

Mr. Smith inquired into the jurisdiction that the Conservation Officer has in Kentucky.

Although the Conservation Officer is assigned to a particular county or area his authority is not limited by county lines. The jurisdiction or authority of the Conservation Officer is subject to two limitations:

(A) Under Kentucky statutory authority the Conservation Officer is restricted to the enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to the protection of wildlife and the hunting and fishing regulations established by the Commissioner and Commission pursuant to Chapter 150 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

(B) The authority exercised by the Conservation Officer must be within the territorial limits of the Commonwealth. However, a Conservation Officer may submit application for a federal commission as a United States Deputy Game Warden and only then may he leave the state pertaining to the Migratory Game Bird Treaty Act and laws pertaining to the Lacy Act or Black Bass Act.

At the present time there are 100 officers in the Commonwealth of Kentucky who hold a United States Deputy Game Warden's Commission.

Mr. Smith asked if Kentucky had had an increase in fish and game violations over the years?

Yes, I replied. In the last ten years we have had a tremendous increase in fish and game violations. In 1960, we had 3,233 arrests in comparison to 7,274 arrests in 1970. We were successful in convicting 5,349 cases in 1970. Of these, 201 were pending and 1,260 cases were juveniles. Personal contacts made in the field were 338,032 licenses checked. This made the state average of arrests per officer 60. Licenses checked per officer were 2,794. State average of convictions per officer was 75.61. Every 100 licenses checked averaged 2.15 arrests. This is an alarming increase in game and fish violations. However, it doesn't end there. All enforcement agencies are faced with a greater increase in crime.

Mr. Smith wanted to know what some of the most common types of violations were.

Fishing and/or hunting without a license is by far the greatest violation we have with Hunting Out of Season coming in third.

At this time Mr. Smith informed me that through our conservation he would like to apply for the position of Conservation Officer.

I told him that I would like for him to give this some special thought, due to the fact, that it takes a great deal of sincerity and strong desire to be a good Conservation Officer. It takes a special breed of person to be able to put forth the hours and devotion that is demanded of him to be a good officer. There will be times that he will have to make his own decisions and have the initiative to carry these out. On many occasions the officer is by himself, and therefore, he must be able to provide excellent judgment in handling the various problems that he will be confronted with in carrying out his everyday duties.

THE WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AND HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING

By CHARLES V. GARNER

Hunter safety training has come a long way since 1949. That is when it began after a group of New York State Legislators concerned over the large number of accidents involving young hunters, enacted a law requiring potential hunters under sixteen who had not hunted the previous year to successfully complete a course in safe gun handling before they could purchase a hunting license.

There was one big hitch. No such hunter safety training course existed anywhere.

The short time before the law went into effect was almost chaotic for New York's wildlife officers.

The New York Conservation Department as the administering agency for the new program collaborated with the National Rifle Association. The Association, with the assistance of the National Education Association, prepared the text for a hunter safety training course. But, this took valuable time.

That first year must have been most trying for the New York Conservation Department, especially for the law enforcement personnel who also were assigned the duty of conducting the training courses. Phone calls were received at all hours inquiring about the new mandatory regulations. When and where would such training be available? People visited the homes of the officers, desperately seeking certification so they could purchase a hunting license. As the hunting season neared, pressures intensified.

Remember, there was no such person as a bona fide hunter safety instructor for there was no standard course of instruction. But a vast majority of the New York sportsmen who were NRA rifle marksmanship instructors, shotgun instructors and pistol marksmanship instructors quickly volunteered to assist the department with this enormous job. That was the start of the volunteer instructor concept now utilized by every state or provincial hunter safety training program in existence today. New York weathered the storm. A standard course of instruction was established, and satisfactory results followed. Soon, other states and Canadian provinces initiated similar training programs, most starting on a voluntary basis rather than mandatory because of the lesson learned the hard way in New York.

Programs shifted from voluntary to mandatory after organizations were able to gear up to handle a mandatory program.

Today there are 50 hunter safety training programs sponsored by the states and provinces and each is administered by a natural resources department or a similar agency dedicated to the preservation of our renewable natural resources. Eighteen of these programs are mandatory.

In all 50 programs, law enforcement officers, though the degree of their actual involvement varies from one program to another, play a significant role. Attesting to this is public acceptance of the wildlife law enforcement officer as an authority on firearms and hunter safety.

Involvement of law enforcement officers in hunter safety training affords fish and game departments an opportunity to reach a receptive and impressionable audience. In almost every instance, the majority of the trainees reached through this training range in age from 11 to 16. A major portion of them will be tomorrow's hunters and shooters. True, a number of trainees will not actively pursue shooting sports, but one thing is certain, all of the students will long remember the lessons taught and the law enforcement officer who was their instructor. These are the people that the future of the shooting sports are dependent upon.

Maryland has a junior resident state-wide hunting license for young hunters who have not attained their 16th birthday. The total resident licenses sold numbered approximately 185,300 for fiscal 1971 of which 22,395 were resident junior licenses. This indicates that one out of every eight licensed resident hunters in Maryland last year was under 16. This ratio has been the same since the first year that the junior license came into being. Probably a number of states have found a similar ratio, indicating a high incidence of resident juvenile hunters nationwide. Consider also the additional number of first time hunters or those with very limited experience that are 16 years old or older for which there is no accurate census.

Look at the hunting accident figures for last year in Maryland. There were 36 accidents reported, 11 of which were self-inflicted and 3 were fatal. A breakdown by age groups reveals that 16 of the shooters were

between 10 and 19 years. Seven of these suffered self-inflicted wounds. This indicates that of the total accidents, 44% were caused by shooters in this age group. Nine of the 25 victims shot by another and one of the three fatalities were in this age group. This again is indication that the highest percentage, 36% of the victims were in this age category.

The hunters experience chart is also most revealing. Again the highest incidence of accidents was in the group with the least hunting experience. In the one to five years experience group there were 16 shooters, again representing 44% of the total accidents. Five of these sixteen suffered self-inflicted wounds. Of the 25 victims shot by another, seven were in this experience category.

The latest national hunter casualty figures also bears out these statistics and it is fairly certain these same statistics hold true for most every state represented in this organization today. We have brought along a supply of the Maryland hunting accident reports covering fiscal 1971 and the latest national hunter casualty reports for your perusal and comparison with the accident statistics of your state.

Hunting and wildlife officers are synonymous. Hunters, young and old, admire and respect a good officer. Very often his advice is solicited and his opinions and advice carries the weight of his expertise and authority.

It is physically impossible to long ignore the needs of the very people who are paying the tab. One of these needs is firearms and hunter safety education.

We are concerned and I know this concern to be truth for one has only to look at the great strides firearms and hunter safety training has made in the past 22 years to verify this concern. Over 5,400,000 hunter safety trainees have successfully completed a course of training, and over 63,000 volunteer instructors have been recruited and trained to accomplish the gigantic task of teaching the trainees. The wildlife law enforcement officers have been the prime movers in making these monumental accomplishments a reality.

The tendency of the departments to involve law enforcement personnel in hunter safety training is evident by the number of program coordinators that are at present active wildlife officers or were officers prior to assuming the job as coordinator. Many of the programs are assigned to the law enforcement division.

Actually, no other division of the department is better qualified to handle a hunter safety training program than is law enforcement. The personnel is in constant contact with the public. They are accepted as professionally qualified in the field of hunter safety education. Confidence of the public contributes much to the success of the program.

With the advent of federal aid funds now available for hunter safety training, the opportunity to expand existing programs and initiate new programs was never more obvious.

Federal authorization of hunter safety training came into being with the passage of Public Law 91-503 which amends the federal aid to wildlife restoration act (the Pittman-Robertson Act) and the federal aid to fish restoration act (the Dingell-Johnson Act).

The ten percent federal excise tax on pistols and revolvers now goes into the federal aid to wildlife restoration receipt account in the treasury. It is specified in the new law that the funds be allocated to the states and are not available to individuals, clubs, or local governments.

The entire amount allotted to a state from the pistol and revolvers tax may be used wholly for wildlife restoration or, at the option of the state, one-half of the amount may be used for hunter safety training and the construction, operation, and maintenance of target ranges as part of such programs. The funds are allocated to the same state agency

which receives the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson allotments: i.e. The fish and game department. Cost sharing is in the ratio of 25 percent state funds and 75 percent federal funds.

The purpose of the hunter safety program as set forth in the federal standards is to enhance the safety and well being of firearm users as well as all citizens by providing instruction and practice in the safe use of firearms including home safety, and the avoidance of all types of accidents and hazards associated with hunting. Training in survival techniques, first aid, sporting ethics, basic principles of wildlife management and the proper use of archery equipment may be provided incidental to the program.

Activities under the program must contribute to accomplishing the purpose of the program and may include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Recruiting, training and certifying of instructors to carry out the instructional phases of the program.
- (2) Supervising instructional programs.
- (3) Furnishing training materials and equipment required for instructional phases.
- (4) Leasing, purchasing, or constructing, operating, and maintaining target ranges, including minimum support facilities for training and practice including the acquisition of land, where necessary.
- (5) Coordination and administering the state-wide hunter safety training program.

Public concern for the provision of firearms and hunter safety training is firmly evident by the passage of Public Law 91-503. We should share that concern.

The latitude granted the state programs by the federal standards certainly is generous and affords ample opportunity to provide an effective training program.

The training program in turn offers law enforcement unparalleled opportunities to provide a much needed service, to help cement a closer relationship between the department and the citizenry, and to enhance the public image of the wildlife law enforcement officers.

We would be remiss if we were reluctant to accept the responsibility of a training program and open to criticism should its need be ignored.

1969

UNIFORM HUNTER CASUALTY REPORT

A Digest of Information Compiled from Reports of Hunting Accidents

The information contained herein was compiled and published by the National Rifle Association of America from uniform reports of hunting accidents occurring during the 1968 hunting season. Originated in 1950, these yearly tabulations provide a summary of information on factors involved in firearms hunting accidents. Thus they provide NRA and individual state conservation agencies with information to assist in improving teaching methods and to give an insight into areas of hunter safety training that should receive greater emphasis.

Investigations and reports are dependent on voluntary efforts of state agencies within limitations of time and availability of their field personnel in conjunction with other assigned duties. During each of the past 10 years most states and Canadian Provinces have submitted reports for tabulation. However, the statistics herein do not represent an analysis of all hunting accidents occurring during the 1968 hunting season.

Casualty	
Fatal	410
Non-Fatal	2422
Not reported	17
Total	2849
Self-Inflicted	1001
Not Self-Inflicted	1835
Unknown	13

DISTANCE MUZZLE TO WOUND	
0-10 Yards	1442
11-50 Yards	623
51-100 Yards	252
101 or More Yards	142
Unknown	390

TERRAIN WHERE OCCURRED	
Dense Woods	566
Light Woods	591
Open Fields	676
Unknown	1016

VICTIM IN PROPER ATTIRE ¹	
Yes	663
No	883
Unknown	206

WEATHER CONDITIONS	
Clear and Bright	1164
Partly Overcast	462
Poor: Fog, Rain, Etc.	149
Dark, Night	74
Unknown	1000

ARM INVOLVED	
Rifle	974
Shotgun	1562
Handgun	208
Bow and Arrow	28
Other and Unknown	77

¹Includes all special colors required, by law of jurisdiction within which accident occurred as well as distinctive colors such as: Blaze orange, red, yellow, etc. normally accepted as appropriate to type of hunting.

HUNTER LICENSED

	Shooter	Victim
Yes	1534	9
No	399	270
Unknown	916	1490

HUNTERS SEX

Male	2400	1746
Female	39	65
Unknown	410	1038

HUNTERS EXPERIENCE

Less Than 1 Year	14	6
1-5 Years	651	387
6-10 Years	297	179
11-15 Years	140	85
16-20 Years	118	96
21 or More Years	225	176
Unknown	1404	1920

HUNTERS AGE

9 and Under	13	20
10-19 Years	908	608
20-29 Years	525	328
30-39 Years	254	208
40-49 Years	162	154
50-59 Years	90	72
60 and Over	82	62
Unknown	815	1397

TIME OF DAY

12 AM to 10 AM	505
10 AM to 4 PM	1095
4 PM to Midnight	567
Unknown	682

DAY OF SEASON

1-14 Days	1040
15-30 Days	335
31-59 Days	138
Out of Season	154
Open all Year	147

Cause of Casualty

HUNTERS JUDGMENT

Victim moved into line of fire	350
Shooter swinging on game	278
Victim out of sight of shooter	355
Victim mistaken for game	237

SKILL AND APTITUDE

Stumble or falling with firearm	254
Trigger caught on object	122
Loading firearm	77
Unloading firearm	73

VIOLATING RULES AND LAWS

Clubbing cover or game	28
Removing firearm from vehicle	106
Riding with a loaded firearm	81
Firearm fell from insecure rest	67
Horse-play with loaded firearm	59
Improper crossing of obstacles	60

MECHANICAL FAILURE

Defective firearm	81
Other or unknown cause ²	621

ANIMAL BEING HUNTED

Deer	566
Bear	24
Elk	23
Moose	30
Antelope	2
Rabbit	454
Squirrel	314
Woodchuck	64
Turkey	15
Pheasant	196
Crow	19
Duck	174
Pigeons	73
Quail	85
Coon	27
Other ³	783

²Includes all unusual, accidental and unique causes generally beyond the control of the shooter.

³Includes both game and non-game animals and birds being hunted regardless of legality of pursuit.

SHOTGUN ACCIDENTS

Details on Accidents Which Occurred During 1968 Hunting Season and Involved Shotguns

Casualty	
Fatal	182
Non-Fatal	1374
Not Reported	6
Total	1562
Self-Inflicted	387
Not Self-Inflicted	1171
Unknown	4

DISTANCE MUZZLE TO WOUND	
0-10 Yards	622
11-50 Yards	499
51-100 Yards	180
101 or More Yards	59
Unknown	202

TERRAIN WHERE OCCURRED	
Dense Woods	373
Light Woods	370
Open Fields	384
Unknown	435

VICTIM IN PROPER ATTIRE ¹	
Yes	415
No	588
Unknown	127

WEATHER CONDITIONS	
Clear and Bright	756
Partly Overcast	293
Poor: Fog, Rain, Etc.	66
Dark, Night	20
Unknown	427

¹Includes all special colors required by law of jurisdiction within which accident occurred as well as distinctive colors such as: Blaze orange, red, yellow, etc. normally accepted as appropriate to type of hunting.

HUNTER LICENSED		
	Shooter	Victim
Yes	857	6
No	152	137
Unknown	553	739

HUNTERS SEX		
Male	1312	1121
Female	16	33
Unknown	234	408

HUNTERS EXPERIENCE		
Less Than 1 Year	9	5
1-5 Years	340	225
6-10 Years	154	116
11-15 Years	66	51
16-20 Years	56	57
21 or More Years	133	122
Unknown	804	986

HUNTERS AGE		
9 and Under	4	11
10-19 Years	475	347
20-29 Years	253	200
30-39 Years	126	138
40-49 Years	89	100
50-59 Years	54	51
60 and Over	54	38
Unknown	507	677

TIME OF DAY	
12 AM to 10 AM	270
10 AM to 4 PM	623
4 PM to Midnight	252
Unknown	417

DAY OF SEASON	
1-14 Days	625
15-30 Days	193
31-59 Days	84
Out of Season	42
Open all Year	45

Cause of Casualty

HUNTERS JUDGMENT	
Victim moved into line of fire	261
Shooter swinging on game	243
Victim out of sight of shooter ..	271
Victim mistaken for game	89

SKILL AND APTITUDE	
Stumble or falling with firearm ..	97
Trigger caught on object	45
Loading firearm	33
Unloading firearm	23

VIOLATING RULES AND LAWS	
Clubbing cover or game	16
Removing firearm from vehicle ..	47
Riding with a loaded firearm	29
Firearm fell from insecure rest ..	37
Horse-play with loaded firearm ..	20
Improper crossing of obstacles ..	31

MECHANICAL FAILURE	
Defective firearm	47
Other or unknown cause ²	273

ANIMAL BEING HUNTED	
Deer	83
Bear	3
Elk	0
Moose	1
Antelope	0
Rabbit	270
Squirrel	205
Woodchuck	8
Turkey	10
Pheasant	187
Crow	10
Duck	161
Pigeons	69
Quail	81
Coon	5
Other ³	469

²Includes all unusual, accidental and unique causes generally beyond the control of the shooter.

³Includes both game and non-game animals and birds being hunted regardless of legality of pursuit.

Supplement to:

1969

UNIFORM

HUNTER

CASUALTY

REPORT

A Digest of Information Compiled from Reports of Hunting Accidents

The information contained herein was compiled and published by the National Rifle Association of America from uniform reports of hunting accidents occurring during the 1969 hunting season. Originated in 1950, these yearly tabulations provide a summary of information on factors involved in firearms hunting accidents. Thus they provide NRA and individual state conservation agencies with information to assist in improving teaching methods and to give an insight into areas of hunter safety training that should receive greater emphasis.

Investigations and reports are dependent on voluntary efforts of state agencies within limitations of time and availability of their field personnel in conjunction with other assigned duties. During each of the past 10 years most states and Canadian Provinces have submitted reports for tabulation. However, the statistics herein do not represent an analysis of all hunting accidents occurring during the 1969 hunting season.

SPECIAL NOTE:

Prior to 1970, NRA Uniform Hunter Casualty Reports covered the fiscal hunting license year as defined by each reporting State and Province. For some, this meant a regular calendar year while for others the fiscal year ran from July 1 through June 30, April 1 through May 31 or another special 12-month period. The result, while a useful statistical summary of the causes and circumstances surrounding firearms accidents while hunting, therefore was not representative of a calendar-year period but reflected the accidents reported in each State's fiscal or hunting-license year.

This supplement brings the Uniform Hunter Casualty Report up-to-date for all reporting States and Provinces, as of December 31, 1969. Listed accidents occurred during the calendar year 1969 and have not previously been reported in this tabulation.

Participating States and Provinces are being asked to submit all 1970 reports at this time. A complete report for calendar year 1970 will be issued later this summer, and future reports will be tabulated on a calendar year basis.

Casualty	
Fatal	183
Non-Fatal	1364
Not reported	1
Total	1548
Self-Inflicted	492
Not Self-Inflicted	1056

DISTANCE MUZZLE TO WOUND	
0-10 Yards	679
11-50 Yards	318
51-100 Yards	125
101 or More Yards	67
Unknown	359

TERRAIN WHERE OCCURRED	
Dense Woods	338
Light Woods	352
Open Fields	341
Unknown	516

VICTIM IN PROPER ATTIRE ¹	
Yes	416
No	509
Unknown	87

WEATHER CONDITIONS	
Clear and Bright	625
Partly Overcast	295
Poor: Fog, Rain, Etc.	103
Dark, Night	28
Unknown	497

FIREARM INVOLVED.	
Rifle	506
Shotgun	912
Handgun	95
Bow and Arrow	14
Other and Unknown	21

HUNTER LICENSED			
		Shooter	Victim
Yes	875	1	
No	172	129	
Unknown	498	787	

HUNTER'S SEX			
Male	1321	1009	
Female	23	33	
Unknown	204	506	

HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE			
Less Than 1 Year	19	13	
1-5 Years	369	216	
6-10 Years	148	104	
11-15 Years	96	57	
16-20 Years	82	53	
21 or More Years	130	125	
Unknown	740	980	

HUNTER'S AGE			
9 and Under	3	16	
10-19 Years	560	395	
20-29 Years	314	217	
30-39 Years	185	168	
40-49 Years	117	106	
50-59 Years	62	80	
60 and Over	50	58	
Unknown	257	508	

TIME OF DAY			
12 AM to 10 AM	316		
10 AM to 4 PM	764		
4 PM to Midnight	238		
Unknown	180		

DAY OF SEASON			
1-14 Days	610		
15-30 Days	140		
31-59 Days	77		
Out of Season	50		
Open all Year	103		

Cause of Casualty	
HUNTER'S JUDGMENT	
Victim moved into line of fire ..	215
Shooter swinging on game	152
Victim out of sight of shooter ..	189
Victim mistaken for game	123

SKILL AND APTITUDE	
Stumble or falling with firearm ..	128
Trigger caught on object	62
Loading firearm	34
Unloading firearm	39

VIOLATING RULES AND LAWS	
Clubbing cover or game	24
Removing firearm from vehicle ..	41
Riding with a loaded firearm ..	24
Firearm fell from insecure rest ..	43
Horse-play with loaded firearm ..	33
Improper crossing of obstacles ..	40

MECHANICAL FAILURE	
Defective firearm	44
Other or unknown cause ²	357

ANIMAL BEING HUNTED	
Deer	409
Bear	13
Elk	3
Moose	2
Antelope	2
Rabbit	241
Squirrel	209
Woodchuck	19
Turkey	14
Pheasant	98
Crow	10
Duck	75
Pigeon	23
Quail	35
Coon	17
Other ³ or unknown	378

¹ Includes all special colors required by law of jurisdiction within which accident occurred as well as distinctive colors such as; Blaze orange, red, yellow, etc. normally accepted as appropriate to type of hunting.

² Includes all unusual, accidental and unique causes generally beyond the control of the shooter.

³ Includes both game and non-game animals and birds being hunted regardless of legality of pursuit.

SHOTGUN ACCIDENTS

Details on Hunting Accidents In 1969 Which Involved Shotguns

Casualty		HUNTER LICENSED		Cause of Casualty	
Fatal	83	Shooter Victim		HUNTER'S JUDGMENT	
Non-Fatal	829	Yes	481 2	Victim moved into line of fire ..	164
Not Reported	0	No	92 74	Shooter swinging on game	138
Total	912	Unknown	338 425	Victim out of sight of shooter ..	144
Self-Inflicted	206	HUNTER'S SEX		Victim mistaken for game	62
Not Self-Inflicted	706	Male	772 677	SKILL AND APTITUDE	
Unknown	0	Female	9 18	Stumble or falling with firearm ..	61
DISTANCE MUZZLE TO WOUND		Unknown	131 217	Trigger caught on object	19
0-10 Yards	303	HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE		Loading firearm	14
11-50 Yards	259	Less Than 1 Year	11 10	Unloading firearm	17
51-100 Yards	89	1-5 Years	207 140	VIOLATING RULES AND LAWS	
101 or More Yards	23	6-10 Years	69 67	Clubbing cover or game	12
Unknown	238	11-15 Years	49 27	Removing firearm from vehicle ..	16
TERRAIN WHERE OCCURRED		16-20 Years	42 33	Riding with a loaded firearm ..	9
Dense Woods	224	21 or More Years	86 92	Firearm fell from insecure rest ..	26
Light Woods	241	Unknown	448 543	Horse-play with loaded firearm ..	9
Open Fields	211	HUNTER'S AGE		Improper crossing of obstacles ..	21
Unknown	236	9 and Under	1 7	MECHANICAL FAILURE	
VICTIM IN PROPER ATTIRE¹		10-19 Years	334 252	Defective firearm	27
Yes	258	20-29 Years	150 152	Other or unknown cause ²	173
No	369	30-39 Years	103 110	ANIMAL BEING HUNTED	
Unknown	50	40-49 Years	70 68	Deer	95
WEATHER CONDITIONS		50-59 Years	42 62	Bear	3
Clear and Bright	409	60 and Over	37 42	Elk	0
Partly Overcast	201	Unknown	175 219	Elk	0
Poor: Fog, Rain, Etc.	63	TIME OF DAY		Moose	0
Dark, Night	12	12 AM to 10 AM	177	Rabbit	159
Unknown	227	10 AM to 4 PM	475	Squirrel	155
		4 PM to Midnight	142	Woodchuck	2
		Unknown	118	Turkey	10
		DAY OF SEASON		Pheasant	95
		1-14 Days	369	Crow	2
		15-30 Days	87	Duck	73
		31-59 Days	42	Pigeons	19
		Out of Season	17	Quail	33
		Open all Year	50	Coon	1
				Other ³ or unknown	265

¹Includes all special colors required by law of jurisdiction within which accident occurred as well as distinctive colors such as: Blaze orange, red, yellow, etc. normally accepted as appropriate to type of hunting.

²Includes all unusual, accidental and unique causes generally beyond the control of the shooter.

³Includes both game and non-game animals and birds being hunted regardless of legality of pursuit.

MARYLAND HUNTING ACCIDENTS

July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971

TYPES OF FIREARMS INVOLVED

Shotgun Accidents	29*
* (Five involved rifled slugs)	
Rifle (.22 caliber rimfire)	4
Rifle—High Power	2
Handgun	1
Bow and Arrow	0
Total	36

SPECIES OF GAME HUNTED

Game Species	No. of Accidents	Self-Inflicted	Fatal
Rabbits	10	5	0
Deer	7	0	2
Squirrels	5	1	1
Ducks	3	2	0
Grouse	2	0	0
Pheasants	1	0	0
Turkey	1	0	0
Blackbirds	1	0	0
<i>Non-Game</i>			
Groundhogs	3	2	0
Snakes	1	1	0
Pigeons	1	0	0
Species Unknown	1	0	0
Totals	36	11	3

TOTAL ACCIDENTS BROKEN DOWN BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Shooter	Victim	Self-Inflicted	Fatal
9 years old and under	1	0	0	0
10 years old to 19 years old	16	9	7	1
20 years old to 29 years old	8	6	2	0
30 years old to 39 years old	3	3	1	2
40 years old to 49 years old	4	5	1	0
50 years old to 59 years old	0	2	0	0
60 years old and older	1	0	0	0
Age Unknown	3	0	0	0
Totals	36	25	11	3

HUNTERS EXPERIENCE

Years	Shooter	Victim	Self-Inflicted
Less than 1 year	0	0	0
1 to 5 years	16	7	5
6 to 10 years	5	4	2
11 to 15 years	2	2	0
16 to 20 years	4	1	1
21 or more years	2	6	1
No Experience	0	1	0
Experience Unknown	7	4	2
Totals	36	25	11

TYPE OF COVER WHERE ACCIDENT OCCURRED		VISIBILITY	
Dense Cover	11	Partly Cloudy	6
Light Cover	8	Clear	21
Open Cover	7	Poor	0
Cover Unknown	10	Dark	0
		Visibility Unknown	9
Total	<u>36</u>	Total	<u>36</u>

PROXIMITY ANALYSIS (DISTANCE FROM MUZZLE TO VICTIM)		VICTIM IN PROPER ATTIRE	
0 to 10 yards	18	Yes	9
11 to 50 yards	13	No	14
51 to 100 yards	3	Unknown	2
Over 100 yards	1		
Yards Unknown	1	Total	<u>25</u>
Total	<u>36</u>		

**SHOOTER GRADUATE FROM FORMAL
"HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING COURSE"**

Yes	0
No	32
Unknown	4
Total	<u>36</u>

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

Cause	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Total
Victim mistaken for game	6	2	8
Victim out of sight of the shooter	7	0	7
Shooter stumbled and fell	5	0	5
Horseplay with a loaded firearm	3	1	4
Trigger caught on object	2	0	2
Victim moved into line of fire	2	0	2
Descending from a tree stand	1	0	1
Unloading firearm	1	0	1
Loading firearm	1	0	1
Defective firearm	1	0	1
Drawing firearm from holster	1	0	1
Pellet ricocheted off unknown object	1	0	1
Dropped firearm on ground, causing discharge	1	0	1
Cause Unknown	1	0	1
Totals	<u>33</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>36</u>

TIME OF ACCIDENTS

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2400-0100							
0100-0200							
0200-0300							
0300-0400							
0400-0500							
0500-0600							
0600-0700		XXXXXXXXXXXX					
0700-0800		XXXXXXXXXXXX					
0800-0900		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
0900-1000		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
1000-1100		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
1100-1200		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
1200-1300		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
1300-1400		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
1400-1500		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
1500-1600		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
1600-1700		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
1700-1800		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
1800-1900		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
1900-2000		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
2000-2100		XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
2100-2200							
2200-2300							
2300-2400							
Unknown		XXXXXXXXXXXX					