

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE



ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

2009-11 Biennial Report

Policing the outdoors since 1887

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Message from Chief Bruce Bjork



Bruce Bjork,
Chief of WDFW Enforcement Program



This report acknowledges the great work of the employees of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Enforcement Program over the past two years. Studies from several states indicate that the general population, hunters, and anglers hold wildlife law enforcement Officers in very high regard. Overall, Officers are considered professional, friendly, courteous, and knowledgeable. We continue to make improvements in order to achieve our mission of protecting the citizens of our state and our precious fish and wildlife resources.

Our Officers are responsible for enforcing a plethora of laws and regulations related to health and public safety, dangerous wildlife/human conflicts, fish and wildlife protection, hunting and fishing license regulations, habitat protection, and commercial fish and shellfish harvest. In addition, we enforce federal laws, Oregon state statutes, and county ordinances through memorandums of agreement. We conduct boating law enforcement on state and federal waters, and law enforcement in state and federal parks and forest lands.

Because of our unique capabilities, assets, and jurisdiction, our Officers are often called upon to respond during severe weather, natural disasters, and other critical incidents to perform public-safety and search-and-rescue duties.

We are challenged by huge changes in the number and diversity of natural-resource users who we protect. There are more people who want to use

public lands and waters for a growing number of recreational purposes besides viewing or harvesting fish and wildlife. Off-road vehicles and personal watercraft users, birders, and equestrian enthusiasts all want to be included.

Our natural resources and their protection are critical to the future economic vitality of our state. In 2006, more than 87 million Americans spent over \$120 billion on wildlife-related recreation, nationwide. At the same time, the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife parts is second only to the money earned by the illegal drug trade in this nation.

With new opportunities has come a changing delivery system. We have altered the way we do business and invested heavily in technology to make us more efficient and to provide better service to our public. We have turned to our federal, private, and non-governmental partners for additional funding to try to accomplish our mission.

We are a driven people in fish and wildlife enforcement. Given a challenge, we find a way to get the work done. The 2011-13 biennium will bring new energy to our commitment to education and technology; a further strengthening of our ties with industry; and new innovations and techniques.

Enforcement Program Values

- » **Professionalism** – We take pride in our chosen profession and ourselves. We are adaptive and progressive, investing in continuous learning, development, and innovation to accomplish our mission.
- » **Respect** – We value diversity, fairness, and teamwork. We believe in respectful, open, and honest communication in our relationships. We treat everyone as we would like to be treated.
- » **Integrity** – Our conduct always befits the Public Trust. We live by the standards we set for ourselves and that the public expects us to uphold. We have the courage to hold each other accountable. We lead by example.
- » **Dedication** – We have a sense of purpose and are selflessly committed to protecting Washington’s natural resources a cause larger than any of us. We value commitment yet recognize the need to achieve balance in our lives.
- » **Excellence** – We value efficiency and effectiveness and are customer-oriented. We are strategically oriented to achieve results that advance our mission.

Enforcement Program Vision

To protect our natural resources and the public we serve.

Enforcement Program Mission

We serve the public by providing professional natural-resource law enforcement, protecting public safety, responding to emergency incidents, and building partnerships within our communities.

The mission and responsibilities of the Enforcement Program originate with statutes promulgated in several titles of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Primary among these is RCW Title 77 - Fish and Wildlife, and Title 10 - Criminal Procedure. Officers are also responsible for enforcing a number of other laws and rules pertaining to criminal acts, boating safety, motor vehicles, natural resource protection, and vandalism.

In addition to these statutes, which embody agency and legislative direction and expectations, the Enforcement Program has further obligations arising from:

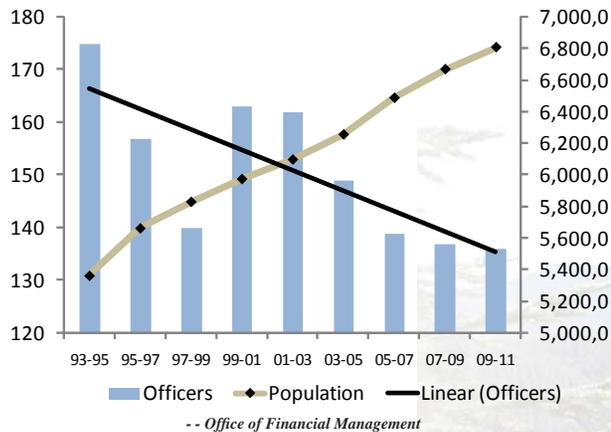
- The mission and responsibilities of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
- The goals, objectives, and priorities of the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission and the agency Director.
- Public safety issues.
- The needs and priorities of the agency’s resource programs (Wildlife, Fish, Habitat).

CURRENT CHALLENGES

Nearly Two Decades of Decreased Staffing

Since the merger of the former Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife in 1994, Officer staffing levels have decreased more than 20% while the state's population has grown by the same rate.

Population vs. Officers



Decreased Number of Officers

- 1993-95: 175
- 2009-11: 136

RATIO OF OFFICERS TO:

State Population	1 to 49,657 people
Land Area	1 to 490 sq. miles
Water Area ¹	1 to 315 sq. miles
WDFW Licenses	1 to 12,940 licenses

¹ Includes Exclusive Economic Zone, Puget Sound, all WA inland waters

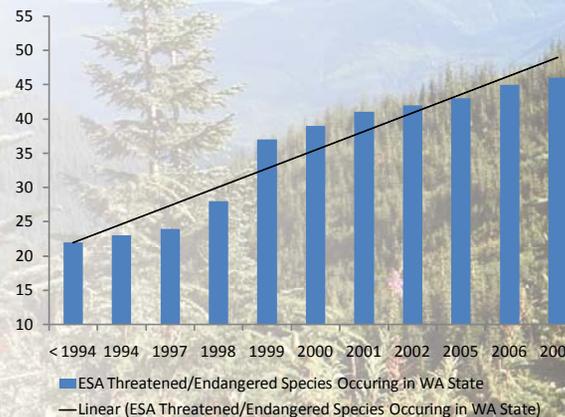
A Changing Role

An increase in threatened species and fragile habitats, coupled with the needs and safety requirements of our growing population, have placed greater responsibility on our Officers in recent years. Illegal activity on public lands and the need for a more timely responses to dangerous wildlife and vessel safety incidents, places an almost insurmountable burden on existing staff while decreasing overall response time to calls for service.

Officers provide an enforcement presence for over 1 million acres of agency owned & protected land, 5 million acres of DNR lands, and thousands of acres of private lands.

-- Dept. of Natural Resources

More ESA Listed Species



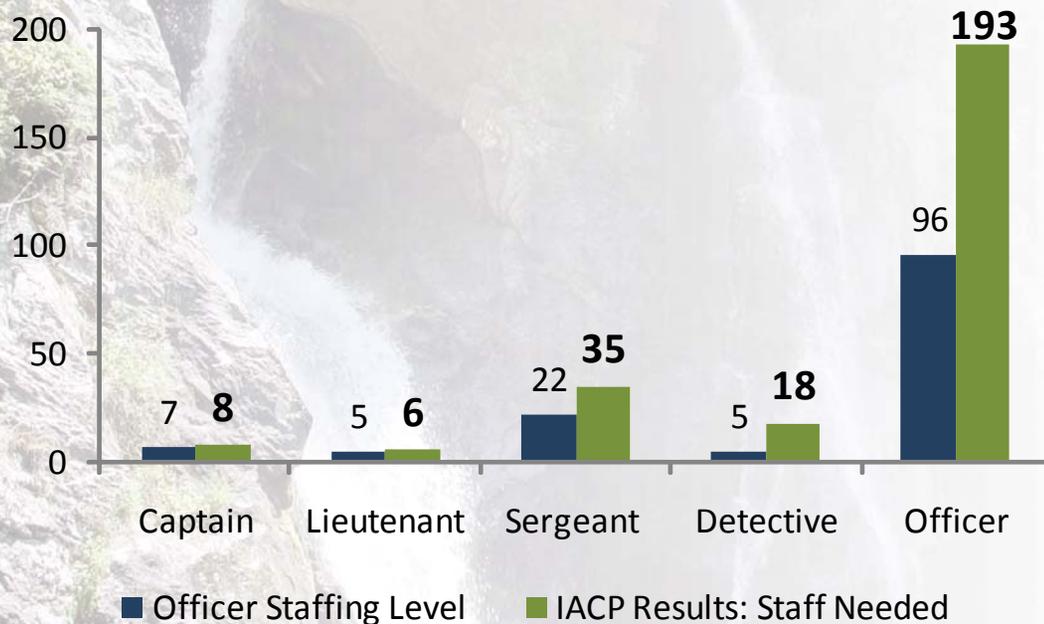
The number of ESA listed species in Washington State has doubled since 1994.



PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

IACP Staffing Study Results

In 2008, a staffing and allocation study conducted for WDFW by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) concluded that the number of Fish and Wildlife Police Officers needed to double in order to meet the current workload demands. The study considered land, water, regulatory, and population variables in reaching its recommendation.



Washington has about 28,000 miles of shorelines – more than the distance around the Earth.

-- WA Dept. of Ecology

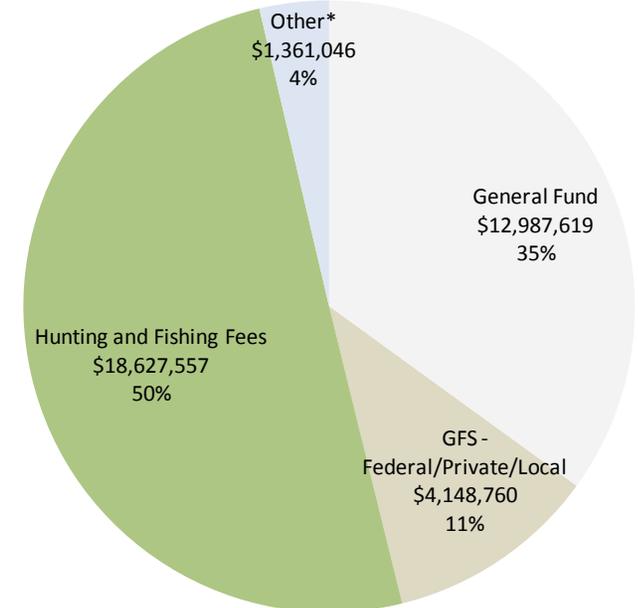
There were 256,831 vessels registered in Washington State in 2010

-- Dept. of Licensing

In response to the IACP study recommendations, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is considering options, including a phased funding approach over the next 10 years, to increase Officer staffing levels to meet workload demands.

The plan adds 20 new Officer positions through legislative requests in each of the next five biennia. The department will propose increases in general fund and dedicated accounts to cover the increased costs. The hiring process would be conducted every six months to ensure proper training of the new staff and to meet changing deployment needs as they arise.

09-11 Biennial Allotments



* Other includes ORV, ALEA, Reward Account, AIS-E

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

Safety	Education	Support Services	Wildlife/Resource Protection	Officer Deployment
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Hunter Education	Hunter Education	WILDCOMM	Aquatic Invasive Species	Statewide Investigative Unit
Dangerous Wildlife	Master Hunter Program	Legal Services	Nuisance/Problem Wildlife	Marine Division
Karelian Bear Dogs	Volunteers	Professional Standards	Marijuana Eradication (ERAD)	Region 1
Vessel Nuclear Detection		Regional Management System (CODY)	CORT/Eyes in the Woods	Region 2
Vessel Safety		Policy & Accreditation	Joint Enforcement Agreements	Region 3
				Region 4
				Region 5
				Region 6



ABOUT US

Headquarters

1111 Washington St. SE
Olympia, WA 98504

The Enforcement Program's headquarters, located in Olympia, houses an administrative staff that supports Officers, the Marine Division, and the Statewide Investigative Unit. Headquarters is also home to Enforcement's Communications/Dispatch Center (WILDCOMM) and Hunter Education Division.

The Program's Fleet Division and Logistics staff are located at the Tumwater shop, which houses patrol trucks, vessels, offices, and equipment.

As a general authority law enforcement entity, the Enforcement Program provides protection for the state's fish and wildlife habitats and species, prevents and manages human/wildlife conflicts, provides public safety, and conducts outreach and education activities for both the citizens and resource users of Washington State.

Commissioned Fish and Wildlife Police Officers stationed in six regions throughout the state work with a variety of state, local, and federal agencies to enforce all fish and wildlife laws, general criminal-laws, and WDFW rules. Officers also increase public safety by

responding to dangerous wildlife conflicts, enforcing public health shellfish restrictions set by the Department of Health (DOH), enforcing boater safety laws, and providing general policing services in remote locations.

Enforcement Program staff educate residents and visitors of the state through public contacts, Hunter Education, and the Master Hunter Permit Program. Officers also train volunteers, through the "Eyes in the Woods" Crime Observation Reporting Training (C.O.R.T.), on how to identify and report fish and wildlife crimes.

Officers hold commissions through memorandums of understanding from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA-OLE), and therefore have jurisdiction over specific federal violations. The most important of these are the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Lacey Act.

Officers work joint patrols and coordinate with these federal agencies as well as with the United States Coast Guard, United States Forest Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Land Management, tribal police, and the Department of Homeland Security. Officers frequently participate in United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection smuggling interdiction patrols at ports of entry and on marine waters along the U.S.-Canada border.

Fish and Wildlife Police Officers hold local county commissions to enforce county ordinances as they relate to trespass, no shooting zones, boating safety, boating noise restrictions, and off-road vehicle restrictions.

With increasing threats of domestic terrorism, emergency preparedness is an increasingly important aspect of an Officer's job function. Officers work with local law enforcement agencies on a daily basis and in the event of a major state or national emergency. The Enforcement Program also has critical responsibilities as a part of the Washington Department of Emergency Management's Operations Center (EOC).



GOAL 1

PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS FOCUSED ON PROTECTING WASHINGTON'S NATURAL RESOURCES



Natural resource crimes are often considered victimless, when in reality, nothing could be further from the truth. Each year the illegal harvest of fish and wildlife populations, coupled with the decreased availability of healthy habitat, is threatening some of our region's most beloved inhabitants.

The diversity of our region's habitat and wild species is an important part of what designates Washington State as a place that is special and unique. But the presence of species with specific habitat needs, many of which are slow to grow and reproduce, creates an environment sensitive to abuse. In these areas it does not take much illegal activity to have a profoundly negative impact on a certain population's sustainability, or its very existence. In many cases, the full impact of poaching and illegal habitat destruction is not readily obvious, and only later are these impacts truly realized, as additional species become listed as threatened or endangered.

While illegal acts against nature may not impact the public in the same way that crimes against people do, these acts do indeed harm the people of our region. Industries that rely on the state's commercial fishing, and family businesses that support all outdoor enthusiasts, are all impacted by natural resource crime.

Spree killing on the rise

While not a new threat to wildlife spree or thrill killing has been on the rise in Washington State. Whether it's a function of improved investigative skills, receiving more information from a concerned public, or an actual increase in activity, WDFW Police Officers have encountered more and more incidents of spree-killing over the past two years.

This kind of activity is serial poaching with a sick and twisted end. Generally, the criminal goes out at night, and uses a powerful spotlight to locate game, then shines it in the eyes of deer or elk to paralyze them. This gives the poacher the opportunity to kill the animal(s). Sometimes the head or antlers are cut off for trophy value while the rest of the animal is sometimes left in the woods to rot.

Generally, the public reacts with outrage when they learn of these kinds of poaching events. The Program has been very successful in collaborating with the media and conservation groups in an effort to solicit information helpful to investigations. A number of high profile natural resource crimes were highlighted in this way over the past two years, resulting in meaningful leads and prosecutions.

Protecting a growing number of endangered species

In the past two years, five new Endangered Species Act (ESA) fish listings have been added for the State of Washington (*NOAA – Office of Protected Resources*). The presence of fish species listed under the ESA drives both recreational and commercial fishing opportunities in Washington for treaty tribal members and non-tribal members alike.

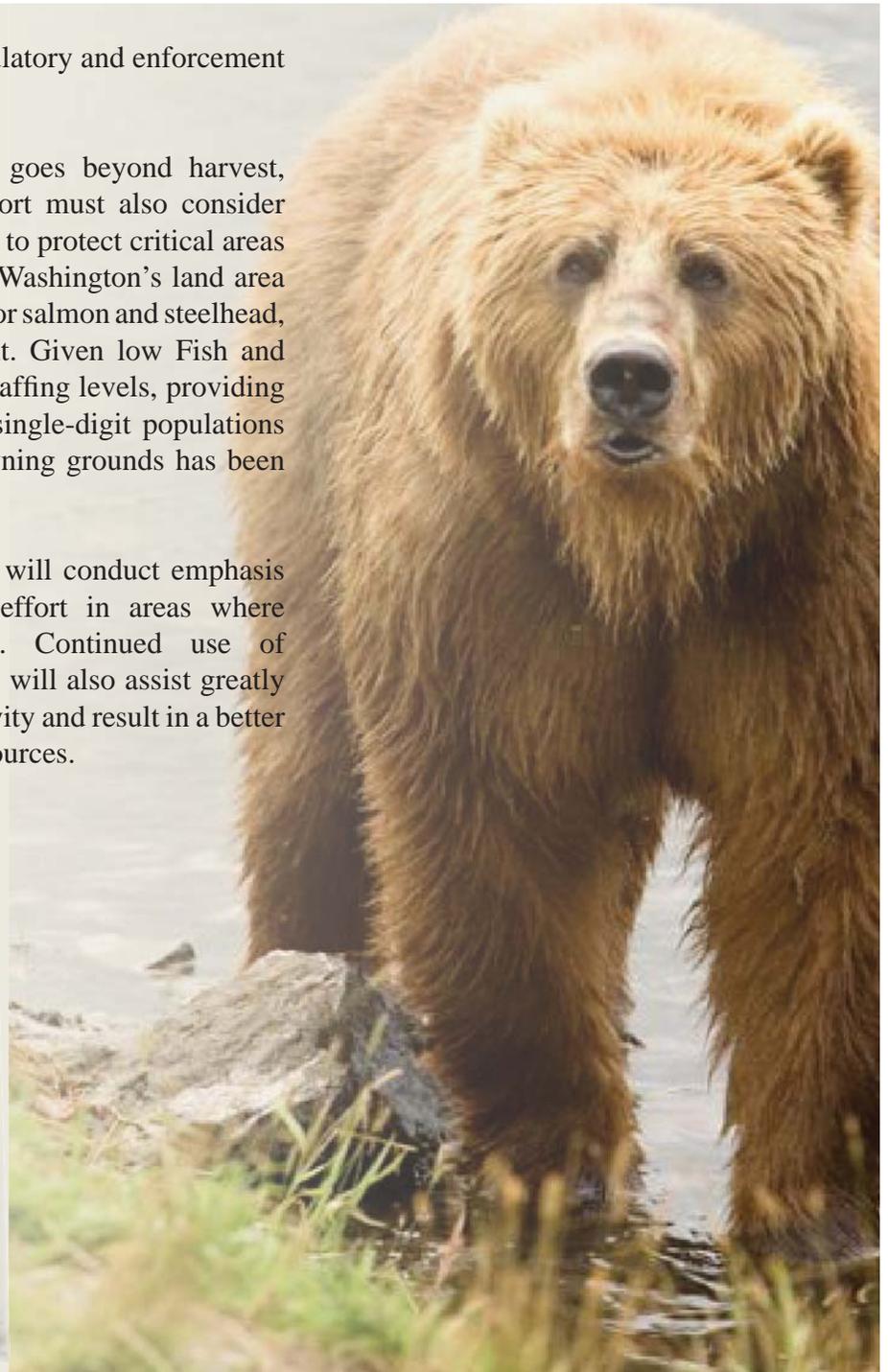
WDFW fish managers regularly struggle with how to provide harvest opportunity on healthy stocks without impacting the rebuilding efforts for weak populations. Minimizing the impact is in part achieved through season structures and closures, mandating the use of fish-friendly gear and release techniques, and implementing selective fisheries. The resulting design is one

Washington's land area affected by ESA listings for salmon and steelhead, alone, is over 60 percent.

of the most complex regulatory and enforcement landscapes in the nation.

Protecting ESA species goes beyond harvest, and the enforcement effort must also consider habitat regulations meant to protect critical areas where species may live. Washington's land area affected by ESA listings for salmon and steelhead, alone, is over 60 percent. Given low Fish and Wildlife Police Officer staffing levels, providing adequate protection for single-digit populations of fish returning to spawning grounds has been impossible.

Moving forward Officers will conduct emphasis patrols to focus more effort in areas where sensitive species exist. Continued use of surveillance technologies will also assist greatly in monitoring illegal activity and result in a better spread of our limited resources.



GOAL 1

PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS FOCUSED ON PROTECTING WASHINGTON'S NATURAL RESOURCES



Fish and Wildlife Police Officers set up check stations to inspect vessels for aquatic invasive species



Fish and Wildlife Police Officers decontaminate a vessel that has been infected with invasive zebra mussels

Providing increased protection against invasive species

Invasive species infestations have harmed the economy, environment, and public health throughout the United States. Infestations threaten native fish and wildlife resources, usually through an unchecked population growth due to the lack of natural predators.

Invasive species out-compete native fish and wildlife species, and this usually results in an alteration of the ecosystem. Many native species are irreversibly harmed or pushed to the brink of extinction. One of the primary methods of introduction and spread is contamination from watercraft that is transported from one body of water to the next across the U.S.

Since the inception of WDFW's Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Program in 2007, over 12,500 watercraft inspections and outreach contacts have occurred. Due to these efforts, 20 boats infested with zebra/quagga mussels have been intercepted and prevented from introducing those species into Washington waters.

2009-10 highlights include:

- 1,300+ AIS inspections completed. Inspections conducted at over 150 different sites.
- 35 mandatory watercraft AIS check stations conducted.
- 20 boats infested with zebra/quagga mussels intercepted.
- AIS marketplace inspections and emphasis patrols conducted with violations detected and prosecuted.

Next biennium, there is the need to define and enhance the agency's authority as it relates to AIS enforcement. Current laws and regulations result in difficult implementation and prosecutions. Additionally, alternative introduction pathways for invasive species need to be monitored and enforced with greater diligence. Such pathways include transportation in ballast water/hull fouling of shipping vessels, and importation of invasive species into the commercial market place.

The agency will continue to focus on increasing our partnerships with federal and municipal governments, other states, public utility districts, tribal governments, and our citizenry to further prevent the spread of invasive species.

PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

The Enforcement Program continually strives to provide the highest level of professional law enforcement services possible. We pride ourselves on adapting to new challenges that threaten our natural resources and the public we serve. We strive to be viewed as an investment of choice by the public we serve, and the employer of choice for the professionals who join us in our mission. The Program continues to recruit and hire the right people, be progressive in our thinking and training, be strategic in our operations, and remain on the cutting edge of technology.

Recruiting professional candidates

Over the past two years, the Enforcement Program has partnered with Public Safety Testing (PST) to provide pre-employment testing. This partnership has not only strengthened our recruitment pool, but it has allowed us to continue finding candidates, despite limited resources.

In 2010, PST referred over 245 candidates that passed their written test and the state standard physical assessment test (PAT). More than 100 of those participated in our internal exam process. Our

We strive to be viewed as an investment of choice by the public we serve, and the employer of choice for the professionals who join us in our mission.

current recruiting strategy focuses on both new hire applicants as well as lateral Officer candidates.

In addition to partnering with PST, the Program also continues to enhance its recruitment efforts through participation in career fairs, advertising, and by promoting the excellent work of its current staff.

Improvements and efficiencies through technology

In 2009-10, the Program implemented a new electronic records management system. The new system, created by CODY Systems, Inc., allows staff to access, store, and analyze information from multiple sources. The project has centralized a number of stand-alone databases and supports field operations, communications, and access to data that was previously unavailable.

During implementation of the system, WDFW and CODY partnered with the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to migrate 15-20 years' worth of citation and master name data into the records management system. A second migration, with WDFW's hunting and fishing license system (WILD), resulted in the creation of approximately 1.5 million master name records and two decades' worth of linked citation history.

An interface was also built with the WILD system that allows new and/or updated customer data on

GOAL 2

Picture Yourself as a Washington State Fish and Wildlife Officer...



Great Pay, Great Benefits,
Great Satisfaction!



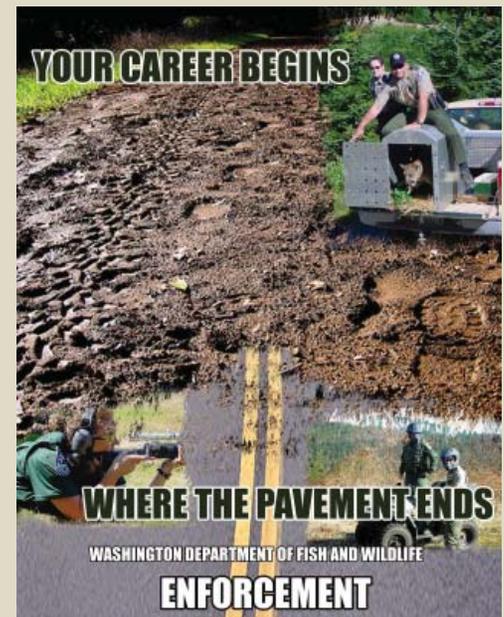
For application information visit:

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/enforcement/careers.html>

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is an equal opportunity employer.



* WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM, A GENERAL AUTHORITY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY *



GOAL 2

PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES



license holders, including sales transactions, to be accessible through CODY. A live interface with AOC brings disposition information on citations written by our agency into the system.

CODY was deployed statewide in May 2010. Since go-live, the system has provided real-time access to detailed data for analysis and planning. In the summer of 2011, the Program will begin phase II of the project, which includes computer-aided dispatch and an investigations module. WDFW will also explore adding mapping, automated vehicle locator (AVL), and property bar coding.



Greater efficiency through electronic ticketing

The Statewide Electronic Collision and Ticket Online Reporting (SECTOR) system allows Officers to complete and submit tickets to the courts electronically using their mobile data terminal and a 2D barcode scanner. In 2003, the Washington State Traffic Records Committee established The Electronic Information Processing (eTRIP) Initiative. This initiative is a collaborative effort among agencies to create a seamless system through which violation information can travel from its point of origin to the judicial system for use and analysis.

The Enforcement Program has increased its use of the SECTOR system from just 3% in 2009 to over 17% at the end of 2010. WDFW issued 44 new SECTOR

units to field staff in 2010-11 and has an additional 44 units ready to deploy over the next year.

Next biennium, the Program will work closely with the Washington State Traffic Records Committee and the eTRIP initiative to develop a statewide data exchange network to distribute ticket data electronically from SECTOR back to our records management system. This network will reduce redundancy and make electronic ticketing information more readily available to the agency.

Improving performance and accountability through accreditation



Accreditation is a method of assisting law enforcement agencies in evaluating and improving their performance. The key to this system lies in meeting established standards that contain a statement of professional objectives. The result is improved delivery of public safety services, efficient use of resources, and the confidence of knowing that your law enforcement agency is operating within established law enforcement best practices.

The Program was recognized by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in March 2006, and was accredited by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) in November 2008.

Over the past two years, the Program has been preparing for WASPC reaccreditation in 2012. These preparations included a redesign of our policies and procedures to meet the needs of a highly specialized natural resource law enforcement profession. Many regulations and procedures needed to be updated to incorporate new reporting requirements, and changes to statutes, rules, and regulations.

Building a communications center

During the 09-11 biennium, the Program's communication center (WILDCOMM) underwent a number of improvements. The center is designed to provide real-time dispatching services to Officers around the state using Radio over Internet Protocol (RoIP) and the Department of Natural Resources radio network.

WILDCOMM is integrated with the Program's records management system, allowing dispatchers the ability to communicate in real-time with field staff while also tracking their status and availability statewide. The On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio (OSCCR) network provides dispatchers the ability to coordinate activities and communications with the state's Emergency Management Division (EMD) in needed situations.

Over the next year, the Program will establish three additional sites where RoIP technology is used to provide increased communications/dispatch services to our Officers. Current deployment of RoIP allows radio communication between Officers and WILDCOMM in less than a third of the state. The planned expansion will increase those capabilities to most of the state and allow the agency to partner with other state and federal agencies that have similar missions and communications needs.

The next sites selected for RoIP deployment are:

- The Region 2 office in Ephrata
- The district office in LaConner
- The district office in Walla Walla

Ephrata – A RoIP station at this location will allow for new radio communication/dispatch capabilities across the Mid-to-Upper Columbia Basin (Grant and Adams Counties).

La Conner – A RoIP station at this location will provide coverage to northwest Washington, including Island, west Skagit, west Whatcom, east Clallam, Jefferson, San Juan, and portions of Snohomish Counties.

Walla Walla – A RoIP site at this location will provide coverage to Walla Walla, Benton, Franklin, Columbia, and Garfield Counties, as well as the lower Yakima Valley.



GOAL 3

RAISE THE LEVEL OF APPRECIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES THROUGH ENHANCED OUTREACH AND EDUCATION



Creating better hunters through Hunter Education

The Hunter Education Program is designed to promote firearm safety, environmental awareness, wildlife conservation knowledge, and basic outdoor skills to ensure citizens are able to safely enjoy Washington's many outdoor recreational opportunities, and so successful graduates can participate and safely enjoy Washington State's proud hunting traditions.

The program's main focus is delivering the legislatively-mandated Basic Hunter Training, which is a minimum of 10 hours in length and covers:

- Hunting accident prevention
- Handling firearms safely
- Rifles/shotguns/handguns mechanics and use
- Muzzle loading firearms operations
- Archery/bow hunting techniques and safety
- Outdoor survival and basic first aid
- Wildlife conservation
- Sportsmanship and ethics
- Wildlife identification
- General hunting regulations
- Outdoor navigation/orienteering

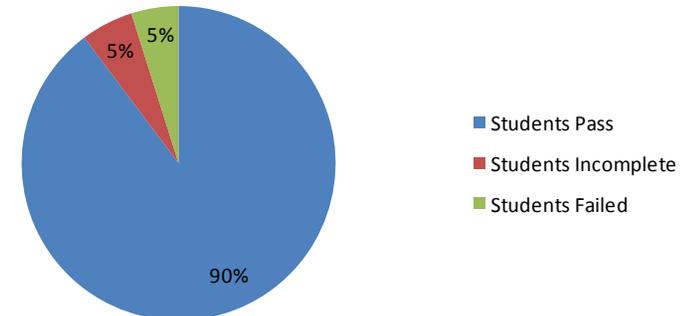
Over the last two years, 25,907 students enrolled in a Basic Hunter Training course, with 22,651 successfully completing the training and receiving their

Hunter Education certification. This is was 88% success rate.

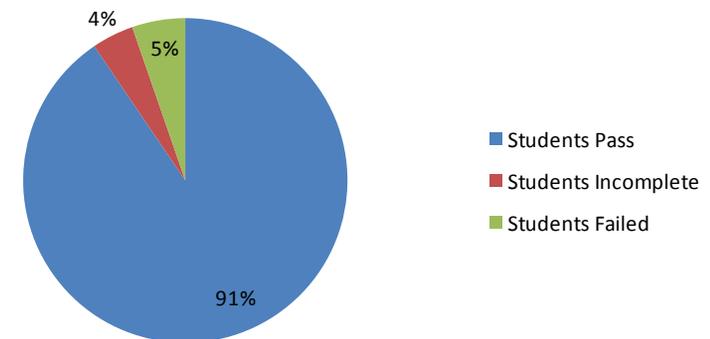
The program's success would not be possible without the work of dedicated volunteers. Over 900 certified Hunter Education Instructors have volunteered over 65,000 instructional hours to teach the hunters of today and tomorrow.

Basic Hunter Education Success Rates

2009



2010



Working with the public to ensure ethical hunting practices through the Master Hunter Program

The Master Hunter Permit Program is designed to promote responsible hunting through training on safe, lawful, ethical hunting practices, and wildlife conservation. The program offers an opportunity for conscientious, committed hunters who care about the future of hunting to assume a leadership role among their peers. Master Hunters are eligible to participate in special hunts aimed at reducing property damage and/or public safety problems posed by wildlife. Hunters enrolled in the program must be motivated by a genuine desire to learn and model a high level of hunting knowledge and skill.

Currently, there are 1,964 certified Master Hunters in good standing. Over the past two years, several enhancements to the program have been made.

Nine Master Hunter Advisory Group members were appointed, and an official policy was adopted for the appointment process. The advisory group serves as a communication channel between Master Hunters, applicants, and the agency.

Other enhancements include:

- Applicant testing policies were finalized and adopted.
- A new version of the Master Hunter Permit Program test was developed.
- A Master Hunter “designator” now appears on WDFW licenses issued to Master Hunters.

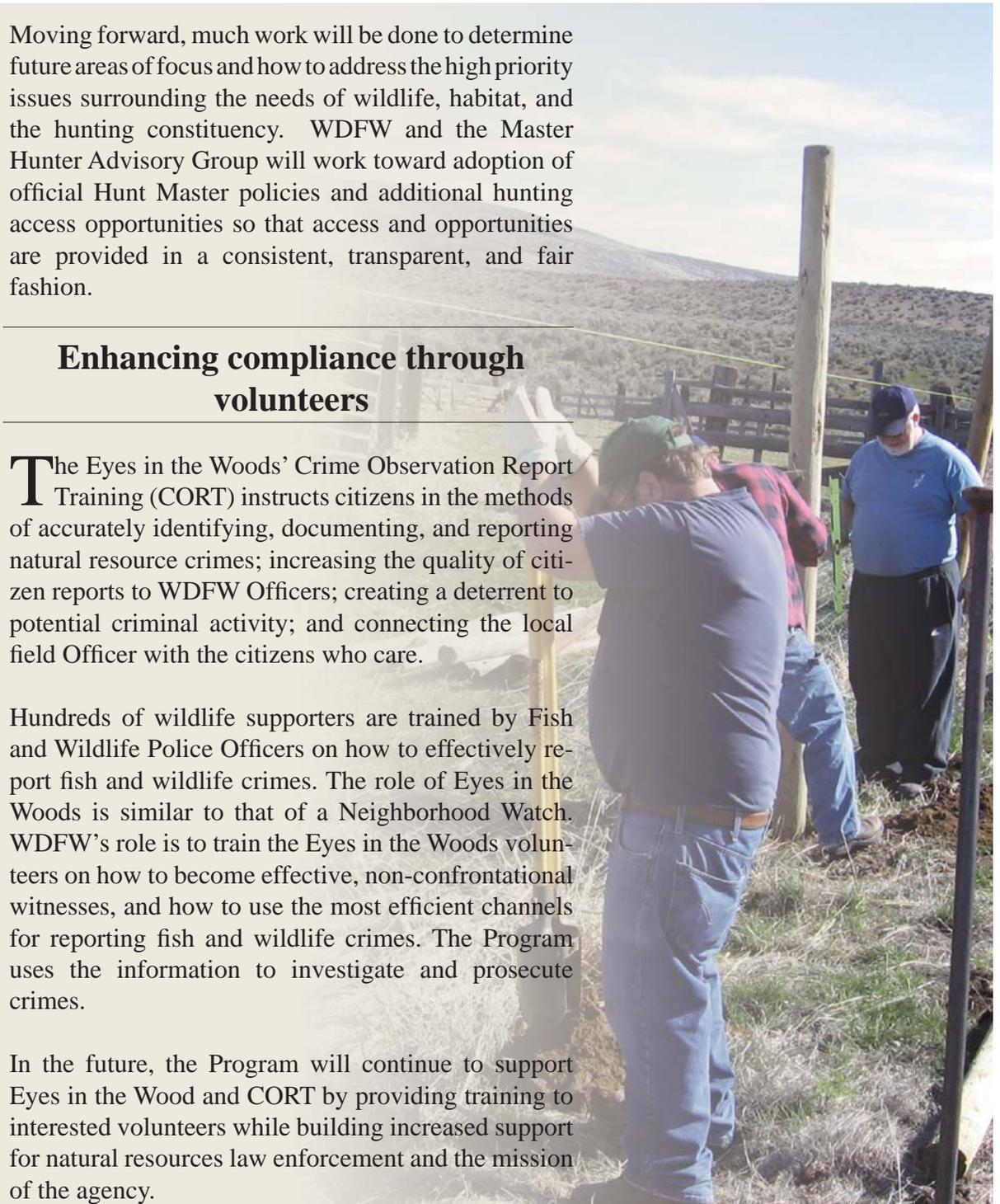
Moving forward, much work will be done to determine future areas of focus and how to address the high priority issues surrounding the needs of wildlife, habitat, and the hunting constituency. WDFW and the Master Hunter Advisory Group will work toward adoption of official Hunt Master policies and additional hunting access opportunities so that access and opportunities are provided in a consistent, transparent, and fair fashion.

Enhancing compliance through volunteers

The Eyes in the Woods’ Crime Observation Report Training (CORT) instructs citizens in the methods of accurately identifying, documenting, and reporting natural resource crimes; increasing the quality of citizen reports to WDFW Officers; creating a deterrent to potential criminal activity; and connecting the local field Officer with the citizens who care.

Hundreds of wildlife supporters are trained by Fish and Wildlife Police Officers on how to effectively report fish and wildlife crimes. The role of Eyes in the Woods is similar to that of a Neighborhood Watch. WDFW’s role is to train the Eyes in the Woods volunteers on how to become effective, non-confrontational witnesses, and how to use the most efficient channels for reporting fish and wildlife crimes. The Program uses the information to investigate and prosecute crimes.

In the future, the Program will continue to support Eyes in the Wood and CORT by providing training to interested volunteers while building increased support for natural resources law enforcement and the mission of the agency.



GOAL 3



RAISE THE LEVEL OF APPRECIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES THROUGH ENHANCED OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

New Options for Reporting Violations and Poaching

Every year poachers steal hunting and fishing opportunities and hundreds of fish and wildlife from the citizens of Washington. Poaching is a serious crime conducted by thieves. Witnesses are encouraged to report violations and/or poaching. The Enforcement Program's "Turn-In-A-Poacher (TIP) Program" provides the public with the opportunity to confidentially report fish and wildlife violations.

In the last year, the Enforcement Program has made a number of advancements to its TIP program, and the ways in which the public can report these violations.

The public can now report violations:

- Using a dedicated WDFW email address: reportpoaching@dfw.wa.gov.
- Online at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/poaching>
- Via anonymous text message by texting the violation to **TIP411**

Witnesses can also report poaching and/or other violations by:

- Calling toll-free **1-877-WDFW-TIP**
- Calling the nearest WDFW Regional Office if

- during normal work hours, 8:00AM-5:00PM
- Calling the nearest Washington State Patrol Communications Center
- Calling 911 (only for in-progress poaching or emergency dangerous wildlife incidents)

For Non-Emergency Dangerous Wildlife Observations:

- Call toll-free **1-877-933-9847** (1-877-WDFW-TIP)

For Aquatic Invasive Species Violation Reports:

- Call toll-free **1-888-933-9247** (1-888-WDFW-AIS)

For Reporting Illegal Marijuana Grows:

- Call toll-free **1-800-388-GROW** (4769)



The TIP Trailer and Truck Acquired in January 2011

In January of 2011, the Enforcement Program unveiled its new Hunter Education/Turn-In-A-Poacher Trailer. The trailer has two primary focus areas: a) To engage the hunting public and general public in direct protection of their natural resources; and b) To promote Hunter Education and recruitment of the next generation of hunters needed to continue the heritage of hunting in Washington State.

The HE/TIP Trailer is a primary community policing and enforcement outreach tool used by Fish and Wildlife Police Officers throughout the state at county fairs, sportsman's shows, outdoor events, and other venues.

A main attraction of the trailer is the *Washington Poachers Wall of Shame*, which displays wildlife and fish that have been illegally killed, along with the information about the subsequent prosecutions and case disposition. A 2002 Chevy Silverado, seized by the department from a convicted poacher, is now used to pull the trailer. The trailer and truck have already been deployed to Fish & Wildlife Commission meetings, Puyallup sportsmen's shows, Yakima sportsmen's shows, and a Spokane big horn show.

The funding for this project came primarily from fish and wildlife fines, criminal wildlife penalty assessments, sales of forfeited equipment and conveyances used in fish and wildlife crimes, and court ordered restitution---- **in short, money derived from poachers!** The remaining costs were paid for using funding derived from taxes on the sale of firearms, ammunition, and archery gear.



GOAL 4

STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS WITH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS



Coordination with the criminal justice and judicial system leads to successful case adjudication

Over the past two years, the Program has filed a number of successful cases, resulting in high penalties, jail time, and the forfeiture of several defendants' vehicles and vessels. In one case, three poachers took 39 ESA listed rockfish when the bag limit was one. This case resulted in a 10-day jail sentence, \$2,682 in fines and court costs, and a 2-year license revocation for each defendant.

In another case, a prolific trafficker of bear gall bladder was sentenced to one year in jail and more than \$5,400 in fines and fees. In a third case, a fish company agreed to pay \$31,576 each to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and WDFW for falsifying fish accounting records and exceeding commercial limits selling black cod in interstate and foreign commerce.

Improvements in legislation lead to increased enforceability of natural resource laws

Since 2009, the Program has worked with its legislative partners to update existing laws and create new legislation that support the

enforcement of our natural resources. Several pieces of important legislation include:

SHB 1778 (2009) expanded fishing-guide license requirements, penalized the unlawful use of department permits, established the department's Master Hunter Permit Program, increased the penalties for illegal fish dealing and the possession of oversize sturgeon, established a new claims system for wildlife damage, strengthened aquatic invasive species enforcement, and expanded the list of revenue to be deposited into the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account.

ESHB 1516 (2009) created a permit program for derelict commercial gear removal.

SHB 2593 (2010) expanded the derelict-gear removal program from coastal waters to Puget Sound. It also penalized the possession of shellfish gear onboard a vessel that is constructed or altered in violation of the department's laws and rules.

SHB 5622 (2011) requires permits (Discover Pass) for state-lands use by campers, hikers, boaters, and other outdoor enthusiasts. A portion of the revenue generated will be directed for agency use in maintaining and operating our wildlife areas.

Current legal challenges still impact the protection of Washington's fish and wildlife

The Program still faces two major legal challenges: Updating and enforcing current laws and rules during the economic downturn; and developing a new penalty scheme for those laws and rules.

Much of WDFW's legislation and regulations exist as they were written when the departments of fisheries and wildlife merged in 1994. The Enforcement Program has successfully updated many of its own laws and rules, thanks to long hours, strong leadership, and program commitment.

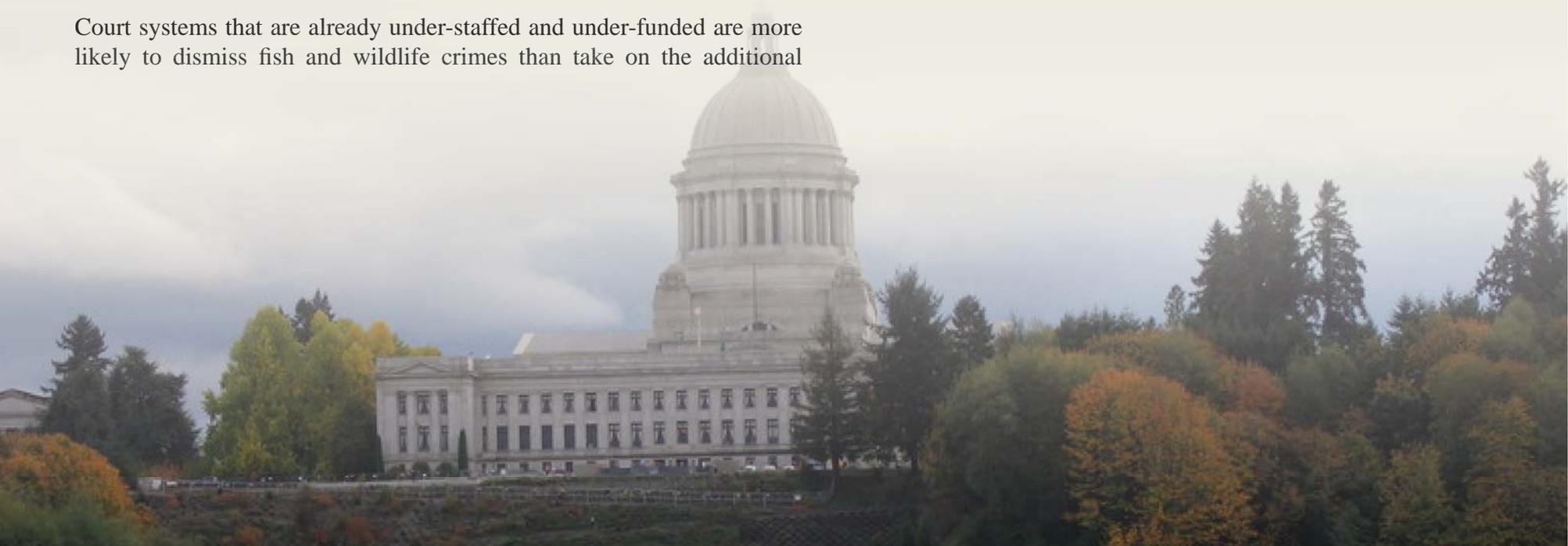
The Enforcement Program is facing a mandate from the Administrative Office of the Courts to implement a new penalty scheme for its offenses by July 1, 2012. Fish and wildlife violators who used to pay a fine for crimes without going through the normal legal process will now have to appear in court, enter a plea, and receive a formal sentence.

Court systems that are already under-staffed and under-funded are more likely to dismiss fish and wildlife crimes than take on the additional

caseloads. The Program faces the weighty task of either choosing crimes to decriminalize or developing a new penalty system that will deter crime without overburdening the court system.

To address the challenge of updating and enforcing current laws and rules during the economic downturn, the Program is forging new relationships with recreational fishing and hunting groups such as the Puget Sound Anglers' Association and the Hunters' Heritage Council. These groups help improve compliance with hunting and fishing laws by modeling ethical conduct and reporting illegal behavior.

WDFW has not yet developed a new penalty system, but it is collaborating with the Attorney General's Office, the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, and the courts. The Program may seek to increase its share of revenue from the new system, to offset any reduced deterrence the system may create.



GOAL 5

ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY RESPONSE



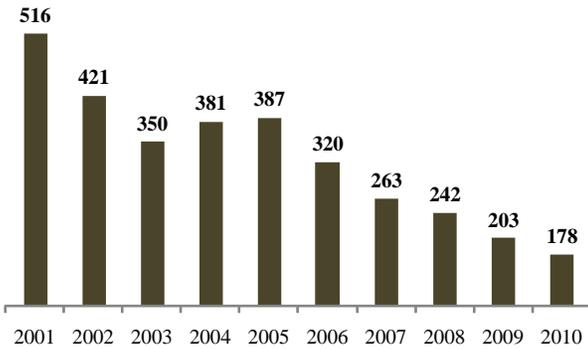
Provide effective and timely dangerous wildlife response

With human populations continuing to expand into traditional black bear and cougar habitat, combined with an increased bear and cougar population, human conflicts with wildlife are inevitable. When human conflicts occur, citizens regularly call WDFW offices seeking assistance.

Despite these successes, continued urban growth and the absence of sufficient staffing to address the management of wildlife mean conflict issues will remain a needed piece of the enforcement landscape. In 2010, black bear complaints were up 46 percent over 2009, including two incidents that resulted in attacks on humans.

The needs and safety requirements of our public continue to place a greater responsibility on Officers. In 2010, Officers responded to over 1,500 incidents involving bear or cougar complaints.

Confirmed Cougar Complaints

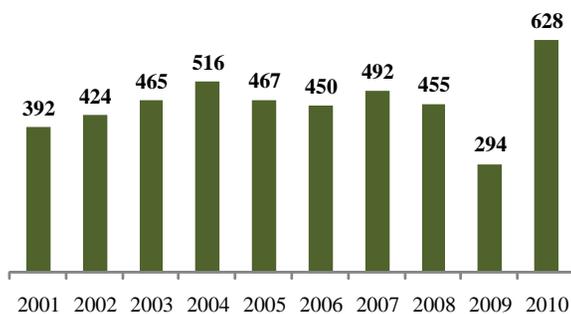


2010, black bear complaints were up 46 percent over 2009.

The number of confirmed black bear complaints reported to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife continues to rise. With the complaints comes more property damage, livestock and pet depredations, and human safety issues.

The agency will continue to use outreach and education tools to inform the public of coexistence and human vs. wildlife incidents for black bear, including anti-feeding wildlife legislation. Increasing spring black bear boot hunts will be used to address management objectives and private landowner damages in western Washington. In addition, redevelopment of the agency black bear depredation permit authorizing private landowners to use hounds will be examined.

Confirmed Bear Complaints



The Enforcement Program is responsible for responding to and assisting the public with human/dangerous wildlife complaints. Much of the Program's response focuses on using cooperative measures between the public and agency to limit or mitigate wildlife conflict issues. As a result of this work, the agency has seen a decrease in certain complaints over the last two years. The number of cougar complaints involving human or pet/livestock interactions in 2010 was its lowest point in a decade.

The number of cougar complaints involving human or pet/livestock interactions in 2010 was the lowest in the past 10 years.

New partners offer non-lethal option for wildlife control

The Enforcement Program's Karelian Bear Dog (KBD) Program has offered a valuable alternative to dealing with wildlife conflict. Enforcement has partnered four KBDs with current Officers, and together they have responded to numerous incidents, including many situations involving black bear.

In addition to tracking and locating bears, and assisting in hard releases, KBDs can also be trained to detect other items (fish, birds, shell casings, etc.) of evidentiary value. On one occasion, KBDs were called to help Officers and the National Park Service locate the remains of an illegally harvested and butchered elk in a remote location in the Olympic National Park. Park Rangers and WDFW Officers had unsuccessfully expended over 600 man-hours of time and effort searching for remains before bringing in the KBDs. Within 15 minutes of their arrival at the scene, the

Three of the dogs were featured on Animal Planet's "Dogs 101" and another hard release was featured on CNN.

dogs located several elk bone fragments that had knife marks on them and enough tissue to perform DNA testing.

Overall, more than 50 bear have been worked with KBDs. Twenty-plus cougars have been treed, and at least 10 orphaned bear cubs were found and recovered with the help of these partners.

Over the last two years, the Program has received increased media attention due to its successful work with KBDs. Three of the dogs were featured on Animal Planet's "Dogs 101," and another hard release was featured on CNN.

The agency will continue to evaluate the KBD program and look for opportunities to expand it. WDFW is also exploring support from individuals and organizations to coordinate and run an endowment fund to help build the program.



Ensuring safe public consumption of shellfish

Fish and Wildlife Police Officers spend a significant portion of their time patrolling the beaches of the marine waters of Washington State in an effort to keep shellfish harvested from polluted beaches from entering the market place. Clams and oysters growing in areas that are prohibited from commercial harvest because of contamination from sewer outflows, city runoff, and other sources of pollution offer an abundant resource to poachers who, usually under the cover of darkness, are out for a quick profit at the expense of public health and safety.

Over the past two years, Officers affected over 100 arrests for commercial sanitary shellfish violations. These arrests stemmed from organized shellfish emphasis patrols during low tide series, market and wholesale dealer inspections, border check stations, commercial cold storage facility inspections, and investigations that follow the shellfish product from the beach to the market place.

Washington State's shellfish beaches are classified by the Department of Health based on levels of pollution, including human fecal choliform, various bacteria, viruses, and other toxins. These beaches are then evaluated through a risk assessment formula that identifies a mandatory minimum law enforcement patrol effort in order to protect against illegal harvest.

Failure to meet these minimum performance standards places Washington at risk of losing the ability to export shellfish to other states and nations. The molluskan shellfish industry in Washington is valued at over \$100 million dollars annually.

Additionally, the enforcement of shellfish laws goes beyond patrolling harvest areas where oysters, clams, and geoduck grown under polluted conditions can illegally enter the marketplace. Adequate protection for the safety of our public and the integrity of our state's valuable shellfish export industry requires Officer inspections at our markets, shipping places, and borders. Illegal product discovered at the marketplace, airport shipping terminals, and border inspections must be traced back to the source through extensive and costly investigations.

WDFW continues to work with the Department of Health to address issues associated with sanitary shellfish enforcement. The two agencies, together with representatives from the shellfish industry, continue to work closely as legislation is drafted to improve shellfish laws in an effort to enhance enforcement and improve public health and safety. The agencies have also committed to exploring ways of making documents, such as the Shellfish Transportation Tag and the Shellfish Export Certificate, more effective tools in preventing contaminated shellfish from being sold at market.

The molluskan shellfish industry in Washington is valued at over 100 million dollars annually



GOAL 5

ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY RESPONSE



Keeping our waterways safe

The Enforcement Program continues to expand its boating safety initiative in an effort to protect our waterways and those who enjoy them. Since 2008, the Program has conducted over 4,500 vessel inspections, an average of over 1,500 per year. WDFW's primary emphasis is ensuring that our fishing & hunting license holders are boating safely.

Officers and 300 volunteers have received training through either the Motorboat Operator's Certification Course (MOCC) or the Basic Marine Law Enforcement Course (BMLE). Classes on aquatic invasive species and federal marine mammal protection have become permanent additions to the BMLE curriculum and are offered as seminar options at the annual Statewide Boating Law Enforcement Conference.

The positive reputation of WDFW's boat training program has led to contracted classes with the Departments of Natural Resources and Ecology. Similar contracted classes for more boater safety training is anticipated in the future.

The funding for boating safety in Washington was specifically scrutinized through an analysis by the Joint Legislative Audit Review Committee (JLARC) in 2009, requiring the Enforcement Program to provide a comprehensive explanation

on how boating safety funds are expended by WDFW. JLARC's report was eventually organized into a statewide summary and presented to the State Legislature. More information on the JLARC report can be found on the web at:

leg.wa.gov/JLARC/AuditAndStudyReports/2010/Pages/10-12.aspx

Next biennium, the Program will begin shifting its focus to more specialized on-the-water operations. The agency has been mandated to provide a statewide disaster deployment capability. With this mission in mind, the Program will need to provide rapid vessel response accompanied by trained operators and crews.

The Program will also support the U.S. Coast Guard's strategic vision to reduce boating fatalities by vigorously enforcing statutes related to lifejacket requirements and boating under the influence prohibitions. Moreover, our participation in nationwide emphasis patrols such as Operation Dry Water and "Ready, Set, Inflate" will be perpetuated as much as possible.

GOAL 5

ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY RESPONSE



Reducing illegal activity on public lands



Fish and Wildlife Police Officers have statewide jurisdiction and protect the 6 million people who recreate outdoors throughout Washington each year. The needs and safety requirements of our public continue to place a greater responsibility on Officers, who are likely to encounter more domestic disturbances at campsites, drug use, felons with firearms, illegal activity at water access points, vandalism, and other misuse of public and private lands.

Over the past two years, there has been increased criminal activity, such as garbage dumping, vandalism, and marijuana grows, on valuable public land used for outdoor recreation, and managed by WDFW as habitat for fish and wildlife. Washington State currently ranks second in the nation for illegal marijuana cultivation, only behind California. Banned chemical use, illegal water diversions, and armed growers threaten to undermine the benefits that public lands bring to outdoor enthusiasts and native flora and fauna.

To combat this increasing threat to our environment and public, the Enforcement Program has developed and implemented several strategies to target problem sites, including collaborating with volunteers and other law enforcement agencies in these locations. Clean up efforts and emphasis

patrols are beginning to send a message that the agency and the public are not tolerant of an “anything goes” attitude.

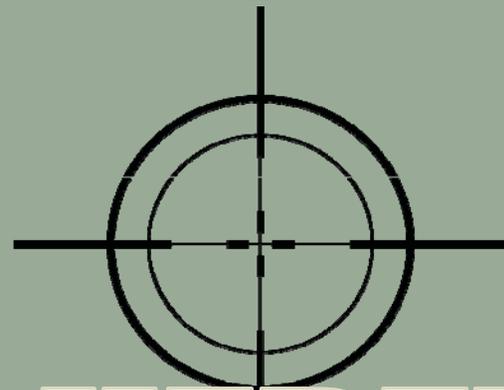
A marijuana eradication team made up of specially trained Fish and Wildlife Police Officers compliment the larger law enforcement effort to keep industrial marijuana growing off of our lands and ensure public safety. The team has responded to more than one hundred grows on public lands in eastern Washington and continues to keep our public areas safe.



A group of local citizens volunteered to clean up the large amounts of garbage at Blue Stilly Park. A family, new to the Arlington area, had visited the park and was disgusted by its appearance and coordinated this effort. Arlington Hardware and Garden Treasures donated gloves and garbage bags. Officer Maurstad and Sergeant Lambert stopped by and thanked the group.

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WDFW Marijuana
Eradication Team

Entry Level: \$4,214 - \$5,535/mo.
Lateral Transfer: \$5,535/mo.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
is an equal opportunity employer.

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/enforcement/careers/>

REGION 1

2315 North Discovery Place
Spokane Valley, WA 99216-1566
Telephone (509) 892-1001



Demographics

Region 1 consists of the 10 eastern-most counties in Washington State, covering more than 16,000 square miles and stretching from the Canadian border to the Oregon border. The region is diverse in habitat, fish, and wildlife species. Within the region there are 1,522 lakes, 11 reservoirs, 39 fishing access sites, and thousands of acres of publicly owned or controlled lands.

Habitats include mixed conifer forests that are home to cougar, black bear, forest grouse, trout, endangered grizzly bears, and caribou. In the mixed agricultural and pasture areas of northeastern Washington, there are some of the state's largest whitetail and mule deer populations. As you move south, ponderosa pine woodlands become the dominant habitat. Spokane County is home to numerous types of wildlife, including a large population of moose that frequently wander the streets of Spokane. The southeastern portion of the region is home to one of the state's largest elk herds. The Snake River runs through the region



and provides significant fishing opportunities for steelhead and salmon. Unfortunately, several salmonid fish stocks are listed as endangered in this area.

A look at what we face

- Officers have responded to increased wolf complaints over the last two years. Most of these complaints turn out to be unfounded. The escalation in complaints has been attributed, in part, to an increase in media coverage on wolf issues. Regional staff anticipate increased calls for service regarding wolves to continue into the next biennium.
- Region 1 Officers continue to build strong relationships with the public and local organizations. Last biennium, the Mule Deer Foundation, along with the Northwest Sportsman Club, purchased a number of specialized enforcement tools for agency use. Metal detectors were donated to assist Officers in gathering evidence at fish and wildlife crime scenes. A rescue winch was also donated to assist Officers in the capture and relocation of moose that enter urban areas and pose a public safety threat. In times of economic downturn, these partnerships further

exemplify the continuing tradition of sportsmen supporting natural resource law enforcement.

- Region 1 Officers have spent considerable time the past two years partnering with landowners to assist them with wildlife conflicts and to further their understanding of new wildlife control rules and regulations recently passed by the Legislature and the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

By the Numbers

Population (as of 2010):677,400
09-11 Biennial Population Increase:6,900

Counties (sq. miles): Asotin (635)
 Columbia (868)
 Ferry (2,203)
 Garfield (710)
 Lincoln (2,311)
 Pend Oreille (1,400)
 Spokane (1,763)
 Stevens (2,478)
 Walla Walla (1,270)
 Whitman (2,157)
Regional sq. miles:15,795

Captain: Mike Whorton
Number of Sergeants:3
Number of Officers: 16

Citizens per Officer as of 03-2011:37,633

Sq. miles per Officer as of 03-2011:878

REGION 2

1550 Alder Street NW
Ephrata, Washington 98823-9699
Telephone (509) 754-4624



Demographics

Region 2 is located in north central Washington, and it is a diverse geologic wonderland that ranges from the treed Cascade Mountains to the semi-arid shrub steppe habitat located in the Columbia Basin. It features wide-open spaces teeming with wildlife, spectacular scenery, and charm. The region is filled with hundreds of lakes, rivers, and streams. Throughout the region, hunting, fishing, whitewater rafting, boating, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and cycling are very popular destination pastimes. Winter offers lots of opportunities for fishing, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing. The primary industry in the region is agriculture and livestock.

Some of the finest hunting and fishing opportunities in the Pacific Northwest abound in the region. Thousands of acres of federal and state public land make Region 2 one of the most premier venues available anywhere for all types of recreational opportunities. In the region, WDFW either owns or manages numerous wildlife areas and other large tracts of public property. There are thousands of additional acres owned by other public entities, including the US Forest Service, US Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Washington Department of Natural Resources.

The region features some of the finest trout and warm water fishing opportunities available anywhere in the state. Migratory waterfowl and upland bird hunting draw thousands to the area every fall and winter. Off-road vehicle use, recreational boating, and bird watching are also responsible for bringing thousands of people to the region every year.

A look at what we face

- The degradation of Columbia Basin wildlife areas continues to grow as elements of organized crime establish and cultivate commercial marijuana grows on remote public lands.
- The number of commercial marijuana grows being discovered on our lands continues to increase. The agency's Marijuana Eradication Team is locating and removing these grows. The habitat destruction associated with these grows is serious, including polluting nearby creeks and ponds with hazardous wastes and fertilizers.
- Graffiti, garbage dumping, and property damage by local gangs on many of our wildlife areas continues to be a serious problem. Local task forces have been formed in an effort to combat increasing levels of damage with increased patrols, public awareness efforts, and video surveillance.

By the Numbers

Population (as of 2010):258,700
09-11 Biennial Population Increase:3,900

Counties (sq. miles):Adams (1,925)
.....Chelan (2,159)
.....Douglas (1,820)
.....Grant (2,681)
.....Okanogan (5,268)

Regional sq. miles:13,853

Captain:Chris Anderson
Number of Sergeants:3
Number of Officers:11

Citizens per Officer as of 03-2011:.....18,479

Sq. miles per Officer as of 03-2011:878

REGION 3

1701 South 24th Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902-5720
Telephone (509) 575-2474



Demographics

Region 3 encompasses over 7.3 million acres in south central Washington, and includes Benton, Franklin, Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties. The area extends from the alpine eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains to the semi-arid shrub steppe habitat of the lower Columbia Basin, and supports a variety of fish and wildlife. The region is bisected by the Yakima River system and bordered on the south and east by the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Numerous small lakes and streams along with thousands of acres of WDFW, Forest Service, DNR, and other public lands, provide recreational opportunity for hunting, fishing, rafting, boating, hiking, camping, rock climbing, snowmobiling, and alpine and cross-country skiing. The region has an increasing population of over 520,000 people, with about 80% clustered in the major metropolitan areas of Yakima, Richland, Kennewick, Pasco, and Ellensburg. Much of the industry is irrigated agriculture, producing a wide variety of fruits, wine grapes, hay, grain, and livestock.

Within Region 3, WDFW owns or manages over 400,000 acres of wildlife habitat and access sites, including several wildlife areas: the Colockum (91,603 acres), LT Murray (51,793 acres), Oak Creek (45,473 acres), Wenas (105,060 acres),

Sunnyside (13,229 acres), and Klickitat (14,700 acres). These wildlife areas plus thousands of acres of national forests and parks, and land owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Washington Department of Natural Resources, are used by the public for a variety of outdoor recreational activities, including hunting and fishing.

The region features some of the finest trout fly-fishing opportunities in Washington, along with salmon, steelhead and sturgeon fishing. Migratory waterfowl, dove, upland birds, deer, and some of the largest elk herds in the state draw hunters from across the state to the area every fall and winter. Thousands of wildlife viewers flock to the region annually to view elk and bighorn sheep at winter feeding sites in the wildlife areas.

A look at what we face

- Public safety concerns continue to be heightened as gang activity in many areas of the region leave lands vandalized and spray-painted. Wildlife habitat is destroyed by so-called off-road enthusiasts mud bogging and hill climbing, leaving scars on agency wildlife areas that will take years to heal.
- Concerns about the health of Columbia River sturgeon populations continue to grow. The continued illegal harvest of oversize sturgeon, mainly for “caviar” and meat, represents a year round assault on these prehistoric fish.

- Protecting game animals from unlawful harvest continues to require constant attention. Closed season hunting, illegal baiting, and the in-season killing of deer and elk that do not meet antler restrictions keeps Officers responding to complaints on a year-round basis.
- While improved working relationships with tribal game wardens have helped combat abuse of tribal rights by some members, commercialization of “treaty” harvested animals continues to be difficult to stop.

By the Numbers

Population (as of 2010):	548,500
09-11 Biennial Population Increase:	8,000
Counties (sq. miles):	Benton (1,703)
.....	Franklin (1,242)
.....	Kittitas (2,297)
.....	Klickitat (1,872)
.....	Yakima (4,296)
Regional sq. miles:	11,410
Captain:	Richard Mann
Number of Sergeants:	3
Number of Officers:	12
Citizens per Officer as of 03-2011:	36,567
Sq. miles per Officer as of 03-2011:	761

REGION 4

16018 Mill Creek Boulevard
Mill Creek, Washington 98012
Telephone (425) 775-1311



Demographics

Region 4 contains a diverse area of fish and wildlife habitat, ranging from marine waters to alpine meadows at the Cascade crest. Region 4 contains 1,022 alpine lakes (33% of the state's total), 1,222 lowland lakes (25% of the state's total), 3,974 miles of anadromous streams (29% of the state's total), and 2,367 miles of resident streams (17% of the state's total). Several salmonid fish stocks are listed as threatened species in the region's waters.

One of the biggest challenges facing Officers is increasing population. The majority of the state's population lives within the region, and more than 40% of all WDFW license sales are to Region 4 residents.

A look at what we face

Region 4 Officers responded to a record high number of nuisance black bear calls in 2010. In addition to more than 1,000 public calls to our customer service staff at headquarters and the Region 4 office, Officers responded to 548 calls for service regarding black bears. Officers live trap, immobilize, and then hard-release the offending bear on site. This is a reconditioning technique using Karelian Bear Dogs and aversive behavior modification principles to re-instill a bear's natural fear of humans.

- Officers deal with general law enforcement contacts on a day-to-day basis during the course of conducting their official duties. In 2010, a number of public safety arrests were made, stemming from fish and wildlife contacts in Region 4, including one bear poacher in King County who turned out to be a convicted felon. Subsequent investigation and a search of the suspect's residence revealed an arsenal of assault-style weapons, body armor, and thousands of rounds of ammunition.



- Four years ago, Region 4 piloted the agency's Karelian Bear Dog (KBD) Program to evaluate the dogs' value in helping Officers respond to and resolve dangerous wildlife calls. The pilot program proved to be extremely successful in verifying reported sightings of dangerous wildlife, tracking bears and cougar and, most importantly, helping Officers recondition habituated black bear. The end result of the pilot KBD program was that Officers were more effective, efficient, and able to resolve more bear calls without resorting to lethal removal.

By the Numbers

Population (as of 2010):	.....3,056,900
09-11 Biennial Population Increase:	...34,700
Counties (sq. miles):	.....Island (208)
	.....King (2,126)
	.....San Juan (174)
	.....Skagit (1,735)
	.....Snohomish (2,089)
	.....Whatcom (2,119)
Regional sq. miles:	.....8,451
Captain:	..... Bill Hebner
Number of Sergeants:	.....3
Number of Officers:	.....15
Citizens per Officer as of 03-2011:	....169,828
Sq. miles per Officer as of 03-2011:	.....362



REGION 5

2108 Grand Boulevard
Vancouver, Washington 98661
Telephone (360) 696-6211



Demographics

Region 5 is comprised of four counties: Lewis, Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania. Major urban areas include the cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Longview, Kelso, Vancouver, and Stevenson. The region is dominated by industrial ports along the Columbia River, which is a major transportation route and recreational/commercial fishing destination; National Forest lands and industrial timberland; and rural farms/open space.

Significant features include the Mount St. Helens National Monument, and hydroelectric projects on the Cowlitz, Lewis, and Columbia rivers. These dams create seven major reservoirs that attract hundreds of thousands of boaters, recreationalists, and fishers each year.

The Columbia River and its tributaries contribute to some of the finest salmon and steelhead fishing in the state. Seven species of ESA-listed salmon and steelhead, and one species of ESA-listed bull trout, run through the area. Unique fisheries, such as sturgeon and smelt, are also found here. The Gifford Pinchot and Mt. Adams National Forests, along with state lands and industrial timberlands, provide extensive outdoor, hunting, camping, ORVing, hiking, and other recreational opportunities.

A look at what we face

- Each year brings increased protests to Bonneville Dam regarding the removal of sea lions who feed at the dam. Officers regularly respond to static protests and protests with people actively interfering in agency operations.
- Officers have responded to an exponential increase in calls of wolves, wolf depredation, and wolf sightings in the region.
- 2010 brought the end of a three-year window that saw increased elk permit hunts on the Mt. St. Helens elk herd. Over the last two years, Officers have responded to increased calls of illegal hunting in permit-only areas of the region.

By the Numbers

Population (as of 2010):	.....622,100
09-11 Biennial Population Increase:	.... 5,300
Counties (sq. miles):	.....Clark (628)
	..... Cowlitz (1,138)
	..... Lewis (2,407)
	..... Skamania (1,656)
Regional sq. miles:	.....5,829
Captain:	.....Murray Schlenker
Number of Sergeants:	.....2
Number of Officers:	.....12
Citizens per Officer as of 03-2011:	.....44,436
Sq. miles per Officer as of 03-2011:	.....416



REGION 6

48 Devonshire Road
Montesano, Washington 98563
Telephone (360) 664-0689



Demographics

Region 6 is a unique and diverse geographic area comprised of nine counties that include the mouth of the Columbia River, the Pacific Ocean coastline, the Olympic Mountain Range, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, central and south Puget Sound, and a portion of the western slope of the Cascades and Mount Rainier. Included in Region 6 are the large metropolitan and urban areas of Tacoma, Olympia, Bremerton, and Port Angeles. However, the region is most noted for its rich resources of the mountainous and rural areas, rivers and streams, bountiful shellfish beaches, and marine environment.

A look at what we face

- Region 6 has experienced several poaching cases in the last two years that involved the senseless slaughtering of numerous elk or deer in a single outing or series of consecutive efforts.
- A Region 6 investigation led to the successful prosecution of a large spree-killing case. The investigation produced evidence that the poacher had killed over 25 big game animals including elk, deer, bear and a cougar in a one-month period!

- During the last three winters, when black bear in Washington are commonly thought to be in hibernation, Region 6 Officers continued to respond to bears knocking over garbage cans, roaming about neighborhoods, and causing general anxiety amongst residents in the periphery of urban sprawl. It is unknown if this is a result of mild winters, more abundant winter food resources (people leaving garbage out, and having pet food on their porches, bird feeders, etc.), or perhaps just a heightened awareness of bear issues in general.
- Officers in Region 6 are focusing more and more on the South Sound and Hood Canal Recreational Crab Fisheries as a result of the popularity of this fishery. Officers conduct regular patrols to ensure that fishers are accurately recording their catch, keeping only legal crab, and adhering to the catch limits.

By the Numbers

Population (as of 2010): 1,569,650
09-11 Biennial Population Increase: 6,250

Counties (sq. miles): . Grays Harbor (1,916)
 Jefferson (1,814)
 Kitsap (395)
 Mason (961)
 Pacific (932)
 Pierce (1,678)
 Thurston (727)
 Wahkiakum (264)

Regional sq. miles:..... 8,687

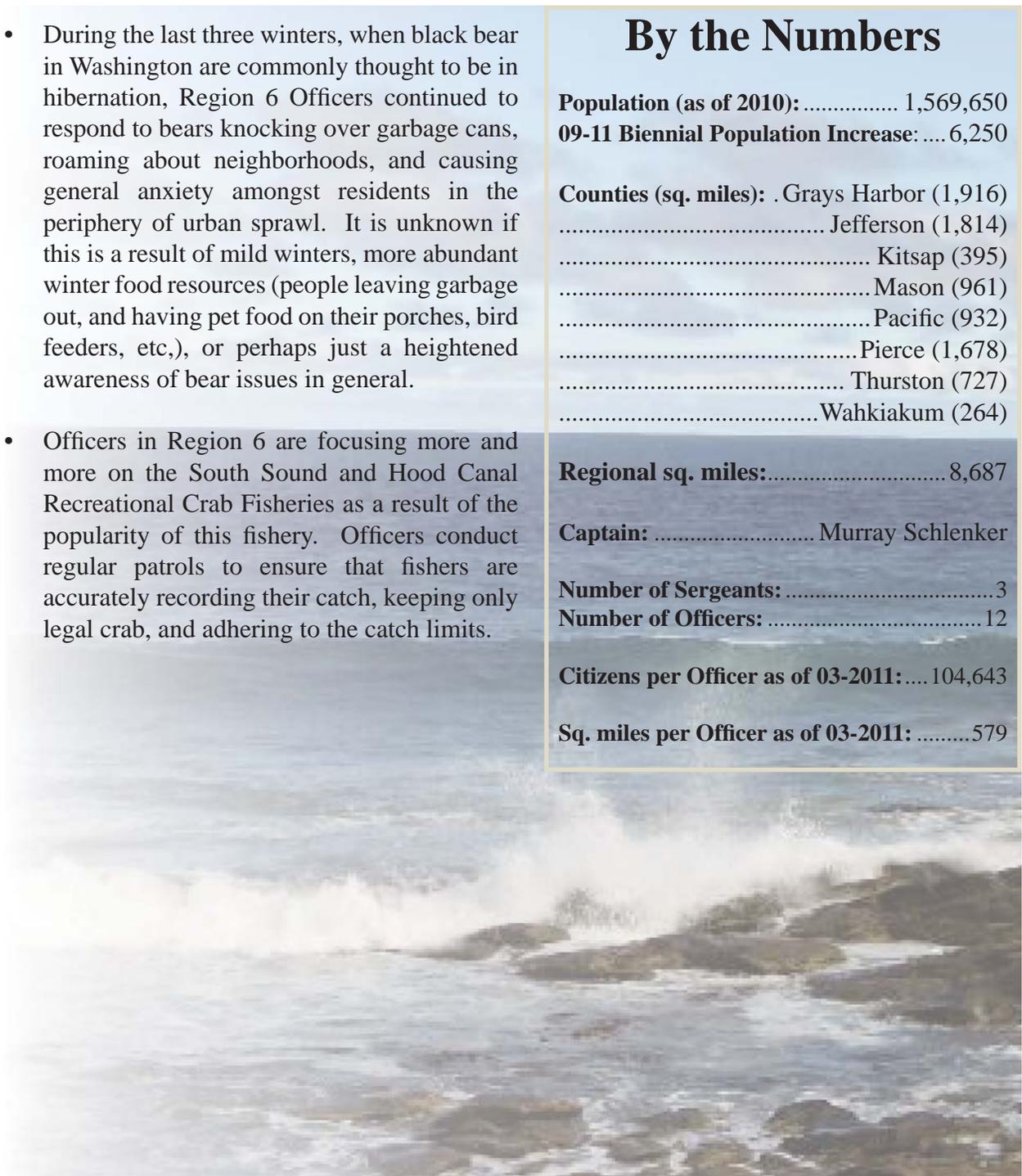
Captain: Murray Schlenker

Number of Sergeants: 3

Number of Officers: 12

Citizens per Officer as of 03-2011: 104,643

Sq. miles per Officer as of 03-2011: 579



STATEWIDE MARINE DIVISION

Demographics

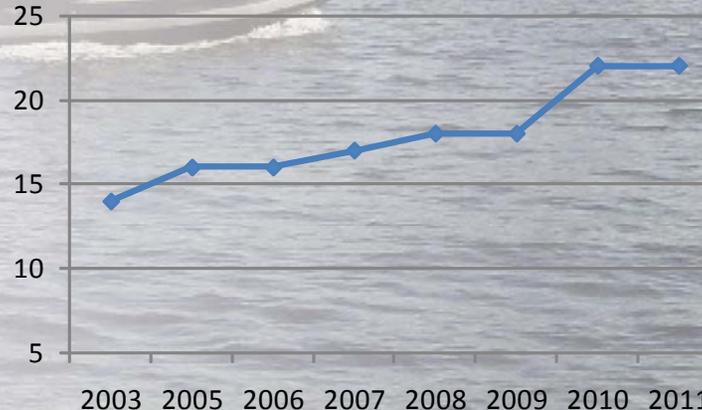
The former Washington State Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife were merged in 1994 to form the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as it is known today. This action extinguished what was known as the state's oldest law enforcement agency, the Washington State Fisheries Patrol. After merger, it became evident that the specialization offered by that former agency in marine law enforcement needed to continue. Therefore, the Statewide Marine Division was formed.

Marine Officers provide patrol coverage from the Oregon – Washington border to the U.S.-Canada border, to include federal waters within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone 200 miles offshore. The complex and multi-jurisdictional nature of marine enforcement requires this division to maintain partnerships with entities that have similar and overlapping missions. Cooperative enforcement projects are common with Oregon State Police, California Fish and Game, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, United States Coast Guard, National Marine Fisheries Service, and United States Customs and Border Protection.

A look at what we face

- Increasing regulatory complexity as resource managers attempt to allow access to healthy stocks while protecting those requiring rebuilding. Maintaining policing expertise in this area of work requires focus.
- An increase in illegal marine life trafficking as supply diminishes but values increase
- Adequately tracking commercial harvests with existing resources is becoming increasingly difficult as internet avenues have opened many interstate & international marketing opportunities.
- The number of ESA listed fish species (includes ESU & DPS) have increased from 14 species in 2003 to 22 species in 2011.

Number of ESA Listed Fish Species



By the Numbers

FY10 Rec. Fishing Licenses:1,435,728
State Registered Vessels256,831

Sea Ports:75
Federal Marine Protected Areas64
State Marine Sanctuaries5
ESA Listed Fish Species46

Major Bodies of Water: Puget Sound
 Strait of Juan de Fuca
 Pacific Ocean coastal waters

Captain: Dan Brinson
Number of Sergeants:4
Number of Officers:18

Puget Sound Shoreline:3,025 miles

General Coastline:360 miles

Economic Exclusive Zone:
 3 to 200 miles off the Pacific coastline.

STATEWIDE INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

The Statewide Investigative Unit (SIU) is comprised of five Detectives and one Sergeant. SIU Detectives work statewide and collectively and individually conduct, monitor, develop, and bring to prosecution major investigations. These include illegal trafficking; excessive harvest; illegal possession; and harvest, sale or purchase of food fish, shellfish, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, deleterious and exotic wildlife, and other marine products.

Detectives also investigate habitual violators and complex habitat or environmental abuse violations. The types of cases SIU Detectives investigate are the most egregious violations committed by well-organized conspiracies of individuals, businesses, and corporations operating both in and out of state or country. These types of violations, which inflict the most serious damage on state resources, are usually conducted for profit and with complete disregard for the resources themselves.

As a result of the severity of crimes committed by these criminal conspiracies, SIU Detectives often investigate crimes outside of the Fish & Wildlife Code (chapter 77.15 RCW), including violations of Title 9 RCW. These crimes include theft, trafficking in stolen property, extortion, racketeering (RICO), and arson, as well as federal felony violations.

Federally, SIU Detectives investigate crimes including violations of the Lacey Act and Magnuson Act, tax evasion and fraud, drug trafficking, wire fraud, mail fraud, and public corruption. The nexus for all these investigations are the fish and wildlife resources being used as commodities for these violations.

SIU investigations may be covert or overt and are confidential and sensitive in nature. These investigations are the most difficult to conduct because of the numerous and complex federal, state, and tribal laws and rules. Detectives operate undercover vehicles and vessels and work in various covert capacities. They are experts in working with and managing informants.

Some investigations may last for a year or more, and the Detectives must be available for duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to deal with problems as they arise.

SIU has a Computer Crimes Unit (CCU), which is responsible for the forensic recovery and analysis of evidence from electronic storage media devices. The forensic Detective is proficiently trained and certified to recover electronic evidence from both SIU investigations and Officer cases throughout the state.



PROGRAM PAST

The chronology of fish and game enforcement began in 1868 when the Washington Territorial Legislature adopted the first game law. They made it illegal to kill deer for sale between February 1 and July 1 of each year.

In 1887, the Legislature established the Fish Commission and the first Fisheries Inspector. The Fish Commission was empowered to set seasons, harvest limits, and fishing gear restrictions (primarily concerning commercial salmon on the Columbia River). The Fish Inspector enforced these regulations, thus making this position the oldest state law enforcement officer.

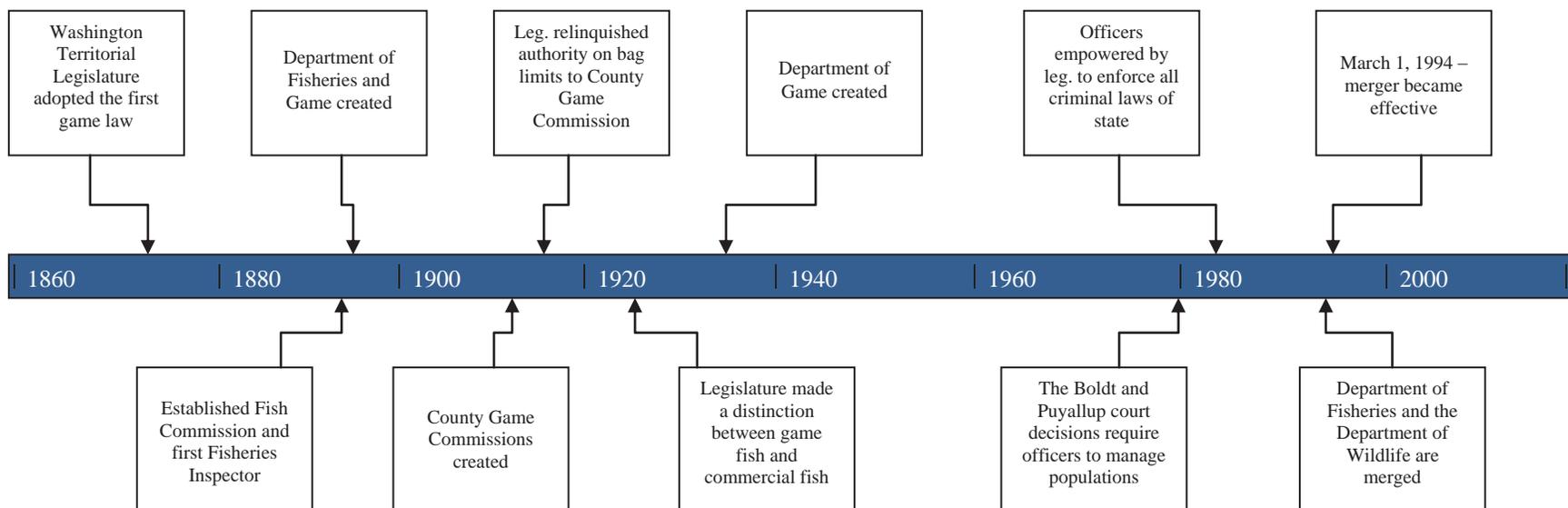
Washington achieved statehood in 1889 and immediately created the Department of Fisheries and Game. There were just three Game Deputies that began work in 1890.

The laws of 1913 created the County Game Commissions, consisting of three residents from each county. In 1917, the Legislature relinquished its authority to the Commissions to set seasons and bag limits.

A major change occurred in 1921 when the Legislature made a distinction between game fish and commercial fish. They created the Department of Fisheries and mandated that it manage the state's food fish. The Legislature also established the Office of the Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, which was guided by a five-person board.

In 1932, the voters approved Initiative 62, which created the Department of Game, effective January 21, 1933. Ironically, the state began with a combined Department of Fisheries and Game, with Fish Wardens and Game Deputies. By 1933, there were separate departments, with Fish Inspectors and Game Protectors. This separation continued while the departments pursued their separate mandates: one focusing on the commercial food fish industry, and the other on recreational game and game fish.

The Boldt and Puyallup I, II, & III federal district court decisions of the late 1970s and early 1980s forever changed the status of the Fisheries Patrol Officer and the Game Agent. These court decisions firmly thrust them into the spotlight of very controversial and dynamic issues



surrounding tribal fishing rights. Dealing with this new reality required unprecedented expertise in law enforcement and people management. Officers no longer managed just the resource; they now managed the population that relied on the resource.

In 1985, the Legislature enacted a police powers act that empowered Officers to enforce all criminal laws of the state. This expansion of authority required extensive training, equipment modernization, and procedure development.

In 1993, Governor Lowry signed legislation that merged the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Game into a current single Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). The merger became effective March 1, 1994. Merger of the two agencies provided tremendous opportunity to maximize efficiency and pool the knowledge and expertise of a larger workforce.



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

In November of 2010, the Enforcement Program partnered with Saint Martin's University to conduct a customer satisfaction survey intended to help assess public perception of the Program, its officers, and staff. The survey, which took its design from a similar tool used in 2007, included 20 questions covering all Program functions, and was made available to participants via the agency's website, or in hard copy form.

Data was collected from November 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. During that time, 1,900 responses were received. Respondents' age ranged from under 18 to over 70 years old, with the average age being between 50 to 59 years old. 94 percent of the participants were male while 84 percent had lived in Washington for over 20 years. The majority of respondents had also been active hunters and anglers in Washington for the same time period.

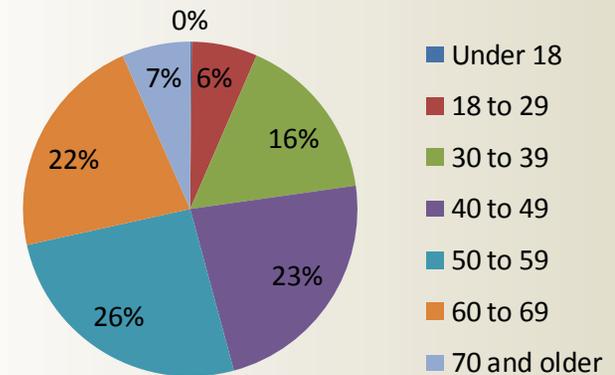
Over half of the survey participants had contact with a staff member in the Enforcement Program, and 77 percent of those contacts were with Fish and Wildlife Police Officers. The overall perceptions of these contacts has improved, from 69 percent in 2007 to 73 percent of respondents in 2010, rating the contact as "positive" or "very positive".

68 percent of 2010 respondents believed that there are not enough Fish and Wildlife Police Officers present statewide to adequately address current workload demands. This was up from 64 percent in 2007. 69 percent of participants would like to see officers patrolling "more often" or "much more often".

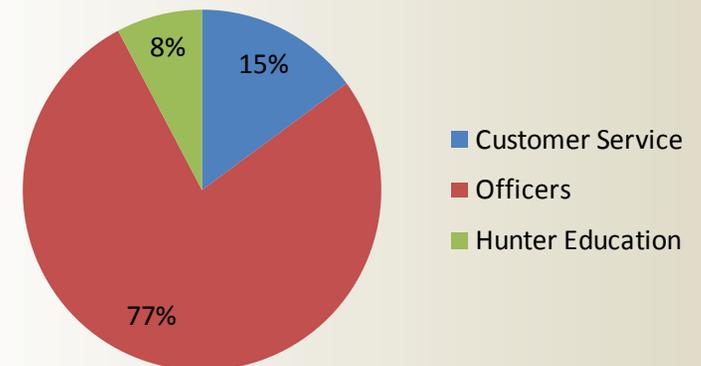
Participants were also asked to rank what they believed should be the highest priority functions for the Enforcement Program. Enforcing recreational fisheries ranked first, followed by enforcing hunting/trapping and then commercial fisheries/wholesale fish dealers.



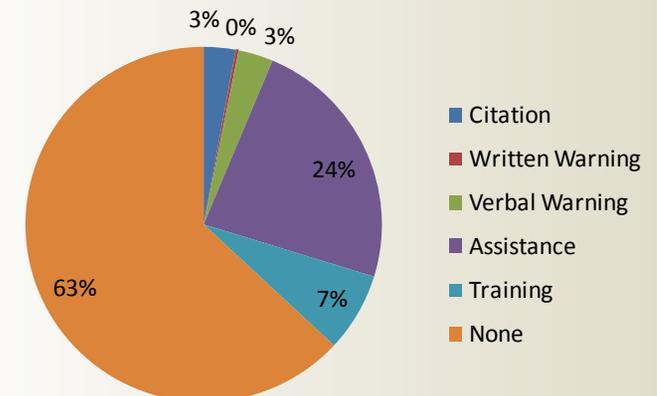
Age of Participants:



Contact by Type:

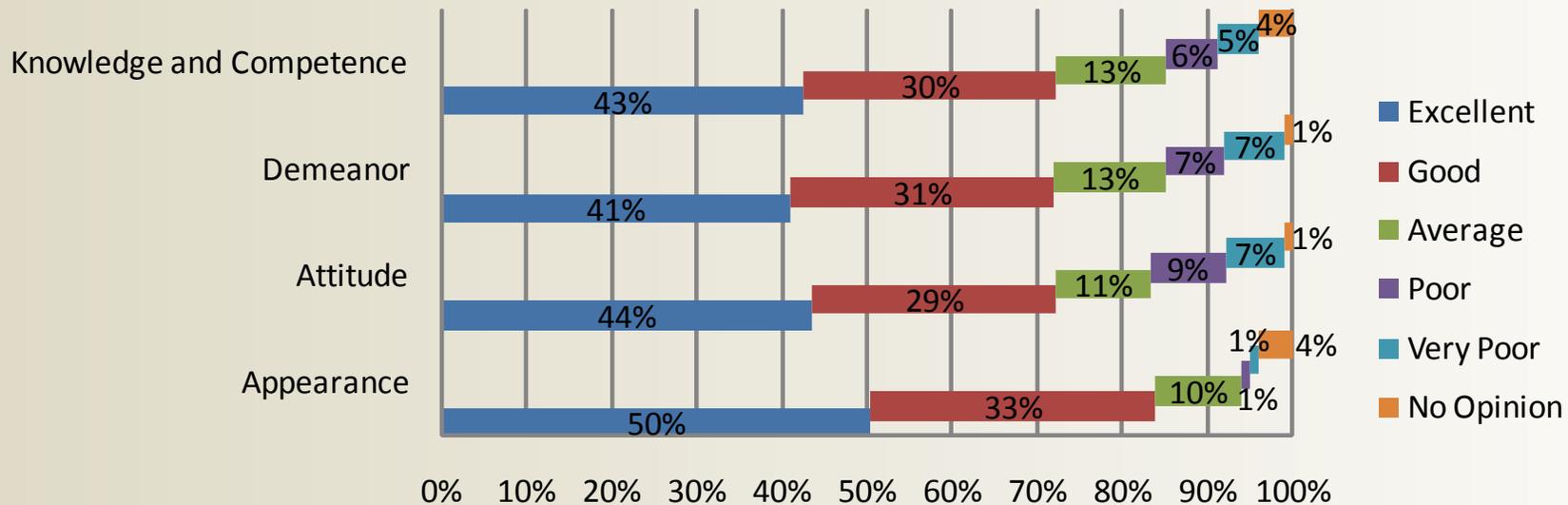


Participant's receipt of the following:

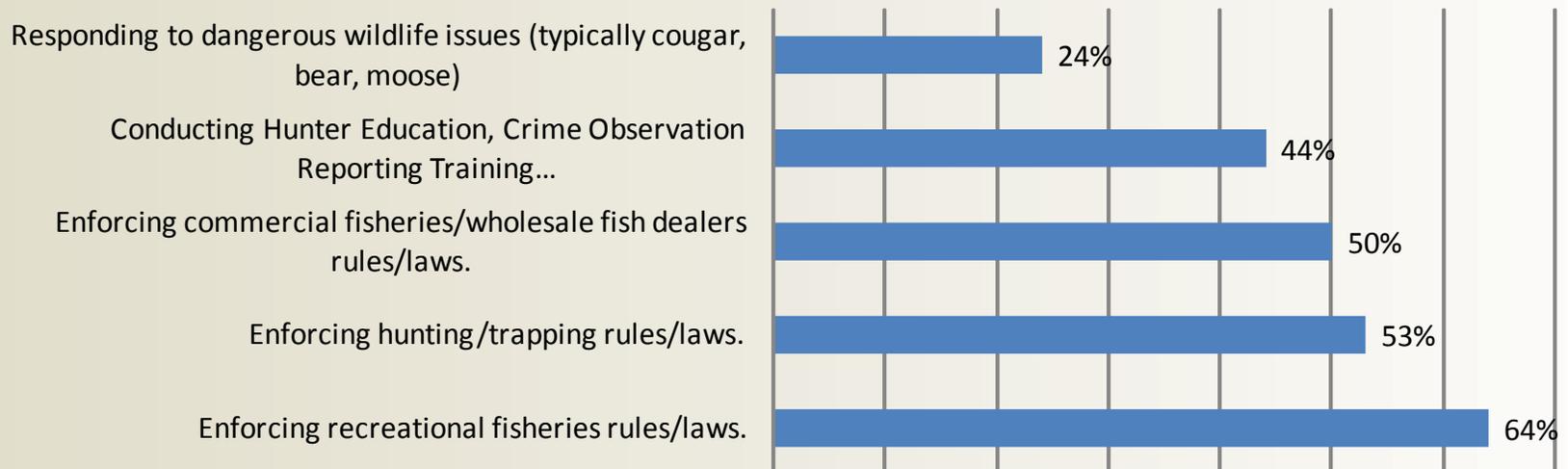


CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

Participants' Personal Contact Evaluation

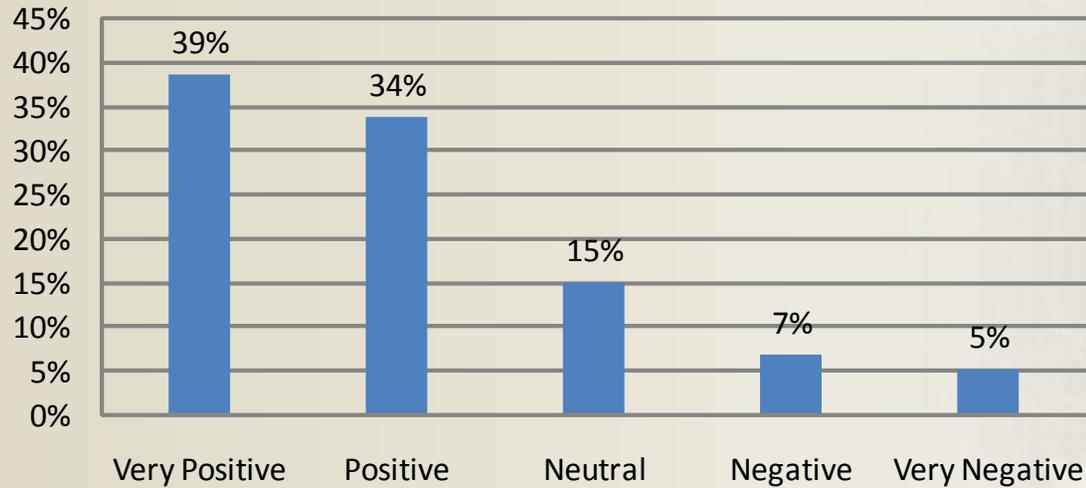


Participants' Prioritization of WDFW Enforcement Functions

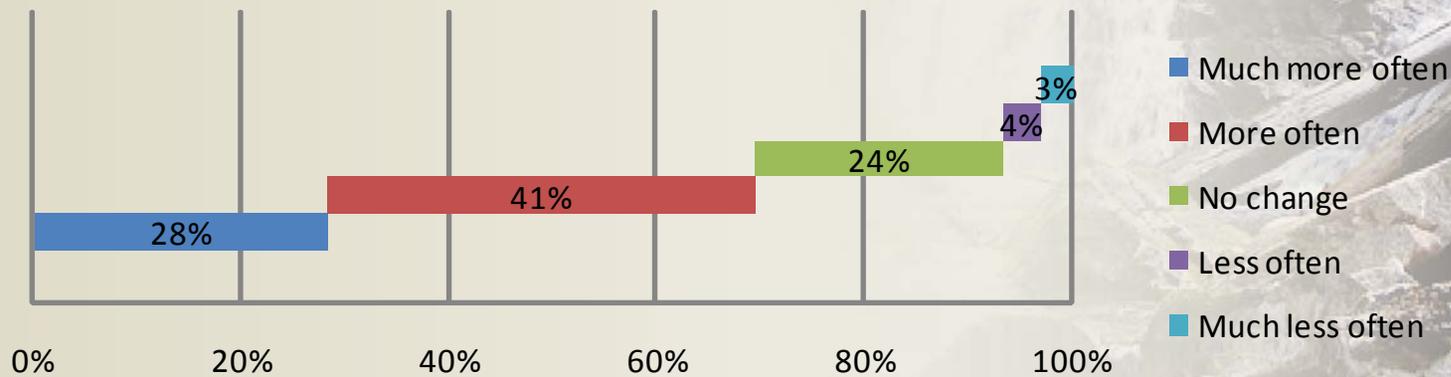


CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

Participants' Experience with Contacts



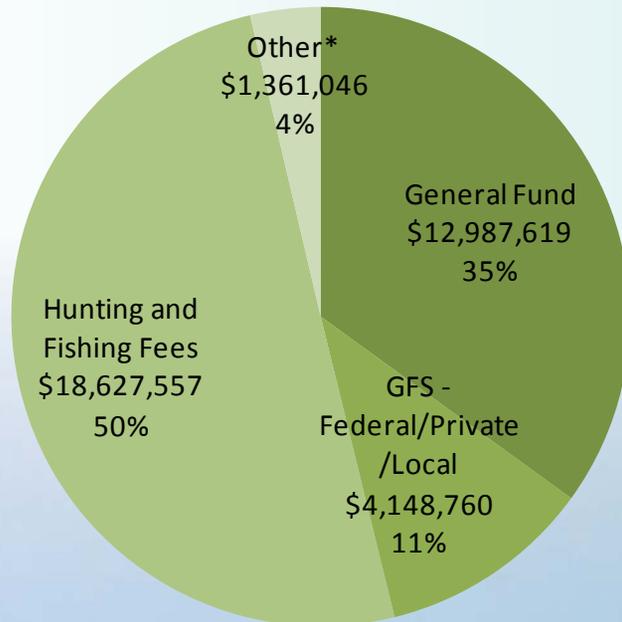
Participants' WDFW Officer Patrol Needs



WDFW Enforcement Program would like to thank volunteer Joshua Roblee for his hard work in completing the Customer Satisfaction Survey

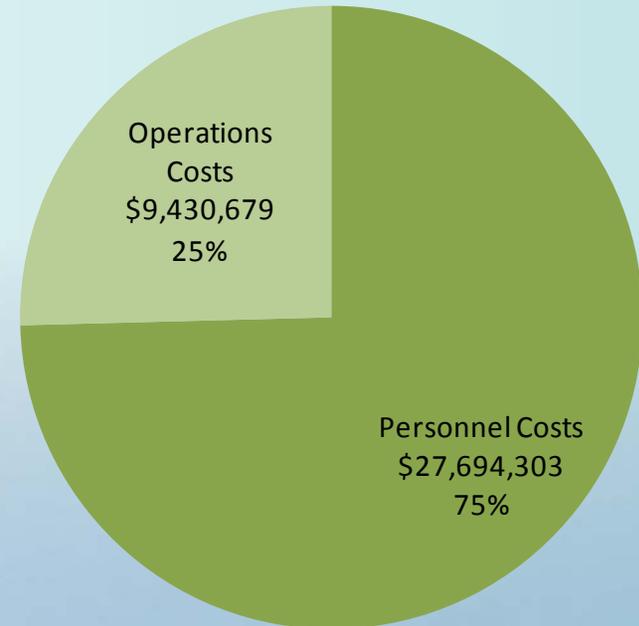
HOW WE ARE FUNDED

09-11 Biennial Allotments by Fund Source



* Other includes ORV, ALEA, Reward Account, AIS-E

09-11 Biennial Allotments by Fund Use



Contact Information:

Contact Information:

Chief Bruce Bjork

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Enforcement Program

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This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability and sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or

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