

siderable outlays of money to pay fees for activities that they engage in infrequently. Giles, *et. al.*, in their paper already mentioned, say that law enforcement personnel comprise 31% of the total wildlife agency budget. One must also determine what part of the total budget accrues from the presence of wildlife law enforcement, even in those agencies supported in part from general tax funds. I believe that wildlife enforcement officers who have been relieved of "social" duties and who have to enforce only those laws that have significance in increasing the legal harvest of wildlife will find their job more satisfying. This should decrease the amount of poaching of big game, reduce enforcement costs, permit more wildlife to be harvested, and perhaps generate more gross income for the agency. Giles, *et al.*, cite Morse as finding that nationwide, enforcement officers devote 40% of their time to duties other than enforcement. I think that this is wasted time.

## THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC HUNTING AND FISHING

I must confess to being pessimistic about the future of public hunting in particular, and I have some reservations about the future of fishing for the public. What disturbs me is the *decrease of opportunity to enjoy the unhurried privacies* that I associated with hunting. I think that public hunting is becoming a form of lottery, *badly overadvertised* by many organizations, and *regimented beyond the needs of good game management*. I do not blame enforcement for all of this.

I wish to emphasize my belief that, at present, the answers to our most serious game and fish problems lie outside the realm of biological technology. I hope that *biologists and enforcement, working together, can hold what we have* as long as is possible, for worse may be coming. Economic and political policies of today are destroying and polluting wildlife habitat at a rate not realized by the public. Wildlife management is completely dependent upon the existence of suitable habitat. This habitat is being usurped by groups, private and governmental, for purposes that are profitable for bureaucracies and fatal for wildlife species. Those agencies that were lucky or farsighted enough to have acquired sufficient wildlife habitat may continue to have public harvest of wildlife. The rest will not be so fortunate.

## THE POTENTIAL OF COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF ENFORCEMENT EFFORT<sup>1</sup>

By  
*Martin B. Clark, Jr.*  
*Administrative Captain*  
*Tennessee Game and Fish Commission*

By breaking up and assembling enforcement information into useful relationships, we can examine its contents and make logical conclusions. To do this, we need assistance because the human brain is very limited in its capacity to break-up, sort and assemble large amounts of information. The human mind is also influenced by personal opinions and is inclined to become confused by unrelated side issues. Therefore, we need a device to assist us which does not have these human faults. That device is the computer.

<sup>1</sup>Presented at the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, October 24, 1972, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The computer meets this criteria because it can quickly break-up and store vast amounts of information. It is not capable of thinking, therefore, it is not capable of becoming confused. It is an electronic and mechanical device which will only do what it is told to do. Because of this, it is the ideal tool to use in analyzing information; and when properly used, more beneficial to the enforcement chief than a Jeep full of Game Wardens.

## THE NEED FOR ANALYZED FACTS

The need for wildlife enforcement research has been emphasized in many papers presented at wildlife conferences throughout the United States during the past five years. Many of us have been talking about this need for over fifteen years, but to date very little has been done. Since research is defined as a systematic study and investigation into some field of knowledge to establish facts, there is very little difference between computer analysis and research. It all depends on the data being used and to what level we analyze it.

We need to analyze our enforcement effort for many reasons. We need to know what is going on and where, who's doing it and why, when does it happen and how. We need to know what changes are taking place so we can predict what is going to happen and be prepared for it in advance. These questions need to be answered as they apply to the violator, the non-violator, and to our own enforcement personnel as well.

A few weeks ago, I attended a four day meeting with Federal and State planners on how to develop a comprehensive plan for the management of fish and wildlife resources. After attending this meeting, I feel safe in predicting that the day is not far off when each state wildlife enforcement agency will be operating indirectly under the direction of a comprehensive planning staff. This means that you will be told what to do, when to do it and sometimes how to do it. This could be a good thing provided the plan is realistic. But if we are not careful, the value of enforcement in wildlife management will be completely left out of these comprehensive plans. Sure, we know the value of wildlife enforcement, or at least we think we do, but we are going to have to be able to show this value by researched facts. We are going to have no choice but to produce and have answers available concerning all phases of our enforcement effort if wildlife enforcement is to maintain its rightful role in game and fish management of the future.

## EXAMPLES OF ANALYZED INFORMATION

In Tennessee we have been using data processing to produce routine reports and to analyze enforcement efforts, for four (4) years. We have learned much about our enforcement program during this time which we were not sure of before. Some of it has been good and some bad. For example, we found that last year over 42% of our time was devoted to small game work, with only 20% of the violators apprehended being small game hunters. 55% of these violations involved revenue, not management, and the amount expended per small game hunter apprehended was \$196 on managed areas and \$633 outside managed areas (Table 1). Information like this needs further study for use in assigning enforcement work on a priority basis.

As an example, pertaining to manpower allotment, we discovered 2 years ago that one officer in one county personally prosecuted 36% more fishermen and 80% more boaters than were prosecuted in another entire district, which contained 11 counties and 13 officers. This officer also inspected more boats and almost as many fishermen as this other entire district. Needless to say, this information resulted in another officer being assigned to this county, and surrounding county officers being brought in to work more.

Table 1. Breakdown of Work Time and Amount Expended, 1971-72.  
(Information Taken from OAEV#2 Report)

Management Function	Percent of Time	Amount Expended	Cost Per Violator Prosecuted
Small Game (State-Wide) .....	40.7	\$620,844	\$633
Small Game (on WMA's) .....	1.7	25,934	196
Big Game (State-Wide) .....	12.9	196,795	740
Big Game (on WMA's) .....	4.6	70,175	375
Game Management Totals .....	59.9	\$913,748	---
Cold Water Fish (Trout) .....	3.5	\$ 53,394	\$556
Warm Water Sport Fish .....	27.7	422,540	220
Commercial Fishing .....	2.1	32,036	493
Fish Management Totals .....	33.3	\$507,970	---
Boating Safety .....	6.8	\$103,821	\$ 66
TOTAL .....	100.0	\$1,525,539	---

In another case we found one officer that said he checked over 1,000 hunters, but had not found any of them in violation of the law. This same officer had checked over 3,000 fishermen, and prosecuted 2 of them; however, 19 fishing cases had been made in his county by other officers and his district's violation ratio was 7 violations per 1,000 fishermen checked. This ratio indicated that he should have prosecuted 21 fishermen, instead of 2, so the district captain had a little talk with him.

These are but three examples of literally thousands of facts which we not only know now, but can show, as a result of computer analysis. Before showing you some of our computer-produced reports and discussing their contents, I would like to make a few personal observations concerning designing a computer system to analyze enforcement effort (Figure 1).

### SYSTEMS DESIGN WORK

To begin with, too many people, including top management, think that all you have to do is feed cards into one end of a computer, push a few buttons, and any information you want will come out the other end. Well, it just doesn't work that way. You may have read newspaper articles which made it sound this simple, but these articles failed to mention that months and months of systems design work was required before it became this simple. What you put into a data processing system is what you get out. Therefore, top management should take the time, not only to learn the potentials, but what it takes to get the desired results.

To get the desired results, someone has to be assigned to do the work. The next question is who, and the natural answer is let the boys in the computer department do it. This would be the correct answer if you needed a bookkeeping or accounting system - but you don't; you need a wildlife enforcement analyzing system. This is a new field; you need someone with wildlife enforcement experience, not someone orientated in bookkeeping, like most computer specialist. Because of this, it is my contention that it is easier to train an experienced enforcement officer to use a computer than it is to give a computer specialist enforcement experience.

Many decisions must be made when designing a computer system which only enforcement experience can answer. First, you must decide what output information you want and then see if you have the input data to obtain it. You

must determine to what level you want this information broken down and then design your system so you can get it out at that desired level. For example:

1. What Area: State, Region, District, County, County District, Wildlife Management Area, etc.
2. What Period of Time: 5 years, 1 year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute.
3. What Activity: Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, Boating, etc.
4. What Sub-Activity: Hunting Big Game, Small Game, Waterfowl; or Sport Fishing, Salt Water Fishing, Commercial Fishing, etc.
5. What Species Was Involved: Deer, Rabbit, Quail, Alligator, Skunk, Frog, Trout, Bass, Crappie, etc.

6. What Violation: Without License, Out of Season, Exceeding the Limit, etc.

Next, you must decide at what level you want to compile this information. Some will need to be compiled at a lower level than others. For example, the number of alligator hunting violations occurring on July 4th is insignificant if only 10 were apprehended during the entire year. In fact, it is not even important to know the number of alligator violations in Kentucky and Tennessee, but it might be in Florida and Louisiana. So you can see from this, that each state is going to have to do its own "thing" in analyzing its enforcement effort and have someone to do the work that knows wildlife enforcement, has an analytical mind and perseverance.

## TENNESSEE'S COMPUTER SYSTEM TODAY

In Tennessee all of the input information used in our computer system comes from two (2) source documents. One of these is the officers "Weekly Activity Report" (Figure 2) from which 32 items of information is keypunched into one data card weekly (Figure 4). The other source is a "Prosecution Report" (Figure 3) which is made out on every defendant prosecuted. Information from each prosecution report is keypunched into two (2) data cards after being coded (Figure 4). The code system used on this report enables us to break the information down into thousands of combinations when required.

From these two source documents we produce twenty-eight (28) enforcement reports. Six (6) of these are produced monthly and the other twenty-two (22) annually or whenever needed. You will note, as we discuss each report, that some do not analyze enforcement effort. They are a by-product of the system (in which the computer is being used as a typewriter) to produce reports for general information, to aid in collecting fines and fees, and to check defendants for prior violations.

The computer we use is an IBM 360, Model 20, 8K, card system, with a MFCM. Due to the limited storage capacity, the contents of some of our monthly reports cannot be produced at the district, state, or annual level without using two (2) or more additional programs. All programs are written in RPG language with a few BAL routines. We use 41 programs in our computer system to produce the following reports.

*(The reports outlined below were shown to those in attendance at the conference by the use of slides and discussed in greater detail than given here).*

## MONTHLY REPORTS

R-1. Report of Violations (Figure 5) - This report gives the case disposition and district and state totals of all game and fish and boating safety violations reported during the month, and compares these totals with the same month of the previous year. It also shows the amount of fines and costs assessed and paid for game and fish and boating violations.

R-2. List of Game and Fish Violations - This list is prepared monthly and shows the district, county, case number, defendant's name, activity engaged in,

violation, species involved, arresting officer, judge, fine and costs assessed and suspended, case disposition and confiscated equipment.

R-3. List of Boating Safety Violations - This report gives the same information on boating violations as R-2 above.

R-4. Officer Activity Report - This report shows each officer's monthly miles driven, hours worked, number checked (in 8 different activities), programs presented and attendance, Radio and TV appearances, telephone calls received, days worked with others, and amount of leave taken, plus district and state totals of each of these activities.

R-5. Arrest and Activity District Report - This is a breakdown and evaluation report showing analyzed information taken from both source documents. It contains the same type of information as R-6 below, except that it is compiled on a district and state level instead of county and officer level.

R-6. Arrest and Officer Activity Report (Figure 6) - Detailed contents of this report can be seen in Figure 6. It is produced monthly with all analyzed information pertaining to each district printed on one page. This report demonstrates many of the advantages of using a computer to analyze enforcement effort. One of the biggest advantages being speed. It takes our computer one and a half (1½) minutes to produce this eight (8) page report (one page per district), whereas, it would take one person with a calculator over a month to do the calculations alone.

## ANNUAL REPORTS

R-7. Game and Fish Master Violation List - This list is prepared at the end of each fiscal year and shows in alphabetical order the names of all defendants prosecuted for violating game and fish laws during that year. It also contains the case number, defendant's address, race, sex, birth date, arrest date, arrest county, charge, fine costs and disposition.

R-8. Boating Master Violation List - Gives the same information on boating violations as R-7 above.

R-9. Big Game Act Master Violation List - Gives the same information as R-7 above on defendants charged with violating our Big Game Act.

*(The following series of PRBD reports are prefixed with these letters because they contain Prosecution Report information broken down so it can be easily analyzed.)*

PRBD#1. Monthly County Arrest Report (Figure 7) - Part of the contents of this report can be seen in Figure 7. In addition to the part shown, it also gives the number of game and fish and boating cases made during each month of the year in each county.

PRBD#2. County Arrest Report (Figure 8) - Detailed contents of this report are shown in Figure 8. Also, information contained in Tables 2 and 3 was pulled from this report.

PRBD#3A. Fish, Waterfowl, and Big Game Species Involved - (and

PRBD#3B. Upland Game Species Involved - These two reports show the number of times various species were involved (being hunted, fished, or possessed) when the violation occurred. Totals are given on a county, district, and state level for twenty-one (21) different species of fish and game, plus the number where no species was involved.

PRBD#4. Hunting Violator Profile - This report gives information on the hunting violator at the county, district, and state level. It shows the number of violators and percentages by race, sex, residence, and five (5) age groups. Information contained in Table 4 came from this report.

PRBD#5. Fishing Violator Profile - Gives the same information about the fishing violator as PRBD#4 above. (Table 4).

PRBD#6. Boating Violator Profile - Gives the same information about the boating violator as PRBD#4 above.

PRBD#7. County G & F Violation Breakdown - This report shows the number of small game and fishing violations found in each county broken down into the various charges.

PRBD#8. District G & F Violation Breakdown (Figure 9) - This report gives the same breakdown on a district and state level as PRBD#7, plus giving a breakdown as to the activity engaged in when the offense occurred. Information contained in Figure 9 was taken from this report and PRBD#11 below.

PRBD#9. District Boating Violation Breakdown - This report gives a breakdown of boating violation charges on a district and state level.

PRBD#10. County Big Game Violation Breakdown - Gives the same information on big game as PRBD#7 above.

PRBD#11. District Big Game Violation Breakdown (Figure 9) - Gives the same information on big game as PRBD#8 above.

*(The following series are officer activity evaluation (OAEV) reports. Most of them combine and analyze information taken from both source documents).*

OAEV#1. Officer Activity Report (Figure 10) - Detailed contents of this report can be seen and studied in Figure 10.

OAEV#2. Breakdown of Management Hours Worked - This report breaks down the total hours worked by each officer into eight (8) management functions. It shows the hours and percent of total time spent performing each. Table 1 shows what these management functions are and contains information taken from this report at the state level.

OAEV#3. Officer Activity Report - This report gives the same information on an annual basis as R-4 does monthly.

OAEV#4. Prosecution Credit Breakdown - This report takes the "No. Checked and Prosecuted" part of OAEV#1 to a lower level. It breaks down the number checked and prosecuted by each officer into those hunting small game state-wide and on WMA's, hunting big game state-wide and on WMA's, trout fishing, warm-water sport fishing, commercial fishing, and not hunting or fishing.

OAEV#5. Monthly G & F Prosecution Credit - This report shows each officer's individual, group, and prosecuting officer case credit for each month during the year, plus his year's total.

OAEV#6. Monthly Boating Prosecution Credit - Gives the same information on boating safety work as OAEV#5 above.

OAEV#7. Home County Prosecution Work - This report shows the officer or officers assigned to each county; the number of hunting, fishing, and boating cases made in that county; and the number of these cases that were prosecuted by this home county officer.

## ANALYZING REPORTS

Each computer program written should produce a report that serves the purpose for which it was designed. Sometimes this can only be done by trial and error; however, if it is to be an analyzing report, it should be designed to show comparisons, averages, percentages, etc., when they serve the purpose better than totals. In Table 2, totals serve the purpose better than percentages; but by also using comparisons, we have more meaningful information.

Percent convictions in Table 3 do a better job of conveying the information than the number of convictions and dismissals would. Then by using a comparison we can tell if convictions are getting better or worse.

Table 2. Type of Activity when Apprehended.  
(Information taken from PRBD#2 Report)

	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Cold Water Fishing (Trout) .....	153	146	96
Warm Water Sport Fishing .....	2,085	2,109	1,917
Commercial Fishing .....	66	64	65
Small Game (State-Wide) .....	924	1,006	981
Small Game (on WMA) .....	49	88	137
Big Game (State-Wide) .....	330	222	266
Big Game (on WMA) .....	156	169	187
Not Hunting or Fishing .....	80	39	324
	<u>38,43</u>	<u>3,843</u>	<u>3,973</u>

Table 3. Percent Convictions.  
(Information Taken From PRBD#2 Report)

	<u>Hunting</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Boating</u>
District 1 .....	93%	99%	97%
District 2 .....	94%	95%	96%
District 3 .....	82%	95%	95%
District 4 .....	92%	90%	90%
District 5 .....	93%	96%	94%
District 6 .....	89%	89%	89%
District 7 .....	89%	96%	96%
District 8 .....	88%	88%	91%
1971-72 Average .....	<u>90%</u>	<u>94%</u>	<u>95%</u>
1970-71 Average .....	<u>91%</u>	<u>95%</u>	<u>93%</u>

Table 4. Hunting and Fishing Violator Profile, 1971-72.  
(Information taken from PRBD#4, 5 and Planning Survey)

	<u>Hunting Violator</u>	<u>Fishing Violator</u>	<u>Resident H &amp; F Lic. Holders</u>
Residence:			
Tennessee .....	92%	79%	100%
Non-Resident .....	8%	21%	---
Race:			
White .....	94%	90%	95%
Other .....	6%	10%	5%
Sex:			
Male .....	100%	83%	93%
Female .....	0%	17%	7%
Age Group:			
0-17 .....	3%	0%	0%
18-30 .....	51%	59%	32%
31-45 .....	32%	28%	34%
46-60 .....	12%	11%	27%
61-Up .....	2%	2%	7%

To assist in analyzing some reports we need to bring in outside information. In Table 4 we have added the percent of resident hunting and fishing license holders which was taken from a planning survey. By doing this we discover that 51% of the hunting and 59% of the fishing violations were committed by people from 18 to 30 years of age; whereas, only 32% of the resident H & F license holders were in this age group. Of course, when making analysis like this you have to take other things into consideration. For example, maybe this age group hunted and fished more than the other age groups; therefore, they were checked more.

In analyzing a report like PRBD#1 (Figure 7), we look for high and low deviations from what would be the average and find information like the following. (See Figure 7 for the parts referred to).

A1 - 72.3% of the District G & F cases were made in 4 of the 13 District counties.

A2 - Two counties in Dist. 5 had more G & F cases (8.13%) than all of Dist. 6.

A3 - Dist. 5 made 2½ times more G & F cases than Dist. 6.

B1 - 78.0% of the District boating cases were made in 3 of the 13 District counties.

B2 - Three counties in Dist. 5, each exceeded the total number of boating cases made in Dist. 6.

B3 - Dist. 5 made over 9 times more boating cases than Dist. 6.

C1 - The combined number of violations found in Dist. 5 counties, varied from 9 to 326.

C2 - The combined number of violations found in one Dist. 5 county exceeded all violations found in Dist. 6.

D1 - The per county combined violation average was almost three times more in Dist. 5 than Dist. 6.

D2 - The case average per officer was almost 2½ times more in Dist. 5 than in Dist. 6.

In evaluating information like this, other factors must be taken into consideration before reaching a definite conclusion. When there are a lot of cases in a county or district and manpower allotment is what we are evaluating, we should check the percent of convictions to see if they are sound cases (A3, Figure 8); see what activity most of the defendants were engaged in (Figure 8), what months did the violations occur, and what type of violations were committed. From this information we can determine if the work load is seasonal or year round and assign manpower accordingly. Next, look at the record of officers assigned to this area and check for violation ratios, hours worked, etc., (Figure 10). From this we can see what part good officer work played in the high volume of cases.

These examples are but a few of the many benefits which can be obtained from a properly designed computer system.

## FUTURE PROJECTS

The potential of computer analysis of enforcement effort is limited only by our imaginations and our knowledge of the computers capabilities. Both of these limiting factors improve with experience. As we gain this experience we can see more and more research projects that can and need to be done. Among these are projects in the areas of predicting trends, efficiency and effectiveness rating, acceptable levels of law and regulation compliance, and losses of wildlife species and revenue due to non-compliance.

Now that we have gained experience in Tennessee and accumulated four years of computer analyzed information, we have begun work on some of these projects. We are now in the process of accumulating information which we hope will be useful in determining wildlife losses due to violations. Our



Game and Fish Planner has gathered some information which we are now using in connection with our own to estimate revenue losses. For example, we can now say that we lost approximately \$358,000 in revenue last year due to fishermen not having licenses. This rough estimate is based on the following information.

Man Days Fished .....	10,184,000 (From Planning Survey)
Man Days Sampled .....	231,359 (No. Checked-From Activity Rpt.)
Lic. Violations Found (in Sample) .....	1,625 (From Prosecution Records)
% of Man Days Sampled .....	2.27% (10,184,000 ÷ 231,359)
Estimated License Violations .....	71,600 (1,625 ÷ .0227)
Ave. Cost of Lic. Needed .....	\$5.00
Estimated License Revenue Lost .....	\$358,000 (71,600 x \$5)

We know that this example needs to be refined and can be made more accurate by applying this formula to each fishing activity as broken down in Figure 9. The average cost of license needed also requires some study since we have three (3) types of trip license, annual resident (combined) hunting and fishing license, trout license, and archery stamps. We also know that this being a continuous violation (w/o license), the formula used will not work for an instantaneous violation (illegal kill). We only mentioned those things, to point out, that we realize there are many problems ahead and to give you some idea of future projects which we intend to pursue in Tennessee.

As stated earlier, each state must do its own "thing" concerning wildlife research because of the great variations in regulations, conditions, needs, and computer equipment available from state to state. However, we need to exchange ideas; so let each of us continue to work on projects in this unexplored field of wildlife research and report back to each other at each wildlife conference.

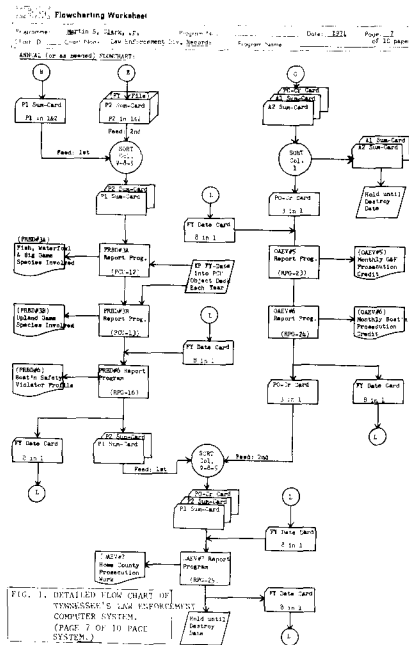


FIG. 1. DETAILED FLOW CHART OF TENNESSEE'S LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM. (PAGE 7 OF 10 PAGE SYSTEM)

**TENNESSEE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION**  
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

Code No. \_\_\_\_\_

**WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT**

Officer \_\_\_\_\_

Dist. \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

WAR-670-0

Week Ending Saturday \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

Date & Miles	Points of Travel and Worked With	Work Hrs	Activity Performed	Game Management				Fish Management				Info. Education Misc. Lic. Permits and Leave	Other Work or Remarks				
				SMALL GAME State Wide	GAME Mang Area	BIG GAME State Wide	GAME Mang Area	COG Water	Warm Water Sport	Warm Water Comm	Boat Safety						
SUN.		Start	Land Patrol X									Programs					
			Boat Patrol X									Attendance					
		M.	No. Checked Management									Radio-TV					
		Stop	Dev. Service X									Tel. Calls					
Miles	Worked With	M.	Public Rel X									Misc. Lic. & Permits					
		M.	Adm. Fiscal X									Annul. Leave X					
		Mrs.	Misc. Duties X									Sick Leave X					
		Mrs.	No. Hours									Spec. Leave X					
MON.		Start	Land Patrol X									Programs					
			Boat Patrol X									Attendance					
		M.	No. Checked Management									Radio-TV					
		Stop	Dev. Service X									Tel. Calls					
Miles	Worked With	M.	Public Rel X									Misc. Lic. & Permits					
		M.	Adm. Fiscal X									Annul. Leave X					
		Mrs.	Misc. Duties X									Sick Leave X					
		Mrs.	No. Hours									Spec. Leave X					
TUE.		Start	Land Patrol X									Programs					
			Boat Patrol X									Attendance					
		M.	No. Checked Management									Radio-TV					
		Stop	Dev. Service X									Tel. Calls					
Miles	Worked With	M.	Public Rel X									Misc. Lic. & Permits					
		M.	Adm. Fiscal X									Annul. Leave X					
		Mrs.	Misc. Duties X									Sick Leave X					
		Mrs.	No. Hours									Spec. Leave X					
WED.		Start	Land Patrol X									Programs					
			Boat Patrol X									Attendance					
		M.	No. Checked Management									Radio-TV					
		Stop	Dev. Service X									Tel. Calls					
Miles	Worked With	M.	Public Rel X									Misc. Lic. & Permits					
		M.	Adm. Fiscal X									Annul. Leave X					
		Mrs.	Misc. Duties X									Sick Leave X					
		Mrs.	No. Hours									Spec. Leave X					
THUR.		Start	Land Patrol X									Programs					
			Boat Patrol X									Attendance					
		M.	No. Checked Management									Radio-TV					
		Stop	Dev. Service X									Tel. Calls					
Miles	Worked With	M.	Public Rel X									Misc. Lic. & Permits					
		M.	Adm. Fiscal X									Annul. Leave X					
		Mrs.	Misc. Duties X									Sick Leave X					
		Mrs.	No. Hours									Spec. Leave X					
FRI.		Start	Land Patrol X									Programs					
			Boat Patrol X									Attendance					
		M.	No. Checked Management									Radio-TV					
		Stop	Dev. Service X									Tel. Calls					
Miles	Worked With	M.	Public Rel X									Misc. Lic. & Permits					
		M.	Adm. Fiscal X									Annul. Leave X					
		Mrs.	Misc. Duties X									Sick Leave X					
		Mrs.	No. Hours									Spec. Leave X					
1. TOTALS		2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
End of Week				SG S/W	SG M/A	BC S/W	BC M/A	C/W SF	W/W SF	W/W CF	Boat Salt	Number in Attendance	W/W	25.			
Start of Week				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Radio-TV Appearances	26.	27.			
Speedometer Miles:				NUMBER CHECKED								Tel. Calls Received	28.	29.			
FOR SUPERVISOR'S USE				I certify that this report is accurate:													
				Signature _____													

FIGURE 2. WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT

TENNESSEE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Code

- First and Final
- Preliminary
- Supplemental (2)
- Final of Pending

**PROSECUTION REPORT** District No. \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 County \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 G & F Record No. \_\_\_\_\_ Trial Docket No. \_\_\_\_\_

DEFENDANT CHARGE ARREST TRIAL VERDICT DISPOSITION PROPERTY CASE FACTS AND REMARKS	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">                             Name (Print) (First) (Middle) (Last) _____                              Address _____                              City _____, State _____                         </td> <td style="width: 50%;">                             Date of Birth: (Mo.) (Day) _____, 19____                              Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Colored (Other) _____                              Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing W/O Lic.  <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting W/O Lic. Other _____                              In Violation of Sec. _____, Proc. _____, Rule &amp; Reg. _____, or Private Act _____ (3)                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             Other Data: Defendant was <input type="checkbox"/> On WMA <input type="checkbox"/> Trout Fish'n. Hunting or Possessing _____ (3)  <input type="checkbox"/> On Man'g. Fish'n. Area <input type="checkbox"/> Com. Fish'n. _____ (4)                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             Date of Arrest (Weekday) (Mo.) (Day) _____, 19____, at (Time) _____ M. Arrest Location _____ (4)                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             Trial Court: <input type="checkbox"/> G.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Mag. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Date of Trial _____, 19____                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             &amp; Before Judge _____ at _____, Tenn. _____ (5)                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             Plea: <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> No Contest _____ (5)                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             Verdict: Fined \$ _____ Suspended \$ _____ Dismissed <input type="checkbox"/> Bond Forfeiture <input type="checkbox"/> Jailed _____ (5)                              Costs \$ _____ Suspended \$ _____ Other _____                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             DISPOSITION of Fine and Costs: _____ (6)                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             Paid \$ _____ Fine and \$ _____ Costs. <input type="checkbox"/> Secured \$ _____ until _____, 19____, by _____ and _____ (6)  <small>(Surety) (Address) (Surety) (Address)</small> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied by time in jail <input type="checkbox"/> Appealed to _____ Court on _____, 19____, and a copy of criminal court case report is attached.                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             PROPERTY Seized for: _____ DISPOSITION of Property: _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Impoundment (Sec. 51-706) <input type="checkbox"/> Contraband (Sec. 51-707) <input type="checkbox"/> Returned to Defendant  <input type="checkbox"/> Declared Contraband (Attach Court Order)  <input type="checkbox"/> Given to Charity (Attach Receipt)  <input type="checkbox"/> License, Permit, etc., Attached.  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">                             CASE FACTS AND REMARKS _____                         </td> </tr> </table>	Name (Print) (First) (Middle) (Last) _____ Address _____ City _____, State _____	Date of Birth: (Mo.) (Day) _____, 19____ Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Colored (Other) _____ Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing W/O Lic. <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting W/O Lic. Other _____ In Violation of Sec. _____, Proc. _____, Rule & Reg. _____, or Private Act _____ (3)		Other Data: Defendant was <input type="checkbox"/> On WMA <input type="checkbox"/> Trout Fish'n. Hunting or Possessing _____ (3) <input type="checkbox"/> On Man'g. Fish'n. Area <input type="checkbox"/> Com. Fish'n. _____ (4)		Date of Arrest (Weekday) (Mo.) (Day) _____, 19____, at (Time) _____ M. 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CASE FACTS AND REMARKS _____																											

FIGURE 3. PROSECUTION REPORT.

Officers _____ Assisting _____ _____ _____	Arresting Officer _____ (7) Prosecuting Witness _____ (8) Reporting Officer _____
FOR SUPERVISOR'S USE: Date Received _____ Approved _____	



Company: **Game & Fish Commission**  
 Application: **Law Enf. Div. DP Records**

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION  
**MULTIPLE-CARD LAYOUT FORM**

Form X24 6599-0  
 Printed in U.S.A.

by **Martin B. Clark, Jr.** Date **1971** Job No. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet No. **1**

Card Type	Record No.	D	C	S	Defendant's Name	Defendant's Address	Date of Birth	AS	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

**Prosecution Report Card #1 (PRIS)**

Card Type	Record No.	D	C	S	Judge's Name	Fine	Susp.	Faid	Susp.	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1

**Prosecution Report Card #2 (PRIS)**

Card Type	Record No.	D	C	S	Last Name	Number	Checked	Member	Have	Info - Educational
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1

**Weekly Activity Reports (WAR'S)**

Card Type	Record No.	D	C	S	Week Ending	Miles	Hours	Activity	Activity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

**Weekly Activity Reports (WAR'S)**

Card Type	Record No.	D	C	S	Officer	Activity	Activity	Activity	Activity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

FIGURE 4. COMPUTER DATA CARD LAYOUT

PR-CAP

TENNESSEE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION  
REPORT OF VIOLATIONS

JUNE, 1972

DIST.	TYPE CASE	C O U R T D I S P O S I T I O N				D I S P O S I T I O N P E N D I N G				JUNE MONTHS TOTALS	
		PAID	BOND FORFEIT ONLY	PROSECUTED	JAILLED	DISMISSED	RETIRED	CONFINED	GRAND JURY		
DIST. 1	GF	58	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	83
	BOAT	6	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
DIST. 2	GF	30	45	5	2	0	0	11	1	4	104
	BOAT	17	18	9	0	0	2	1	2	1	50
DIST. 3	GF	7	35	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	48
	BOAT	9	72	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	86
DIST. 4	GF	29	10	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	47
	BOAT	16	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	25
DIST. 5	GF	26	34	8	0	0	0	6	0	3	106
	BOAT	32	51	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	94
DIST. 6	GF	3	10	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	20
	BOAT	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	12
DIST. 7	GF	28	37	2	1	0	0	2	2	4	76
	BOAT	23	42	6	0	0	0	9	1	2	83
DIST. 8	GF	16	31	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	57
	BOAT	1	14	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	21
TOTALS	GF	150	256	25	4	0	25	3	34	5	512
	BOAT	109	252	23	0	0	1	21	1	0	428
COMBINED		267	508	48	4	0	1	46	5	61	940

GAME & FISH FINES AND COSTS-		JUNE, 1972		BOATING FINES AND COSTS-		JUNE, 1972	
	ASSESSED	PAID		ASSESSED	PAID		
FINES	\$ 7,084.25	\$ 5,653.25		FINES	\$ 4,536.50	\$ 3,974.50	
COSTS	\$ 8,676.95	\$ 8,1075.40		COSTS	\$ 7,544.05	\$ 7,100.30	
TOTALS	\$ 15,761.20	\$ 13,728.65		TOTALS	\$ 12,080.55	\$ 11,074.80	

FIGURE 5. R-1 REPORT--MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS

AGARPT

DIST. 5 - ARREST AND OFFICER ACTIVITY REPORT  
JUNE 1, 1972

COUNTY	GAME & FISH VIOLATIONS - HUNTING/FISHING NEITHER	TOTAL S.F.	BOATIN CASES	COB. TOTAL	TYPE ACTIVITY WHEN APPREHENDED													
					PERCENT CONNECTIONS	HUNTING SMALL GAME	BIG GAME	WMA	WMA	WMA	BOAT	SPORT	COM.					
CANNON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEATHAM	0	12	6	100%	100%	95%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
DAVIDSON	0	8	21	0	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
DAWSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MACON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	0	2	4	100%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
ROBERTSON	0	2	0	2	50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
RUTHERFORD	0	1	0	6	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
WATKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUNNER	0	16	1	17	26	43	92%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
TRUROSDALE	0	3	0	3	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
WILLIAMSON	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	6	4	10	77	91	23	100%	100%	95%	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0

OFFICER	COUNTY	NAME	REST. DAYS	DAYS WORKED	AVE PER-MINUTE	HRS	GAYS	FILES	ORNS	HUNTING	FISHING	BOATING	CHECKED	INPAT	PRE-CASES	GFP-CRA	BOAT-CR.	TACT	% TIME NO. CHECKED AND PROSECUTED-- PD'S PER 1,000						
																			HOME	CD	CON-				
CARSON	FRANK	SUPERVISOR	35	31%	60	6.4	643	45%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	
STOCKDALE	K	ASSY SUPV	35	85%	60	6.0	757	78%	0	0	313	1	33	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7
DAVIDSON			35	85%	76	6.5	549	58%	0	0	293	3	124	8	10	64	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	218.2
BATES	NORMAN	WILLIAMSON	35	85%	76	6.5	413	50%	0	0	259	0	0	0	19	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROTHERS	JIM	CANNON	35	54%	66	6.3	558	36%	0	0	217	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.8
HOLLIS	TED	DAVIDSON	35	77%	55	5.9	434	55%	0	0	488	1	166	9	2	54	1	9	2	1	8	6	893.4	0	
JOBE	LARRY	RUTHERFORD	35	82%	62	5.8	519	44%	3	3	387	5	236	9	12	38	8	9	1	7	2	8	8	13.0	
MANGUM	C	RUTHERFORD	35	65%	62	5.5	408	38%	0	0	139	2	17	0	13	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.0
MCCOY	ALBERT	MONTGOMERY	35	91%	69	6.4	576	93%	0	0	375	9	49	0	24	4	0	11	2	6	0	0	0	0	126.7
MINK	CHAS	ROBERTSON	35	48%	68	6.2	607	23%	0	0	205	2	0	0	9	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	14.1
TICKELL	E	CHEATHAM	35	62%	68	5.7	348	28%	0	0	361	5	0	1	13	5	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	17.5
MYERS	B	DICKSON	35	42%	63	6.1	362	64%	6	0	187	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.4
POTTS	JAMES	SUNNER	35	65%	76	6.1	345	86%	5	0	328	3	225	5	9	22	4	5	6	2	16	0	0	25.7	
PUCKETT	B L	WILSON	35	60%	51	5.0	328	93%	0	0	165	5	103	6	30	58	5	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	159.1
ROCKWELL	B L	WATKINS	35	91%	80	6.5	517	68%	56	0	335	10	77	2	22	77	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	31.7
ROBIN	OFFICERS		105						0	0	49	11	1128	42	117	37	26	0	49	1	14.2				

COUNTY	TOTAL	BOATIN	TOTAL	FISH MANAGEMENT WORK				TOTAL	
				ALL GAME	BIG GAME	WMA	WATER		
	429	5	65	0	50	2,807	126	1,870	5,050
HOURS	84.5	1.1	14.3	0	1.0	55.6	2.4	31.1	86.0

FIGURE 6. R-6 REPORT—MONTHLY ARREST AND OFFICER ACTIVITY REPORT

DIST. 5				% OF	% OF	
COUNTY	TYPE	YEAR'S	COMB.	DIST.	STATE	
	CASE	TOTAL	TOTAL	CASES	CASES	
CANNON----	G & F-	15		100%	2.23	.38
	BOAT'N	0	15	0%	.00	.00
CHEATHAM--	G & F-	82		78%	12.20	2.06
	BOAT'N	23	105	22%	6.57	1.47
DAVIDSON--	G & F-	32		26%	4.76	.81
	BOAT'N	90	122	74%	25.71	5.75
DICKSON---	G & F-	20		83%	2.98	.50
	BOAT'N	4	24	17%	1.14	.26
MACON-----	G & F-	9		100%	1.34	.23
	BOAT'N	0	9	0%	.00	.00
MONTGOMERY	G & F-	81		86%	12.05	2.04
	BOAT'N	13	94	14%	3.71	.83
ROBERTSON-	G & F-	20		100%	2.98	.50
	BOAT'N	0	20	0%	.00	.00
RUTHERFORD	G & F-	131		73%	19.49	3.30
	BOAT'N	49	180	27%	14.00	3.13
SMITH-----	G & F-	10		77%	1.49	.25
	BOAT'N	3	13	23%	.86	.19
SUMNER----	G & F-	192		59%	28.57	4.83
	BOAT'N	134	326	41%	38.29	8.56
TROUSDALE-	G & F-	26		93%	3.87	.65
	BOAT'N	2	28	7%	.57	.13
WILLIAMSON	G & F-	17		100%	2.53	.43
	BOAT'N	0	17	0%	.00	.00
WILSON----	G & F-	37		54%	5.51	.93
	BOAT'N	32	69	46%	9.14	2.04
TOTALS--	G & F-	672		66%	100.00	16.91
	BOAT'N	350	1,022	34%	100.00	22.36

DIST. 6						
TOTALS--	G & F-	273		88%	100.00	6.87
	BOAT'N	38	311	12%	100.00	2.43

DIST.	CASE AVE.--	G & F	BOAT'N	COMB.
5	PER COUNTY	51.7	26.9	78.6
	*PER OFFICER	38.2	19.9	58.1
6	PER COUNTY	24.8	3.5	28.3
	*PER OFFICER	21.0	2.9	23.9

FIGURE 7. A SECTION OF PRBD#1 REPORT--MONTHLY COUNTY ARREST REPORT, 1971-72.

PRBD#2		COUNTY ARREST REPORT 1971-72 FISCAL YEAR						
DIST. & COUNTY	GAME & FISH VIOLATIONS-			TOTAL	BOAT'N	PERCENT CONVICTIONS---		
	HUNTING	FISHING	NEITHER	G & F	CASES	HUNT'N	FISH'N	BOAT'N
DIST. 5								
MONTGOMERY	42	20	19	81	13	95%	95%	100%
ROBERTSON	10	10	0	20	0	100%	80%	100%
RUTHERFORD (1)	23	53	55	131	49	100%	96%	96%
SMITH----	2	3	3	10	3	100%	80%	100%
SUMNER---- (2)	44	137	11	192	134	91%	96%	96%
TROUSDALE-	18	7	3	28	2	100%	100%	100%
WILLIAMSON	8	2	7	17	0	88%	100%	100%
WILSON----	4	31	2	37	32	100%	97%	94%
TOTALS-	199	367	106	672	350	93%	96%	94%
DIST. 6								
TOTALS-	132	131	10	273	38	87%	89%	89%

(A1)

(A2)

(A3)

		PAGE 2						
		TYPE ACTIVITY WHEN APPERHENDED - - - - -						
		HUNT'N	SMALL-GAME	BIG-GAME-	TROUT	SPORT	COMM.	
		S/W	WMA	S/W	WMA	FISH'N	FISH'N	FISH'N
		14	3	7	18	0	20	0
		10	0	0	0	0	10	0
Co. → (1)	(17)	5	(1)	0	0	0	(53)	0
		2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Co. → (2)	(42)	0	(2)	0	0	0	(137)	0
		15	1	0	0	0	7	0
		8	0	0	0	0	2	0
		2	2	0	0	0	31	0
		143	17	12	27	0	367	0
		(95)	10	(18)	9	4	(127)	0

(A4)

(A5)

(A6)

FIGURE 8. A SECTION OF PRBD#2 REPORT--COUNTY ARREST REPORT, 1971-72.



FISHING VIOLATIONS	ACTIVITY					
	COLD WATER		WARM WATER		COMMERCIAL	TOTAL
	S/W	WMA	S/W	WMA	FISHING	
W/O Licenses	19	0	1,643	0	11	1,673
W/O Trout Stamp	14	0	--	--	--	14
W/O Archery Stamp	0	0	1	0	--	1
Non-Res. W/Res. Lic.	0	0	86	0	2	88
Other Lic. Violation	1	4	1	2	0	8
Out of Season	6	9	0	0	0	15
In Closed Area	6	8	9	1	24	48
Exceeding Limit	17	9	113	0	--	139
Illegal Method	0	0	85	0	0	85
Illegal Possession	0	1	7	0	2	10
Failing to Release	--	--	--	--	12	12
W/Illegal Gear	0	0	5	0	48	53
Illegal Bait	--	24	--	--	--	24
Illegal Size/Length	0	0	62	0	--	62
(10) Other Management Viol.	0	6	39	2	3	50
TOTALS	63	61	2,051	5	102	2,282
Revenue Violations	34	4	1,731	2	13	1,784
Management Violations	29	57	320	3	89	498
TOTALS	63	61	2,051	5	102	2,282

\*\*\*

HUNTING VIOLATIONS	ACTIVITY					
	SMALL GAME		BIG GAME		TRAPPING	TOTAL
	S/W	WMA	S/W	WMA		
W/O License	379	1	7	1	1	389
W/O Stamp (Misc.)	2	0	18	2	--	22
W/O WMA Permit	--	35	--	9	8	52
Non-Res W/Res. License	22	0	4	0	0	26
Other Lic. Violation	4	0	1	2	0	7
Out of Season	162	1	88	0	1	252
In Closed Area	48	1	23	15	0	87
Exceeding Limit	66	9	3	0	--	78
W/O Permission	81	--	27	--	1	109
Illegal Possession	0	0	27	1	2	30
Rules & Regulations	2	14	1	80	0	97
Tres. on WMA W/Gun	--	69	--	48	--	117
Training Dog W/Gun	147	0	--	--	--	147
Unplugged Gun	59	6	5	1	--	71
Illegal Ammo/Gun	6	4	25	3	--	38
Before/After Hours	35	2	1	0	--	38
Over Baited Area	32	0	0	0	--	32
Gun & Light Violation	--	--	99	0	--	99
Shooting From Auto/Hwy.	36	0	6	1	--	43
(8) Other Management Viol.	32	1	26	3	2	64
TOTALS	1,113	143	361	166	15	1,798
Revenue Violations	407	36	30	14	9	496
Management Violations	706	107	331	152	6	1,302
TOTALS	1,113	143	361	166	15	1,798

FIGURE 9. FISHING AND HUNTING VIOLATION BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY, 1968-69.

OFFICER ACTIVITY REPORT 1971-72 FISCAL YEAR												
DAEV#1												
OFFICER	REPORT PERIOD		AVE. PER WORK-WK.			% TIME WORK/W OTHERS	NO. CHECKED AND PROSECUTED--					
	WEEKS	%WORKED	HRS	DAYS	MILES		HUNTING-		FISHING-		BOATING-	
						CK'D	PO	CK'D	PO	CK'D	PO	
A --	53	77%	61	5.7	559	90	1,066	51	1,501	32	520	5
B --	53	67%	55	5.7	491	48	769	9	472	1	201	0
C --	53	78%	60	5.7	450	37	1,087	14	475	1	95	0
D --	53	77%	58	5.8	470	52	639	13	446	5	153	3
E --	53	83%	60	6.0	515	43	786	9	571	4	0	0
F --	53	81%	66	6.0	489	77	794	8	3,342	27	1,235	5
BOATIN-	37						382	0	2,119	14	1,643	20
DIST TOTALS--	870	76%	61	5.8	531	60	14,628	337	21,412	215	8,590	69
STATE TOTALS--	7,491	78%	59	5.9	494	56%		1427		2049		1554
							101,772		231,359		85,221	

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④

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	PO'S PER 1,000			HOME CO.		G&F-CR.				BOAT-CR		CON-	
	CHECKED--THAT			PO-CASES		GRP		IND		GRP		IND	TACT
	HUNT	FISH	BOAT	G&F	BOAT	GRP	IND	GRP	IND	GRP	IND	RATE	
A --	48	21	10	55	3	147	8	21	1			248.3	
B --	12	2	0	7	0	43	1	2	0			20.4	
C --	13	2	0	5	0	56	0	1	0			114.5	
D --	20	11	20	8	1	80	7	5	0			18.8	
E --	11	7	0	6	0	62	5	5	0			15.3	
F --	10	8	4	31	5	85	1	8	1			31.1	
BOATIN	0	7	12			62	1	38	0				
	23	10	8	336	33	1279	143	144	6			57.2	
	14	9	18	2619	825	6071		2459				67.9	
							1496		485				

- ⑤                      ⑥                      ⑦                      ⑧                      ⑨

FIGURE 10. A SECTION OF OAEV#1 REPORT - OFFICER ACTIVITY REPORT, 1971-72, (OFFICER NAMES HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT).

# HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING IN THE FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROGRAM, WITH SPECIAL REFERANCE TO MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

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Like many other activities carried out by State fish and game departments, hunter safety programs began to expand and became a significant activity only after World War II. The late 1940's and early '50's saw substantial increases in numbers of hunters, hunter participation, and overall expansion of State fish and game department programs and budgets. Several States got into hunter safety training in those early years, others are just now beginning.

Lack of adequate funding has always been, and likely always will be, a major problem in fish and game management. This problem has been met in part, at least, by passage of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act in 1937 and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act in 1950. These laws ear-marked existing excise tax revenues for allocation to the States, to fund fish and wildlife management programs on a cost sharing basis. The programs have been eminently successful for they provide dependable funding which permits continuity of activities, establishment of competent staffs, and requirements for quality performance.

It was not until 1970, however, that provision for hunter safety training was made in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program. The Act was amended by Public Law 91-503, passed October 23, 1970, to provide that half of the revenue from any tax imposed on handguns shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of population, and that this money may be used to pay up to 75% of the costs of a hunter safety program.

Note that the Act says these funds may be spent on hunter safety programs. If any State chooses to do so, the money may be spent on regular wildlife restoration activities. Because these funds are available to either regular P-R activities or to hunter safety activities, as each State may decide, it is extremely important that all Federal Aid project funding be closely coordinated to insure full use of available money and to avoid reversions of funds. Hunter safety training carried out with Federal Aid funds are subject to the same general requirements, standards, and procedures as any other P-R project. These are described in the Federal Aid Manual. In addition, efforts have been made at both the national and regional level to provide program guidelines and standards. Following are some regional guidelines which may be used at least on an interim basis:

## 1. Objectives

- A. A hunter safety project should have clear, well-defined, measurable objectives which are capable of attainment. Such objectives must fall within the purpose of the program as stated in the Federal Aid Manual:
  1. to enhance the safety and well being of firearm users, as well as all citizens, and
  2. to reduce all types of accidents associated with hunting.