCASS CARE	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%
FAIR CHASE	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
FISHING *	17.3%	20.1%	17.9%	15.2%	19.1%	14.8%	21.1%	16.3%	13.1%	12.7%	16.8%
LICENSING	38.5%	34.3%	35.0%	33.8%	34.0%	32.6%	31.5%	35.5%	35.4%	39.8%	35.0%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	13.8%	15.8%	12.1%	14.7%	12.9%	14.9%	12.8%	10.9%	12.7%	11.8%	13.2%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%
SAFETY	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%	8.2%	9.1%	9.8%	9.5%	9.6%	8.9%	11.2%	9.2%
SMALL GAME *	8.6%	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.9%	6.2%	9.0%	10.4%	8.4%	7.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* does not include license violations

Chart 2: 2016 Violations by Category



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

Table 4: 2015 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	11	4	5	0	0	3	5	7	49	194	161	35	474
CARCASS CARE	11	1	7	3	1	0	8	6	28	40	39	24	168
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
FAIR CHASE	2	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	15	8	8	44
FISHING *	6	27	54	15	128	52	157	115	80	34	35	6	709
LICENSING	78	53	104	140	217	125	219	155	167	377	213	67	1915
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	20	11	49	24	26	47	84	50	96	143	99	38	687
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	5	5	15	6	7	0	1	5	38	78	91	18	269
SAFETY	10	11	7	14	6	3	13	15	43	199	133	26	480
SMALL GAME *	53	8	23	3	45	1	7	13	138	163	63	43	560
Total	196	122	264	208	529	232	495	367	641	1243	842	265	5404

* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2016 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	20	10	2	5	1	4	2	10	22	155	107	39	377
CARCASS CARE	6	0	0	6	2	1	2	1	7	60	18	5	108
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAIR CHASE	10	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	8	11	4	46
FISHING *	11	27	13	17	187	73	77	48	50	36	48	14	601
LICENSING	63	38	47	164	314	117	255	126	129	312	249	71	1885
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	57	23	26	16	55	40	62	51	49	72	63	45	559
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	4	0	5	3	5	0	1	2	21	76	84	25	226
SAFETY	20	7	0	3	22	6	16	10	36	228	159	25	532
SMALL GAME *	36	20	7	6	11	13	20	16	44	119	53	55	400
Total	227	126	100	220	602	256	435	265	364	1066	792	283	4736

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2015/2016

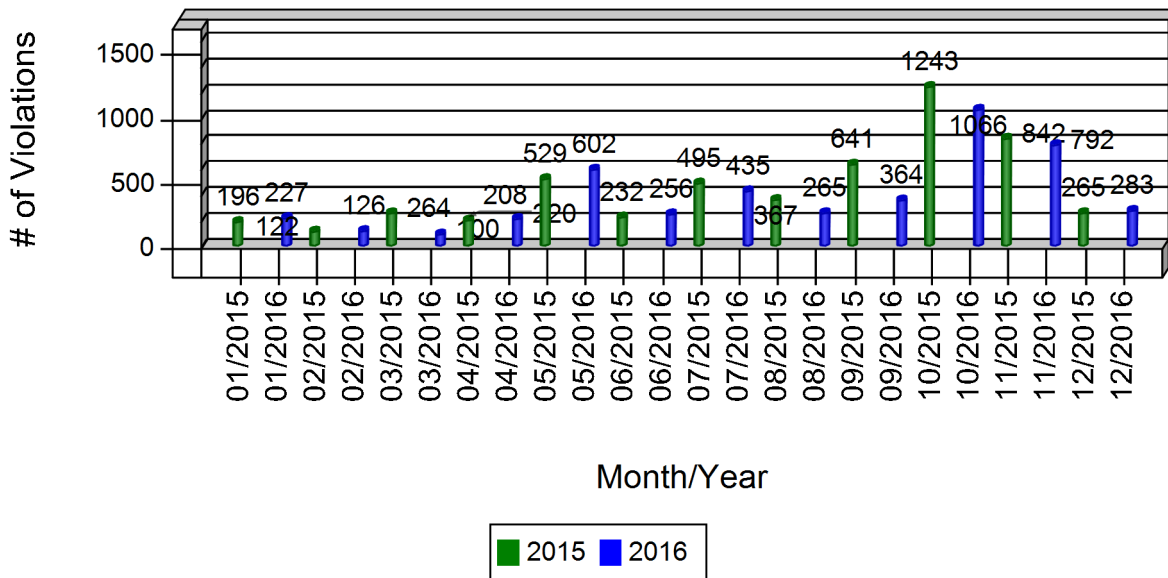


Table 6: 2007 - 2016 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	12	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	7	93
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	15	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	9	2	62
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	17	33	29	6	14	26	12	8	17	10	172
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	4	252
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	186	166	129	112	148	134	119	115	110	132	1351
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	26	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	6	745
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	195	212	224	170	147	157	161	164	203	183	1816
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	15	6	2	8	7	5	10	12	6	14	85
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	6	5	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	62
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	198
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	10
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	21
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	33
Total	475	498	563	537	391	566	515	525	474	377	4921

Table 7: 2007 - 2016 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
WASTE OF FISH	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	158	140	120	111	98	119	118	122	150	92	1228
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	11	29	21	12	12	15	11	19	18	16	164
Total	176	169	143	123	110	134	129	141	168	108	1401

Table 8: 2007 - 2016 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	11	42	39	36	21	3	7	1	0	0	160
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	5	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	98	2	118
Total	16	45	39	42	22	3	10	1	98	2	278

Table 9: 2007 - 2016 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJECTING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	5	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	13	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	12	111
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	17	28	24	26	27	44	28	19	36	34	283
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE OUTSIDE LEGAL HUNTING HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	33	34	46	45	61	36	31	44	46	411

Table 10: 2007 - 2016 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1070	1282	862	542	763	541	843	662	554	460	7579
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	17
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	22	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	98
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	27	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	3	318
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	171	123	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	122	1053
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	27	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	14	201
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	0	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	35
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	0	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	27
Total	1325	1460	1006	728	954	712	1038	797	709	601	9330

Table 11: 2007 - 2016 License Violations

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
FAILURE TO TAG	128	99	111	103	96	81	107	79	117	82	1003
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	98	78	81	72	59	54	68	50	47	36	643
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1329	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	925	986	10312
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	14	20	13	4	10	18	4	17	10	8	118
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	275	27	36	35	304	178	138	167	322	355	1837
HABITAT STAMP	478	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	898
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	15
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	381	346	272	257	193	202	200	173	244	193	2461
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	48	51	39	30	22	14	11	6	6	43	270
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	34	33	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	21	335
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	26	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	182
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	63	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	93	539
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	56	120	77	64	59	58	43	49	76	53	655
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	11	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	7	74
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NO PARKS PASS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2953	2497	1963	1623	1701	1565	1549	1743	1915	1885	19394

Table 12: 2007 - 2016 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	34	47	10	15	33	4	33	15	39	21	251
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	21	166
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	301	237	233	209	200	222	201	192	207	184	2186
Total	354	302	265	242	239	241	245	220	269	226	2603

Table 13: 2007 - 2016 Safety

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	6	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	73
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	97	85	60	46	69	71	63	56	55	67	669
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	22	33	29	25	31	40	48	40	38	37	343
LOADED FIREARM	271	284	219	174	226	232	257	294	264	296	2517
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	29	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	14	18	168
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	20	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	13	100
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	3	7	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	62
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	24	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	96
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	141	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	100	970
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	15
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	10
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	11
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	0	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	19
Total	613	654	520	395	455	468	466	470	480	532	5053

Table 14: 2007 - 2016 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	217	137	117	130	127	93	95	104	177	123	1320
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	15
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	31	32	7	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	80
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	38	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	19	237
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	79	68	50	52	95	82	59	67	82	65	699
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	19	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	0	212
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	185	119	73	32	96	62	103	234	260	188	1352
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	2	7	9	7	20	11	7	6	2	73
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	14	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	74
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	70	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	299
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	656	467	401	361	443	329	303	443	560	400	4363

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 15: 2007 - 2016 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	8	10	1	0	0	1	2	8	4	0	34
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	26	66
CDOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	6	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	0	332
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	10
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	37	49	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	14	226
DRUGS, POSSESSION	68	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	17	484
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	8	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	49
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	35
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	6	4	4	1	6	14	11	18	22	17	103
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LITTERING	17	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	112
MISC	654	667	323	292	252	328	281	209	448	299	3753
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	2	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	0	57
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	31
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	48	39	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	34	291
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	18	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	62
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	26
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	5	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	33
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	31	27	59	31	25	23	43	20	23	15	297
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	29
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	84	90	68	56	93	95	66	69	41	46	708
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	22	13	14	6	1	8	20	4	13	11	112
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	13	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	3	102
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	1	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	54	237
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	12
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	8	20
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREA	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	13
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	47
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	0	35
Total	1060	1149	679	708	644	716	631	533	687	559	7366

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2007			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	30
2008			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	29
2009			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2009			
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	33
2010			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	3
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	2
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		Total	32
2011			
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2011			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
		Total	24
2012			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	16
2013			
	Mountain Goat	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		Total	15
2014			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 16: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2014			
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	FAILURE TO APPEAR	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	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
	Antelope	WARNING	1
		Total	23
2016			
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	5
		Grand Total	230

Table 17: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	YUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
	2015	CUSTER	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	2012	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2014	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	WARNING	Resident
Deer				
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	LINCOLN	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTEZUMA	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2011	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	CHEYENNE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	RIO GRANDE	PAID	Resident
	2011	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2011	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2012	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2012	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2014	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2015	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	EAGLE	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
Elk				
	2007	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2007	TELLER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2008	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 17: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2009	ROUTT	AMENDED	Non-Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	CONEJOS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2010	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	WARNING	Resident
	2010	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2010	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	OURAY	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2011	ROUTT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2011	LA PLATA	WARNING	Resident
	2011	HINSDALE	PAID	Resident
	2011	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	MINERAL	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	GRAND	PAID	Non-Resident
	2012	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 17: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2012	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2013	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	PARK	WARNING	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2013	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2014	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2014	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2014	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Non-Resident
	2014	PARK	PAID	Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2015	LARIMER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2015	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	WARNING	Resident
	2015	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2015	GRAND	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2015	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2015	ROUTT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	DELTA	WARNING	Resident
	2015	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2015	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2016	CLEAR CREEK	PENDING	Resident
	2016	PARK	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	HUERFANO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
Moose				
	2008	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2009	PITKIN	PAID	Non-Resident
	2010	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2012	GILPIN	WARNING	Resident
	2012	SUMMIT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident

Table 17: 2007 - 2016 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Moose				
	2013	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2013	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2015	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2016	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2016	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2012	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2013	CLEAR CREEK	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2015	CHAFFEE	WARNING	Resident

Table 18: 2007 -2016 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1329	1263	1097	943	875	902	904	1088	925	986	10312
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1070	1282	862	542	763	541	843	662	554	460	7579
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	275	27	36	35	304	178	138	167	322	355	1837
MISC	654	667	323	292	252	328	281	209	448	299	3753
LOADED FIREARM	271	284	219	174	226	232	257	294	264	296	2517
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	381	346	272	257	193	202	200	173	244	193	2461
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	185	119	73	32	96	62	103	234	260	188	1352
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	301	237	233	209	200	222	201	192	207	184	2186
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	195	212	224	170	147	157	161	164	203	183	1816
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	186	166	129	112	148	134	119	115	110	132	1351
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	217	137	117	130	127	93	95	104	177	123	1320
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	171	123	88	86	87	78	96	95	107	122	1053
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	141	118	120	94	86	93	68	59	91	100	970
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	63	58	111	29	17	5	9	62	92	93	539
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	158	140	120	111	98	119	118	122	150	92	1228
FAILURE TO TAG	128	99	111	103	96	81	107	79	117	82	1003
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	97	85	60	46	69	71	63	56	55	67	669
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	79	68	50	52	95	82	59	67	82	65	699
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	1	16	23	17	23	31	37	35	54	237
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	56	120	77	64	59	58	43	49	76	53	655
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	84	90	68	56	93	95	66	69	41	46	708
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	48	51	39	30	22	14	11	6	6	43	270
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	22	33	29	25	31	40	48	40	38	37	343
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	98	78	81	72	59	54	68	50	47	36	643
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	17	28	24	26	27	44	28	19	36	34	283
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	48	39	31	13	32	40	28	11	15	34	291
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	13	26	66
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	18	22	18	6	15	11	13	23	21	166
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	34	47	10	15	33	4	33	15	39	21	251
NO FEDERAL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	34	33	37	27	23	28	44	32	56	21	335
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	38	37	21	31	20	23	18	10	20	19	237
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	29	13	24	11	19	17	15	8	14	18	168
DRUGS, POSSESSION	68	87	32	109	77	62	13	16	3	17	484
HARASSMENT OF WILDLIFE	6	4	4	1	6	14	11	18	22	17	103
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	11	29	21	12	12	15	11	19	18	16	164
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	31	27	59	31	25	23	43	20	23	15	297

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2007 -2016 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	15	6	2	8	7	5	10	12	6	14	85
DOGS HARASSING WILDLIFE	37	49	26	45	9	5	14	14	13	14	226
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	27	30	29	29	12	8	11	13	28	14	201
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	20	12	12	19	3	5	1	4	11	13	100
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	13	5	8	15	16	14	8	12	8	12	111
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	22	13	14	6	1	8	20	4	13	11	112
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	28	28	25	29	19	9	9	17	11	198
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	17	33	29	6	14	26	12	8	17	10	172
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	14	20	13	4	10	18	4	17	10	8	118
NO STATE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	26	30	44	32	14	15	9	1	3	8	182
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	6	5	5	8	14	6	4	1	8	62
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	4	8	20
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	12	1	1	1	13	15	12	7	24	7	93
LITTERING	17	13	11	14	8	9	9	11	13	7	112
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	11	13	3	9	3	0	6	10	12	7	74
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	26	101	142	10	126	134	144	54	6	745
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	7	24	45	4	44	37	54	29	4	252
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A FEDERA	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	13
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	13	10	11	17	12	7	9	20	3	102
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	27	5	7	54	60	77	72	11	2	3	318
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	14	17	10	5	3	5	4	9	4	3	74
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	5	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	98	2	118
BEAR - UNLAWFUL USE OF BAIT TO LURE	15	1	7	3	7	10	2	6	9	2	62
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	2	7	9	7	20	11	7	6	2	73
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	10
DID UNLAWFULLY USE WILDLIFE AS BAIT	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	10
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	12
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	5	18	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	33
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	17
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	8	7	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	49
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	3	10	3	6	9	2	0	0	33
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	0	0	26
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	31
CONSPIRACY TO A CRIME	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
ANS - REFUSES TO PERMIT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2007 -2016 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	11	42	39	36	21	3	7	1	0	0	160
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	18	1	4	4	2	12	16	5	0	0	62
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	0	0	6	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	19
DID UNLAWFULLY USE NIGHT VISION TO HUNT WILDLIFE O	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CADOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	6	15	13	75	36	51	73	63	0	0	332
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	19	32	76	52	14	4	8	4	3	0	212
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	22	14	14	8	10	3	9	13	5	0	98
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	3	9	11	13	6	5	0	47
CADOW PROPERTY - ILLEGAL BUSINESS	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
LIQUOR POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	12	0	0	35
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	8	4	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	21
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	15
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
WASTE OF FISH	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	1	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
DID UNLAWFULLY POSSESS A LOADED FIREARM WHILE PROJ	5	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	15
ANS - POSSESSION - 1ST OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	25	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	35
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
HABITAT STAMP	478	353	26	8	18	7	3	5	0	0	898
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	31	32	7	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	80
KILLING BIG GAME IN CONTEST	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	6	46	15	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	73
NO PARKS PASS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BEAR - USE OF BAIT IN HUNTING	8	10	1	0	0	1	2	8	4	0	34
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF FISH	0	4	2	3	11	2	1	1	11	0	35
MISC - DOG VIOLATIONS	2	26	4	2	17	2	0	3	1	0	57
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	15
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	24	45	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	96
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	10
DAMAGE - DESTRUCTION TO DENS, NESTS	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 18: 2007 -2016 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	70	21	36	43	78	37	5	7	2	0	299
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	11
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	0	1	2	6	10	2	6	0	0	0	27
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	3	7	9	14	9	2	11	6	1	0	62
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	1	5	5	5	8	0	1	4	0	0	29
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
BEAR - UNLAWFUL TAKE (MARCH 1 - SEPT 1)	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	7663	7274	5613	4805	5004	4795	4922	4904	5404	4736	55120

Table 19: 2007 - 2016 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	599	710	529	596	527	422	522	1066	770	811	6552
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	621	548	302	228	208	222	267	224	401	333	3354
	AREA 3	BRUSH	398	274	194	279	292	318	152	257	191	168	2523
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	697	685	402	256	216	245	319	246	309	254	3629
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	360	372	133	194	197	220	416	91	249	221	2453
	Total			2675	2589	1560	1553	1440	1427	1676	1884	1920	1787
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	389	204	190	195	245	221	210	186	240	150	2230
	AREA 6	MEEKER	598	430	353	247	312	289	337	335	457	383	3741
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	415	465	265	335	587	291	242	203	171	192	3166
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	329	248	233	153	140	121	144	153	162	86	1769
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	475	315	259	361	345	408	405	295	296	250	3409
	Total			2206	1662	1300	1291	1629	1330	1338	1172	1326	1061
OTHER	AREA 3	BRUSH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	DOW OTHER	DENVER	190	559	715	161	120	86	202	162	46	64	2305
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	48	34	19	46	51	16	7	8	30	7	266
	Total			238	593	734	207	171	102	212	170	76	71
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	254	155	135	192	145	211	211	247	276	256	2082
	AREA 12	LAMAR	186	142	156	90	120	142	168	113	327	124	1568
	AREA 13	SALIDA	629	887	492	348	323	264	279	259	275	253	4009
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	306	273	315	251	408	505	250	238	264	303	3113
	Total			1375	1457	1098	881	996	1122	908	857	1142	936
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	340	302	302	232	213	180	209	273	291	254	2596
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	332	216	245	229	224	282	180	115	177	187	2187
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	226	208	159	187	177	170	186	226	236	195	1970
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	271	247	215	225	154	182	213	207	236	245	2195
	Total			1169	973	921	873	768	814	788	821	940	881
Total			7663	7274	5613	4805	5004	4795	4922	4904	5404	4736	55120

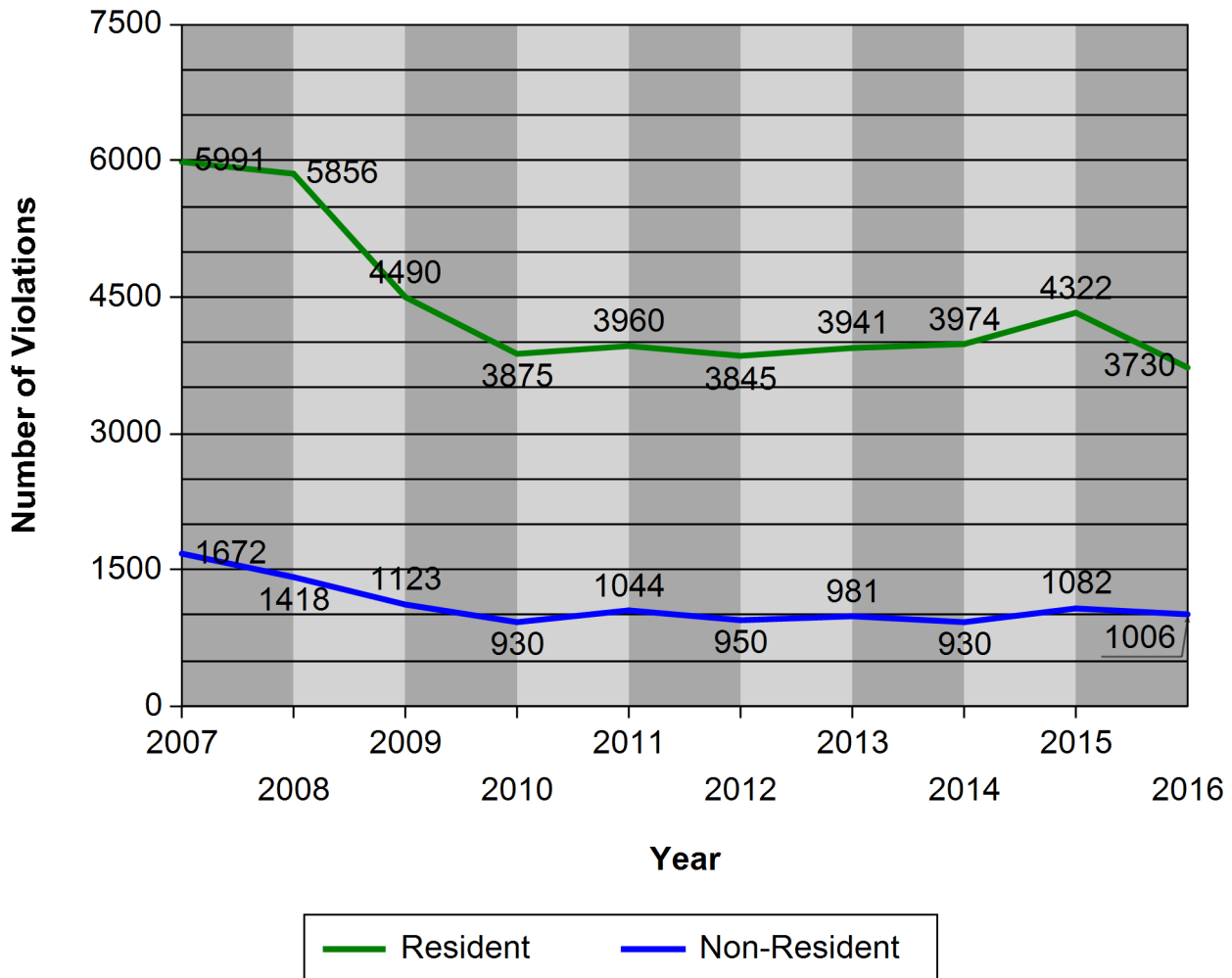
Table 20: 2007 - 2016 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Resident	5991	5856	4490	3875	3960	3845	3941	3974	4322	3730	43984
Non-Resident	1672	1418	1123	930	1044	950	981	930	1082	1006	11136
Total	7663	7274	5613	4805	5004	4795	4922	4904	5404	4736	55120

Table 21: 2007 - 2016 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Avg
Resident	78.2%	80.5%	80.0%	80.6%	79.1%	80.2%	80.1%	81.0%	80.0%	78.8%	79.8%
Non-Resident	21.8%	19.5%	20.0%	19.4%	20.9%	19.8%	19.9%	19.0%	20.0%	21.2%	20.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chart 4: 2007 - 2016 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons



APPENDIX A VIOLATION TABLES

Table 22: 2007 - 2016 Violations by County

COUNTY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
ADAMS	167	200	86	94	92	98	204	47	73	101	1162
ALAMOSA	6	5	1	7	4	8	9	3	5	10	58
ARAPAHOE	62	44	59	9	28	40	30	10	7	25	314
ARCHULETA	67	76	43	51	49	54	46	80	89	90	645
BACA	24	63	31	20	7	22	37	21	39	19	283
BENT	26	33	41	24	27	38	53	25	173	29	469
BOULDER	287	292	143	65	69	40	98	80	96	105	1275
BROOMFIELD	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
CHAFFEE	152	122	116	87	90	66	57	68	101	89	948
CHEYENNE	8	17	14	4	20	11	24	5	4	5	112
CLEAR CREEK	201	370	203	180	163	206	168	336	261	226	2314
CONEJOS	41	42	26	24	14	40	36	27	52	34	336
COSTILLA	41	30	46	25	33	18	11	16	40	18	278
CROWLEY	2	5	5	4	8	6	12	10	7	9	68
CUSTER	35	29	32	26	31	24	24	34	28	43	306
DELTA	91	61	61	41	52	79	115	55	59	48	662
DENVER	23	23	5	5	8	5	13	1	3	0	86
DOLORES	72	87	48	42	66	32	52	50	37	38	524
DOUGLAS	51	78	52	33	35	34	19	40	62	69	473
EAGLE	172	158	128	78	66	61	56	51	108	52	930
EL PASO	120	122	191	160	256	341	159	128	161	140	1778
ELBERT	8	13	7	25	18	24	9	15	25	25	169
FREMONT	251	413	115	100	131	74	93	118	134	118	1547
GARFIELD	217	238	186	211	502	221	193	195	124	147	2234
GILPIN	10	9	15	25	10	16	28	19	10	6	148
GRAND	326	264	196	338	284	308	334	253	301	189	2793
GUNNISON	204	176	205	152	135	137	146	147	134	164	1600
HINSDALE	57	11	46	36	28	67	32	40	25	14	356
HUERFANO	30	23	64	9	19	47	16	40	67	64	379
JACKSON	200	103	106	70	54	90	113	79	135	95	1045
JEFFERSON	150	170	163	230	208	145	405	391	249	187	2298
KIOWA	16	11	48	6	24	9	3	2	8	8	135
KIT CARSON	5	4	4	10	19	8	3	39	18	28	138
LA PLATA	95	124	92	68	62	62	64	91	104	88	850
LAKE	182	301	283	177	81	104	108	74	13	21	1344
LARIMER	590	409	285	232	218	200	254	208	380	267	3043
LAS ANIMAS	87	59	52	108	66	76	76	54	119	100	797
LINCOLN	24	66	24	17	17	13	16	23	9	41	250
LOGAN	70	62	55	49	46	49	32	23	34	51	471
MESA	281	351	189	196	300	197	177	110	113	111	2025
MINERAL	65	43	14	21	34	44	33	33	25	33	345
MOFFAT	463	333	274	167	125	113	215	156	275	225	2346
MONTEZUMA	109	80	68	78	34	34	36	41	57	43	580
MONTROSE	78	117	78	114	98	102	114	98	93	113	1005
MORGAN	236	206	124	112	160	147	67	148	84	45	1329
OTERO	9	7	7	14	21	9	7	4	23	24	125
OURAY	81	52	29	37	49	29	23	34	13	22	369
PARK	370	222	196	134	131	85	143	370	443	413	2507
PHILLIPS	9	22	11	13	9	10	7	0	5	2	88
PITKIN	39	29	38	37	39	30	25	35	31	12	315
PROWERS	93	28	44	9	12	40	10	45	59	26	366
PUEBLO	97	106	125	74	59	87	108	104	72	103	935
RIO BLANCO	350	266	226	139	171	189	120	183	158	105	1907

Table 22: 2007 - 2016 Violations by County

COUNTY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
RIO GRANDE	30	42	37	25	13	13	49	84	73	53	419
ROUTT	306	158	128	131	160	140	110	130	160	113	1536
SAGUACHE	41	91	79	94	92	42	43	52	47	50	631
SAN JUAN	2	7	4	2	1	0	5	6	4	2	33
SAN MIGUEL	60	47	69	48	24	59	31	39	63	76	516
SEDGWICK	7	5	18	62	29	33	13	12	24	26	229
SUMMIT	97	46	87	97	84	81	39	42	33	44	650
TELLER	151	67	83	53	90	105	113	33	58	95	848
WASHINGTON	66	42	14	84	19	47	20	48	19	11	370
WELD	424	542	333	177	165	222	239	169	154	177	2602
YUMA	24	48	52	41	43	62	27	29	23	48	397
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	20
	7663	7274	5613	4805	5004	4795	4922	4904	5404	4736	55120

Table 23: 2007 - 2016 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
PENDING	UNKNOWN 5 YR+	16	22	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
	PENDING	55	92	69	43	106	39	61	66	106	298	935
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	87	99	49	42	77	36	75	126	135	129	855
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	6	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	15
	DIVERSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	158	219	132	87	188	75	136	192	242	428	1857
NOT GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	10	25	12	8	9	4	5	2	3	3	81
	WARNING	1410	1137	1008	1017	1276	1025	1113	1021	1484	1040	11531
	VOID	216	158	23	11	1	0	0	0	0	2	411
	CHARGE DISMISSED	617	843	546	478	500	509	371	278	263	172	4577
	WARRANT EXPIRED	10	7	17	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	45
	Total	2263	2170	1606	1518	1787	1540	1492	1302	1750	1217	16645
GUILTY	PAID IN FIELD	906	786	669	491	447	420	383	418	452	460	5432
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	GUILTY PLEA	811	1156	729	671	604	569	643	513	491	356	6543
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	56	51	46	46	50	33	41	40	32	17	412
	PAID	3418	2839	2381	1940	1883	2128	2186	2395	2404	2239	23813
	AMENDED	47	44	32	43	42	29	39	42	28	19	365
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	0	3	6	7	2	0	0	1	3	0	22
	Total	5239	4880	3864	3199	3028	3179	3292	3409	3410	3091	36591
NOLO CONTENDERE		3	5	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	27
	Total	3	5	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	27
Grand Total		7663	7274	5613	4805	5004	4795	4922	4904	5404	4736	55120

Table 25: 2016 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	3	9	28	0	27	7	1	0	26	0	0	0	0	101
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
ARAPAHOE	0	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	25
ARCHULETA	0	1	4	4	0	50	19	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	90
BACA	0	0	0	1	0	13	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	19
BENT	0	0	0	5	0	15	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	29
BOULDER	0	2	3	32	0	43	5	6	0	14	0	0	0	0	105
CHAFFEE	2	2	4	11	0	40	14	6	0	10	0	0	0	0	89
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CLEAR CREEK	0	11	6	18	0	161	10	6	0	14	0	0	0	0	226
CONEJOS	0	1	0	4	0	21	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
COSTILLA	1	1	0	4	0	7	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
CROWLEY	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	9
CUSTER	0	2	0	3	0	23	5	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	43
DELTA	0	0	1	8	0	19	9	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	48
DOLORES	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	37
DOUGLAS	0	1	0	2	0	11	4	43	1	7	0	0	0	0	69
EAGLE	0	3	4	7	0	25	3	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	52
EL PASO	1	11	6	8	0	54	2	4	0	54	0	0	0	0	140
ELBERT	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	1	0	0	25
FREMONT	1	3	5	13	0	74	11	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	118
GARFIELD	0	4	2	9	0	69	23	12	0	27	0	1	0	0	147
GILPIN	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
GRAND	0	0	2	15	0	93	20	10	0	49	0	0	0	0	189
GUNNISON	2	0	2	7	0	73	8	29	0	43	0	0	0	0	164
HINSDALE	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
HUERFANO	0	5	0	2	0	31	5	3	0	18	0	0	0	0	64
JACKSON	1	2	2	10	0	37	8	3	0	32	0	0	0	0	95
JEFFERSON	0	19	4	20	0	77	20	15	0	32	0	0	0	0	187
KIOWA	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	1	0	18	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	28
LA PLATA	0	2	5	3	0	47	5	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	88
LAKE	0	0	0	8	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
LARIMER	0	14	15	13	0	130	18	7	0	69	0	1	0	0	267
LAS ANIMAS	1	22	1	10	0	29	4	1	0	29	0	3	0	0	100
LINCOLN	0	1	5	2	0	21	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	41
LOGAN	1	5	0	5	0	23	2	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
MESA	0	6	2	3	0	59	9	10	0	22	0	0	0	0	111
MINERAL	0	2	0	4	0	17	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	33
MOFFAT	1	4	1	4	0	78	46	6	0	84	0	1	0	0	225
MONTEZUMA	1	1	1	2	0	21	0	8	0	7	0	2	0	0	43
MONTROSE	0	0	2	5	0	40	26	2	0	38	0	0	0	0	113
MORGAN	0	3	1	3	0	25	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	45
OTERO	0	0	0	2	0	11	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	24
OURAY	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	22
PARK	0	4	23	24	3	226	28	30	0	74	0	1	0	0	413
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PITKIN	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
PROWERS	1	1	0	2	0	15	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	26
PUEBLO	0	4	7	15	0	52	7	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	103
RIO BLANCO	1	1	1	6	0	44	13	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	19	172	129	356	3	2239	460	298	2	1040	0	17	0	0	4735

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

Table 25: 2016 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	NC	DS	DJ	DP	Total
RIO GRANDE	0	2	2	2	0	38	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	53
ROUTT	4	4	0	4	0	34	20	8	0	39	0	0	0	0	113
SAGUACHE	1	1	0	6	0	28	3	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	50
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SAN MIGUEL	0	3	0	4	0	33	10	5	0	21	0	0	0	0	76
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	26
SUMMIT	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	2	1	13	0	0	0	0	44
TELLER	0	0	3	3	0	64	1	6	0	18	0	0	0	0	95
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
WELD	0	6	5	8	0	92	14	17	0	35	0	0	0	0	177
YUMA	0	2	0	3	0	21	5	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	48
TOTAL	19	172	129	356	3	2239	460	298	2	1040	0	17	0	0	4735

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