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Exploring the Responsibilities of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers: An Examination of Citations Issued by Kentucky Conservation Officers

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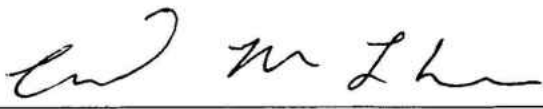
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Exploring the Responsibilities of Wildlife Law Enforcement:
An Examination of Citations Issued by Kentucky Conservation Officers

By

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Bachelor of Science
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky
2010

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of
Eastern Kentucky University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
August, 2014

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my father,
Steve Lanham and my mother, Bobbie Lanham.
I would not be here today if it were not for the two of you.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ABSTRACT

Conservation officers are law enforcement agents whose primary responsibility is the enforcement of statutes regarding wildlife. Several bodies of research have noted the expansion of law enforcement capabilities and responsibilities of conservation officers to include the enforcement of general laws that fall outside the conservation officers' original mandate. The purpose of this study is to explore the work roles of contemporary conservation officers in Kentucky. Using data from citations issued by Kentucky conservation officers from 2006 to 2011, this research examines patterns of wildlife violations, boating violations, and general violations across time and space. Comparisons of these types of violations will describe how conservation officers spend some of their time and will assist the agency in determining if past and current directives have impacted enforcement priorities of officers. This scholarship introduces the theoretical framework of bureaucratization and growth complex as a tool to view changes in official mandates and job duties of Kentucky conservation officers and any changes in quantity and types of citations issued.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Conservation officers are well known, highly visible law enforcement agents serving communities of all sizes (Weisheit, Falcone, & Wells, 2006). Much like the poachers they pursue, conservation officers and their law enforcement activities have been understudied by the social science community (Carter, 2004; Eliason, 2003a; Eliason, 2007; Eliason, 2008; Falcone, 2004; Forsyth, 1993a; Forsyth, 1993b). Within the last two decades there has been an increase of scholarly literature devoted to the study of conservation officers and poachers, but the topic remains understudied and under theorized. This thesis will help fill a void in the social sciences literature that has rarely been explored, by examining law enforcement practices in one state during a six year period.

Of the few social scientists that have studied state agencies responsible for the detection and apprehension of wildlife law violators, several have noted the expanded/expanding law enforcement responsibilities of conservation officers who are no longer limited to the realm of wildlife crimes (Benoit, 1973; Carter, 2004; Eliason, 2003a; Eliason, 2007; Falcone, 2004; Forsyth, 1993a; Sherblom, Karanen, & Withers, 2002; Weisheit et al., 2006). Curiously, empirical literature concerning the expanding nature of enforcement roles of conservation officers has not only been scarce, but limited to almost exclusively qualitative or descriptive orientations. The primarily qualitative portrait that has been painted of wildlife law enforcement today represents an incomplete

picture of the work of modern conservation officers. Results of this study will help to provide a more complete description of these important law enforcement agents.

Understanding how law enforcement responsibilities and activities have changed for conservation officers will also add insight to the understudied field of general rural crime and criminology and will allow for an examination of how the work of conservation officers has evolved over time.

The purpose of this study is to explore the work roles of contemporary conservation officers in Kentucky. Using data from citations issued by conservation officers from 2006 to 2011, this research examines patterns of wildlife violations, boating violations, and general violations across time and space. The decision to use data from the years 2006 through 2011was based upon the researched agency's access to the electronic database where citation records for each year are archived. Comparisons of these types of violations will be helpful in describing how conservation officers spend some of their time and will assist the agency in determining if past and current directives have impacted the enforcement priorities of officers. This exploratory study will also determine to what extent the changes in conservation officer work can be attributed to what scholars have called the bureaucratization or growth complex of criminal justice.

This thesis is divided into four additional chapters and two appendices. A literature review divided into four main parts is contained in Chapter 2. The first part of the chapter is dedicated to informing readers about the history of conservation officers, including how and where they started, how their roles of changed over the years, and the roles and responsibilities of modern conservation officers. The second section of the

chapter presents a summary of the limited extant research on contemporary conservation officers. Next, there is a description of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR), its history, and the duties of KDFWR conservation officers. The last section in Chapter 2 presents a theoretical framework intended to help explain temporal and spatial differences in the types of violations cited by KDFWR officers.

A description of the data and methodology used for this study is found in Chapter 3, and descriptive and comparative analyses of citations and violations across time and space are presented in Chapter 4. The tables and figures that were created as a result of these analyses are presented in Appendix A and Appendix B. Finally, a discussion of the results and how they might be explained by the theoretical perspective presented in the second chapter is given in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The existence of individuals entrusted with the enforcement of wildlife statutes is

evident as early as fourteenth century England. These precursors to modern, American

conservation officers came into existence after Parliament enacted "qualification laws" in

the late fourteenth century (Lund, 1976). These qualification laws granted the most

prominent citizens the right to take certain wildlife and possess certain weapons if they

met certain criteria.   The standards used to determine if one was qualified to hunt was

often complex and changed throughout the years. Factors such as the amount of property

owned and social class were the two major determinants, as only those who owned large

amounts of land were allowed to hunt, and social class determined what types of weapons

individuals were allowed to own (Lund, 1975). Individuals who enforced qualification

statutes have been called "Keepers of the King's Deer," (Palmer & Bryant, 1985) which

is an apt description of the occupation and the King's sovereignty regarding all wildlife

contained in his lands. Qualification laws were abolished in England in 1831 (Lund,

1975).   The precedent of the King's ownership of wildlife led to ideals of private

ownership of wildlife by landowners once private property rights came to be the norm

(Palmer & Bryant, 1985). This change meant that *gamekeepers* were employees of

private, landowning citizens, operating in a quasi-law enforcement role. Whether

employed by the King or prominent landowner, the early gamekeepers worked for the

elite. This trend was not the case as gamekeepers took on a different role in the colonial new world.

In the United States, wildlife came to be seen as property, not of a sovereign, but of the collective citizenry (Palmer & Bryant, 1985). This shift in ideals of wildlife ownership prompted changes in the nature of wildlife law enforcement; there was an evolution from English *gamekeepers* who protected the elite's wildlife to federal and state law enforcement personnel who protected the wildlife of all citizens. Based on official mandates or agency preference, federal and state law enforcement personnel whose primary responsibility is the enforcement of laws concerning the harvest of wildlife may hold the official title of game warden, wildlife management agent, conservation agent, natural resources police, conservation police, conservation officer, or environmental conservation officer. In this research these terms are used interchangeably except where noted.

Game wardens have existed in the United States since 1739 when the colony of Massachusetts appointed its first "game protector" (Sherblom et al., 2002). In 1887, Michigan became the first state to create, full-time, paid law enforcement positions devoted to the enforcement of wildlife statutes (Falcone, 2004). Most other states created their own state agencies charged with enforcing wildlife statutes around the dawn of the twentieth century.

Falcone (2004) attributes the creation of wildlife enforcement agencies to the emergence of progressivism in policing as well as the increase in leisure time among a growing middle class around the turn of the century. Hunting and fishing for sport

quickly became favorite leisure activities for the new middle class. Subsequent to the increased interest in hunting and fishing was increased harvest of wildlife that was quickly reducing native populations. The states' response included legislation designed to curb the overharvest of fish and wildlife. The state created law enforcement positions to be filled by individuals who would be responsible for enforcing these new laws. Today, all states and the federal system have conservation officers to enforce laws related to fish and wildlife.

<div align="center">Research on Contemporary Conservation Officers</div>

Most scholars who have researched the work of contemporary conservation officers have noted changes in the daily work roles of the officers (Benoit, 1973; Eliason, 2007; Falcone, 2004; Sherblom et al., 2002; Weisheit et al., 2006). Game wardens no longer exist in the same capacity for which they were originally created. Initially the job of game warden was a position of narrow focus, enforcing only those statutes related to wildlife harvest. Presently, many states have given game wardens expanded powers that include the power to arrest and enforce the general criminal code, a task traditionally given to municipal, county, and state police. Regarding the new authority given to game wardens, Falcone (2004, p. 62) concluded:

> Many conservation officers today have general police authority and are expected to enforce a wide variety of state and federal laws. It is not uncommon to witness a conservation officer running radar at a state park, or to be assisting a municipal, county, or state officer in the enforcement of criminal law, or to be involved in a

federal/state task force. As a result, the image of the conservation police officer

as a limited-function game warden is quickly waning.

Similarly, Carter (2004, p. 491) states that, "Full police powers make for a different game

warden." He went on to say that, "…wardens are trained in a police academy with other

law officers, their jurisdiction covers all state statutes, they face the same offenders who

encounter other police as well as poachers."

Generally, previous research on the new role of conservation officers has been

limited. In an early study, Benoit (1973) discussed structural changes within state

agencies in New York that changed the work roles of conservation officers. The catalyst

for these changes was the granting of full police powers to conservation officers who had

previously dealt with only wildlife statutes. Falcone's (2004) qualitative work is also

centered around organizational changes and offers descriptive accounts of changes in

conservation officer work. In this study Falcone uses a qualitative approach to determine

how societal changes have affected the official mandates of conservation agencies and

the effect on individual conservation officers.

Eliason (2007) explored "the scope of nonwildlife violations encountered by

conservation officers" through qualitative open-ended surveys and in-depth phone

interviews with Kentucky conservation officers. Conservation officers surveyed and

interviewed for the study said that their main focus is the enforcement of wildlife and

boating laws, but the enforcement of the great variety of general, nonwildlife violations is

also a part of the job. Eliason (2007), however, did not examine the percentage of work

spent enforcing general nonwildlife laws versus specific fish and wildlife or boating

statutes.

Carter's (2004) research on conservation officer use of force and incidents of

assaults on conservation officers offers a quantitative aspect to the topic of conservation

officers' work involving general (not fish and wildlife or boating) law enforcement

activities. Using five years of court summons data (1995-1999) from the agency

responsible for wildlife and boating laws in Virginia, The Virginia Department of Game

and Inland Fisheries, Carter (2004) found that:

> Of the patrol-activity assaults, 10 resulted from fish, game and boat enforcement
>
> (3 hunting related, 5 fishing related, and 2 boating related). Another 10 of the
>
> patrol-activity assaults were related to general law enforcement. Yet only 8% of
>
> summonses issued were in general law enforcement. Therefore, general law
>
> enforcement was the most dangerous situation for game wardens. (p. 494)

Shelley & Crow's (2009) work on law enforcement activities of conservation

officers in Florida used official weekly field reports published by the Florida Fish and

Wildlife Conservation Commission to quantify the scope of citations issued. The weekly

reports published by the commission represent a sample of all activities of conservation

officers, representing "…some significant events the [conservation officers] handled over

the past week…" (Shelley & Crow, 2009, p. 14). The field activity reports produced

2,957 citations. Of the 2,957 citations the authors placed them in distinct categories. The

percentage of citations for each category were as follows: Fishing, 29.76%; Hunting,

18.06%; Boating, 27.66%, Fish and Wildlife Miscellaneous, 7.64%; Drug, 3.18%; Alcohol, 4.16%; Firearm, 0.61%; Traffic, 5.04%; General Miscellaneous, 4.06%.

The research presented here is different from any previous research done on the subject. This study is the first to use all citations issued for a six year period by conservation officers to determine how some of their law enforcement time is spent in the field. This is the first study to use a database of such magnitude to portray through statistical analyses the work of conservation officers. Qualitative accounts of official mandates and administrative changes are paired with the quantitative analysis to determine any subsequent changes in law enforcement activities of the conservation officers.

<div align="center">Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources</div>

The present study focuses on the work role of conservation officers in the state of Kentucky. The agency responsible for the management of wildlife within the state of Kentucky is the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). This agency was originally called the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission when it was created on March 12, 1912. The original agency contained only two divisions, fisheries and law enforcement. Their respective responsibilities included securing free fish from the federal government for release into Kentucky waters and the enforcement of wildlife statutes.

KDFWR has operated in its present state since 1944. This independent agency of state government receives no state tax dollars, deriving its budget from license sales, boat registration, and federal grants (KDFWR, 2010b). KDFWR is not a law enforcement

agency; the law enforcement division is one of seven divisions in the department that operate collectively. The remaining divisions are administrative services, engineering, fisheries, information and education, public affairs, and wildlife divisions. Directors of each division answer to the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. The KDFWR, (2011, p. 2) describes its own function as such:

> Through the decades the department's role has expanded to include managing both game and non-game fish and wildlife resources, creating regulations, enforcing wildlife and boating laws, educating youth about the importance of fish and wildlife and their habitats, passing on the heritage of archery and shooting sports, buying land for public use, and building boat ramps for angler access to the state's many waterways.

Another unique aspect of KDFWR is that a nine-member commission makes major policy decisions and must "keep a watchful eye upon the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, and advise the commissioner to take such action as may be beneficial to the department and in the interest of wildlife and conservation of natural resources" (KDFWR, 2013, p. 1). There is one commission member from each KDFWR district in the state. Members of the commission are nominated by sportsmen in the district in which they live and wish to serve. The governor then appoints new members, pending senate confirmation. The commission cannot have more than five members from a single political party.

Kentucky's first game wardens were paid 25 dollars a month, with bonuses for fines and convictions (KDFWR, 2010b). According to the KDFWR, the number of game

wardens hired the first year (1912) is unknown due to the political nature of their appointments. As with other states, early game wardens in Kentucky were charged only with enforcing hunting and fishing regulations.

Kentucky's conservation officers enforced only fish and wildlife related laws until 1986, when Kentucky's General Assembly expanded their powers to include the ability to cite and/or arrest for the violation of any state laws. Still, their official mandate remained solely the detection and enforcement of wildlife law violations until 1994 when the officers of the Kentucky Division of Water Patrol were moved to the KDFWR. The boating officers worked separately from the original conservation officers under the new Division of Water Patrol within the KDFWR. In 1996, however, water patrol officers were officially merged with traditional conservation officers. From that time to present, all officers in the resulting law enforcement division of KDFWR have been responsible for wildlife and boating law enforcement and have had the ability to issue citations and arrest individuals who violate general laws.

Today, conservation officer recruits in Kentucky are hired at an annual starting salary of $29,129.28, with a five percent increase over base pay given to those who are already certified by the Peace Officer Professional Standards of the state (KDFWR, 2010a). Recruits are required to have an associate's degree or have completed at least 54 semester hours from a college or university or have an equal amount of related experience. In Kentucky, conservation officers are required to complete the 18 week basic police academy and then an additional 12 week academy specific to fish and wildlife. After the 30 weeks of academy training, new officers spend 16 weeks with a

primary and secondary field training officer. Once an officer successfully completes the

field training, he or she is released and spends most of his or her time alone in the field.

According to the Kentucky State Police (2011), the Kentucky Department of Fish

and Wildlife Resources is the second largest state law enforcement agency, trailing only

the state police force in number of officers. In 2011, there were 137 full-time law

enforcement officers employed by the KDFWR. At that time, there were 136 male

officers and one female officer.

Theoretical Perspective: Bureaucratic Structure of the KDFWR

The bureaucratization model is the theoretical framework used to illuminate

changes in the law enforcement activities of conservation officers. The basic assumption

of the bureaucratic model is that "a bureaucracy's most basic instinct is to survive and

grow" (Kraska & Brent, 2011, p. 195). With a bureaucratic framework comes the idea of

a growth complex. Scholars that view social phenomena through a growth complex lens

contest that rapid expansion of criminal justice in the United States is not merely natural

or rational growth in response to a social problem. Instead the expansion of an agency

originally created to correct social problems is attributed to the bureaucracy itself, which

is concerned with its own growth and survival.

The bureaucratization/growth complex model can specifically help explain the

burgeoning size and responsibility of the KDFWR. The agency, which started as a small

agency with two divisions, now has 472 employees, each of them working in one of

seven divisions. The original agency's two divisions only secured fish for stocking in

Kentucky waters and enforced wildlife statutes. The KDFWR now has expanded its

responsibilities to include management of public land, the development of outreach programs to educate adults and children, and the construction and maintenance of boat ramps, shooting ranges, and bank fishing areas. The agency produces its own weekly television program and has a wildlife education center that houses many living plants and animals that are native to the state.

Generally, when law enforcement agencies are viewed as a growth complex it is believed that the original objectives are placed aside for new objectives that sustain and grow the given agency. This does not seem to be the case with the KDFWR. While there has been an influx of new objectives for the agency, their original mandate, the release of fish into waters of the commonwealth and the enforcement of wildlife statutes remains a priority.

The for-profit business model that is associated with growth complex in criminal justice is easily seen in the KDFWR. Although KDFWR is a state agency, it receives no state tax funds but relies solely on profits from license sales and the acquisition of federal grants to perform its function in contemporary society. Relying on license sales has resulted in increased emphasis on the profitability of the agency. One example of this emphasis is the development of educational and recruitment programs that target children and individuals as future purchasers of licenses from the KDFWR. Further, securing federal boating grants caused the agency to increase boating enforcement, as conditions of the grants mandated that a certain percentage of time be dedicated to the enforcement of boating regulations. The macro level changes discussed using the bureaucratic/growth

complex model influence administrative decisions and have a direct impact on the micro, daily routine and work role of the individual conservation officer.

Where traditional policing agencies are said to use fear of crime to legitimatize their role in society, the discourse in agencies responsible for the enforcement of wildlife statutes is much different. These agencies, including the KDFWR, use the privileged status of the biological sciences in public discourse to perpetuate their legitimacy as an agency.

The decision to situate the KDFWR, and consequently conservation officers, in a bureaucratic/growth complex framework was not difficult. The KDFWR as a young agency may have best been portrayed in a rational system or political framework. Evidence now points away from these orientations. While the creation of the KDFWR may have been a rational response to declining wildlife populations and the over-harvest of wildlife, the contemporary agency cannot be situated in a rational framework. If a rational framework was applied to the history of wildlife law enforcement in the state, one would posit that after wildlife populations had made a comeback the KDFWR would either stay about the same size or get smaller. Once the problem has been lessened or eliminated the agency that was created to fix the problem should follow the same pattern. The opposite holds true in growth complex framework and is evident with the KDFWR. The KDFWR is no longer concerned with only stocking fish and enforcing wildlife statutes; they have many new problems and issues to confront. This reciprocates the definition of a growth complex.

The early KDFWR could have been situated in a political framework. Politics played a role in the formation and subsequent operation of the new agency. KDFWR publications on the history of the agency even state that "no one knows exactly how many game wardens were hired by the division in the first year because politics largely influenced appointments" (KDFWR, 2010b, p. 2). Now the role of politics is much more limited. The nine member commission is now appointed by the governor, but through an avenue that limits political favoritism. Sportsmen and women from each district that has a vacancy for a commission member use ballots to recommend five persons whom they think would best serve the position to the governor. The governor then appoints one of them. They must be approved by the Senate and the commission may not have more than five persons from any one political party. The governing commission of the KDFWR is unique to conservation officer work. No other state law enforcement agencies are situated in a larger non-law enforcement agency that is governed by an appointed commission selected by sportsmen across the state.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

Data for this study was provided by KDFWR. Face-to-face meetings were held with KDFWR administrators to gather information about the agency and to request official data regarding citations issued by Kentucky Conservation Officers. KDFWR provided an Access database containing de-identified information for all citations issued by the agency from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2011. The agency dataset contained many useful pieces of information, including citation date, violation date, violation codes, county of violation, whether or not an arrest was made, and the arresting officer's badge number. The Access dataset was converted to a SPSS database for the purposes of coding and data analysis.

Citations and Violations

There was a total of 33,861 citations issued by KDFWR conservation officers from 2006 to 2011. Each citation could contain up to four different violations, and there were 42,366 specific violation during the time period. The database contained agency violation codes which corresponded with specific Kentucky statutes that had been violated, and a variable containing the violation definition for each code was added to the database. Once all of the violation codes were paired with their respective violation definitions, they were coded into broader categories of similar types of violations. For example, the broad category "license violations" contains specific violations concerning hunting with a revoked license, using a fraudulent license, use of another's license,

license must be carried on a person, and hunting without a hunter education course completion card. Another example is the category of "speeding." Although KRS has different violation codes for each mile per hour over the speed limit, all speeding violation were grouped together in the broad category of "speeding." Each of the broad categories of violations was then coded even more broadly as: 1) a fish and wildlife violation, 2) a boating violation, or 3) a general violation. These categories were chosen because Kentucky's laws are passed by the legislature and published as Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS). These statutes are categorized into chapters by the legislators. Fish and wildlife violations are those violations that conservation officers traditionally enforce; in Kentucky these violations are contained under KRS chapter 150. Boating violations have come under the responsibility of conservation officers in recent years. These violations are contained in KRS chapter 235. All other violations are referred to as "general" violations and represent the expanded law enforcement duties of conservation officers. The general law enforcement statutes have historically fallen under the responsibility of police officers.

<div align="center">Research Questions</div>

After coding was complete, basic descriptive statistics and crosstabulation analyses were conducted to answer the following research questions:

1. What types of violations are most often cited by KDFWR conservation officers?

   This broad research question includes examination of each of the three broad categories of violations (fish and wildlife, boating, general) across time.

2. What types of spatial (geographic) differences exist in regards to types of violations cited by KDFWR conservation officers?

3. What should be noted about specific violations cited by KDFWR conservation officers?

   This specific research question includes examination of the most prevalent and least prevalent violations contained within each broad category of violations. Also included is an analysis of any specific violations that changed drastically in volume or proportion over time.

4. Are there any significant differences in relative proportions of violation types? Are there any significant differences in the relative proportion of violation types across space using the nine law enforcement districts?

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS

For the six year period of 2006 through 2011, Kentucky Conservation Officers

issued 33,861 citations (Table 1).[1] There was an upward trend in the total number of

citations issued for the first three years of data (see Figure 1 for line graph showing

change in citation data). There were 6,135 citations issued by Kentucky conservation

officers in 2006. The number rose 21.6 percent to 7,459 citations in 2007. The number

of citations peaked in 2008, an annual increase of 1.3 percent to 7,553 citations issued.

After the peak in 2008, there was a downward trend in the number of citations issued by

the KDFWR. In fact, there was a 24.5 percent drop in 2009 when a total of 5,705

citations were issued. In 2010 the number dropped an additional 27.8 percent to 4,117

citations. The last year of data, 2011, had the lowest number of citations issued. In 2011

there were 2,892 citations issued, a further decline of 29.8 percent from the previous year.

Each citation issued contained at least one and as many as four specific violations,

and there was a total of 42,366 violations in the state for all years. For each year of data

there was an average of 1.2 to 1.3 violations per citation and the upward and downward

trends of the number of violations cited per year mirrored the trends of citations per year

(see Figure 1). As shown in Table 2, the number of violations cited per year increased

from 2006 through 2008, peaking in 2008. In 2006 conservation officers cited

individuals for 7,610 violations in the state of Kentucky. This number rose to 9,344, in

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[1] All tables and figures are found in the appendix.

2007, an increase of 22.8 percent. A peak of 9,608 violations in 2008 represented an increase of 2.8 percent in violations cited. A downward trend was seen after the peak in 2008. The number of violations cited in 2009 dropped 24.8 percent to 7,228. In 2010 there were 30.6 percent fewer violations cited than the year before for a total of 5,013 specific violations. In the last year of data collection there was a low of 3,563 violations recorded; this was 28.9 percent fewer violations than the previous year.

Types of Violations

Of the 42,366 violations cited by conservation officers for all six years of data collection, 23,130 were classified as fish and wildlife violations. This represents 54.6 percent of all violations cited for the six year period. During the same period, KDFWR conservation officers cited 10,383 boating violations in the state, which accounts for 24.5 percent of all violations for all years. The remaining 20.9 percent of violations was the 8,853 general law enforcement violations issued during the six year period.

Tables 3, 4, and 5 show the number, percent change, and percent of that type of violations for the three types of violations, fish and wildlife, boating, and general, for each year of data. The final column shows the total number of violations in each category for all years of data (discussed above). The total number of fish and wildlife violations by year (Table 3) mirrored the overall citation and violation trends in regards to volume (see Figure 2). The upward trend, peaking in 2008, is followed by a downward trend with a low in 2011. In 2006 there were 4,299 fish and wildlife violations. In 2007 this number rose to 4,848, a gain of 12.8 percent. There was a 6.6 percent increase in fish and wildlife violations cited in 2008; there were 5,166 violations

recorded that year. The downward trend in the volume of fish and wildlife violations

started in 2009. In that year there were 25.2 percent fewer violations cited in the category

which totaled 3,871 violations. There were 2,775 fish and wildlife violations cited in

2010, a further decline of 28.3 percent. For the last year of data, 2011, the number of fish

and wildlife violations decline an additional 21.8 percent to a low of 2,171 violations

cited.

The trend for the volume of boating violations by year was different than the

trends for citation and violation data as well as the total fish and wildlife violations by

year and total general violations by year (Figure 2). Boating violations peaked in the

second year of data, 2007 (Table 4). A downward trend was seen in the years after. In

2006, there were 1,899 violations cited by conservation officers related to boating. In

2007, this number rose 38.6 percent to 2,632, the highest number of boating violations

recorded in one year for the time period represented in the dataset. There was a decline

of 21.4 percent in the number of boating violations cited in 2008 for a total of 2,068

violations. The KDFWR was responsible for 24.1 percent fewer boating violations in

2009, totaling 1,570 violations. The year 2010 saw a further reduction in the number of

boating violations, where the numbers fell 16.4 percent to 1,312 violations. The year

2011 was the last year of data collection and was also the year with the lowest number of

boating violations with 902 violations cited, 31.3 percent fewer than the previous year.

General law enforcement violations increased from 2006 to 2008 (Table 5). Just

as with fish and wildlife violations, total citations, and total violations there was a

downward trend for the remainder of the years in the dataset (Figure 2). In 2006 there

were 1412 violations cited that were categorized as general law enforcement. In 2007, the number of general violations cited by conservation officers in Kentucky rose 32.0 percent to 1,864 violations. In 2008 the number of general violations peaked at 2,374, a 27.4 percent increase over the previous year. A 24.7 percent decrease in the number of general violations cited was seen in 2009, for a total of 1,787 general violations cited. The 926 general violations cited in 2010 represent a drop of 48.2 percent of violations than were cited in this category in 2009. In 2011 the number of general violations drop an addition 47.1 percent to 490 violations.

Just as important as the volume and percent change of each category of violation is the percent of violations contained in each category by year and any trends seen in these ratios. Pie charts were utilized to show the changes in the proportion of fish and wildlife, boating, and general violations from year to year (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). Trends for the proportion of violations from each category were different than trends in volume of violations. For the first year of data collection, 2006, fish and wildlife violations accounted for 56.5 percent of the violations (Figure 3). Boating violations were 25.0 percent of all violations. General law enforcement violations were 18.6 percent of all violations for 2006. In 2007, the proportion of fish and wildlife violations dropped to 51.9 percent of all violations (Figure 4). The proportion of boating violations and general violations both increased slightly in 2007. Boating violations accounted for 28.2 percent and general violations accounted for 19.9 percent of violations cited by conservation officers that year. In 2008 fish and wildlife violations accounted for 53.8 percent of all violations, which was more than the previous year (Figure 5). Boating

violations accounted for a smaller proportion than the previous year, 21.5 percent of all violations. General law enforcement violations accounted for 24.7 percent of all violations in 2008, this was an increase from the previous year. In 2009 the percent of fish and wildlife violations remained relatively steady at 53.6 percent (Figure 6). Boating and general violations also remained steady. Boating accounted for 21.7 percent of all violations, and general violations represented 24.7 percent of all violations. In 2010 fish and wildlife violations accounted for 55.4 percent of all violations, an increase from the previous year (Figure 7). Boating violations accounted for 26.2 percent of violations, and increase from the previous year. General law enforcement violations accounted for a smaller proportion of violations than the previous year, with 18.5 percent being from this category. The last year of data, 2011, had the greatest number of fish and wildlife violations, proportionately, with 60.9 percent of violations being in this category (Figure 8). Boating violations accounted for 25.3 percent of violations, a decrease from the previous year. General law enforcement violations decreased further to a 13.8 percent, which was the lowest percent for this category. For all years of data fish and wildlife violations represented 54.6 percent of violations (Figure 9). Boating violations comprised 24.5 percent of all violations for all years. General law enforcement violations represented the remaining 20.9 percent.

<center>Spatial Differences</center>

For organizational purposes the KDFWR separates the state of Kentucky into nine law enforcement districts. Each of these districts is comprised of several counties. The districts are arranged geographically throughout the state. The smallest district contains

only seven counties, while the largest contains seventeen counties. The districts come together to form four larger law enforcement regions. Region one contains districts one and two. Region two is comprised of districts three and four. Districts five, six, and eight come together to form the third region. The fourth region contains districts seven and nine. Data were analyzed on the county, district and region levels to determine relative frequencies of the three broad types of violations over the time period examined.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 contain descriptive information concerning the numbers and relative frequencies of the three broad types of violations by year for regional and district levels. This information is broken down further by county and year in Tables 9, 10, and 11. Table 9 shows the number of fish and wildlife violations by county and year. Of the 120 Kentucky counties, Marshall County had the most fish and wildlife violations cited from 2006-2011, with 816 violations. Jefferson County was second with 786 violations. Pulaski County ranked third with 770 violations. The least number of violations per county were recorded in Robertson County, 20, Magoffin County, 22, and Martin County with 30 violations. There were nine fish and wildlife violations where the county was not specified. It is likely that these violations were issued on large waterways that cover multiple jurisdictions (e.g., the Ohio River).

Table 10 shows boating violations in the state of Kentucky for the years of 2006-2011. The county with the most recorded boating violations was Laurel County with 584 cases. Rowan County followed with 565 violations and Grayson County had 489 violations. The counties that had the least amount of boating violations were Estill,

Magoffin, Martin, and Metcalfe counties, each with zero boating violations for all years. There were 10 violations where no county was specified.

Table 11 shows general law enforcement violations by county and year. Wayne County had the highest number of general law enforcement violations record for the six year period, with 689 violations. Rowan County had the second most prevalence of general law enforcement violations cited with 430. Jefferson County was third with 415 general law enforcement violations issued. Robertson County had the fewest general law enforcement violations cited for 2006-2011, with only three violations on record. Harrison County was next with four violations followed by Butler and Washington with six violations each.

Specific Violations

Table 12 shows the five most prevalent fish and wildlife violations for all years of data. The most prevalent violation was resident (or unspecified) license violations – hunting, trapping, fishing, musseling, no trout stamp, fur processing, no waterfowl stamp. There were 9,660 violations that fell under these types of offenses cited for the six year period in question. The second most prevalent fish and wildlife violation was illegal take/pursue/molest of bear, elk, deer, or turkey, Failure to tag/check, no hunter orange, with 4,544 violations cited for these offenses. Third most prevalent was license violations – revoked, fraud, letting someone else use, required to be carried on person hunting without a hunter education card. There were 1599 cases in this category. Non-resident license violations made up the fourth most prevalent fish and wildlife violation with 1,501 violations for all years. The fifth most prevalent was with 1,116 violations:

entry on land to hunt without consent, trespassing, entry causing damage, or hunting without permission, and other property crimes.

Table 13 shows the five least prevalent fish and wildlife violations for all years of data collected. The least prevalent violation was guide restriction in taking game and fish. There was only one violation contained in this category for the years 2006-2011. The second least prevalent fish and wildlife violation was importing, transporting or possession of endangered wildlife. There were nine violations. The third least prevalent violation cited by the KDFWR was importing deer into the Commonwealth, other fish and wildlife violations concerning imports; there were 13 cases of this type of violation. Other commercial violations accounted for the fourth least prevalent fish and wildlife violations at 16 violations. The fifth least prevalent was hunting under the influence of alcohol or other controlled substance. There were 23 hunting under the influence violations cited.

Table 14 contains the four most prevalent boating violations for all years. There were only eight distinct categories for types of offenses for boating violations. So the top four and bottom four represent all the categories for boating violations. The most prevalent boating violation for all years of data was motorboat/watercraft registration and equipment violations (other than PFDs). There were 4,024 violations in this category. There were 2,827 violations concerning personal floatation devices. This was the second most prevalent boating violation. The third most prevalent boating violation cited by conservation officers in Kentucky from 2006-2011 was motorboat/watercraft operating

violations, with 2,414 violations. Skiing, swimming, and driving violations were the fourth most prevalent violations with 543 violations.

The least prevalent boating violation was miscellaneous boating violations (Table 15). There were 15 violations cited in this category. The second least prevalent boating violation was failure of motorboat operator to report an accident, render aid, or provide personal information, refuse boarding or inspection with 16 violations. There were 98 violations involving the operation of a motorboat over 10 horsepower by an individual under 12 years of age without certification or a person at least 18 years of age. There were 98 violations in this category. There were 444 violations of operating a boat or watercraft under the influence of alcohol. This was the fourth least prevalent violation.

Table 16 shows that the most prevalent violation in the general law enforcement category was public intoxication or drinking alcohol in public with 2,900 violations. The second most prevalent general violation was improper equipment (motor vehicle, vehicle registration and insurance violations) with 829 violations. There were 823 violations recorded for possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia; this was the third most common general crime that conservation officers cited. The fourth most common general violation was littering or improper disposal (N=790). There were 601 cases of violations concerning ATVs. This was the fifth most common general crime cited.

Table 17 shows the least prevalent general law enforcement violations recorded by fish and wildlife officers. The least prevalent general violation was identity theft, with one violation recorded for all years. Assault on a police or probation officer, burglary,

forgery, and sexual abuse were the next least prevalent general violation with 3 violations in each of these distinct categories.

Table 18 shows the distinct categories created to group similar fish and wildlife related offenses together. While most categories went down in total volume but stayed relatively constant as a percent of all violations or percent of fish and wildlife violations, there were some outliers. The category of fish and wildlife crime "buy/sell/transportation of protected wildlife/mussels/fish/raw fur, propagation and holding of protected wildlife without permit" saw greater variations than other categories. In 2006, this category represented 1.1 percent of all fish and wildlife violations. In 2009 it was 4.9. In the last year, 2011, it was 2.7 percent. The category "hunting with lights or illegal means at night saw lower rates in 2010 and 2011. "Illegal take/pursue/molest of bear, elk, deer, or turkey, Failure to tag/check, no hunter orange" saw an overall decrease in both volume of violations cited and percentage of violations contained in this category. "Illegal taking migratory bird, no permit, no waterfowl stamp" violations were on an upward trend as a rate. Both the volume and rate were on the rise for "license violations –revoked, fraud, letting someone else use, required to be carried on person, hunting without a hunter education course completion card." There were three categories of fish and wildlife violations that dropped off drastically in volume and percentage of total. These categories were "Miscellaneous (including Peabody WMA without permit, Cypress-AMAX WMA without permit, operating ATV on WMA off roadway, computer assisted remote hunting," as well as the category "other violations concerning migratory birds," and "taxidermist or fur processor reports and records." The total number of fish and

wildlife violations for all years was 23,130 cases, this represented 54.6 of all violations

(N=42,366).

Table 19 shows the types of boating violations by year for 2006-2011. The

violation category "operating a boat or watercraft under the influence of alcohol remained

steady in volume while going up in proportion. While the overall volume of the rest of

the violations in each category was downward trending, the types of boating violations

were proportionally stable throughout the years. The 10,383 boating violations cited for

the years 2006-2011 represented 24.5 percent of all violations for all years.

Table 20 shows the types of general violations cited for all years researched. The

following categories of general violations should be noted. The category, "ATV

violations" were on an upward trend, leveled out and then dropped off in the last year of

data, 2011. The rates of DUI violations cited as compared to the rest of the general

category went up in the last three years of data. Improper motor vehicle equipment,

vehicle registration, and insurance violations varied greatly. Possession of drugs or drug

paraphernalia showed an upward trend, overall. Public intoxication or drinking alcohol

in public was on an overall downward trend accounting for 40.4 percent of all general

law enforcement violations in 2006, but was down to a low of 12.0 percent in the last

year, 2011. Reckless or careless driving, driving too fast for traffic conditions saw an

overall upward trend. Cases of conservation officers serving warrants rose drastically the

last three years of data, and accounted for anywhere between 2.7 percent and 16.1 percent

of general violations for all years. There were 8,853 general law enforcement violations

cited for all years, which was 20.9 percent of all violations, all years.

Significant Differences

A chi-square test was used to determine significant differences in the relative proportion of violation types (fish and wildlife, boating, general) across time. Significant differences in proportions of violations in each category (Shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and Figure 2) were found for some years.

For fish and wildlife violations (χ^2=405.673, p=.000) there was a significant decrease in the proportion of violations from 2006 to 2007. In the year 2008 there were was a significant increase in the proportion of violations cited in the fish and wildlife category. There was no significant change in proportions from 2008 to 2009, but there were significant increases each year from 2009 to 2011.

The proportion of violations that were related to boating (χ^2=149.183, p=.000) showed a significant increase from 2006 to 2007. In 2008 the proportion of boating violations was significantly less than 2007. Proportions compared from 2008 to 2009 showed no significant difference. There was a significant increase in the proportion of boating violations in 2010 compared to the previous year. For the last year of data collection, 2011, there was no significant difference in the proportion of boating violations.

General violations (χ^2=935.356, p=.000) increased in proportion significantly from 2006 to 2007 and from 2007 to 2008. In 2009 there was no significant change in the proportion of general violations cited. For each of the remaining years in the data set general violations decrease significantly.

Significant differences were also determined across space using the nine law enforcement districts arranged geographically across the state for all years of data (χ^2 =1715.439, p=.000). As shown in Table 21, districts 1 and 2 had a significantly greater proportion of fish and wildlife violations than all other districts. District 9 had a significantly lower proportion of fish and wildlife violations in comparison to all other districts. For violations contained in the boating category, District 4 cited a significantly larger proportion of boating violations than all other districts (Table 22). There were no other significant differences found between districts for boating violations. Similarly, there was only one significant difference among districts for general violations. Specifically, district 9 cited a significantly larger proportion of general violations than other districts (Table 23).

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION

The theoretical framework used to illuminate changes in law enforcement

activities of conservation officers in the present study is the bureaucratization model.

When the bureaucratization lens is used to view traditional law enforcement agencies (i.e.

municipal police) scholars cite bureaucratic survival as the catalyst that stimulates a

growth complex resulting in more law enforcement personnel. Despite the fact that the

number of conservation officers in Kentucky was on a downward trend for the length of

the study (Table 24), the results of this exploratory study provide limited support for

viewing the changes in law enforcement activities of conservation officers through a

bureaucratic/growth complex lens. The KDFWR is unlike any traditional law

enforcement agency, thus it is understandable that a growth complex of the KDFWR

would manifest itself in a different manner.

One event that merits discussion occurred in 2008, and took effect January 1,

2009. At this time, the commissioner of KDFWR made it mandatory that all

conservation officers submit an additional incident report to the Commissioner's office

when he or she cites any general law enforcement statute. The additional incident reports

allowed the agency to easily review the circumstances surrounding citations issued for

non-fish and wildlife and non-boating violations. The purpose of the commissioner's

action was not intended to diminish the conservation officers' power or responsibility to

enforce general law. However, the commissioner wanted to be certain that conservation

officers were only handling those general law enforcement tasks that required immediate action when there were no general law enforcement agencies on scene. Conversely, this would ensure that ample time was spent enforcing fish and wildlife as well as boating laws.

The fact that the incident report mandate came to be fits into a bureaucratic theoretical framework. While the original growth complex of conservation officers may have included expanding duties to include the enforcement of general laws, it may have been vital to the survival of the profession and agency that conservation officers not stray too far from their original mandate.

Regardless of the reasoning behind the commissioner's directive that mandated the additional incident reports, it seems to have had an effect on the volume and types of violations cited by conservation officers in the state. The proportion of violations coming from the general law enforcement category was on an upward trend prior to the commissioner's directive; after the directive the volume was on a downward trend for each year. The directive is likely the major catalyst that led to the significant decrease in the relative proportion of general violations each year following the directive.

An unexpected change after the commissioner's directive was a reduction in the number of violations coming from fish and wildlife and boating statutes. While the relative proportions of fish and wildlife and boating violations were on an upward trend, the volume of all violation types went down. Given that conservation officers should be spending the vast majority of their time focusing on fish and wildlife and boating violations, the increase in the relative proportions of these types of violations in recent

years is a positive finding. However, it is not clear as to why the raw frequencies of each of the three types of violations decreased over the same time period. Qualitative interviews with experienced Kentucky conservation officers would be helpful in determining if this reduction can be linked to the Commissioner's directive.

Other possible explanations to the reduction in fish and wildlife violations also fit into the bureaucratic framework. Although the KDFWR is a government agency, it operates in a manner that is similar to a for-profit business model. This type of model is necessary for the agency, because it receives no state tax money; the budget for the agency is derived from license sales and federal grants. The fact that the KDFWR enforces boating statutes is, in part, because of the money received from the federal government that supports the agency's mission concerning boating and makes up about 35 percent of the department's operating budget (KDFWR, 2011). Increases in the relative proportion of boating violations to other violations may be attributed to increased scrutiny of the department in relation to obtaining or keeping federal grants. If about 35 percent of KDFWR's operating budget is allotted to cover boating regulations, then it is expected that about the same proportion of violations would be related to boating

Variations in the number fish and wildlife violations could be explained by the same for-profit business model. For example, rather than issuing citations on minor and first offenses, today's conservation officers may be issuing warnings and educating the public on the importance of the KDFWR and the natural resources of Kentucky. This customer-oriented approach may avoid scaring away new hunters, anglers, or boaters who might be committing a violation without intent. If successful, this approach should

increase the likelihood that the individual receiving a warning will become a future

purchaser of licenses or permits from the department. If that person would have received

a citation he or she might have chosen to never participate in the sport again. Another

reason conservation officers may choose to educate the individual and issue a warning is

the fact that the KDFWR receives very little from any fines collected through the court

system in comparison to a license sale. Therefore, keeping the "customer" happy seems

to offer the most benefit for the individual and the agency.

One could consider another reason for the seemingly contradictory decrease in the

number of fish and wildlife violations after the commissioner's directive to focus more

on traditional fish and wildlife infractions. Silbey (2011) suggests that agencies such as

the KDFWR can achieve greater compliance by acting as "sociological citizens," instead

of a heavy-handed watchdog of rules and regulations. This can be seen in the reduction of

punitive citations and the increase in warnings, as well as in the renewed emphasis on

education for the more casual participant of the hunting, fishing, and boating activities in

the state. Since the KDFWR is supported by the licenses sold to these participants, it

could be in the agency's best interest to become more of a sociological citizen rather than

a bureaucratic enforcer. Silbey (2011) goes on to say that sociological citizenship is built

upon "a network among persons and things" and that this network could lead to

"increasing cadres of sociological citizens distributed across … law enforcement

agencies…" (p. 10).

The variations previously discussed concerning the patterns of specific violations

may also be explained using the bureaucratization theoretical framework. Figure 10 is a

memorandum sent to law enforcement personnel within the KDFWR. In this memorandum, law enforcement personnel were reminded that education should be the first approach during the summer tourist season when working with people who may not be familiar with Kentucky statutes and regulations. They were also instructed to (generally) not take law enforcement action against individuals suspected of being intoxicated on a boat if a sober operator is present.   Secondly, they were reminded that action is not to be taken against individuals who safely operate golf carts and ATVs around marinas, vacation homes, and public highways. The agency's position was that "this type action does not fall within the purview of our mandate and support for enforcement of -those non-Fish and Wildlife statutes is not readily apparent, in some areas, within the criminal justice community." ATV violations, a general law enforcement violation, peaked in 2008 and were on a downward trend after the peak. The number and proportion of ATV violations dropped drastically after the issuance of this letter as evidenced in Table 20. Table 19 does not show a drastic drop in citations issued for "operating a boat or watercraft under the influence of alcohol," which is a serious violation that can lead to injury or death. In fact, proportions of this category of violations were on an upward trend in recent years. There were, however, dramatic decreases in the number of "public intoxication or drinking alcohol in public" violations each year since 2008 (see Table 20). The number of these violations peaked at 86 in 2008 and decreased by more than half in 2009. In 2011, there were only 59 violations for drinking in public or public intoxication.

The memorandum discussed above is an explicit example of bureaucratic survival. According to the memorandum much care is to be given when interacting with tourists. These tourists not only bring money to the state through general sales tax but directly support the KDFWR with license and permit purchases. Many people who vacation on Kentucky waters enjoy alcoholic beverages while boating. As a result, in the words of the KDFWR, it is best for the organization and the state if conservation officers are "circumspect in your interaction with citizens in and around the tourist areas."

The KDFWR faces an interesting conundrum. Its officers are charged with upholding all fish, wildlife, and boating laws, while, at the same time, its funding comes directly and solely from license sales to those people who may be cited for breaking those laws. So the KDFWR is actually a hybrid between a public bureaucracy and a market-driven entity. As Meyer-Emerick (2007, p. 695) mentions, "in market economies … people are customers" and, as such, "they tend to be treated nicely as this enhances profits." She goes on to state that public bureaucracies resort more to coercion, because they "do not depend on citizens liking them" (p. 695). However, the KDFWR must attract new customers—purchasers of licenses—while it also monitors and punishes those very same customers for breaking the law. The KDFWR's new emphasis on education seems to reflect an institutional compromise between strict enforcement of regulations and the financial reality of its source of funding.

In order to make sense of the ATV directive through a bureaucratic framework it is necessary to determine if there was increased scrutiny on conservation officers enforcing this statute from other law enforcement personnel or legislators.

Another explanation could be a barrage of complaints from citizens who had come into contact with KDFWR conservation officers while operating a golf cart or ATV in an illegal manner. Future research should include interviews with conservation officers and KDFWR administrators to determine what led to the ATV directive. As O'Leary (1994, p. 445) notes, "The importance of the environment in which public managers work and in which public organizations seek to thrive is undeniable" (p. 445). As a bureaucratic entity, KDFWR is both shaped by this environment and seeks to mold it to its benefit. The agency's transition to more education and warnings and fewer citations can be seen to reflect its desire to fit into and to shape this environment. KDFWR embodies the "bureaucratic politics paradox" mentioned by O'Leary (1994). She describes this paradox as follows: "There is a need for accountability and control in our public bureaucracies, while at the same time there is a need for innovation and change" (p. 461). The commissioner's directive to focus more on education and to deemphasize non-traditional law enforcement activities may, on the surface, seem to be a step backward, but it could also be seen as recognizing the need to do things differently. Most people who purchase licenses from KDFWR want to take advantage of the wonderful natural resources in the state of Kentucky. We can safely assume that, while most people would prefer being warned instead of punished when they unknowingly break the law, those same people expect KDFWR officers to cite and arrest those who break fishing, hunting, and boating laws with impunity. KDFWR is accountable to the people of Kentucky and those who buy licenses. O'Leary says: "Inherent in the

bureaucratic politics paradox is the fact that … government organizations are to implement the will of the people" (p. 463).

Max Weber's work on social bureaucracies was not developed with modern conservation officers in mind. However, the historical account of the KDFWR coupled with the findings of this research seems to align with Weber's scholarship on bureaucracies.

The following characteristics of the KDFWR would be classified as growth factors and bureaucratic by Weber (1978):

- Conservation officers and all employees of the KDFWR rely on the salary received for doing their official duties.

- This bureaucracy requires a constant influx of money.

- In order for the KDFWR to maintain a constant source of money they must be able to appease the outdoorsmen and women who purchase licenses.

- This translates into changes in the organization that alter their original objectives and affect the actual daily work of conservation officers, who are far removed from the upper hierarchy of the organization.

The findings of this research are consistent with previous research that has noted that, despite expanded law enforcement power and responsibilities, the enforcement of fish and wildlife statutes remains the top priority of conservation officers. As stated in the previous chapter, fish and wildlife law violations accounted for over half of all violations cited by KDFWR conservation officers every year. The fact that there were

more general law enforcement violations than boating violations in 2008 and 2009 should not immediately be interpreted as the KDFWR prioritizing the enforcement of general statutes over the enforcement of boating statutes. Many general violations cited by conservation officers are the direct result of patrol or investigations targeting boating or fish and wildlife law violators. For example, someone who is under surveillance for potentially hunting illegally may litter in the presence of conservation officer. Further research is warranted to determine the proportion of general law enforcement activities of conservation officers that result from their traditional investigations and patrols.

Many of the spatial differences found can be related to the geography of the county, district, or region in which the conservation officers worked. Counties with the most prevalent fish and wildlife violations were in areas where many hunting and/or fishing opportunities were present. Boating violations followed the same pattern. The counties with the most boating violations were counties which had large lakes or major rivers within their borders. The counties in which conservation officers issued the most citations for general law enforcement violations were in urban areas or areas developed for tourism.

Changes within the demographics of sportsmen and women in the state of Kentucky can be viewed as another variable that has had an effect on not only the types and volume of violations cited but also the general, day-to-day routine of the conservation officer. According to the 2011 Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation the numbers of fisherman, hunters, and non-consumptive wildlife viewers varied greatly from 2006 to 2011 (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2012). From

2006 to 2011 the number of fisherman in the state dropped from 721,000 to 554,000. There was an increase in hunters in the state from 291,000 to 347,000. Away from home wildlife viewing decreased from 572,000 to 348,000 and around the home wildlife viewing decreased from 1,235,000 to 1,117,000. The numbers of tourists and non-consumptive wildlife viewers far outnumber those who partake in the traditional consumptive practices of hunting and fishing. This fact has, over the years, put conservation officers into contact with people that they traditionally had little contact with. This may explain some of the increase general wildlife violations. Also, it is possible that the enforcement and education efforts of the KDFWR have had some effect on the constituency which it serves.

As with any study, the research presented here has some limitations. First, any errors (e.g., typographical mistakes) associated with the secondary dataset of citation information are present within the data presented here. While there were no obvious errors in the dataset, it was not feasible to verify each case in the electronic database with hard copies of each citation issued.

Second, the electronic database only contained information from the standardized fields for each citation. That is, no data from the citations' narratives were available for analysis. Future research should incorporate some analyses form these narratives to examine any similarities surrounding the circumstances of different types of violations.

An additional limitation that should be addressed in future research is related to the extent or amount of time conservation officers spent on tasks such as education and other responsibilities that are typically outside the realm of traditional law enforcement

responsibilities. Although KDFWR conservation officers keep work logs, they are not

standardized between districts nor were they available for review at the time of this study.

When paired with the research presented here, an examination of the amount of time

spent on and the types of non-law enforcement activities of conservation officers, along

with other qualitative data from officer and administrator interviews and citation

narratives, would present a clearer picture of the ever-changing roles of contemporary

conservation officers.

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Appendix A:

Tables

Table 1: Number of Citations Issued by Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	
(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)
6135	7459	7553	5705	4117	2892	33861
	21.6	1.3	-24.5	-27.8	-29.8	
(18.1)	(22.0)	(22.3)	(16.8)	(12.2)	(8.5)	(100.0)

Table 2: Number of Violations by Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total[*]
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	
(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)	(% of All)
7610	9344	9608	7228	5013	3563	42366
	22.8	2.8	-24.8	-30.6	-28.9	
(18.0)	(22.1)	(22.7)	(17.1)	(11.8)	(8.4)	(100.0)

[*]For each year examined, the number of violations per citation averaged between 1.2 and 1.3

Table 3: Total Fish and Wildlife Violations by Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	
(% of all 2006)	(% of all 2007)	(% of all 2008)	(% of all 2009)	(% of all 2010)	(% of all 2011)	(% of all, all years)
4299	4848	5166	3871	2775	2171	23130
	12.8	6.6	-25.1	-28.3	-21.8	
(56.5)	(51.9)	(53.8)	(53.6)	(55.4)	(60.9)	(54.6)

Table 4: Total Boating Violations by Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	
(% of all 2006)	(% of all 2007)	(% of all 2008)	(% of all 2009)	(% of all 2010)	(% of all 2011)	(% of all, all years)
1899	2632	2068	1570	1312	902	10383
	38.6	-21.4	-24.1	-16.4	-31.3	
(25.0)	(28.2)	(21.5)	(21.7)	(26.2)	(25.3)	(24.5)

Table 5: Total General Violations by Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% Change (% of all 2006)	% Change (% of all 2007)	% Change (% of all 2008)	% Change (% of all 2009)	% Change (% of all 2010)	% Change (% of all 2011)	(% of all, all years)
1412	1864	2374	1787	926	490	8853
	32.0	27.4	-24.7	-48.2	-47.1	
(18.6)	(19.9)	(24.7)	(24.7)	(18.5)	(13.8)	(20.9)

Table 6: Fish and Wildlife Violations by Region, District, and Year

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
		N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Region 1		1188 27.6 (15.6)	1486 30.7 (15.9)	1349 26.1 (14.0)	1127 29.1 (15.6)	868 31.3 (17.3)	517 23.8 (14.5)	6535 28.3 (15.4)
	District 1	756 17.6 (9.9)	1068 22.0 (11.4)	807 15.6 (8.4)	678 17.5 (9.4)	511 18.4 (10.2)	242 11.1 (6.8)	4062 17.6 (9.6)
	District 2	432 10.0 (5.7)	418 8.6 (4.5)	542 10.5 (5.6)	449 11.6 (6.2)	357 12.9 (7.1)	275 12.7 (7.7)	2473 10.7 (5.8)
Region 2		922 21.4 (12.1)	686 14.2 (7.3)	1153 22.3 (12.0)	886 22.9 (12.3)	660 23.8 (13.2)	519 23.9 (14.6)	4826 20.9 (11.4)
	District 3	362 8.4 (4.8)	281 5.8 (3.0)	357 6.9 (3.7)	417 10.8 (5.8)	326 11.7 (6.5)	248 11.4 (7.0)	1991 8.6 (4.7)
	District 4	560 13.0 (7.4)	405 8.4 (4.3)	796 15.4 (8.3)	469 12.1 (6.5)	334 12.0 (6.7)	271 12.5 (7.6)	2835 12.3 (6.7)
Region 3		1272 29.6 (16.7)	1567 32.3 (16.8)	1479 28.6 (15.4)	1013 26.2 (14.0)	704 25.4 (14.0)	582 26.8 (16.3)	6617 28.6 (15.6)
	District 5	277 6.4 (3.6)	442 9.1 (4.7)	398 7.7 (4.1)	243 6.3 (3.4)	164 5.9 (3.3)	115 5.3 (3.2)	1639 7.1 (3.9)
	District 6	521 12.1 (6.8)	661 13.6 (7.1)	641 12.4 (6.7)	425 11.0 (5.9)	382 13.8 (7.6)	351 16.2 (9.9)	2981 12.9 (7.0)
	District 8	474 11.0 (6.2)	464 9.6 (5.0)	440 8.5 (4.6)	345 8.9 (4.8)	158 5.7 (3.2)	116 5.3 (3.3)	1997 8.6 (4.7)

Table 6 (Continued)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
		N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Region 4		315 21.3 (12.0)	1109 22.9 (11.9)	1179 22.8 (12.3)	845 21.8 (11.7)	542 19.5 (10.8)	553 25.5 (15.5)	5143 22.2 (12.1)
	District 7	325 7.6 (4.3)	400 8.3 (4.3)	434 8.4 (4.5)	295 7.6 (4.1)	191 6.9 (3.8)	183 8.4 (5.1)	1828 7.9 (4.3)
	District 9	590 13.7 (1.8)	709 14.6 (7.6)	745 14.4 (7.8)	550 14.2 (7.6)	351 12.6 (7.0)	370 17.0 (10.4)	3315 14.3 (7.8)
Unspecified		2 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.0 (0.0)

Table 7: Boating Violations by Region, District, and Year

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
		N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Region 1		390 20.5 (5.1)	504 19.1 (5.4)	308 14.9 (3.2)	272 17.3 (3.8)	223 17.0 (4.4)	126 14.0 (3.5)	1823 17.6 (4.3)
	District 1	206 10.8 (2.7)	315 12.0 (3.4)	174 8.4 (1.8)	169 10.8 (2.3)	133 10.1 (2.7)	71 7.9 (2.0)	1068 10.9 (2.5)
	District 2	184 9.7 (2.4)	189 7.2 (2.0)	134 6.5 (1.4)	103 6.6 (1.4)	90 6.9 (1.8)	55 6.1 (1.5)	755 7.3 (1.8)
Region 2		449 23.6 (2.9)	696 29.4 (7.4)	657 31.8 (6.8)	414 26.4 (5.7)	486 37.0 (9.7)	286 31.7 (8.0)	2988 28.8 (7.1)
	District 3	198 10.4 (2.6)	251 9.5 (2.7)	145 7.0 (1.5)	152 9.7 (2.1)	219 16.7 (4.4)	141 15.6 (4.0)	1106 10.7 (2.6)
	District 4	251 13.2 (3.3)	445 16.9 (4.8)	512 24.8 (5.3)	262 16.7 (3.6)	267 20.4 (5.3)	145 16.1 (4.1)	1882 18.1 (4.4)
Region 3		466 24.5 (6.1)	650 24.7 (7.0)	579 28.1 (6.0)	417 26.6 (5.8)	290 22.1 (5.8)	172 19.1 (4.8)	2574 24.8 (6.1)

Table 7 (Continued)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
		N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
	District 5	139 7.3 (1.8)	140 5.3 (1.5)	222 10.7 (2.3)	180 11.5 (2.5)	52 4.0 (1.0)	40 4.4 (1.1)	773 7.4 (1.8)
	District 6	125 6.6 (1.6)	218 8.3 (2.3)	192 9.3 (2.0)	91 5.8 (1.3)	125 9.5 (2.5)	78 8.6 (2.2)	829 8.0 (2.0)
	District 8	202 10.6 (2.7)	292 11.1 (3.1)	165 8.0 (1.7)	146 9.3 (2.0)	113 8.6 (2.3)	54 6.0 (1.5)	972 3.4 (2.3)
Region 4		594 31.3 (7.8)	780 29.6 (8.3)	519 25.1 (5.4)	467 29.7 (6.5)	310 23.6 (6.2)	318 35.3 (8.9)	2988 28.8 (7.1)
	District 7	183 9.6 (2.4)	269 10.2 (2.9)	149 7.2 (1.6)	128 8.2 (1.8)	34 7.2 (1.9)	73 8.1 (2.0)	896 8.6 (2.1)
	District 9	411 21.6 (5.4)	511 19.4 (5.5)	370 17.9 (3.9)	339 21.6 (4.7)	216 16.5 (4.3)	245 27.2 (6.9)	2092 20.1 (4.9)
Unspecified		0 0. (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.1 (0.0)

Table 8: General Violations by Region, District, and Year

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
		N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Region 1		193 13.7 (2.5)	268 14.4 (2.9)	311 13.1 (3.2)	301 16.8 (4.2)	99 10.7 (2.0)	50 10.2 (1.4)	1222 13.8 (2.9)
	District 1	114 8.1 (1.5)	181 9.7 (1.9)	190 8.0 (2.0)	190 10.6 (2.6)	57 6.2 (1.1)	25 5.1 (0.7)	757 8.6 (1.8)
	District 2	79 5.6 (1.0)	87 4.7 (0.9)	121 5.1 (1.3)	111 6.2 (1.5)	42 4.5 (0.8)	25 5.1 (0.7)	465 5.3 (1.1)
Region 2		349 24.7 (4.6)	342 18.3 (3.7)	704 29.7 (7.3)	459 25.7 (6.4)	233 25.2 (4.6)	167 34.1 (4.7)	2254 25.5 (5.3)

Table 8 (Continued)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
		N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
	District 3	128 9.1 (1.7)	123 6.6 (1.3)	203 8.6 (2.1)	294 16.5 (4.1)	166 17.9 (3.3)	136 27.8 (3.8)	1050 11.9 (2.5)
	District 4	221 15.7 (2.9)	219 11.7 (2.3)	501 21.1 (5.2)	165 9.2 (2.3)	67 7.2 (1.3)	31 6.3 (0.9)	1204 13.6 (2.8)
Region 3		439 31.1 (5.8)	560 30.0 (6.0)	607 25.6 (6.3)	478 26.7 (6.6)	300 32.4 (6.0)	66 13.5 (1.9)	2450 27.7 (5.8)
	District 5	35 2.5 (0.5)	104 5.6 (1.1)	146 6.1 (1.5)	77 4.3 (1.1)	68 7.3 (1.4)	20 4.1 (0.6)	450 5.1 (1.1)
	District 6	140 9.9 (1.8)	157 8.4 (1.7)	252 10.6 (2.6)	165 9.2 (2.3)	189 20.4 (3.8)	25 5.1 (0.7)	928 10.5 (2.2)
	District 8	264 18.7 (3.5)	299 16.0 (3.2)	209 8.8 (2.2)	236 13.2 (3.3)	43 4.6 (0.9)	21 4.3 (0.6)	1072 12.1 (2.5)
Region 4		430 30.5 (5.7)	694 37.2 (7.4)	750 31.6 (7.8)	549 30.7 (7.6)	293 31.6 (5.8)	207 42.2 (5.8)	2923 33.0 (6.9)
	District 7	145 10.3 (1.9)	217 11.6 (2.3)	220 9.3 (2.3)	91 5.1 (1.3)	52 5.6 (1.0)	35 7.1 (1.0)	760 8.6 (1.8)
	District 9	285 20.2 (3.7)	477 25.6 (5.1)	530 22.3 (5.5)	458 25.6 (6.3)	241 26.0 (4.8)	172 35.1 (4.8)	2163 24.4 (5.1)
Unspecified		1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.0 (0.0)

Table 9: Fish and Wildlife Violations by County and Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Adair	32 0.7 (0.4)	67 1.4 (0.7)	76 1.5 (0.8)	17 0.4 (0.2)	6 0.2 (0.1)	11 0.5 (0.3)	209 0.9 (0.5)
Allen	70 1.6 (0.9)	65 1.3 (0.7)	80 1.5 (0.8)	61 1.6 (0.8)	57 2.1 (1.1)	34 1.6 (1.0)	367 1.6 (0.9)
Anderson	19 0.4 (0.2)	19 0.4 (0.2)	27 0.5 (0.3)	26 0.7 (0.4)	37 1.3 (0.7)	26 1.2 (0.7)	154 0.7 (0.4)
Ballard	27 0.6 (0.4)	80 1.7 (0.9)	60 1.2 (0.6)	39 1.0 (0.5)	48 1.5 (0.8)	24 1.1 (0.7)	272 1.2 (0.6)
Barren	24 0.6 (0.3)	15 0.3 (0.2)	60 1.2 (0.6)	33 0.9 (0.5)	28 1.0 (0.6)	19 0.9 (0.5)	179 0.8 (0.4)
Bath	46 1.1 (0.6)	42 0.9 (0.4)	40 0.8 (0.4)	42 1.1 (0.6)	16 0.6 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.2)	193 0.8 (0.5)
Bell	46 1.1 (0.6)	44 0.9 (0.5)	48 0.9 (0.5)	22 0.6 (0.3)	2 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.1)	166 0.7 (0.4)
Boone	48 1.1 (0.6)	45 0.9 (0.5)	26 0.5 (0.3)	9 0.2 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	20 0.9 (0.6)	155 0.7 (0.4)
Bourbon	16 0.4 (0.2)	31 0.6 (0.3)	25 0.5 (0.3)	10 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.1)	89 0.4 (0.2)
Boyd	30 0.7 (0.4)	12 0.2 (0.1)	9 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	53 0.2 (0.1)
Boyle	8 0.2 (0.1)	12 0.2 (0.1)	19 0.4 (0.2)	10 0.3 (0.1)	21 0.8 (0.4)	14 0.6 (0.4)	84 0.4 (0.2)
Bracken	21 0.5 (0.3)	15 0.3 (0.2)	32 0.6 (0.3)	36 0.9 (0.5)	32 1.2 (0.6)	3 0.1 (0.1)	139 0.6 (0.3)
Breathitt	32 0.7 (0.4)	44 0.9 (0.5)	66 0.3 (0.7)	29 0.7 (0.4)	22 0.8 (0.4)	19 0.9 (0.5)	212 0.9 (0.5)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Breckinridge	62 1.4 (0.8)	44 0.9 (0.5)	58 1.1 (0.6)	30 0.8 (0.4)	44 1.6 (0.9)	37 1.7 (1.0)	275 1.2 (0.6)
Bullitt	22 0.5 (0.3)	18 0.4 (0.2)	24 0.5 (0.2)	17 0.4 (0.2)	9 0.3 (0.2)	25 1.2 (0.7)	115 0.5 (0.3)
Butler	19 0.4 (0.2)	25 0.5 (0.3)	39 0.8 (0.4)	27 0.7 (0.4)	7 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	121 0.5 (0.3)
Caldwell	54 1.3 (0.7)	13 0.3 (0.1)	36 0.7 (0.4)	16 0.4 (0.2)	15 0.5 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.2)	141 0.6 (0.3)
Calloway	51 1.2 (0.7)	163 3.4 (1.7)	122 2.4 (1.3)	120 3.1 (1.7)	71 2.6 (1.4)	34 1.6 (1.0)	561 2.4 (1.3)
Campbell	39 0.9 (0.5)	58 1.2 (0.6)	55 1.1 (0.6)	18 0.5 (0.2)	33 1.2 (0.7)	17 0.8 (0.5)	220 1.0 (0.5)
Carlisle	9 0.2 (0.1)	28 0.6 (0.3)	19 0.4 (0.2)	10 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	10 0.5 (0.3)	81 0.4 (0.2)
Carroll	14 0.3 (0.2)	33 0.7 (0.4)	32 0.6 (0.3)	15 0.4 (0.2)	3 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	97 0.4 (0.2)
Carter	56 1.3 (0.7)	29 0.6 (0.3)	61 1.2 (0.6)	44 1.1 (0.6)	12 0.4 (0.2)	18 0.8 (0.5)	220 1.0 (0.5)
Casey	7 0.2 (0.1)	16 0.3 (0.2)	19 0.4 (0.2)	4 0.1 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	58 0.3 (0.1)
Christian	115 2.7 (1.5)	41 0.8 (0.4)	68 1.3 (0.7)	114 2.9 (1.6)	110 4.0 (2.2)	24 1.1 (0.7)	472 2.0 (1.1)
Clark	83 1.9 (1.1)	68 1.4 (0.7)	48 0.9 (0.5)	28 0.7 (0.4)	19 0.7 (0.4)	73 3.4 (2.0)	319 1.4 (0.8)
Clay	30 0.7 (0.4)	43 0.9 (0.5)	53 1.0 (0.6)	22 0.6 (0.3)	31 1.1 (0.6)	2 0.1 (0.1)	181 0.8 (0.4)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Clinton	28 0.7 (0.4)	16 0.3 (0.2)	48 0.9 (0.5)	23 0.6 (0.3)	20 0.7 (0.4)	42 1.9 (1.2)	177 0.8 (0.4)
Crittenden	36 0.8 (0.5)	34 0.7 (0.4)	46 0.9 (0.5)	43 1.1 (0.6)	20 0.7 (0.4)	13 0.6 (0.4)	192 0.8 (0.5)
Cumberland	74 1.7 (1.0)	40 0.8 (0.4)	\26 0.5 (0.3)	11 0.3 (0.2)	16 0.6 (0.3)	11 0.5 (0.3)	178 0.8 (0.4)
Daviess	31 0.7 (0.4)	31 0.6 (0.3)	53 1.0 (0.6)	20 0.2 (0.3)	42 1.5 (0.8)	11 0.5 (0.3)	188 0.8 (0.4)
Edmonson	24 0.6 (0.3)	11 0.2 (0.1)	33 0.6 (0.3)	16 0.4 (0.2)	17 0.6 (0.3)	10 0.5 (0.3)	111 0.5 (0.3)
Elliott	3 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.1 (0.1)	9 0.2 (0.1)	14 0.4 (0.2)	2 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.1)	37 0.2 (0.1)
Estill	21 0.5 (0.3)	18 0.4 (0.2)	11 0.2 (0.1)	43 1.1 (0.6)	1 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.1)	97 0.4 (0.2)
Fayette	62 1.4 (0.8)	125 2.6 (1.3)	81 1.6 (0.8)	65 1.7 (0.9)	22 0.8 (0.4)	32 1.5 (0.9)	387 1.7 (0.9)
Fleming	10 0.2 (0.1)	16 0.3 (0.2)	11 0.2 (0.1)	19 0.5 (0.3)	13 0.5 (0.3)	6 0.3 (0.2)	75 0.3 (0.2)
Floyd	45 1.0 (0.6)	7 0.1 (0.1)	9 0.2 (0.1)	20 0.5 (0.3)	24 0.9 (0.5)	7 0.3 (0.2)	112 0.5 (0.3)
Franklin	33 0.8 (0.4)	39 0.8 (0.4)	32 0.6 (0.3)	17 0.4 (0.2)	16 0.6 (0.3)	12 0.6 (0.3)	149 0.6 (0.4)
Fulton	15 0.3 (0.2)	33 0.7 (0.4)	15 0.3 (0.2)	19 0.5 (0.3)	11 0.4 (0.2)	19 0.9 (0.5)	112 0.5 (0.3)
Gallatin	17 0.4 (0.2)	17 0.4 (0.2)	7 0.1 (0.1)	4 0.1 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	49 0.2 (0.1)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Garrard	15 0.3 (0.2)	18 0.4 (0.2)	29 0.6 (0.3)	16 0.4 (0.2)	24 0.9 (0.5)	5 0.2 (0.1)	107 0.5 (0.3)
Grant	22 0.5 (0.3)	15 0.3 (0.2)	17 0.3 (0.2)	52 1.3 (0.7)	14 0.5 (0.3)	2 0.1 (0.1)	122 0.5 (0.3)
Graves	96 2.2 (1.3)	52 1.1 (0.6)	92 1.8 (1.0)	91 2.4 (1.3)	30 1.1 (0.6)	18 0.8 (0.5)	379 1.6 (0.9)
Grayson	66 1.5 (0.9)	35 0.7 (0.4)	58 1.1 (0.6)	49 1.3 (0.7)	52 1.9 (1.0)	21 1.0 (0.6)	281 1.2 (0.7)
Green	13 0.3 (0.2)	5 0.1 (0.1)	47 0.9 (0.5)	25 0.6 (0.3)	4 0.1 (0.1)	16 0.7 (0.4)	110 0.5 (0.3)
Greenup	93 2.2 (1.2)	8 0.2 (0.1)	14 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	121 0.5 (0.3)
Hancock	48 1.1 (0.6)	42 0.9 (0.4)	40 0.8 (0.4)	18 0.5 (0.2)	9 0.3 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	157 0.7 (0.4)
Hardin	113 2.6 (1.5)	43 0.9 (0.5)	44 0.9 (0.5)	15 0.4 (0.2)	20 0.7 (0.4)	9 0.4 (0.3)	244 1.1 (0.6)
Harlan	9 0.2 (0.1)	21 0.4 (0.2)	16 0.3 (0.2)	51 1.3 (0.7)	53 1.9 (1.1)	60 2.8 (1.7)	210 0.9 (0.5)
Harrison	3 0.1 (0.0)	12 0.2 (0.1)	10 0.2 (0.1)	4 0.1 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.2)	40 0.2 (0.1)
Hart	18 0.4 (0.2)	36 0.7 (0.4)	41 0.8 (0.4)	27 0.7 (0.4)	14 0.5 (0.3)	19 0.9 (0.5)	155 0.7 (0.4)
Henderson	36 0.8 (0.5)	51 1.1 (0.5)	62 1.2 (0.6)	78 2.0 (1.1)	73 2.6 (1.5)	24 1.1 (0.7)	324 1.4 (0.8)
Henry	16 0.4 (0.2)	51 1.1 (0.5)	45 0.9 (0.5)	27 0.7 (0.4)	14 0.5 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.2)	160 0.7 (0.4)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Hickman	13 0.3 (0.2)	22 0.5 (0.2)	11 0.2 (0.1)	10 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.1)	59 0.3 (0.1)
Hopkins	44 1.0 (0.6)	25 0.5 (0.3)	40 0.8 (0.4)	22 0.6 (0.3)	18 0.6 (0.4)	19 0.9 (0.5)	168 0.7 (0.4)
Jackson	14 0.3 (0.2)	32 0.7 (0.3)	14 0.3 (0.1)	10 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	72 0.3 (0.2)
Jefferson	114 2.7 (1.5)	51 1.1 (0.5)	132 2.6 (1.4)	227 5.9 (3.1)	170 6.1 (3.4)	92 4.2 (2.6)	786 3.4 (1.9)
Jessamine	29 0.7 (0.4)	72 1.5 (0.8)	95 1.8 (1.0)	52 1.3 (0.7)	69 2.5 (1.4)	17 0.8 (0.5)	334 1.4 (0.8)
Johnson	52 1.2 (0.7)	49 1.0 (0.5)	88 1.7 (0.9)	41 1.1 (0.6)	8 0.3 (0.2)	9 0.4 (0.3)	247 1.1 (0.6)
Kenton	38 0.9 (0.5)	55 1.1 (0.6)	61 1.2 (0.6)	30 0.8 (0.4)	22 0.8 (0.4)	25 1.2 (0.7)	231 1.0 (0.5)
Knott	39 0.9 (0.5)	105 2.2 (1.1)	73 1.4 (0.8)	41 1.1 (0.6)	17 0.6 (0.3)	18 0.8 (0.5)	293 1.3 (0.7)
Knox	32 0.7 (0.4)	50 1.0 (0.5)	40 0.8 (0.4)	30 0.8 (0.4)	16 0.6 (0.3)	16 0.7 (0.4)	184 0.8 (0.4)
Larue	17 0.4 (0.2)	7 0.1 (0.1)	10 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.1 (0.1)	13 0.5 (0.3)	10 0.5 (0.3)	62 0.3 (0.1)
Laurel	76 1.8 (1.0)	112 2.3 (1.2)	118 2.3 (1.2)	61 1.6 (0.8)	39 1.4 (0.8)	38 1.8 (1.1)	444 1.9 (1.0)
Lawrence	21 0.5 (0.3)	48 1.0 (0.5)	85 1.6 (0.9)	23 0.6 (0.3)	5 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	182 0.8 (0.4)
Lee	22 0.5 (0.3)	3 0.1 (0.0)	9 0.2 (0.1)	14 0.4 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	50 0.2 (0.1)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Leslie	12 0.3 (0.2)	49 1.0 (0.5)	18 0.3 (0.2)	18 0.5 (0.2)	13 0.5 (0.3)	10 0.5 (0.3)	120 0.5 (0.3)
Letcher	7 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	14 0.3 (0.1)	19 0.5 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	48 0.2 (0.1)
Lewis	19 0.4 (0.2)	35 0.7 (0.4)	9 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.1 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.1)	12 0.6 (0.3)	83 0.4 (0.2)
Lincoln	24 0.9 (0.3)	51 1.1 (0.5)	80 1.5 (0.8)	67 1.7 (0.9)	30 1.1 (0.6)	74 3.4 (2.1)	326 1.4 (0.8)
Livingston	21 0.5 (0.3)	15 0.3 (0.2)	13 0.3 (0.1)	31 0.8 (0.4)	67 2.4 (1.3)	4 0.2 (0.1)	151 0.7 (0.4)
Logan	50 1.2 (0.7)	37 0.8 (0.4)	45 0.9 (0.5)	34 0.9 (0.5)	27 1.0 (0.5)	72 3.3 (2.0)	265 1.1 (0.6)
Lyon	75 1.7 (1.0)	64 1.3 (0.7)	55 1.1 (0.6)	46 1.2 (0.6)	43 1.5 (0.9)	28 1.3 (0.8)	311 1.3 (0.7)
McCracken	64 1.5 (0.8)	35 0.7 (0.4)	38 0.7 (0.4)	30 0.8 (0.4)	16 0.6 (0.3)	26 1.2 (0.7)	209 0.9 (0.5)
McCreary	6 0.1 (0.1)	8 0.2 (0.1)	19 0.4 (0.2)	18 0.5 (0.2)	16 0.6 (0.3)	49 2.3 (1.4)	116 0.5 (0.3)
McLean	3 0.1 (0.0)	11 0.2 (0.1)	21 0.4 (0.2)	15 0.4 (0.2)	12 0.4 (0.2)	4 0.2 (0.1)	66 0.3 (0.2)
Madison	78 1.8 (1.0)	72 1.5 (0.8)	48 0.9 (0.5)	44 1.1 (0.6)	47 1.7 (0.9)	38 1.8 (1.1)	327 1.4 (0.8)
Magoffin	4 0.1 (0.1)	7 0.1 (0.1)	4 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.1 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	22 0.1 (0.1)
Marion	24 0.6 (0.3)	9 0.2 (0.1)	20 0.4 (0.2)	15 0.4 (0.2)	8 0.3 (0.2)	2 0.1 (0.1)	78 0.3 (0.2)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Marshall	125 2.9 (1.6)	441 9.1 (4.7)	183 3.5 (1.9)	21 0.5 (0.3)	29 1.0 (0.6)	17 0.8 (0.5)	816 3.5 (1.9)
Martin	12 0.3 (0.2)	1 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	11 0.5 (0.3)	30 0.1 (0.1)
Mason	8 0.2 (0.1)	23 0.5 (0.2)	19 0.4 (0.2)	21 0.5 (0.3)	8 0.3 (0.2)	13 0.6 (0.4)	92 0.4 (0.2)
Meade	21 0.5 (0.3)	17 0.4 (0.2)	15 0.3 (0.2)	9 0.2 (0.1)	8 0.3 (0.2)	2 0.1 (0.1)	72 0.3 (0.2)
Menifee	10 0.2 (0.1)	28 0.6 (0.3)	27 0.5 (0.3)	24 0.6 (0.3)	5 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.1)	96 0.4 (0.2)
Mercer	6 0.1 (0.1)	2 0.0 (0.0)	14 0.3 (0.1)	11 0.3 (0.2)	14 0.5 (0.3)	18 0.8 (0.5)	65 0.3 (0.2)
Metcalfe	10 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	79 1.5 (0.8)	4 0.1 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	103 0.4 (0.2)
Monroe	25 0.6 (0.3)	23 0.5 (0.2)	43 0.8 (0.4)	30 0.8 (0.4)	5 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	127 0.5 (0.3)
Montgomery	4 0.1 (0.1)	46 0.9 (0.5)	40 0.8 (0.4)	17 0.4 (0.2)	33 1.2 (0.7)	19 0.9 (0.5)	159 0.7 (0.4)
Morgan	20 0.5 (0.3)	21 0.4 (0.2)	21 0.4 (0.2)	8 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	77 0.3 (0.2)
Muhlenberg	59 1.4 (0.8)	43 0.9 (0.5)	132 2.6 (1.4)	137 3.5 (1.9)	91 3.3 (1.8)	108 5.0 (3.0)	570 2.5 (1.3)
Nelson	27 0.6 (0.4)	20 0.4 (0.2)	27 0.5 (0.3)	18 0.5 (0.2)	25 0.9 (0.5)	14 0.6 (0.4)	131 0.6 (0.3)
Nicholas	42 1.0 (0.6)	32 0.7 (0.3)	31 0.6 (0.3)	34 0.9 (0.5)	2 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.2)	147 0.6 (0.3)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Ohio	39 0.6 (0.5)	10 0.2 (0.1)	38 0.7 (0.4)	27 0.7 (0.4)	24 0.9 (0.5)	44 2.0 (1.2)	182 0.8 (0.4)
Oldham	4 0.1 (0.1)	20 0.4 (0.2)	2 0.0 (0.0)	12 0.3 (0.2)	30 1.1 (0.6)	9 0.4 (0.3)	77 0.3 (0.2)
Owen	24 0.6 (0.3)	73 1.5 (0.8)	61 1.2 (0.6)	22 0.6 (0.3)	6 0.2 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.2)	193 0.8 (0.5)
Owsley	8 0.2 (0.1)	17 0.4 (0.2)	12 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.1 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	47 0.2 (0.1)
Pendleton	26 0.6 (0.3)	35 0.7 (0.4)	34 0.7 (0.4)	13 0.3 (0.2)	15 0.5 (0.3)	17 0.8 (0.5)	140 0.6 (0.3)
Perry	42 1.0 (0.6)	50 1.0 (0.5)	46 0.9 (0.5)	30 0.8 (0.4)	27 1.0 (0.5)	8 0.4 (0.2)	203 0.9 (0.5)
Pike	42 1.0 (0.6)	2 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)	18 0.5 (0.2)	5 0.2 (0.1)	33 1.5 (0.9)	102 0.4 (0.2)
Powell	27 0.6 (0.4)	24 0.5 (0.3)	16 0.3 (0.2)	19 0.5 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	34 0.4 (0.2)
Pulaski	144 3.3 (1.9)	138 2.8 (1.5)	184 3.6 (1.9)	132 3.4 (1.8)	81 2.9 (1.6)	91 4.2 (2.6)	770 3.3 (1.8)
Robertson	2 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.1)	7 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	20 0.1 (0.0)
Rockcastle	11 0.3 (0.1)	29 0.6 (0.3)	19 0.4 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	31 1.1 (0.6)	2 0.1 (0.1)	92 0.4 (0.2)
Rowan	97 2.3 (1.3)	119 2.5 (1.3)	113 2.2 (1.2)	81 2.1 (1.1)	39 1.4 (0.8)	12 0.6 (0.3)	461 2.0 (1.1)
Russell	144 3.3 (1.9)	82 1.7 (0.9)	85 1.6 (0.9)	118 3.0 (1.6)	68 2.5 (1.4)	69 3.2 (1.9)	566 2.4 (1.3)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Scott	55 1.3 (0.7)	68 1.4 (0.7)	65 1.3 (0.7)	7 0.2 (0.1)	24 0.9 (0.5)	12 0.6 (0.3)	231 1.0 (0.5)
Shelby	24 0.6 (0.3)	46 0.9 (0.5)	65 1.3 (0.7)	56 1.4 (0.8)	30 1.1 (0.6)	38 1.8 (1.1)	259 1.1 (0.6)
Simpson	14 0.3 (0.2)	6 0.1 (0.1)	12 0.2 (0.1)	12 0.3 (0.2)	24 0.9 (0.5)	10 0.5 (0.3)	78 0.3 (0.2)
Spencer	115 2.7 (1.5)	85 1.8 (0.9)	61 1.2 (0.6)	66 1.7 (0.9)	35 1.3 (0.7)	45 2.1 (1.3)	407 1.8 (1.0)
Taylor	15 0.3 (0.2)	30 0.6 (0.3)	85 1.6 (0.9)	51 1.3 (0.7)	21 0.8 (0.4)	8 0.4 (0.2)	210 0.9 (0.5)
Todd	19 0.4 (0.2)	11 0.2 (0.1)	25 0.5 (0.3)	12 0.3 (0.2)	34 1.2 (0.7)	6 0.3 (0.2)	107 0.5 (0.3)
Trigg	55 1.3 (0.7)	47 1.0 (0.5)	49 0.9 (0.5)	88 2.3 (1.2)	52 1.9 (1.0)	15 0.7 (0.4)	306 1.3 (0.7)
Trimble	7 0.2 (0.1)	31 0.6 (0.3)	12 0.2 (0.1)	6 0.2 (0.1)	10 0.4 (0.2)	7 0.3 (0.2)	73 0.3 (0.2)
Union	23 0.5 (0.3)	29 0.6 (0.3)	11 0.2 (0.1)	25 0.6 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.2)	102 0.4 (0.2)
Warren	22 0.5 (0.3)	54 1.1 (0.6)	58 1.1 (0.6)	44 1.1 (0.6)	18 0.6 (0.4)	26 1.2 (0.7)	222 1.0 (0.5)
Washington	19 0.4 (0.2)	18 0.4 (0.2)	15 0.3 (0.2)	16 0.4 (0.2)	12 0.4 (0.2)	7 0.3 (0.2)	87 0.4 (0.2)
Wayne	50 1.2 (0.7)	132 2.7 (1.4)	102 2.0 (1.1)	78 2.0 (1.1)	61 2.2 (1.2)	52 2.4 (1.5)	475 2.1 (1.1)
Webster	14 0.3 (0.2)	21 0.4 (0.2)	18 0.3 (0.2)	54 1.4 (0.7)	5 0.2 (0.1)	14 0.6 (0.4)	126 0.5 (0.3)

Table 9 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Whitley	20 0.5 (0.3)	52 1.1 (0.6)	34 0.7 (0.4)	36 0.9 (0.5)	15 0.5 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.2)	164 0.7 (0.4)
Wolfe	20 0.5 (0.3)	17 0.4 (0.2)	11 0.2 (0.1)	26 0.7 (0.4)	15 0.5 (0.3)	5 0.2 (0.1)	94 0.4 (0.2)
Woodford	21 0.5 (0.3)	25 0.5 (0.3)	29 0.6 (0.3)	2 0.1 (0.0)	13 0.5 (0.3)	17 0.8 (0.5)	107 0.5 (0.3)
Unspecified	2 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.0 (0.0)
Total	4299 100.00 (56.5)	4848 100.0 (51.9)	5166 100.0 (53.8)	3871 100.0 (53.6)	2775 100.0 (55.4)	2171 100.0 (60.9)	23130 100.0 (54.6)

Table 10: Boating Violations by County and Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Adair	9 0.5 (0.1)	31 1.2 (0.3)	45 2.2 (0.5)	19 1.2 (0.3)	16 1.2 (0.3)	10 1.1 (0.3)	130 1.3 (0.3)
Allen	28 1.5 (0.4)	18 0.7 (0.2)	16 0.8 (0.2)	28 1.8 (0.4)	21 1.6 (0.4)	23 2.5 (0.6)	134 1.3 (0.3)
Anderson	6 0.3 (0.1)	16 0.6 (0.2)	6 0.3 (0.1)	10 0.6 (0.1)	14 1.1 (0.3)	3 0.3 (0.1)	55 0.5 (0.1)
Ballard	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.1)	6 0.7 (0.2)	19 0.2 (0.0)
Barren	16 0.8 (0.2)	21 0.8 (0.2)	40 1.9 (0.4)	36 2.3 (0.5)	37 2.8 (0.7)	37 4.1 (1.0)	187 1.8 (0.4)
Bath	20 1.1 (0.3)	5 0.2 (0.1)	40 1.9 (0.4)	11 0.7 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	50 0.5 (0.1)
Bell	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.0)
Boone	37 1.9 (0.5)	21 0.8 (0.2)	2 0.1 (0.0)	14 0.9 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.6 (0.1)	79 0.8 (0.2)
Bourbon	4 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	15 0.1 (0.0)
Boyd	6 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Boyle	7 0.4 (0.1)	8 0.3 (0.1)	11 0.5 (0.1)	6 0.4 (0.1)	22 1.7 (0.4)	2 0.2 (0.1)	56 0.5 (0.1)
Bracken	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	8 0.5 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	21 0.2 (0.0)
Breathitt	8 0.4 (0.1)	9 0.3 (0.1)	9 0.4 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	34 0.3 (0.1)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Breckinridge	59 3.1 (0.8)	42 1.6 (0.4)	26 1.3 (0.3)	34 2.2 (0.5)	78 5.9 (1.6)	13 1.4 (0.4)	252 2.4 (0.6)
Bullitt	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Butler	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Caldwell	5 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	18 0.2 (0.0)
Calloway	13 0.7 (0.2)	68 2.6 (0.7)	36 1.7 (0.4)	37 2.4 (0.5)	14 1.1 (0.3)	1 0.1 (0.0)	169 1.6 (0.4)
Campbell	39 2.1 (0.5)	37 1.4 (0.4)	43 2.1 (0.4)	32 2.0 (0.4)	19 1.4 (0.4)	19 2.1 (0.5)	189 1.8 (0.4)
Carlisle	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.1 (0.0)
Carroll	2 0.1 (0.0)	10 0.4 (0.1)	21 1.0 (0.2)	9 0.6 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	42 0.4 (0.1)
Carter	28 1.5 (0.4)	24 0.9 (0.3)	18 0.9 (0.2)	21 1.3 (0.3)	19 1.4 (0.4)	27 3.0 (0.8)	137 1.3 (0.3)
Casey	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.0)
Christian	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	15 0.1 (0.0)
Clark	12 0.6 (0.2)	29 1.1 (0.3)	31 1.5 (0.3)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	74 0.7 (0.2)
Clay	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	7 0.1 (0.0)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Clinton	78 4.1 (1.0)	9 0.3 (0.1)	37 1.8 (0.4)	13 0.8 (0.2)	18 1.4 (0.4)	10 1.1 (0.3)	165 1.6 (0.4)
Crittenden	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.4 (0.1)	10 0.1 (0.0)
Cumberland	15 0.8 (0.2)	21 0.8 (0.2)	32 1.5 (0.3)	6 0.4 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.6 (0.1)	80 0.8 (0.2)
Daviess	21 1.1 (0.3)	47 1.8 (0.5)	24 1.2 (0.2)	14 0.9 (0.2)	6 0.5 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	113 1.1 (0.3)
Edmonson	29 1.5 (0.4)	45 1.7 (0.5)	71 3.4 (0.7)	57 3.6 (0.8)	55 4.2 (1.1)	11 1.2 (0.3)	268 2.6 (0.6)
Elliott	2 0.1 (0.0)	9 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.4 (0.1)	7 0.5 (0.1)	7 0.8 (0.2)	32 0.3 (0.1)
Estill	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)
Fayette	1 0.1 (0.0	12 0.5 (0.1)	13 0.6 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.1)	29 0.3 (0.1)
Fleming	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.0)
Floyd	30 1.6 (0.4)	18 0.7 (0.2)	6 0.3 (0.1)	16 1.0 (0.2)	26 2.0 (0.5)	5 0.6 (0.1)	101 1.0 (0.2)
Franklin	5 0.3 (0.1)	28 1.1 (0.3)	18 0.9 (0.2)	6 0.4 (0.1)	14 1.1 (0.3)	2 02 (0.1)	73 0.7 (0.2)
Fulton	1 0.1 (0.0)	7 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	14 0.1 (0.0)
Gallatin	23 1.2 (0.3)	26 1.0 (0.3)	67 3.2 (0.7)	60 3.8 (0.8)	6 0.5 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	183 1.8 (0.4)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Garrard	23 1.2 (0.3)	34 1.3 (0.4)	29 1.4 (0.3)	17 1.1 (0.2)	21 1.6 (0.4)	3 0.3 (0.1)	127 1.2 (0.3)
Grant	6 0.3 (0.1)	24 0.9 (0.3)	7 0.3 (0.1)	26 1.7 (0.4)	5 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	68 0.7 (0.2)
Graves	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
Grayson	85 4.5 (1.1)	106 1.0 (1.1)	124 6.0 (1.3)	54 3.4 (0.7)	82 6.3 (1.6)	38 4.2 (1.1)	489 4.7 (1.2)
Green	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
Greenup	17 0.9 (0.2)	3 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.1)	24 0.2 (0.1)
Hancock	8 0.4 (0.1)	22 0.8 (0.2)	13 0.6 (0.1)	4 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	49 0.5 (0.1)
Hardin	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.1)	10 0.1 (0.0)
Harlan	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	26 2.0 (0.5)	11 1.2 (0.3)	51 0.5 (0.1)
Harrison	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Hart	13 0.7 (0.2)	19 0.7 (0.2)	27 1.3 (0.3)	21 1.3 (0.3)	17 1.3 (0.3)	18 2.0 (0.5)	115 1.1 (0.3)
Henderson	71 3.7 (0.9)	50 1.9 (0.5)	38 1.8 (0.4)	29 1.8 (0.4)	36 2.7 (0.7)	17 1.9 (0.5)	241 2.3 (0.6)
Henry	2 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	18 0.9 (0.2)	9 0.6 (0.1)	8 0.6 (0.2)	1 0.1 (0.0)	41 0.4 (0.1)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Hickman	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Hopkins	10 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	6 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	24 0.2 (0.1)
Jackson	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Jefferson	50 2.6 (0.7)	69 2.6 (0.7)	39 1.9 (0.4)	63 4.0 (0.9)	61 4.6 (1.2)	17 1.9 (0.5)	299 2.9 (0.7)
Jessamine	0 0.0 (0.0)	11 0.4 (0.1)	14 0.7 (0.1)	4 0.3 (0.1)	6 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	35 0.3 (0.1)
Johnson	44 2.3 (0.6)	49 1.9 (0.5)	39 1.9 (0.4)	11 0.7 (0.2)	7 0.5 (0.1)	11 1.2 (0.3)	161 1.6 (0.4)
Kenton	21 1.1 (0.3)	4 0.2 (0.0)	12 0.6 (0.1)	14 0.9 (0.2)	6 0.5 (0.1)	6 0.7 (0.2)	63 0.6 (0.1)
Knott	35 1.8 (0.5)	53 2.0 (0.6)	41 2.0 (0.4)	45 2.9 (0.6)	13 1.0 (0.3)	17 1.9 (0.5)	204 2.0 (0.5)
Knox	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Larue	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	8 0.1 (0.0)
Laurel	107 5.6 (1.4)	180 6.8 (1.9)	137 6.6 (1.4)	83 5.3 (1.1)	43 3.3 (0.9)	34 3.8 (1.0)	584 5.6 (1.4)
Lawrence	24 1.3 (0.3)	43 1.6 (0.5)	16 0.8 (0.2)	10 0.6 (0.1)	4 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	97 0.9 (0.2)
Lee	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Leslie	11 0.6 (0.1)	40 1.5 (0.4)	11 0.5 (0.1)	8 0.5 (0.1)	4 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.3 (0.1)	77 0.7 (0.2)
Letcher	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
Lewis	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Lincoln	8 0.4 (0.1)	21 0.8 (0.2)	20 1.0 (0.2)	6 0.4 (0.1)	7 0.5 (0.1)	17 1.9 (0.5)	79 0.8 (0.2)
Livingston	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.6 (0.1)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Logan	20 1.1 (0.3)	15 0.6 (0.2)	12 0.6 (0.1)	6 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.5 (0.1)	6 0.7 (0.2)	65 0.6 (0.2)
Lyon	52 2.7 (0.7)	77 2.9 (0.8)	36 1.7 (0.4)	43 2.7 (0.6)	42 3.2 (0.8)	17 1.9 (0.5)	267 2.6 (0.6)
McCracken	6 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	7 0.8 (0.2)	18 0.2 (0.0)
McCreary	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
McLean	13 0.7 (0.2)	8 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.1)	30 0.3 (0.1)
Madison	13 0.7 (0.2)	28 1.1 (0.3)	18 0.9 (0.2)	18 1.1 (0.2)	1 0.1 (0.0)	8 0.9 (0.2)	86 0.8 (0.2)
Magoffin	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)
Marion	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.0 (0.0)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Marshall	96 5.1 (1.3)	100 3.8 (1.1)	28 1.4 (0.3)	39 2.5 (0.5)	39 3.0 (0.8)	17 1.9 (0.5)	319 3.1 (0.8)
Martin	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)
Mason	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.0)
Meade	4 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.2 (0.0)
Menifee	9 0.5 (0.1)	15 0.6 (0.2)	9 0.4 (0.1)	22 1.4 (0.3)	9 0.7 (0.2)	1 0.1 (0.0)	65 0.6 (0.2)
Mercer	43 2.3 (0.6)	21 0.8 (0.2)	18 0.9 (0.2)	19 1.2 (0.3)	27 2.1 (0.5)	30 3.3 (0.8)	158 1.5 (0.4)
Metcalfe	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)
Monroe	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Montgomery	0 0.0 (0.0)	11 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	18 0.2 (0.0)
Morgan	6 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.7 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.2 (0.0)
Muhlenberg	31 1.6 (0.4)	56 2.1 (0.6)	24 1.2 (0.2)	20 1.3 (0.3)	24 1.8 (0.5)	10 1.1 (0.3)	165 1.6 (0.4)
Nelson	2 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Nicholas	5 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	18 0.2 (0.0)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Ohio	5 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.1)	19 0.2 (0.0)
Oldham	16 0.8 (0..2)	38 1.4 (0.4)	21 1.0 (0.2)	17 1.1 (0.2)	21 1.6 (0.4)	0 0.0 (0.0)	113 1.1 (0.3)
Owen	1 0.1 (0.0)	7 0.3 (0.1)	21 1.0 (0.2)	4 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	37 0.4 (0.1)
Owsley	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
Pendleton	4 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	12 0.6 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	23 0.2 (0.1)
Perry	8 0.4 (0.1)	49 1.9 (0.5)	21 1.0 (0.2)	8 0.5 (0.1)	9 0.7 (0.2)	6 0.7 (0.2)	101 1.0 (0.2)
Pike	22 1.2 (0.3)	4 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	18 1.1 (0.2)	2 0.2 (0.0)	20 2.2 (0.6)	66 0.6 (0.2)
Powell	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.0)
Pulaski	87 4.6 (1.1)	71 2.7 (0.8)	27 1.3 (0.3)	67 4.3 (0.9)	52 4.0 (1.0)	48 5.3 (1.3)	352 3.4 (0.8)
Robertson	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
Rockcastle	1 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.6 (0.1)	22 0.2 (0.1)
Rowan	101 5.3 (1.3)	202 7.7 (2.2)	103 5.0 (1.1)	76 4.8 (1.1)	69 5.3 (1.4)	14 1.6 (0.4)	565 5.4 (1.3)
Russell	61 3.2 (0.8)	68 2.6 (0.7)	49 2.4 (0.5)	70 4.5 (1.0)	41 3.1 (0.8)	41 4.5 (1.2)	330 3.2 (0.8)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Scott	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.0)
Shelby	5 0.3 (0.1)	11 0.4 (0.1)	8 0.4 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	47 5.2 (1.3)	74 0.7 (0.2)
Simpson	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.0 (0.0)
Spencer	64 3.4 (0.8)	86 3.3 (0.9)	51 2.5 (0.5)	36 2.3 (0.5)	51 3.9 (1.0)	61 6.8 (1.7)	349 3.4 (0.8)
Taylor	44 2.3 (0.6)	142 5.4 (1.5)	194 6.5 (1.4)	43 2.7 (0.6)	32 2.4 (0.6)	11 1.2 (0.3)	406 3.9 (1.0)
Todd	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.0 (0.0)
Trigg	25 1.3 (0.3)	54 2.1 (0.6)	50 2.4 (0.5)	31 2.0 (0.4)	24 1.8 (0.5)	8 0.9 (0.2)	192 1.8 (0.5)
Trimble	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	11 0.5 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.6 (0.1)	22 0.2 (0.1)
Union	1 0.1 (0.0)	7 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.7 (0.2)	3 0.3 (0.1)	27 0.3 (0.1)
Warren	3 0.2 (0.0)	17 0.6 (0.2)	9 0.4 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	39 0.4 (0.1)
Washington	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.0 (0.0)
Wayne	46 2.4 (0.6)	104 4.0 (1.1)	84 4.1 (0.9)	80 5.1 (1.1)	55 4.2 (1.1)	99 11.0 (2.8)	468 4.5 (1.1)
Webster	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)

Table 10 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Whitley	28 1.5 (0.4)	75 2.8 (0.8)	32 1.5 (0.3)	24 1.5 (0.3)	6 0.5 (0.1)	11 1.2 (0.3)	176 1.7 (0.4)
Wolfe	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)
Woodford	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.4 (0.1)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Unspecified	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.1 (0.0)
Total	1899 100.0 (25.0)	2632 100.0 (28.2)	2068 100.0 (21.5)	1570 100.0 (21.7)	1312 100.0 (26.2)	902 100.0 (25.3)	10383 100.0 (24.5)

Table 11: General Violations by County and Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Adair	12 0.8 (0.2)	33 1.8 (0.4)	106 4.5 (1.1)	40 2.2 (0.6)	3 0.3 (0.1)	5 1.0 (0.1)	199 2.2 (0.5)
Allen	24 1.7 (0.3)	23 1.2 (0.2)	27 1.1 (0.3)	31 1.7 (0.4)	11 1.2 (0.2)	10 2.0 (0.3)	126 1.4 (0.3)
Anderson	0 0.0 (0.0)	7 0.4 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	10 1.1 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	20 0.2 (0.0)
Ballard	3 0.2 (0.0)	7 0.4 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	13 0.7 (0.2)	4 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	35 0.4 (0.1)
Barren	35 2.5 (0.5)	17 0.9 (0.2)	38 1.6 (0.4)	16 0.9 (0.2)	10 1.1 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	116 1.3 (0.3)
Bath	20 1.4 (0.3)	31 1.7 (0.3)	24 1.0 (0.2)	22 1.2 (0.3)	5 0.5 (0.1)	5 1.0 (0.1)	107 1.2 (0.3)
Bell	13 0.9 (0.2)	19 1.0 (0.2)	30 1.3 (0.3)	27 1.5 (0.4)	3 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	94 1.1 (0.2)
Boone	5 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Bourbon	4 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Boyd	4 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	7 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	20 0.2 (0.0)
Boyle	8 0.6 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	9 0.4 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	27 2.9 (0.5)	6 0.2 (0.2)	59 0.7 (0.1)
Bracken	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	8 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.2 (0.0)
Breathitt	1 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.3 (0.1)	13 0.5 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	24 0.3 (0.1)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Breckinridge	46 3.3 (0.6)	31 1.7 (0.3)	38 1.6 (0.4)	8 0.4 (0.1)	18 1.9 (0.4)	4 0.8 (0.1)	145 1.6 (0.3)
Bullitt	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	8 0.4 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	22 4.5 (0.6)	37 0.4 (0.1)
Butler	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.0)
Caldwell	7 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.2 (0.0)
Calloway	6 0.4 (0.1)	75 4.0 (0.8)	67 2.8 (0.7)	28 1.6 (0.4)	9 1.0 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	185 2.1 (0.4)
Campbell	14 1.0 (0.2)	18 1.0 (0.2)	13 0.5 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.6 (0.1)	5 1.0 (0.1)	63 0.7 (0.1)
Carlisle	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.0)
Carroll	4 0.3 (0.1)	13 0.7 (0.1)	21 0.9 (0.2)	16 0.9 (0.2)	6 0.6 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	62 0.7 (0.1)
Carter	32 2.3 (0.4)	5 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	26 1.5 (0.4)	6 0.6 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	76 0.9 (0.2)
Casey	15 1.1 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	23 0.3 (0.1)
Christian	20 1.4 (0.3)	11 0.6 (0.1)	22 0.9 (0.2)	20 1.1 (0.3)	13 1.4 (0.3)	2 0.4 (0.1)	88 1.0 (0.2)
Clark	9 0.6 (0.1)	32 1.7 (0.3)	50 2.1 (0.5)	5 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	101 1.1 (0.2)
Clay	8 0.6 (0.1)	17 0.9 (0.2)	66 2.8 (0.7)	22 1.2 (0.3)	10 1.1 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	123 1.4 (0.3)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Clinton	59 4.2 (0.8)	10 0.5 (0.1)	9 0.4 (0.1)	17 1.0 (0.2)	6 0.6 (0.1)	7 1.4 (0.2)	108 1.2 (0.3)
Crittenden	8 0.6 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	18 0.2 (0.0)
Cumberland	9 0.6 (0.1)	24 1.3 (0.3)	17 0.7 (0.2)	11 0.6 (0.2)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	63 0.7 (0.1)
Daviess	10 0.7 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	18 0.2 (0.0)
Edmonson	17 1.2 (0.2)	3 0.2 (0.0)	35 1.5 (0.4)	6 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	62 0.7 (0.1)
Elliott	4 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	9 0.5 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	25 0.3 (0.1)
Estill	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	8 0.3 (0.1)	10 0.6 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	19 0.2 (0.0)
Fayette	16 1.1 (0.2)	15 0.8 (0.2)	24 1.0 (0.2)	18 1.0 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	75 0.8 (0.2)
Fleming	1 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.0)
Floyd	41 2.9 (0.5)	5 0.3 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	55 0.6 (0.1)
Franklin	11 0.8 (0.1)	32 1.7 (0.3)	14 0.6 (0.1)	21 1.2 (0.3)	12 0.3 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	90 1.0 (0.2)
Fulton	3 0.2 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	12 0.5 (0.1)	26 1.5 (0.4)	12 1.3 (0.2)	3 0.6 (0.1)	62 0.7 (0.1)
Gallatin	2 0.1 (0.0)	10 0.5 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	24 0.3 (0.1)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Garrard	18 0.3 (0.2)	12 0.6 (0.1)	45 1.9 (0.5)	3 0.2 (0.0)	17 1.8 (0.3)	0 0.0 (0.0)	95 1.1 (0.2)
Grant	4 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Graves	6 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	8 0.3 (0.1)	19 1.1 (0.3)	2 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	41 0.5 (0.1)
Grayson	54 3.8 (0.7)	33 1.8 (0.4)	64 2.7 (0.7)	10 0.6 (0.1)	9 1.0 (0.2)	1 0.2 (0.0)	171 1.9 (0.4)
Green	4 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.4 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Greenup	25 1.8 (0.3)	7 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.8 (0.1)	36 0.4 (0.1)
Hancock	6 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Hardin	10 0.7 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.7 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	29 0.3 (0.1)
Harlan	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	8 0.3 (0.1)	11 0.6 (0.2)	21 2.3 (0.4)	12 2.4 (0.3)	56 0.6 (0.1)
Harrison	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	4 0.0 (0.0)
Hart	9 0.6 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	11 0.5 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	29 0.3 (0.1)
Henderson	9 0.6 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0	9 0.5 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	29 0.3 (0.1)
Henry	0 0.0 (0.0)	22 1.2 (0.2)	26 1.1 (0.3)	19 1.1 (0.3)	29 3.1 (0.6)	2 0.4 (0.1)	98 1.1 (0.2)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Hickman	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	7 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	14 0.2 (0.0)
Hopkins	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	15 0.2 (0.0)
Jackson	22 1.6 (0.3)	26 1.4 (0.3)	20 0.8 (0.2)	7 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	78 0.9 (0.2)
Jefferson	17 1.2 (0.2)	29 1.6 (0.3)	50 2.1 (0.5)	185 10.4 (2.6)	92 9.9 (1.8)	42 8.6 (1.2)	415 4.7 (1.0)
Jessamine	15 1.1 (0.2)	7 0.4 (0.1)	20 0.8 (0.2)	25 1.4 (0.3)	39 4.2 (0.8)	4 0.8 (0.1)	110 1.2 (0.3)
Johnson	26 1.8 (0.3)	20 1.1 (0.2)	42 1.8 (0.4)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.6 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	94 1.1 (0.2)
Kenton	3 0.2 (0.0)	7 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	24 0.3 (0.1)
Knott	39 2.8 (0.5)	100 5.4 (1.1)	77 3.2 (0.8)	43 2.4 (0.6)	10 1.1 (0.2)	6 1.2 (0.2)	275 3.1 (0.6)
Knox	7 0.5 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	9 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	27 0.3 (0.1)
Larue	5 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	8 0.1 (0.0)
Laurel	43 3.0 (0.6)	79 4.2 (0.8)	55 2.3 (0.6)	25 1.4 (0.3)	2 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.6 (0.1)	207 2.3 (0.5)
Lawrence	11 0.8 (0.1)	13 0.7 (0.1)	50 2.1 (0.5)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	77 0.9 (0.2)
Lee	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.5 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	13 0.1 (0.0)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Leslie	1 0.1 (0.0)	24 1.3 (0.3)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.4 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	31 0.4 (0.1)
Letcher	1 0.1 (0.0)	7 0.4 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	7 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	20 0.2 (0.0)
Lewis	8 0.6 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	14 0.2 (0.0)
Lincoln	5 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	17 0.7 (0.2)	12 0.7 (0.2)	4 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	47 0.5 (0.1)
Livingston	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.0)
Logan	15 1.1 (0.2)	9 0.5 (0.1)	12 0.5 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	45 0.5 (0.1)
Lyon	18 1.3 (0.2)	41 2.2 (0.4)	15 0.6 (0.2)	14 0.8 (0.2)	5 0.5 (0.1)	5 1.0 (0.1)	98 1.1 (0.2)
McCracken	18 1.3 (0.2)	3 0.2 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.6 (0.1)	35 0.4 (0.1)
McCreary	8 0.6 (0.1)	9 0.5 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	10 1.1 (0.2)	2 0.4 (0.1)	36 0.4 (0.1)
McLean	1 0.1 (0.0)	12 0.6 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	23 0.3 (0.1)
Madison	34 2.4 (0.4)	24 1.3 (0.3)	19 0.8 (0.2)	19 1.1 (0.3)	18 1.9 (0.4)	5 1.0 (0.1)	119 1.3 (0.3)
Magoffin	6 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.1 (0.0)
Marion	5 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	8 0.3 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	18 0.2 (0.0)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Marshall	14 1.0 (0.2)	19 1.0 (0.2)	16 0.7 (0.2)	37 2.1 (0.5)	5 0.5 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	94 1.1 (0.2)
Martin	5 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.1 (0.0)
Mason	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	8 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	11 0.1 (0.0)
Meade	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	6 0.6 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	20 0.2 (0.0)
Menifee	2 0.1 (0.0)	13 0.7 (0.1)	19 0.8 (0.2)	30 1.7 (0.4)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	66 0.7 (0.2)
Mercer	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	14 0.6 (0.1)	8 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.6 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	35 0.4 (0.1)
Metcalfe	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	9 0.4 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	14 0.2 (0.0)
Monroe	22 1.6 (0.3)	14 0.8 (0.1)	38 1.6 (0.4)	2 0.1 (0.0)	11 1.2 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	87 1.0 (0.2)
Montgomery	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.5 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	20 1.1 (0.3)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	39 0.4 (0.1)
Morgan	11 0.8 (0.1)	25 1.3 (0.3)	22 0.9 (0.2)	3 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.5 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	67 0.8 (0.2)
Muhlenberg	24 1.7 (0.3)	10 0.5 (0.1)	23 1.0 (0.2)	28 1.6 (0.4)	20 2.2 (0.4)	19 3.9 (0.5)	124 1.4 (0.3)
Nelson	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.2)
Nicholas	28 2.0 (0.4)	32 1.7 (0.3)	19 0.8 (0.2)	19 1.1 (0.3)	4 0.4 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	104 1.2 (0.2)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Ohio	4 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.8 (0.1)	23 0.3 (0.1)
Oldham	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.5 (0.1)	13 0.5 (0.1)	8 0.4 (0.1)	12 1.3 (0.2)	4 0.8 (0.1)	45 0.5 (0.1)
Owen	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Owsley	1 0.1 (0.0)	9 0.5 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Pendleton	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Perry	4 0.3 (0.1)	19 1.0 (0.2)	12 0.5 (0.1)	19 1.1 (0.3)	8 0.9 (0..2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	62 0.7 (0.1)
Pike	9 0.6 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	13 2.7 (0.4)	29 0.3 (0.1)
Powell	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.3 (0.1)	13 0.7 (0.2)	3 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	28 0.3 (0.1)
Pulaski	51 3.6 (0.7)	113 6.1 (1.2)	44 1.9 (0.5)	73 4.1 (1.0)	38 4.1 (0.8)	38 7.8 (1.1)	357 4.0 (0.8)
Robertson	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Rockcastle	4 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	33 3.6 (0.7)	0 0.0 (0.0)	47 0.5 (0.1)
Rowan	121 8.6 (1.6)	143 7.7 (1.5)	86 3.6 (0.9)	61 3.4 (0.8)	14 1.5 (0.3)	5 1.0 (0.1)	430 4.9 (1.0)
Russell	27 1.9 (0.4)	29 1.6 (0.3)	52 2.2 (0.5)	96 5.4 (1.3)	111 12.0 (2.2)	51 10.4 (1.4)	366 4.1 (0.3)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Scott	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	16 1.2 (0.0)
Shelby	11 0.8 (0.1)	11 0.6 (0.1)	31 1.3 (0.3)	25 1.4 (0.3)	5 0.5 (0.1)	20 4.1 (0.6)	103 1.2 (0.2)
Simpson	0 0.0 (0.0)	7 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Spencer	50 3.5 (0.7)	43 2.3 (0.5)	64 2.7 (0.7)	55 3.1 (0.8)	31 3.3 (0.6)	41 8.4 (1.2)	284 3.2 (0.7)
Taylor	9 0.6 (0.1)	77 4.1 (0.8)	120 5.1 (1.2)	41 2.3 (0.6)	3 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	252 2.8 (0.6)
Todd	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.1 (0.0)
Trigg	11 0.8 (0.1)	9 0.5 (0.1)	19 0.8 (0.2)	10 0.6 (0.1)	4 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	53 0.6 (0.1)
Trimble	0 0.0 (0.0)	20 1.1 (0.2)	50 2.1 (0.5)	13 0.7 (0.2)	13 1.4 (0.3)	2 0.4 (0.1)	98 1.1 (0.2)
Union	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	10 0.6 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	13 0.1 (0.0)
Warren	5 0.4 (0.1)	15 0.8 (0.2)	51 2.1 (0.5)	24 1.3 (0.3)	9 1.0 (0.8)	4 0.8 (0.1)	108 1.2 (0.3)
Washington	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.0)
Wayne	43 3.0 (0.6)	139 7.5 (1.5)	222 9.4 (2.3)	164 9.2 (2.3)	56 6.0 (1.1)	65 13.3 (1.8)	689 7.8 (1.6)
Webster	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	9 0.5 (0.1)	3 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	21 0.2 (0.0)

Table 11 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Whitley	4 0.3 (0.1)	32 1.7 (0.3)	20 0.8 (0.2)	17 1.0 (0.2)	2 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.6 (0.1)	78 0.9 (0.2)
Wolfe	4 0.3 (0.1)	12 0.6 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	33 1.8 (0.5)	3 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	56 0.6 (0.1)
Woodford	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.0)	11 0.5 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	10 1.1 (0.2)	1 0.2 (0.0)	31 0.4 (0.1)
Unspecified	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.0 (0.0)
Total	1412 100.0 (18.6)	1864 100.0 (19.9)	2374 100.0 (24.7)	1787 100.0 (24.7)	926 100.0 (18.5)	490 100.0 (13.8)	8853 100.0 (20.9)

Table 12: Most Prevalent Fish and Wildlife Violations (All Years)

Violation	Number
Resident (or unspecified) license violations – Hunting, trapping, fishing, musseling, no trout stamp, fur processing, no waterfowl stamp	9660
Illegal take/pursue/molest of bear, elk, deer, or turkey, Failure to tag/check, no hunter orange	4544
License violations – Revoked, fraud, letting someone else use, required to be carried on person. Also hunting without a hunter education course completion card	1599
Non-resident license violations – Hunting/trapping/fishing without a license or permit, non-resident commercial license violations	1501
Entry on land to hunt without consent, trespassing, entry causing damage, or hunting without permission, other property crimes	1116

Table 13: Least Prevalent Fish and Wildlife Violations (All Years)

Violation	Number
Guide Restrictions in taking game and fish	1
Importing, transporting or possession of endangered wildlife	9
Import deer into Commonwealth, other fish and wildlife violations concerning imports	13
Other commercial license violations	16
Hunting under the influence of alcohol or other controlled substance	23

Table 14: Most Prevalent Boating Violations (All Years)

Violation	Number
Motorboat/watercraft registration and equipment violations (other than PFDs)	4024
Personal floatation device violations	2827
Motorboat/watercraft operating violations (e.g., not using lights, yielding right of way, operating in a reckless manner)	2414
Skiing, swimming, and diving violations	543

Table 15: Least Prevalent Boating Violations (All Years)

Violation	Number
Other boating violations	15
Failure of motorboat operator to report an accident, render aid, or provide personal information, refuse boarding or inspection	16
Operating a motorboat over 10 HP under 12 years of age or without certification or a person at least 18 years of age	98
Operating a boat or watercraft under the influence of alcohol	444

Table 16: Most Prevalent General Violations (All Years)

Violation	Number
Public intoxication or drinking alcohol in public	2900
Improper equipment (motor vehicle, vehicle registration and insurance violations	829
Possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia	823
Littering or improper disposal	789
ATV violations	601

Table 17: Least Prevalent General Violations (All Years)

Violation	Number
Identity Theft	1
Assault on a police or probation officer	3
Burglary	3
Forgery	3
Sexual abuse	3

Table 18: Types of Fish and Wildlife Violations by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Buy/sell/transportation of protected wildlife/mussels/fish/raw fur, propagation and holding of protected wildlife without permit	49 1.1 (0.6)	110 2.3 (1.2)	165 3.2 (1.7)	191 4.9 (2.6)	61 2.2 (1.2)	59 2.7 (1.7)	635 2.7 (1.5)
Commercial fishing gear use regulations	40 0.9 (0.5)	34 0.7 (0.4)	38 0.7 (0.4)	40 1.0 (0.6)	20 0.7 (0.4)	35 1.6 (1.0)	207 0.9 (0.5)
Creel and size limits for fish	165 3.8 (2.2)	166 3.4 (1.8)	180 3.5 (1.9)	139 3.6 (1.9)	126 4.5 (2.5)	76 3.5 (2.1)	852 3.7 (2.0)
Entry on land to hunt without consent, trespassing, entry causing damage, or hunting without permission, other property crimes	225 5.2 (3.0)	235 4.8 (2.5)	250 4.8 (2.6)	197 5.1 (2.7)	112 4.0 (2.2)	97 4.5 (2.7)	1116 4.8 (2.6)
Guide restrictions in taking game and fish	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Fish and wildlife violations concerning dogs/ferrets	1 0.0 (0.0)	7 0.1 (0.1)	11 0.2 (0.1)	11 0.3 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	31 0.1 (0.1)
Hunting under the influence of alcohol or other controlled substance	6 0.1 (0.1)	6 0.1 (0.1)	4 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	23 0.1 (0.1)
Hunting with lights or illegal means at night	123 2.9 (1.6)	133 2.7 (1.4)	154 3.0 (1.6)	124 3.2 (1.7)	44 1.6 (0.9)	39 1.8 (1.1)	617 2.7 (1.5)
Illegal take/pursue/molest of bear, elk, deer, or turkey, Failure to tag/check, no hunter orange	953 22.2 (12.5)	1173 24.2 (12.6)	1008 19.5 (10.5)	696 18.0 (9.6)	371 13.4 (7.4)	343 15.8 (9.6)	4544 19.6 (10.7)
Illegal taking migratory bird, no permit, no waterfowl stamp	25 0.6 (0.3)	19 0.4 (0.2)	64 1.2 (0.7)	66 1.7 (0.9)	53 1.9 (1.1)	55 2.5 (1.5)	282 1.2 (0.7)
Illegal traps, improper gun/equipment, no tagged trap, setting traps in an unsafe manner, and trapping violations	84 2.0 (1.1)	79 1.6 (0.8)	72 1.4 (0.7)	63 1.6 (0.9)	43 1.5 (0.9)	46 2.1 (1.3)	387 1.7 (0.9)
Import deer into Commonwealth, other fish and wildlife violation concerning imports	0 0.0 (0.0)	7 0.1 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	13 0.1 (0.0)
Importing, transporting, or possession of endangered wildlife	6 0.1 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0.0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	9 0.0 (0.0)
License violations - Revoked, fraud, letting someone else use, required to be carried on person. Also hunting without a hunter education course completion card	143 3.3 (1.9)	151 3.1 (1.6)	327 6.3 (3.4)	371 9.6 (5.1)	309 11.1 (6.2)	298 13.7 (8.4)	1599 6.9 (3.8)

Table 18 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)	N % of F&W (% of All)
Miscellaneous (including Peabody WMA without permit, Cypress-AMAX WMA without permit, operating ATV on WMA off roadway, computer assisted remote hunting	127 3.0 (1.7)	150 3.1 (1.6)	184 3.6 (1.9)	27 0.7 (0.4)	9 0.3 (0.2)	3 0.1 (0.1)	500 2.2 (1.2)
Musseling violation - Take undersized mussels, by illegal means, with illegal brails, or in prohibited waters, buying mussel shells without a license	5 0.1 (0.1)	16 .3 (0.2)	11 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	12 0.4 (0.2)	2 0.1 (0.1)	46 0.2 (0.1)
Non-resident license violations - Hunting/trapping/fishing without a license or permit, non-resident commercial license violations	252 5.9 (3.3)	280 5.8 (3.0)	365 7.1 (3.8)	257 6.6 (3.6)	210 7.6 (4.2)	137 6.3 (3.8)	1501 6.5 (3.5)
Obstruction/interference with an officer, hunting small game without permission	9 0.2 (0.1)	18 0.4 (0.2)	26 0.5 (0.3)	12 0.3 (0.2)	6 0.2 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	75 0.3 (0.2)
Other commercial license violations	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.1 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	4 0.1 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.1 (0.0)
Other violations concerning migratory birds	59 1.4 (0.8)	82 1.7 (0.9)	40 0.8 (0.4)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	184 0.8 (0.4)
Possession of animals or raw fur out of season	17 0.4 (0.2)	54 1.1 (0.6)	74 1.4 (0.8)	27 0.7 (0.4)	12 0.4 (0.2)	17 0.8 (0.5)	201 0.9 (0.5)
Possession of wild game/raw fur (non-season) - commercial food/freezer inspection	5 0.1 (0.1)	4 0.1 (0.0)	24 0.5 (0.2)	4 0.1 (0.1)	6 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	48 0.2 (0.1)
Resident (or unspecified) license violations - Hunting, trapping, fishing, musseling, no trout stamp, fur processing, no waterfowl stamp	1807 42.0 (23.7)	2023 41.7 (21.7)	2048 39.6 (21.3)	1551 40.1 (21.5)	1317 47.5 (26.3)	914 42.1 (25.7)	9660 41.8 (22.8)
Taking over the limit - Waterfowl, dove, bag, creel	19 0.4 (0.2)	31 0.6 (0.3)	14 0.3 (0.1)	19 0.5 (0.3)	18 0.6 (0.4)	16 0.7 (0.4)	117 0.5 (0.3)
Taking wildlife/waterfowl from vehicle or shooting from a vehicle	106 2.5 (1.4)	52 1.1 (0.6)	77 1.5 (0.8)	56 1.4 (0.8)	25 0.9 (0.5)	20 0.9 (0.6)	336 1.5 (0.8)
Taxidermist or fur processor reports and records	73 1.7 (1.0)	12 0.2 (0.1)	23 0.4 (0.2)	4 0.1 (0.1)	16 0.6 (0.3)	1 0.0 (0.0)	129 0.6 (0.3)
Total	4299 100.0 (56.5)	4848 100.0 (51.9)	5166 100.0 (53.8)	3871 100.0 (53.6)	2775 100.0 (55.4)	2171 100.0 (60.9)	23130 100.0 (54.6)

Table 19: Types of Boating Violations by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)	N % of Boating (% of All)
Failure of motorboat operator to report an accident, render aid, or provide personal information, refuse boarding or inspection	4 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	16 0.2 (0.0)
Motorboat/watercraft operating violations (e.g., not using lights, yielding right of way, operating in a reckless manner)	390 20.5 (5.1)	647 24.6 (6.9)	516 25.0 (5.4)	370 23.6 (5.1)	253 19.3 (5.0)	238 26.4 (6.7)	2414 23.2 (5.7)
Motorboat/watercraft registration and equipment violations (other than PFDs)	828 43.6 (10.9)	1064 40.4 (11.4)	725 35.1 (7.5)	570 36.3 (7.90	554 42.2 (11.1)	283 31.4 (7.9)	4024 38.8 (9.5)
Operating a boat or watercraft under the influence of alcohol	67 3.5 (0.9)	86 3.3 (0.9)	82 4.0 (0.9)	75 4.8 (1.0)	68 5.2 (1.4)	66 7.3 (1.9)	444 4.3 (1.0)
Operating a motorboat over 10 HP under 12 years of age or without certification or a person at least 18 years of age	17 0.9 (0.2)	15 0.6 (0.2)	33 1.6 (0.3)	20 1.3 (0.3)	9 0.7 (0.2)	4 0.4 (0.1)	98 0.9 (0.2)
Other boating violations	4 0.2 (0.1)	6 0.2 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.1)	15 0.1 (0.0)
Personal floatation device violations	501 26.4 (6.6)	665 25.3 (7.1)	616 29.8 (6.4)	445 28.3 (6.2)	346 26.4 (6.9)	254 28.2 (7.1)	2827 27.2 (6.7)
Skiing, swimming, and diving violations	88 4.6 (1.2)	144 5.5 (1.5)	93 4.5 (1.0)	85 5.4 (1.2)	79 6.0 (1.6)	54 6.0 (1.5)	543 5.2 (1.3)
Total	1899 100.0 (25.0)	2632 100.00 (28.2)	2068 100.0 (21.5)	1570 100.0 (21.7)	1312 100.0 (26.2)	902 100.0 (25.3)	10383 100.0 (24.5)

Table 20: Types of General Violations by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Assault on a police or probation officer	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Assault or domestic violence assault	3 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	11 0.1 (0.0)
ATV violations	57 4.0 (0.7)	110 5.9 (1.2)	198 8.3 (2.1)	141 7.9 (2.0)	77 8.3 (1.5)	18 3.7 (0.5)	601 6.8 (1.4)
Burglary	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.10	1 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Carrying a concealed weapon or possession of a firearm by a convicted felon	5 0.4 (0.1)	15 0.8 (0.2)	16 0.7 (0.2)	25 1.4 (0.3	10 1.1 (0.2)	7 1.4 (0.2)	78 0.9 (0.2)
Criminal trespass	56 4.0 (0.7)	61 3.3 (0.7)	71 3.0 (0.7)	67 3.7 (0.9)	41 4.4 (0.8)	15 3.1 (0.4)	311 3.5 (0.7)
Cultivation of marijuana, trafficking marijuana	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	12 0.1 (0.0)
Disorderly conduct, criminal mischief, loitering	9 0.6 (0.1)	16 0.9 (0.2)	16 0.7 (0.2)	15 0.8 (0.2)	4 0.4 (0.1)	7 1.4 (0.2)	67 0.8 (0.2)
Driver's license violations	47 3.3 (0.6)	59 3.2 (0.6)	111 4.7 (1.2)	96 5.4 (1.3)	43 4.6 (0.9)	21 4.3 (0.6)	377 4.3 (0.9)
Driving under the influence	30 2.1 (0.4)	27 1.4 (0.3)	42 1.8 (0.4)	56 3.1 (0.8)	29 3.1 (0.6)	19 3.9 (0.5)	203 2.3 (0.5)
Fleeing or evading police, resisting arrest, resisting order to stop motor vehicle, leaving the scene of an accident, hit and run	15 1.1 (0.2)	17 0.9 (0.2)	34 1.4 (0.4)	23 1.3 (0.30	12 1.3 (0.2)	12 2.4 (0.3)	113 1.3 (0.3)
Forgery	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Giving officer false name or address, falsely reporting an incident, false swearing	7 0.5 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.0)	9 0.4 (0.1)	14 0.8 (0.2)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	36 0.4 (0.1)
Identity theft	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)
Improper equipment (motor vehicle), vehicle registration and insurance violations	105 7.4 (1.4)	139 7.5 (1.5)	248 10.4 (2.6)	214 12.0 (3.0)	75 8.1 (1.5)	48 9.8 (1.3)	829 9.4 (2.0)

Table 20 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Indecent exposure	7 0.5 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	6 0.3 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.6 (0.1)	20 0.2 (0.0)
Littering or improper disposal	140 9.9 (1.8)	204 10.9 (2.2)	187 7.9 (1.9)	129 7.2 (1.8)	74 8.0 (1.5)	56 11.4 (1.6)	790 8.9 (1.9)
Manufacturing Methamphetamine	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	4 0.2 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	6 0.1 (0.1)
Menacing, mischief, threats, harassing communications, tampering, non-physical harassment	9 0.6 (0.1)	10 0.5 (0.1)	25 1.1 (0.3)	29 1.6 (0.4)	5 0.5 (0.1)	2 0.4 (0.1)	80 0.9 (0.2)
Murder, justifiable homicide, reckless homicide	5 0.4 (0.1)	2 0.1 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	15 0.2 (0.0)
Non-support, flagrant non-support	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.2 (0.2)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.1 (0.1)
Other non-fish and wildlife violations	26 1.8 (0.3)	30 1.6 (0.3)	34 1.4 (0.4)	30 1.7 (0.4)	18 1.9 (0.4)	10 2.0 (0.3)	148 1.7 (0.3)
Other traffic offenses	22 1.6 (0.3)	28 1.5 (0.3)	41 1.7 (0.4)	41 2.3 (0.6)	21 2.3 (0.4)	7 1.4 (0.2)	160 1.8 (0.4)
Possession of alcohol or illegally purchasing alcohol	40 2.8 (0.5)	44 2.4 (0.5)	78 3.3 (0.8)	52 2.9 (0.7)	42 4.5 (0.8)	19 3.9 (0.5)	275 3.1 (0.6)
Possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia	115 8.1 (1.5)	129 6.9 (1.4)	181 7.6 (1.9)	197 11.0 (2.7)	133 14.4 (2.7)	68 13.9 (1.9)	823 9.3 (1.9)
Probation or parole violation, contempt of court, non-payment of fines	8 0.6 (0.1)	10 0.5 (0.1)	14 0.6 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	7 0.8 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	43 0.5 (0.1)
Public intoxication or drinking alcohol in public	571 40.4 (7.5)	806 43.2 (8.6)	867 36.5 (9.0)	398 22.3 (5.5)	199 21.5 (4.0)	59 12.0 (1.7)	2900 32.8 (6.8)
Reckless or careless driving, driving too fast for traffic conditions	25 1.8 (0.3)	47 2.5 (0.5)	61 2.6 (0.6)	71 4.0 (1.0)	27 2.9 (0.5)	21 4.3 (0.6)	252 2.8 (0.6)
Sell/give/transport alcohol illegal and liquor license violations	14 1.0 (0.2)	3 0.2 (0.0)	7 0.3 (0.1)	10 0.6 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	2 0.4 (0.1)	38 0.4 (0.1)
Serving warrant	40 2.8 (0.5)	60 3.2 (0.6)	64 2.7 (0.7)	126 7.1 (1.7)	72 7.8 (1.4)	79 16.1 (2.2)	441 5.0 (1.0)

Table 20 (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)	N % of Other (% of All)
Sexual abuse	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.1)	1 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.00	1 0.1 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	3 0.0 (0.0)
Speeding	7 0.5 (0.1)	8 0.4 (0.1)	10 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.1)	3 0.3 (0.1)	1 0.2 (0.0)	33 0.4 (0.1)
Theft by unlawful taking (pickpocketing, shoplifting, coin machine, firearm, farm equipment, cold checks, etc.)	5 0.4 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	9 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	7 0.8 (0.1)	3 0.6 (0.1)	35 0.4 (0.1)
Theft/receiving stolen property	3 0.2 (0.0)	5 0.3 (0.1)	11 0.5 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	3 0.6 (0.1)	26 0.3 (0.1)
Trafficking in a controlled substance	5 0.4 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.2 (0.00	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.1 (0.0)	1 0.2 (0.0)	17 0.2 (0.0)
Unlawful transaction with a minor or endangering the welfare of a minor	6 0.4 (0.1)	3 0.2 (0.0)	3 0.1 (0.0)	7 0.4 (0.1)	4 0.4 (0.1)	7 1.4 (0.2)	30 0.3 (0.1)
Violation of emergency protective order or domestic violence order	4 0.3 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.2 (0.1)	5 0.3 (0.1)	2 0.2 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	16 0.2 (0.0)
Wanton abuse, neglect, or exploitation	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	1 0.0 (0.0)	2 0.1 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	0 0.0 (0.0)	5 0.1 (0.0)
Wanton endangerment	19 1.3 (0.2)	5 0.3 (0.1)	10 0.4 (0.1)	6 0.3 (0.1)	4 0.4 (0.1)	0 0.0 (0.0)	44 0.5 (0.1)
Total	1412 100.0 (18.6)	1864 100.0 (19.9)	2374 100.0 (24.7)	1787 100.0 (24.7)	926 100.0 (18.5)	490 100.0 (13.8)	8853 100.0 (20.9)

Table 21: Fish and Wildlife Violation Proportions by District

	Districts								
Year	Largest Proportion								Smallest Proportion
2006	1	6	2	5	4	3	8	7	9
2007	1	5	6	2	7	8	3	9	4
2008	1	2	6	8	7	5	3	9	4
2009	2	1	6	7	4	5	3	8	9
2010	2	1	5	7	6	8	4	3	9
2011	2	6	1	5	7	8	4	3	9
All Years	1[*]	2[*]	6	5	7	8	3	4	9[**]

[*]Overall, Districts 1 and 2 have a significantly (p=.000) larger proportion of fish and wildlife violations.
[**]Overall, District 9 has a significantly (p=.000) lower proportion of fish and wildlife violations.

Table 22: Boating Violation Proportions by District

	Districts								
Year	Largest Proportion								Smallest Proportion
2006	9	5	3	7	2	4	8	1	6
2007	4	3	7	9	8	2	6	5	1
2008	5	4	9	3	8	7	6	2	1
2009	5	4	9	7	8	3	1	2	6
2010	4	8	3	7	9	1	2	5	6
2011	4	9	8	3	7	5	1	6	2
All Years	4[*]	9	5	3	7	8	2	1	6

[*]Overall, District 4 has a significantly larger proportion of boating violations than other districts (p=.000).

Table 23: General Violation Proportions by District

Year	Districts								
	Largest Proportion							Smallest Proportion	
2006	8	9	7	4	3	6	2	1	5
2007	8	9	7	4	3	6	5	2	1
2008	9	3	4	7	8	6	5	1	2
2009	3	9	8	6	4	1	7	2	5
2010	9	6	5	3	7	8	4	2	1
2011	3	9	7	5	8	1	2	4	6
All Years	9[*]	8	3	7	4	6	5	1	2

[*]Overall, District 9 has a significantly larger proportion of general violations than other districts (p=.000).

Table 24: Conservation Officer Numbers by Year

Year	Male	Female	Total
2006	155	2	157
2007	155	2	157
2008	140	2	142
2009	140	2	142
2010	136	1	137
2011	136	1	137

Appendix B:

Figures
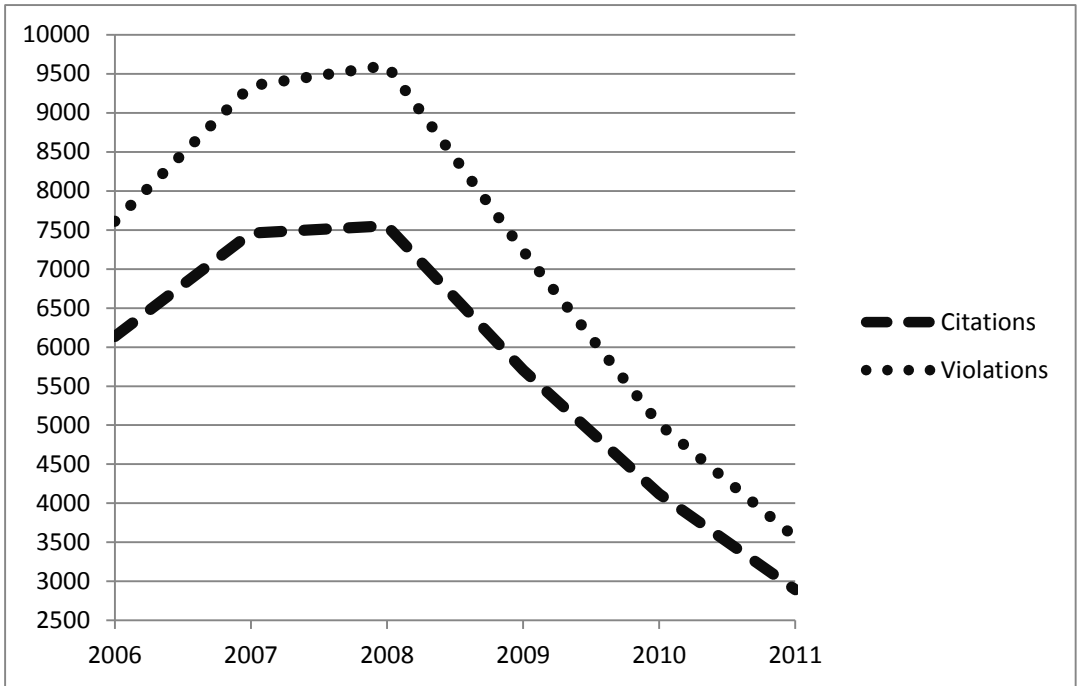
Figure 1: Citation and Violation Volume by Year
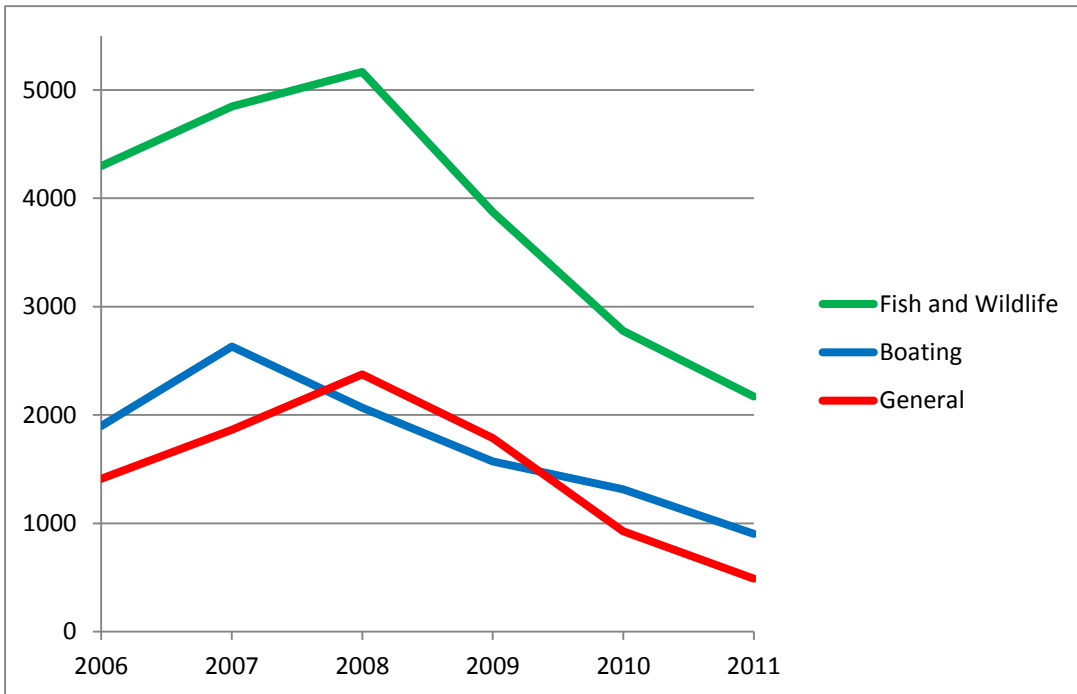
Figure 2: Volume of Violation Types by Year
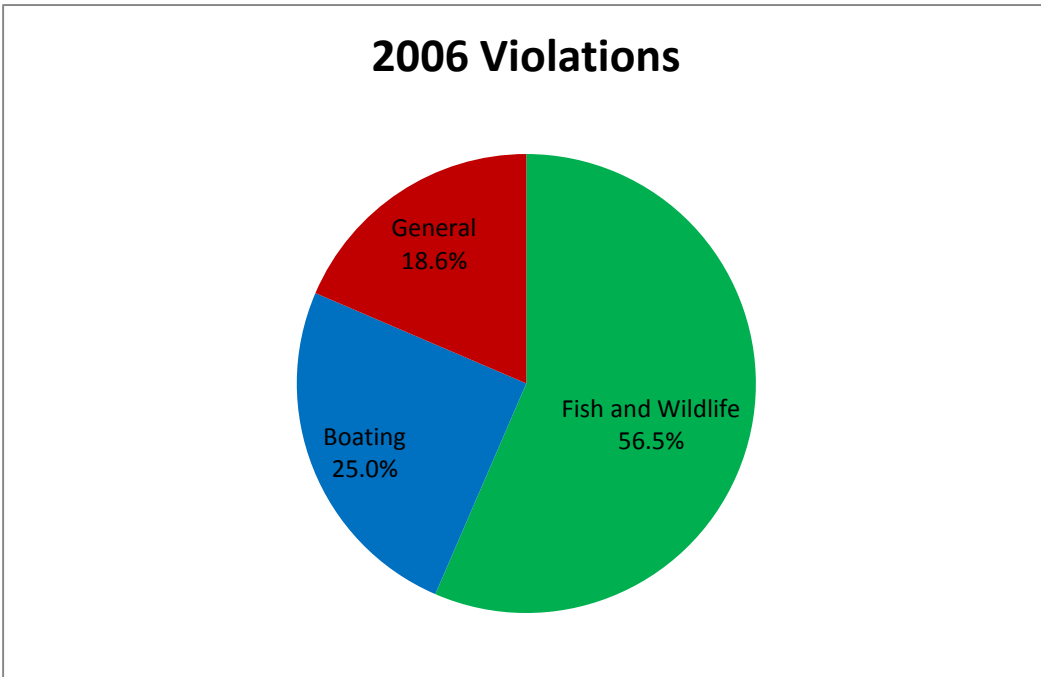
Figure 3: 2006 Violations (Percentages Reported)
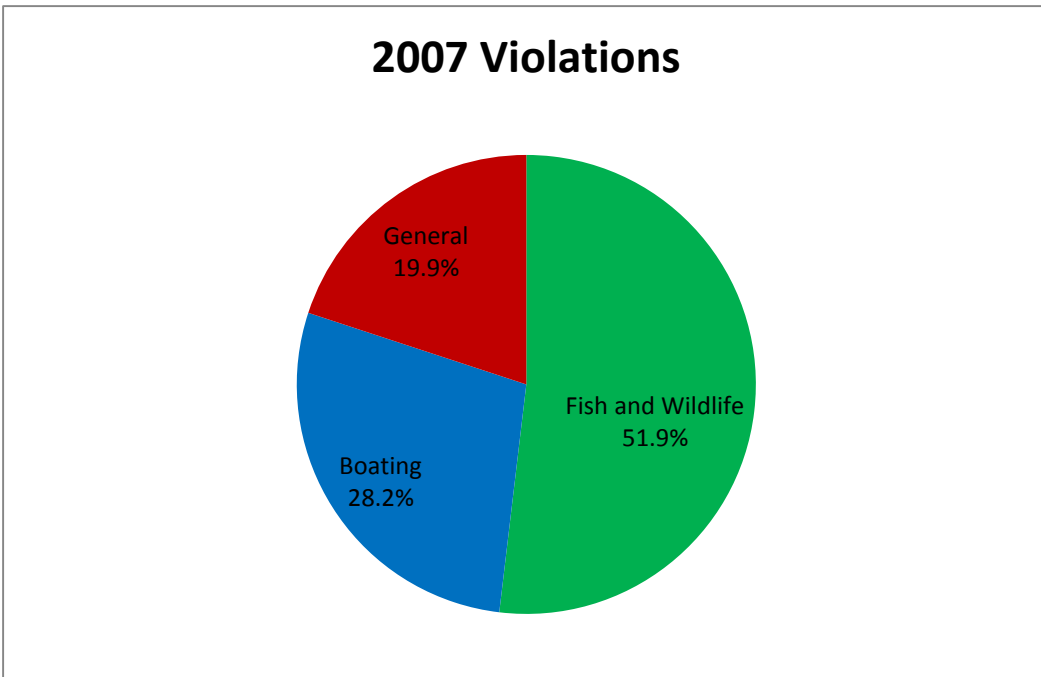
Figure 4: 2007 Violations (Percentages Reported)
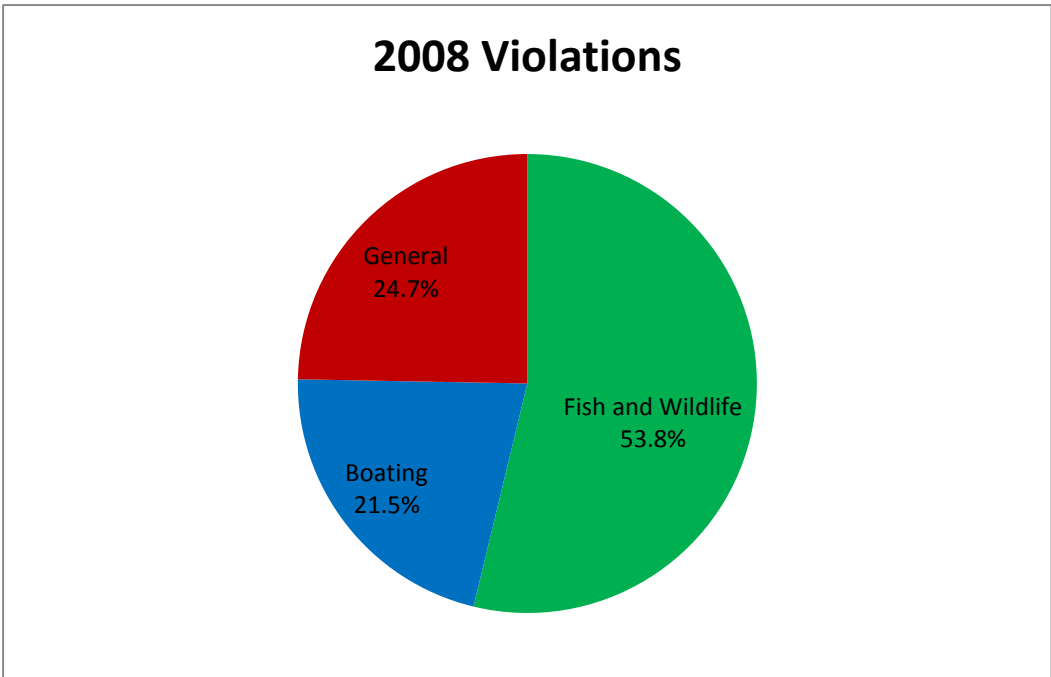
Figure 5: 2008 Violations (Percentages Reported)
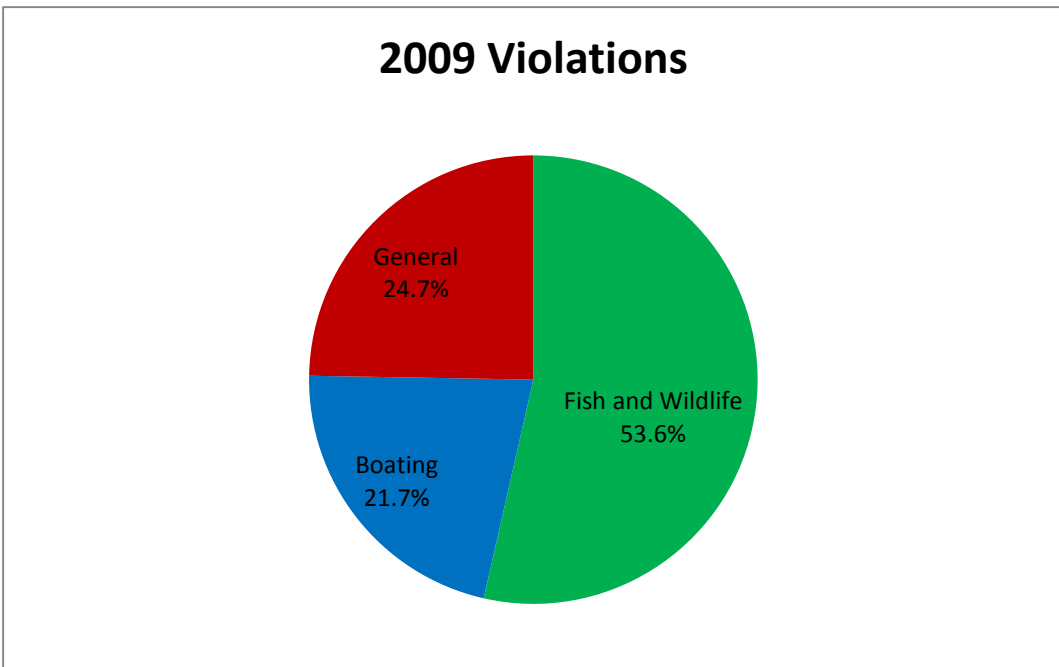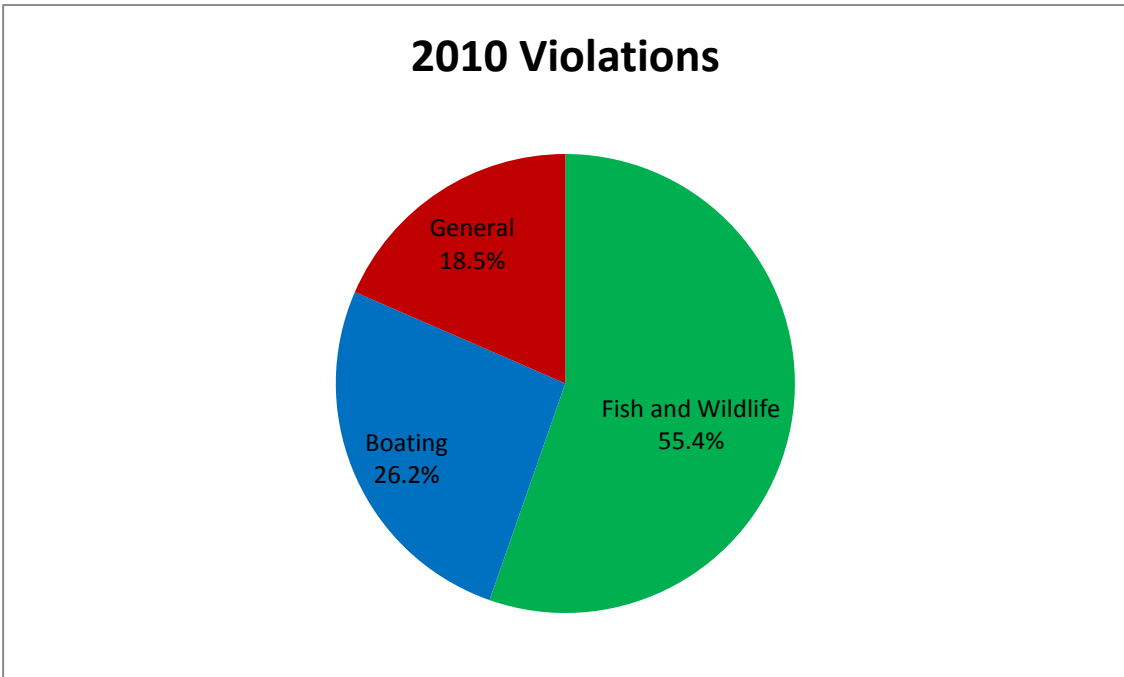

Figure 6: 2009 Violations (Percentages Reported)

Figure 7: 2010 Violations (Percentages Reported)
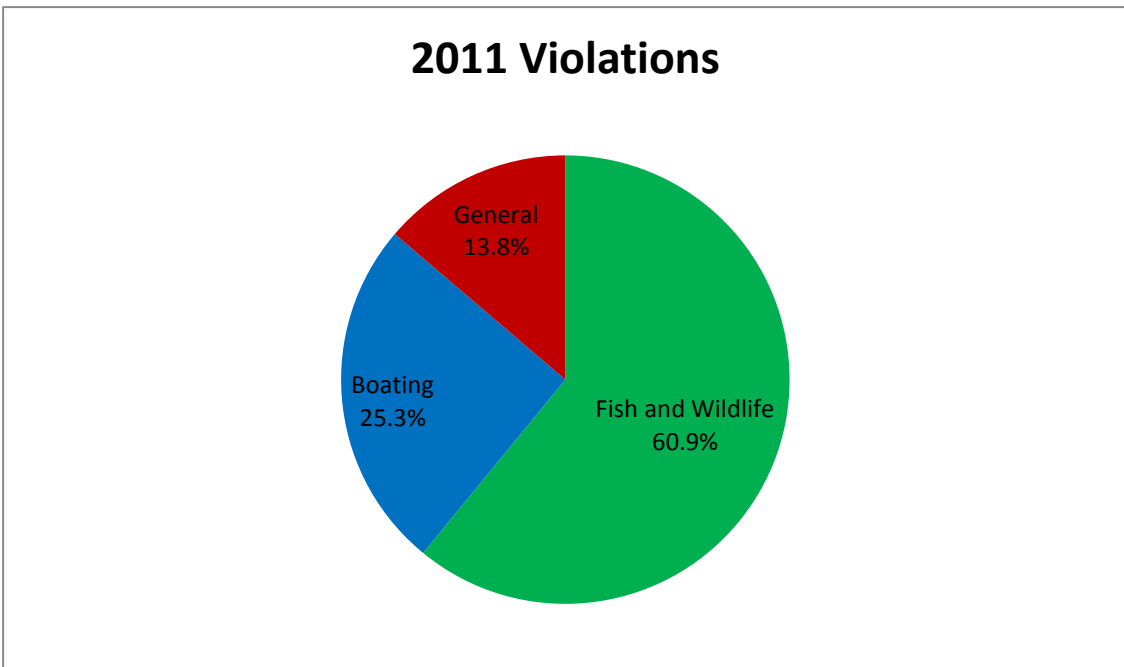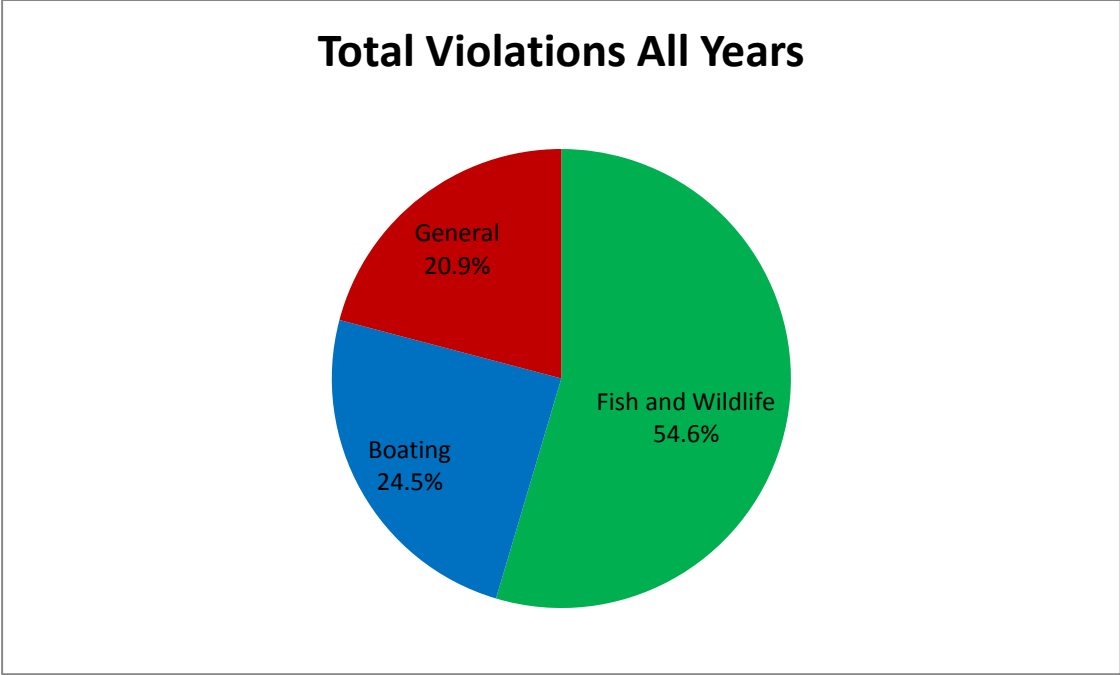

Figure 8: 2011 Violations (Percentages Reported)

Figure 9: Total Violations All Years (Percentages Reported)

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE RESOURCES
TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET

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Marcheta Sparrow
Secretary

Dr. Jonathan W. Gassett
Commissioner

To: All Sworn Personnel

From: Director, Law Enforcement Division

Date: June 10, 2010

Subject: Enforcement Activities

With the advent of the summer tourist season I want to reiterate what was said at the recently conducted regional meetings regarding our contact with the public, especially in and around the rivers, lakes and resident vacation areas which are prime recreational locations for our residents and tourist.

Last summer all of you were very circumspect in your interaction with citizens in and around the tourist areas. Please continue the same approach for this summer season as well as year around. While our mission is to ensure protection for the Commonwealth's fish and wildlife resources and encourage safe boating practices we are also ambassadors for this Department/Division and the Commonwealth. Remember that in addition to enforcement we also want to educate those not familiar with Kentucky statutes and regulations which, when possible, should be our first approach with vacationers.

Generally, enforcement action against individuals on vessels that are not docked, who are suspected of being intoxicated and where a sober operator is present is not to be taken.

We will continue to enforce infractions of Fish and Wildlife statutes and regulations and respond to calls for service from our constituents. However, we will not take enforcement action against individuals who operate golf carts and ATVs around marina areas, resident vacation home areas and public highways. This type action does not fall within the purview of our mandate and support for enforcement of those non-Fish and Wildlife Statutes is not readily apparent, in some areas, within the criminal justice community.

As always you have my support and the Department's support in the performance of your official duties.

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Figure 10: KDWFR Memorandum

Source: KDFWR, personal communication, June 4, 2012.