

**HB**

**267**

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/4/08

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 3/14/08

Resources Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 267(RES)

## HB 267 WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT

"An Act relating to authorizing the state to join with other states entering into the Wildlife Violator Compact; excluding commercial fishing and big game commercial hunting services from the provisions of the compact; and directing the initiation of civil actions to revoke appropriate licenses in this state based on a licensee's violation of or failure to comply with the terms of a wildlife resource citation issued in another state that is a party to the compact."

and recommends:

- be replaced with  SCS or  CS \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- adopt previous  SCS or  CS \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

<b>SENATE BILL:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<hr/>	
<b>HOUSE BILL:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

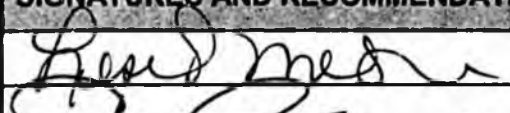

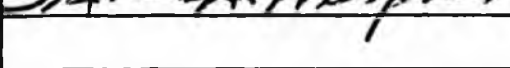

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
DFG	2/8			✓	1
DPS	1/10			✓	2

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	McGuire	✓			
	STEVENS	X			
	WAGNER			✓	
CHAIR: 	Thompson	X			

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Interim:

716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 640  
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Phone (907) 269-0200  
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Rep\_Craig\_Johnson@legis.state.ak.us



Session:

State Capitol Building, Room 126  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Phone (907) 465-4993  
Fax (907) 465-3872  
Toll-free (866) 465-4993

REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG JOHNSON  
HOUSE DISTRICT 28

## MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Charlie Huggins, Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee

From: Representative Craig Johnson 

Date: March 3, 2008

Subject: Request for Hearing

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I respectfully request that CS for HB 267 (RES), relating to Wildlife Violator Compact be scheduled for a hearing in the Senate Resources Committee. CS for House Bill 267 (RES) will add a very valuable tool to deter serious wildlife violators within the state of Alaska.

Please feel free to contact me, or my aide, Jeanne Ostnes, with questions or thoughts at our main office number of 465-6871.

# Alaska State House of Representatives

*Interim:*

716 W 4th Avenue, Suite 640  
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*Session:*

State Capitol, Room 126  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
Phone: (907) 465-4993  
Fax: (907) 465-3872

Sponsor Statement from:

## Representative Craig Johnson R - District 28

RELEASED: January 8, 2008

CONTACT: Jeanne Ostnes, 465-6871

### HB267 - Wildlife Violator Compact

*"An Act relating to authorizing the state to join with other states entering into the Wildlife Violator Compact; excluding commercial fishing and big game commercial hunting services from the provisions of the compact; and directing the initiation of civil actions to revoke appropriate licenses in this state based on a licensee's violation of or failure to comply with the terms of a wildlife resource citation issued in another state that is a party to the compact."*

Status: (H) RLS >> (H) CALENDAR 2/29 : 2008-02-28

This legislation would allow Alaska to join other states in entering into a Wildlife Violator Compact. The Wildlife Compact (WVC) was created in 1989 when passed into law in Colorado, Utah and Oregon and currently there are 26 states participating in the compact. Ohio will be the 27th state joining in January of 2008. The WVC is an interstate agreement to enhance compliance with the hunting, fishing and other wildlife laws, ordinances and regulations of participating states, while providing for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators.

#### Compact Benefits for the Consumer:

- Delays and or the inconvenience involved with the processing of a violation are comparable for residents and non-residents of participating states.
- Personal recognizance is permitted in may cases involving wildlife violations. Certain violations and circumstances still require an immediate appearance or bonding.

#### Compact Benefits for the Agency:

- Wildlife law enforcement officers are able to devote more time to patrol, surveillance and apprehension of violators since they are not burdened with violator processing procedures.
- The burden on courts and jail facilities is reduced because of the decreased case load involving immediate appearances, bonding and incarceration.
- Public relations are improved by not having to subject as many violators to the inconveniences of immediate appearance, bonding or incarceration.

- The numbers of "Failure to Appear" cases are reduced because non-residents cannot ignore a citation from participating states without facing the suspension of their wildlife license privileges in their home state.
- Wildlife law violators are put on notice that their activities in one state can affect their privilege to recreate in all participating states.

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House Majority Press: <http://www.housemajority.org/spon.php?id=25hb267-294>

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

**Sen. Charlie Huggins, Chair**  
**Sen. Bert Stedman, Vice Chair**  
**Sen. Lyda Green**  
**Sen. Gary Stevens**  
**Sen. Lesil McGuire**  
**Sen. Bill Wielechowski**  
**Sen. Thomas Wagoner**



**State Capitol, Room 119**  
**Juneau AK 99801-1182**  
**907-465-3878**  
**Fax: 907-465-3265**  
**800-862-3878**

**Senate Resources Committee**  
**Butrovich Room 205**  
**Wednesday, March 12, 2008**  
**3:30-5:30 p.m.**

## AGENDA

➤ **HB 267 – Wildlife Violator Compact**

Testimony: By Invitation

➤ **Presentation: ENSTAR: Cook Inlet Gas, Contracts and Storage; Bullet Line Discussion**

**Gene Dubay, SVP & COO, Continental Energy Systems**  
**Colleen Starring, Regional VP, ENSTAR Natural Gas**  
**Curtis Thayer, Dir., Corporate & External Affairs, ENSTAR**  
**Natural Gas**

Teleconference

Testimony: By Invitation

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sen. Charlie Huggins, Chair  
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**Senate Resources Committee**  
Butrovich Room 205  
**Tuesday, March 11 2008**  
3:30-5:30 p.m.

## AGENDA

- **SB 267 – Wildlife Violator Compact**  
Testimony: By Invitation
  
- **SB 284 – Board of Fisheries: Membership**  
Testimony: Time Limit May Be Set

Teleconference

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Sen. Bert Stedman, Vice Chair  
Sen. Lyda Green  
Sen. Gary Stevens  
Sen. Lesil McGuire  
Sen. Bill Wielechowski  
Sen. Thomas Wagoner



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**Senate Resources Committee**  
Butrovich Room 205  
**Monday, March 10 2008**  
3:30-5:30 p.m.

## AGENDA

- **SB 214 – Hunting By Members Of The Military**  
Testimony: Time Limit May Be Set
  
- **SB 267 – Wildlife Violator Compact**  
Testimony: Time Limit May Be Set

Teleconference



**HB 267 Wildlife Violator Compact**

**March 12, 2008**

(heard & held 3/11/08)

(heard & held 3/10/08)

**Cover**

**HB 267 vs O**

**HB 267 vs M**

**1. Sponsor Statement**

**Explanation: vs M over vs O**  
**Sectional Analysis**

**2. Fiscal Notes X 2**

**3. Support (letters – BOF & BOG, press, etc))**

**4. PowerPoint & Illustrations**

**Ak Wildlife Violator Compact**

**WVC Color Map**

**States Map**

**5. IWVC Manual Sept. 06**

**HB 267 Wildlife Violator Compact**

**March 12, 2008**

(heard & held 3/11/08)

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**Ak Wildlife Violator Compact**

**WVC Color Map**

**States Map**

**5. IWVC Manual Sept. 06**

This nonresident poacher from Alabama is posing with an illegal cow caribou. He and his hunting companions took a total of 11 illegal caribou and entirely wasted the meat of 9. If Alaska were a compact member, their hunting licenses would have been revoked in 26 states instead of Alaska only.

ALASKA



# HB 267

## Wildlife Violator Compact

Representative Craig Johnson

465-6871

**CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 267(RES)**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**

**TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

**Offered: 2/8/08  
Referred: Finance**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES JOHNSON, Dahlstrom, Wilson, Buch, Chevalault, Ramras, Fairclough**

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 "An Act relating to authorizing the state to join with other states entering into the  
2 Wildlife Violator Compact; excluding commercial fishing and big game commercial  
3 hunting services from the provisions of the compact; and directing the initiation of civil  
4 actions to revoke appropriate licenses in this state based on a licensee's violation of or  
5 failure to comply with the terms of a wildlife resource citation issued in another state  
6 that is a party to the compact."

7 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

8 \* Section 1. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:  
9 **Sec. 16.05.332. Wildlife Violator Compact.** The Wildlife Violator Compact  
10 as contained in this section is enacted into law and entered into on behalf of the State  
11 of Alaska with any other states legally joining it in a form substantially as follows:

**ARTICLE I**

**FINDINGS, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND PURPOSES**

1 Section 1. Findings. The party states find that

2 (a) Wildlife resources are managed in trust by the respective states for the  
3 benefit of all residents and visitors.

4 (b) The protection of their respective wildlife resources are materially affected  
5 by the degree of compliance with state statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative  
6 rule relating to the management of those resources.

7 (c) The preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife  
8 contributes immeasurably to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic aspects of those  
9 natural resources.

10 (d) Wildlife resources are valuable without regard to political boundaries and,  
11 therefore, all persons must be required to comply with wildlife preservation,  
12 protection, management, and restoration statutes, ordinances, and administrative rules  
13 and regulations of all party states as a condition precedent to the continuance or  
14 issuance of any license to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.

15 (e) The violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife  
16 resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.

17 (f) The mobility of many wildlife law violators necessitates the maintenance  
18 of channels of communications among the various states.

19 (g) In most instances, a person who is cited for a wildlife violation in a state  
20 other than the person's home state

21 (1) must post collateral or a bond to secure the person's appearance for  
22 a trial at a later date;

23 (2) if unable to post collateral or a bond, is taken into custody until the  
24 collateral or bond is posted; or

25 (3) is taken directly to court for an immediate appearance.

26 (h) The purpose of the enforcement practices described in (g) of this section is  
27 to ensure compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation by the person who, if  
28 permitted to continue on the person's way after receiving the citation, could return to  
29 the person's home state and disregard the person's duty under the terms of the citation.

30 (i) In most instances, a person receiving a wildlife citation in the person's  
31 home state is permitted to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the

1 violation and continue immediately on the person's way after agreeing to comply with  
2 the terms of the citation.

3 (j) The practice described in (g) of this section causes unnecessary  
4 inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the person who is unable at the time to post  
5 collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay a fine and, therefore, is compelled to  
6 remain in custody until another arrangement is made.

7 (k) The enforcement practices described in (g) of this section consume an  
8 undue amount of law enforcement time.

9 Sec. 2. Policies. The policies of the party states are to

10 (a) Promote compliance with the statutes, ordinances, regulations and  
11 administrative rules relating to management of wildlife resources in their respective  
12 states.

13 (b) Recognize the suspension of wildlife license privileges of any person  
14 whose license privileges have been suspended by a party state and treat the suspension  
15 as if it had occurred in their state.

16 (c) Allow a violator to accept a wildlife citation, except as provided in  
17 subsection (b) of article III, and proceed on the person's way without delay whether or  
18 not the person is a resident in the state in which the citation was issued if the person's  
19 home state is a party to this compact.

20 (d) Report to the appropriate party state, as provided in the compact manual,  
21 any conviction recorded against any person whose home state was not the issuing  
22 state.

23 (e) Allow the home state to recognize and treat convictions recorded for its  
24 residents which occurred in another party state as if they had occurred in the home  
25 state.

26 (f) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the party states for obtaining  
27 compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation issued in one party state to a resident  
28 of another party state.

29 (g) Maximize the effective use of law enforcement personnel and information.

30 (h) Assist court systems in the efficient disposition of wildlife violations.

31 Sec. 3. Purposes. The purposes of this compact are to:

1 (a) Provide a means by which the party states may participate in a reciprocal  
 2 program to carry out the policies set forth in section 2 of this article in a uniform and  
 3 orderly manner.

4 (b) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators operating  
 5 within party states in recognition of the persons' right of due process in the sovereign  
 6 status of a party state.

## 7 ARTICLE II

### 8 DEFINITIONS

9 As used in this compact, unless the context otherwise requires,

10 (a) "Citation" means any summons, complaint, summons and complaint, ticket,  
 11 penalty assessment or other official document issued by a wildlife officer or other  
 12 peace officer for a wildlife violation containing an order that requires the person to  
 13 respond.

14 (b) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an  
 15 appearance for trial in connection with the issuance by a wildlife officer or other peace  
 16 officer of a citation for a wildlife violation.

17 (c) "Compliance" means the act of answering a citation by appearing in a court  
 18 or tribunal or the payment of fines, costs, or surcharges, if any.

19 (d) "Conviction" means a conviction, including any court conviction, of any  
 20 offense related to the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife  
 21 which is prohibited by state statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule, or a  
 22 forfeiture of bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure the appearance of a  
 23 person charged with any such offense, or the payment of a penalty assessment or a  
 24 plea of nolo contendere, or the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the  
 25 court.

26 (e) "Court" means a court of law, including magistrate's court and the justice of  
 27 the peace court.

28 (f) "Home state" means the state of primary residence of a person.

29 (g) "Issuing state" means the party state that issues a wildlife citation.

30 (h) "License" means any license, permit, or other public document that  
 31 conveys to the person to whom it is issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing, or

1 taking any wildlife regulated by statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule  
2 of a party state.

3 (i) "Licensing authority" means

4 (1) in each other party state, the department or division within the party  
5 state that is authorized by law to issue or approve licenses or permits to hunt, fish,  
6 trap, or possess wildlife; and

7 (2) in this state, the Department of Public Safety.

8 (j) "Party state" means any state that enacts legislation to become a member of  
9 this compact.

10 (k) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a person made at the time  
11 of the issuance of the wildlife citation that the person will comply with the terms of  
12 that citation.

13 (l) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the  
14 District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Provinces of Canada, or any  
15 other countries.

16 (m) "Suspension" means any revocation, denial, or withdrawal of any license  
17 privileges, including the privilege to apply for, purchase, or exercise the benefits  
18 conferred by any license.

19 (n) "Terms of the citation" means those conditions and options expressly stated  
20 in the citation.

21 (o) "Wildlife" means all species of animals, including, but not limited to,  
22 mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks and crustaceans, that are defined  
23 as wildlife and are protected or otherwise regulated by statute, regulation, ordinance,  
24 or administrative rule in a party state. Species included in the definition of wildlife  
25 vary from state to state and a determination of whether a species is wildlife for the  
26 purposes of this compact must be based on local law. In this state, "wildlife" means all  
27 species of fish and game as these terms are defined in AS 16.05.940.

28 (p) "Wildlife law" means any statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative  
29 rule enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use thereof.

30 (q) "Wildlife officer" means any person authorized by a party state to issue a  
31 citation for a wildlife violation.

1 (r) "Wildlife violation" means any cited violation of statute, regulation,  
 2 ordinance, or administrative rule enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use  
 3 thereof.

### 4 ARTICLE III

#### 5 PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING STATE

6 Issuing state procedures are as follows:

7 (a) When issuing a citation for a wildlife violation, a wildlife officer shall issue  
 8 a citation to any person whose primary residence is in a party state in the same manner  
 9 as if the person were a resident of the home state. The wildlife officer may not require  
 10 the person to post collateral to secure that person's appearance, subject to the  
 11 exceptions set forth in paragraph (b) of this article, if the officer receives the person's  
 12 personal recognizance that the person will comply with the terms of the citation.

13 (b) Personal recognizance is permissible if

14 (1) it is not prohibited by local law or the compact manual; and

15 (2) the violator provides adequate proof of the violator's identity to the  
 16 wildlife officer.

17 (c) Upon conviction or failure of a person to comply with the terms of a  
 18 wildlife citation, the appropriate officer shall report the conviction or the failure to  
 19 comply to the licensing authority of the party state in which the wildlife citation was  
 20 issued. The report must be made in accordance with the procedures specified by the  
 21 issuing state and contain information as specified in the compact manual as minimum  
 22 requirements for effective processing by the home state.

23 (d) Upon the receipt of the report of conviction or noncompliance required by  
 24 (c) of this article, the licensing authority of the issuing state shall transmit to the  
 25 licensing authority in the home state of the violator the information in the manner  
 26 prescribed in the compact manual.

### 27 ARTICLE IV

#### 28 PROCEDURES FOR HOME STATE

29 Home state procedures are as follows:

30 (a) Upon the receipt of a report of failure to comply with the terms of a citation  
 31 from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home

1 state shall notify the violator and begin a suspension action in accordance with the  
2 home state's suspension procedures. The licensing authority of the home state shall  
3 suspend the violator's license privileges until satisfactory evidence of compliance with  
4 the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the issuing state to the home  
5 state licensing authority. Due process rights must be accorded to the violator.

6 (b) Upon the receipt of a report of conviction from the licensing authority of  
7 the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall enter the conviction in  
8 its records and consider the conviction as if it had occurred in the home state for the  
9 purposes of the suspension of license privileges.

10 (c) The licensing authority of the home state shall maintain a record of actions  
11 taken and make reports to the issuing states as provided in the compact manual.

#### 12 ARTICLE V

#### 13 RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF SUSPENSION

14 The party states agree that

15 (a) all party states shall recognize the suspension of license privileges of any  
16 person by any state as if the violation on which the suspension is based had occurred  
17 in their state and would have been the basis for suspension of license privileges in  
18 their state.

19 (b) each party state shall communicate information concerning the suspension  
20 of license privileges to the other party states in the manner prescribed in the compact  
21 manual.

#### 22 ARTICLE VI

#### 23 APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS

24 The party states agree that, except as expressly required by the provisions of this  
25 compact, nothing included in this compact shall be construed to affect the right of any  
26 party state to apply any of its laws relating to license privileges to any person or  
27 circumstance or to invalidate or prevent any agreement or other cooperative  
28 arrangements between a party state and a nonparty state concerning wildlife law  
29 enforcement.

#### 30 ARTICLE VII

#### 31 COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR PROCEDURES

1 The party states agree that

2 (a) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to  
3 serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of  
4 this compact, a board of compact administrators is hereby established. The board must  
5 be composed of one representative from each of the party states to be known as the  
6 compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the head of  
7 the licensing authority of each party state and shall serve and be subject to removal in  
8 accordance with the laws of the state that the compact administrator represents. A  
9 compact administrator may provide for the discharge of the compact administrator's  
10 duties and the performance of the compact administrator's functions as a board  
11 member by an alternate. An alternate may not serve unless written notification of the  
12 alternate's identity has been given to the board.

13 (b) Each member of the board of compact administrators is entitled to one  
14 vote. No action of the board is binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority  
15 of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor thereof. Action by the board  
16 must be only at a meeting at which a majority of the party states are represented.

17 (c) The board shall elect annually, from its membership, a chair and vice chair.

18 (d) The board shall adopt bylaws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this  
19 compact or the laws of a party state, for the conduct of its business and may amend or  
20 rescind its bylaws.

21 (e) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this  
22 compact any donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and  
23 services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any  
24 governmental agency and may receive, use, and dispose of them as it deems  
25 appropriate.

26 (f) The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from, any  
27 governmental or intergovernmental agency, person, firm, corporation, or private  
28 nonprofit organization or institution.

29 (g) The board shall establish all necessary procedures and develop uniform  
30 forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures  
31 and forms adopted pursuant to board action must be included in the compact manual.

## ARTICLE VIII

## ENTRY INTO AND WITHDRAWAL FROM COMPACT

The party states agree that

(a) This compact becomes effective upon adoption by at least two states.

(b) Entry into the compact must be made by a resolution of ratification executed by the authorized officers of the applying state and submitted to the chairman of the board of compact administrators.

(c) The resolution must be in a form and content as provided in the compact manual and include

(1) a citation of the authority by which the state is authorized to become a party to this compact;

(2) an agreement to comply with the terms and provisions of the compact; and

(3) a statement that entry into the compact is with all states then party to the compact and with any state that legally becomes a party to the compact.

(d) The effective date of entry must be specified by the applying state, except that the effective date must not be less than 60 days after notice has been given by

(1) the chair of the board of the compact administrators; or

(2) the secretary of the board of compact administrators to each party state that the resolution from the applying state has been received.

(e) A party state may withdraw from the compact by giving official written notice to the other party states. A withdrawal does not take effect until 90 days after the notice of withdrawal is given. The notice must be directed to the compact administrator of each party state. The withdrawal of a party state does not affect the validity of the compact as to the remaining party states.

## ARTICLE IX

## AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPACT

The party states agree that

(a) This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments must be presented in resolution form to the chair of the board of compact administrators and may be proposed by one or more party states.

1 (b) The adoption of an amendment must be endorsed by all party states and  
2 becomes effective 30 days after the date the last party state endorses the amendment.

3 (c) The failure of a party state to respond to the chair of the board of compact  
4 administrators within 120 days after the receipt of the proposed amendment constitutes  
5 an endorsement.

6 ARTICLE X

7 CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

8 The party states agree that this compact must be liberally construed so as to carry out  
9 the purposes stated in the compact. The provisions of this compact are severable and if  
10 any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of the compact is declared to be contrary to  
11 the constitution of any party state or the United States or the applicability thereof to  
12 any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the  
13 remainder of the compact is not affected thereby. If this compact is held contrary to  
14 the constitution of any party state thereto, the compact remains in effect as to the  
15 remaining states and to the state affected as to all severable matters.

16 ARTICLE XI

17 TITLE

18 The party states agree that this compact will be known as the Wildlife Violator  
19 Compact.

20 \* Sec. 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

21 **Sec. 16.05.334. Application of Wildlife Violator Compact.** The provisions of  
22 AS 16.05.332 do not apply to violations involving

23 (1) commercial fishing; or

24 (2) commercial activities of providers of services to big game hunters;

25 for purposes of this section, "services to big game hunters" has the meaning given to  
26 "big game hunting services" under AS 08.54.790.

27 \* Sec. 3. AS 16.05.410 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

28 (h) For purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife Violator  
29 Compact entered into under AS 16.05.332, upon the receipt of a report that a violator  
30 has failed to comply with the terms of a citation for a wildlife violation issued by an  
31 issuing state other than this state or of the violator's conviction of a wildlife violation

1 in an issuing state other than this state, a peace officer may file a civil action in the  
2 district court to revoke the comparable license or licenses that the violator holds in this  
3 state. Once an action has been filed, the court shall set a time and date for a hearing on  
4 the proposed license revocation or revocations and shall send notice of the hearing to  
5 the violator. The hearing shall be before the court without a jury. At the hearing, the  
6 court shall hear evidence regarding the nature and seriousness of the offense for which  
7 the violator was convicted or the nature and seriousness of the failure to comply with  
8 the citation, the time period involved, the potential effect of the violator's actions on  
9 the preservation of the resource, and other relevant circumstances. If the court finds by  
10 a preponderance of the evidence that the violator's actions demonstrate a disregard for  
11 the preservation of wildlife resources, the court may revoke the violator's license or  
12 licenses for a period of not less than one year or more than three years from the date of  
13 revocation. In this subsection, the terms "issuing state," "wildlife," and "wildlife  
14 violation" have the meanings given in AS 16.05.332.

**HOUSE BILL NO. 267**

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON

Introduced: 1/4/08  
Referred: Prefiled

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 "An Act relating to authorizing the state to join with other states entering into the  
2 Wildlife Violator Compact and authorizing the compact to supersede existing statutes  
3 by approving standards, rules, or other action under the terms of the compact; and  
4 directing the initiation of civil actions to revoke appropriate licenses in this state based  
5 on a resident licensee's violation of or failure to comply with the terms of a wildlife  
6 resource citation issued in another state that is a party to the compact."

7 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

8 \* **Section 1.** AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 **Sec. 16.05.332. Wildlife Violator Compact.** The Wildlife Violator Compact  
10 as contained in this section is enacted into law and entered into on behalf of the State  
11 of Alaska with any other states legally joining it in a form substantially as follows:

12 **ARTICLE I**

13 **FINDINGS, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND PURPOSES**

1 Section I. Findings. The party states find that

2 (a) Wildlife resources are managed in trust by the respective states for the  
3 benefit of all residents and visitors.

4 (b) The protection of their respective wildlife resources are materially affected  
5 by the degree of compliance with state statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative  
6 rule relating to the management of those resources.

7 (c) The preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife  
8 contributes immeasurably to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic aspects of those  
9 natural resources.

10 (d) Wildlife resources are valuable without regard to political boundaries and,  
11 therefore, all persons must be required to comply with wildlife preservation,  
12 protection, management, and restoration statutes, ordinances, and administrative rules  
13 and regulations of all party states as a condition precedent to the continuance or  
14 issuance of any license to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.

15 (e) The violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife  
16 resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.

17 (f) The mobility of many wildlife law violators necessitates the maintenance  
18 of channels of communications among the various states.

19 (g) In most instances, a person who is cited for a wildlife violation in a state  
20 other than the person's home state

21 (1) must post collateral or a bond to secure the person's appearance for  
22 a trial at a later date:

23 (2) if unable to post collateral or a bond, is taken into custody until the  
24 collateral or bond is posted; or

25 (3) is taken directly to court for an immediate appearance.

26 (h) The purpose of the enforcement practices described in (g) of this section is  
27 to ensure compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation by the person who, if  
28 permitted to continue on the person's way after receiving the citation, could return to  
29 the person's home state and disregard the person's duty under the terms of the citation.

30 (i) In most instances, a person receiving a wildlife citation in the person's  
31 home state is permitted to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the

1 violation and continue immediately on the person's way after agreeing to comply with  
2 the terms of the citation.

3 (j) The practice described in (g) of this section causes unnecessary  
4 inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the person who is unable at the time to post  
5 collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay a fine and, therefore, is compelled to  
6 remain in custody until another arrangement is made.

7 (k) The enforcement practices described in (g) of this section consume an  
8 undue amount of law enforcement time.

9 Sec. 2. Policies. The policies of the party states are to

10 (a) Promote compliance with the statutes, ordinances, regulations and  
11 administrative rules relating to management of wildlife resources in their respective  
12 states.

13 (b) Recognize the suspension of wildlife license privileges of any person  
14 whose license privileges have been suspended by a party state and treat the suspension  
15 as if it had occurred in their state.

16 (c) Allow a violator to accept a wildlife citation, except as provided in  
17 subsection (b) of article III, and proceed on the person's way without delay whether or  
18 not the person is a resident in the state in which the citation was issued if the person's  
19 home state is a party to this compact.

20 (d) Report to the appropriate party state, as provided in the compact manual,  
21 any conviction recorded against any person whose home state was not the issuing  
22 state.

23 (e) Allow the home state to recognize and treat convictions recorded for its  
24 residents which occurred in another party state as if they had occurred in the home  
25 state.

26 (f) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the party states for obtaining  
27 compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation issued in one party state to a resident  
28 of another party state.

29 (g) Maximize the effective use of law enforcement personnel and information.

30 (h) Assist court systems in the efficient disposition of wildlife violations.

31 Sec. 3. Purposes. The purposes of this compact are to:

1 (a) Provide a means by which the party states may participate in a reciprocal  
2 program to carry out the policies set forth in section 2 of this article in a uniform and  
3 orderly manner.

4 (b) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators operating  
5 within party states in recognition of the persons' right of due process in the sovereign  
6 status of a party state.

## 7 ARTICLE II

### 8 DEFINITIONS

9 As used in this compact, unless the context otherwise requires,

10 (a) "Citation" means any summons, complaint, summons and complaint,  
11 ticket, penalty assessment or other official document issued by a wildlife officer or  
12 other peace officer for a wildlife violation containing an order that requires the person  
13 to respond.

14 (b) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an  
15 appearance for trial in connection with the issuance by a wildlife officer or other peace  
16 officer of a citation for a wildlife violation.

17 (c) "Compliance" means the act of answering a citation by appearing in a  
18 court or tribunal or the payment of fines, costs, or surcharges, if any.

19 (d) "Conviction" means a conviction, including any court conviction, of any  
20 offense related to the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife  
21 which is prohibited by state statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule, or a  
22 forfeiture of bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure the appearance of a  
23 person charged with any such offense, or the payment of a penalty assessment or a  
24 plea of nolo contendere, or the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the  
25 court.

26 (e) "Court" means a court of law, including magistrate's court and the justice  
27 of the peace court.

28 (f) "Home state" means the state of primary residence of a person.

29 (g) "Issuing state" means the party state that issues a wildlife citation.

30 (h) "License" means any license, permit, or other public document that  
31 conveys to the person to whom it is issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing, or

1 taking any wildlife regulated by statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule  
2 of a party state.

3 (i) "Licensing authority" means

4 (1) in each other party state, the department or division within the party  
5 state that is authorized by law to issue or approve licenses or permits to hunt, fish,  
6 trap, or possess wildlife; and

7 (2) in this state, the Department of Public Safety.

8 (j) "Party state" means any state that enacts legislation to become a member of  
9 this compact.

10 (k) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a person made at the time  
11 of the issuance of the wildlife citation that the person will comply with the terms of  
12 that citation.

13 (l) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the  
14 District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Provinces of Canada, or any  
15 other countries.

16 (m) "Suspension" means any revocation, denial, or withdrawal of any license  
17 privileges, including the privilege to apply for, purchase, or exercise the benefits  
18 conferred by any license.

19 (n) "Terms of the citation" means those conditions and options expressly  
20 stated in the citation.

21 (o) "Wildlife" means all species of animals, including, but not limited to,  
22 mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks and crustaceans, that are defined  
23 as wildlife and are protected or otherwise regulated by statute, regulation, ordinance,  
24 or administrative rule in a party state. Species included in the definition of wildlife  
25 vary from state to state and a determination of whether a species is wildlife for the  
26 purposes of this compact must be based on local law.

27 (p) "Wildlife law" means any statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative  
28 rule enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use thereof.

29 (q) "Wildlife officer" means any person authorized by a party state to issue a  
30 citation for a wildlife violation.

31 (r) "Wildlife violation" means any cited violation of statute, regulation,

1 ordinance, or administrative rule enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use  
2 thereof.

### 3 ARTICLE III

#### 4 PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING STATE

5 Issuing state procedures are as follows:

6 (a) When issuing a citation for a wildlife violation, a wildlife officer shall  
7 issue a citation to any person whose primary residence is in a party state in the same  
8 manner as if the person were a resident of the home state. The wildlife officer may not  
9 require the person to post collateral to secure that person's appearance, subject to the  
10 exceptions set forth in paragraph (b) of this article, if the officer receives the person's  
11 personal recognizance that the person will comply with the terms of the citation.

12 (b) Personal recognizance is permissible if

13 (1) it is not prohibited by local law or the compact manual; and

14 (2) the violator provides adequate proof of the violator's identity to the  
15 wildlife officer.

16 (c) Upon conviction or failure of a person to comply with the terms of a  
17 wildlife citation, the appropriate officer shall report the conviction or the failure to  
18 comply to the licensing authority of the party state in which the wildlife citation was  
19 issued. The report must be made in accordance with the procedures specified by the  
20 issuing state and contain information as specified in the compact manual as minimum  
21 requirements for effective processing by the home state.

22 (d) Upon the receipt of the report of conviction or noncompliance required by  
23 (c) of this article, the licensing authority of the issuing state shall transmit to the  
24 licensing authority in the home state of the violator the information in the manner  
25 prescribed in the compact manual.

### 26 ARTICLE IV

#### 27 PROCEDURES FOR HOME STATE

28 Home state procedures are as follows:

29 (a) Upon the receipt of a report of failure to comply with the terms of a  
30 citation from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the  
31 home state shall notify the violator and begin a suspension action in accordance with

1 the home state's suspension procedures. The licensing authority of the home state shall  
2 suspend the violator's license privileges until satisfactory evidence of compliance with  
3 the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the issuing state to the home  
4 state licensing authority. Due process rights must be accorded to the violator.

5 (b) Upon the receipt of a report of conviction from the licensing authority of  
6 the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall enter the conviction in  
7 its records and consider the conviction as if it had occurred in the home state for the  
8 purposes of the suspension of license privileges.

9 (c) The licensing authority of the home state shall maintain a record of actions  
10 taken and make reports to the issuing states as provided in the compact manual.

#### 11 ARTICLE V

#### 12 RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF SUSPENSION

13 The party states agree that

14 (a) all party states shall recognize the suspension of license privileges of any  
15 person by any state as if the violation on which the suspension is based had occurred  
16 in their state and would have been the basis for suspension of license privileges in  
17 their state.

18 (b) each party state shall communicate information concerning the suspension  
19 of license privileges to the other party states in the manner prescribed in the compact  
20 manual.

#### 21 ARTICLE VI

#### 22 APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS

23 The party states agree that, except as expressly required by the provisions of this  
24 compact, nothing included in this compact shall be construed to affect the right of any  
25 party state to apply any of its laws relating to license privileges to any person or  
26 circumstance or to invalidate or prevent any agreement or other cooperative  
27 arrangements between a party state and a nonparty state concerning wildlife law  
28 enforcement.

#### 29 ARTICLE VII

#### 30 COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR PROCEDURES

31 The party states agree that

1 (a) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to  
2 serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of  
3 this compact, a board of compact administrators is hereby established. The board must  
4 be composed of one representative from each of the party states to be known as the  
5 compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the head of  
6 the licensing authority of each party state and shall serve and be subject to removal in  
7 accordance with the laws of the state that the compact administrator represents. A  
8 compact administrator may provide for the discharge of the compact administrator's  
9 duties and the performance of the compact administrator's functions as a board  
10 member by an alternate. An alternate may not serve unless written notification of the  
11 alternate's identity has been given to the board.

12 (b) Each member of the board of compact administrators is entitled to one  
13 vote. No action of the board is binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority  
14 of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor thereof. Action by the board  
15 must be only at a meeting at which a majority of the party states are represented.

16 (c) The board shall elect annually, from its membership, a chair and vice chair.

17 (d) The board shall adopt bylaws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this  
18 compact or the laws of a party state, for the conduct of its business and may amend or  
19 rescind its bylaws.

20 (e) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this  
21 compact any donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and  
22 services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any  
23 governmental agency and may receive, use, and dispose of them as it deems  
24 appropriate.

25 (f) The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from, any  
26 governmental or intergovernmental agency, person, firm, corporation, or private  
27 nonprofit organization or institution.

28 (g) The board shall establish all necessary procedures and develop uniform  
29 forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures  
30 and forms adopted pursuant to board action must be included in the compact manual.

31 ARTICLE VIII

## 1 ENTRY INTO AND WITHDRAWAL FROM COMPACT

2 The party states agree that

3 (a) This compact becomes effective upon adoption by at least two states.

4 (b) Entry into the compact must be made by a resolution of ratification  
5 executed by the authorized officers of the applying state and submitted to the chairman  
6 of the board of compact administrators.7 (c) The resolution must be in a form and content as provided in the compact  
8 manual and include9 (1) a citation of the authority by which the state is authorized to  
10 become a party to this compact;11 (2) an agreement to comply with the terms and provisions of the  
12 compact; and13 (3) a statement that entry into the compact is with all states then party  
14 to the compact and with any state that legally becomes a party to the compact.15 (d) The effective date of entry must be specified by the applying state, except  
16 that the effective date must not be less than 60 days after notice has been given by

17 (1) the chair of the board of the compact administrators; or

18 (2) the secretary of the board of compact administrators to each party  
19 state that the resolution from the applying state has been received.20 (e) A party state may withdraw from the compact by giving official written  
21 notice to the other party states. A withdrawal does not take effect until 90 days after  
22 the notice of withdrawal is given. The notice must be directed to the compact  
23 administrator of each party state. The withdrawal of a party state does not affect the  
24 validity of the compact as to the remaining party states.

## 25 ARTICLE IX

## 26 AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPACT

27 The party states agree that

28 (a) This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments must be  
29 presented in resolution form to the chair of the board of compact administrators and  
30 may be proposed by one or more party states.

31 (b) The adoption of an amendment must be endorsed by all party states and

1 becomes effective 30 days after the date the last party state endorses the amendment.

2 (c) The failure of a party state to respond to the chair of the board of compact  
3 administrators within 120 days after the receipt of the proposed amendment constitutes  
4 an endorsement.

#### 5 ARTICLE X

#### 6 CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

7 The party states agree that this compact must be liberally construed so as to carry out  
8 the purposes stated in the compact. The provisions of this compact are severable and if  
9 any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of the compact is declared to be contrary to  
10 the constitution of any party state or the United States or the applicability thereof to  
11 any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the  
12 remainder of the compact is not affected thereby. If this compact is held contrary to  
13 the constitution of any party state thereto, the compact remains in effect as to the  
14 remaining states and to the state affected as to all severable matters.

#### 15 ARTICLE XI

#### 16 TITLE

17 The party states agree that this compact will be known as the Wildlife Violator  
18 Compact.

19 \* **Sec. 2.** AS 16.05.410 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

20 (h) For purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife Violator  
21 Compact entered into under AS 16.05.332, upon the receipt of a report that a violator  
22 who is a resident has failed to comply with the terms of a citation for a wildlife  
23 violation issued by an issuing state other than this state or of the violator's conviction  
24 of a wildlife violation in an issuing state other than this state, a peace officer may file a  
25 civil action in the district court to revoke the comparable license or licenses that the  
26 violator holds in this state. Once an action has been filed, the court shall set a time and  
27 date for a hearing on the proposed license revocation or revocations and shall send  
28 notice of the hearing to the violator. The hearing shall be before the court without a  
29 jury. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence regarding the nature and seriousness  
30 of the offense for which the violator was convicted or the nature and seriousness of the  
31 failure to comply with the citation, the time period involved, the potential effect of the

1 violator's actions on the preservation of the resource, and other relevant circumstances.  
2 If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the violator's actions  
3 demonstrate a disregard for the preservation of wildlife resources, the court may  
4 revoke the violator's license or licenses for a period of not less than one year or more  
5 than three years from the date of revocation. In this subsection, the terms "issuing  
6 state," "wildlife," and "wildlife violation" have the meanings given in AS 16.05.332.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

**Interim:**  
716 West 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 640  
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Phone (907) 269-0200  
Fax (907) 269-0204  
Rep\_Craig\_Johnson@legis.state.ak.us



**Session:**  
State Capitol, Room 126  
Juneau, Alaska  
99801-1182  
Phone (907) 465-4993  
Fax (907) 465-3872

REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG JOHNSON  
HOUSE DISTRICT 28

## Sponsor Statement Wildlife Violator Compact HB 267

This legislation would allow Alaska to join other states in entering into a Wildlife Violator Compact. The Wildlife Compact (WVC) was created in 1989 when passed into law in Colorado, Utah and Oregon and currently there are 26 states participating in the compact. Ohio will be the 27<sup>th</sup> state joining in January of 2008. The WVC is an interstate agreement to enhance compliance with the hunting, fishing and other wildlife laws, ordinances and regulations of participating states, while providing for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators.

### Compact Benefits for the Consumer:

- Delays and or the inconvenience involved with the processing of a violation are comparable for residents and non-residents of participating states.
- Personal recognition is permitted in many cases involving wildlife violations. Certain violations and circumstances still require an immediate appearance or bonding.

### Compact Benefits for the Agency:

- Wildlife law enforcement officers are able to devote more time to patrol, surveillance and apprehension of violators since they are not burdened with violator processing procedures.
- The burden on courts and jail facilities is reduced because of the decreased case load involving immediate appearances, bonding and incarceration.
- Public relations are improved by not having to subject as many violators to the inconveniences of immediate appearance, bonding or incarceration.
- The numbers of "Failure to Appear" cases are reduced because non-residents cannot ignore a citation from participating states without facing the suspension of their wildlife license privileges in their home state.
- Wildlife law violators are put on notice that their activities in one state can affect their privilege to recreate in all participating states.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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**Session:**  
State Capitol, Room 126  
Juneau, Alaska  
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REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG JOHNSON  
HOUSE DISTRICT 28

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Members, Alaska State House  
**FROM:** Representative Craig Johnson  
**DATE:** February 7, 2008  
**SUBJECT:** Changes between HB 267 & CSHB 267 (RES)  
v? "O"

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The Committee Substitute for House Bill 267 (RES), version "O", passed by the House Resources Committee has been changed from the HB 267, version M.

**Page 1, lines 2 & 3: after Compact**

Delete "and authorizing the compact to supersede existing statutes by approving standards, rules, or other action under the terms of the compact;"

**Page 1, lines 2 & 3: after Compact**

Insert "excluding commercial fishing and big game commercial hunting services from the provisions of the compact;"

**Page 1, line 5: after a,**

Delete "resident"

**Page 5, lines 26 & 27: after law.**

**Insert "In this state, "wildlife" means all species of fish and game as these terms are defined in AS 16.05.940."**

**Add Section 2 page 10, lines 20 to 26:**

**Renumber Section 2 to Section 3**

**Page 10, line 22:**

**Delete "who is a resident"**

# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

## MEMORANDUM

January 25, 2008

**SUBJECT:** Sectional summary of CSHB 267(RES)  
(Work Order No. 25-LS0864\O)

**TO:** Representative Craig Johnson  
Co-chair of the House Resources Committee  
Attn: Jeanne Ostnes

**FROM:** Brian J. Kane *BJK*  
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1 of the bill sets out the provisions of the Wildlife Violator Compact.

- Article I of the compact states the policy and purpose behind the compact and what member states aim to achieve by joining the compact.
- Article II sets out the definitions of terms used in the compact.
- Article III states the procedures to be followed by a state issuing a citation to a person for a wildlife violation.
- Article IV states the procedures for the home state of the person who is issued a wildlife violation in another state in the compact.
- Article V declares that all states that are parties to the compact will recognize a suspension of license privileges as if it happened in their states.
- Article VI states that nothing in the compact shall be construed to affect the right of a party state to apply its own local laws or practices in wildlife enforcement.
- Article VII describes the board of compact administrators and the role of the board.
- Article VIII provides for entry into and withdrawal from the compact.
- Article IX states that amendments may be made to the compact.
- Article X states that the compact should be liberally construed to carry out its purpose, and that the provisions of the compact are severable in order to keep remaining provisions in effect.
- Article XI states the title of the compact.

Representative Craig Johnson

January 25, 2008

Page 2

Section 2 of the bill states that the compact does not apply to violations for commercial fishing or commercial activities of providers of services to big game hunters.

Section 3 of the bill provides the procedure for peace officers in the state of Alaska to file an action for revocation of a fishing or hunting license to comply with the terms of the compact.

BJK:med  
08-050.med

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB 267  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier (file name): HB257-DFG-DWC-01-11-08 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: Wildlife Violator Compact RDU: Wildlife Conservation  
 Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Representative Johnson  
 Requester: House Resources Committee Component Number: 473

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>								
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>								
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this bill will not have any fiscal impact on the Department of Fish and Game.

Prepared by: Doug Larsen, Director  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation  
 Approved by: Denby Lloyd, Commissioner  
Department of Fish and Game

Phone 465-4191  
 Date/Time 1/11/08 4:00 PM  
 Date 1/11/2008

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB 267  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier (file name): HB267-DPS-AWT-01-10-08 Dept. Affected: Public Safety  
 Title: "An Act relating to . . . Wildlife Violator Compact . . ." RDU: Alaska State Troopers  
 Component: Alaska Wildlife Troopers  
 Sponsor: Representative Johnson  
 Requester: House Resources Committee Component Number: 2746

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Research of other compact member states estimates that the time needed to administer the program will be between 5 and 30 hours per month, depending upon how many new entries are required into the data base. The Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers can administer this program with existing personnel.

Prepared by: Captain Burke Waldron  
 Division: Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers  
 Approved by: Walt Monegan, Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety

Phone: (907)269-5509  
 Date/Time: 01/08/08 3:15pm  
 Date: 1/10/2008

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

**CO-CHAIR**  
Rep. John Harris (R-Valdez)  
State Capitol, Room 208  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
Phone: 907-465-4859  
Fax: 907-465-3799  
Toll Free: 888-465-4859



**CO-CHAIR**  
Sen. Lyda Green (R-Wasilla)  
State Capitol, Room 111  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
Phone: 907-465-6600  
Fax: 907-465-3805  
Toll Free: 877-465-6601

## ALASKA LEGISLATIVE OUTDOOR CAUCUS

February 7, 2008


The Honorable Craig Johnson  
Alaska State House  
Juneau AK 99801


Dear Representative Johnson:

We are writing to convey our support for HB 267, a bill to allow Alaska to join other states in entering into a Wildlife Violator Compact WVC. As this legislation provides for improved enforcement of conservation laws and regulations through reciprocal agreements with partner states, we believe this legislation to be a good first step for our newly formed Legislative Outdoor Heritage Caucus LOHC).

It is the goal of the LOHC to promote conservation and the traditions of hunting, fishing and trapping. Legislation such as the WVC helps us fulfill that goal. If we can assist you in any way to ensure the passage of this legislation, please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Speaker of the House  
John Harris

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senate President  
Lyda Green

# STATE OF ALASKA

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME BOARD OF FISHERIES

ADF&G  
P.O. BOX 115526  
JUNEAU, AK 99801-5526  
PHONE: (907) 465-4110  
FAX: (907) 465-8094

January 11, 2008

Representative Craig Johnson  
Mail Stop 3100  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Subject: Support of HB 267

Dear Representative Johnson:

Thank you for your presentation to the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game on October 8, 2007 regarding the Wildlife Violators Compact. We appreciate your efforts, and feel the time has come to bring Alaska into the Compact, joining 26 other states. We recognize the benefits which will come to Alaska by its membership, and support House Bill 267 which will accomplish these goals. Passage of this legislation will provide a strong deterrence for the commission of serious fish and wildlife crimes in Alaska, and will remain a priority of our two Boards.

We applaud the main premise of the Compact which provides for a convicted poacher, whose license has been revoked in one member state, to be revoked in all member states. This sends a clear message that we value our fish and wildlife resources and are serious about protecting them. We also support increased revenues which the state will realize when non-residents who receive citations are more motivated to pay their fines, as opposed to having licenses revoked if they do not respond to citations.

Please let us know what further we may do to lend our voice in support of the successful passage of this needed legislation.

Sincerely,



Mel Morris, Chairman

Chairman, Alaska Board of Fisheries

# STATE OF ALASKA

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME BOARD OF GAME

ADF&G  
P.O. BOX 115526  
JUNEAU, AK 99801-5526  
PHONE: (907) 485-4110  
FAX: (907) 485-8094

January 30, 2008

Representative Craig Johnson  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room # 126  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Johnson:

The Alaska Board of Game supports House Bill 267, Wildlife Violator Compact. The board appreciates your efforts to make it possible for Alaska to join the 26 participating states of the Wildlife Violators Compact.

The Board of Game supports the main premise of the Compact which provides for a convicted wildlife violator whose license has been revoked in one member state, to be revoked in all member states. The Board feels strongly that passage of this bill by the legislature will provide a strong deterrence to violators, knowing that their activities in one state can affect their privilege to recreate in all participating states. Without this bill and the sanctions that it provides through the Wildlife Violators Compact, "non Alaska residents" have no incentive to comply with the sanctions levied by the criminal justice system.

Law enforcement efforts directed at compliance with wildlife regulations remains a high priority with the Board of Game. Joining the interstate Wildlife Violator Compact will send a strong message that the State of Alaska does not tolerate serious wildlife violations.

Thank you for your work on this important piece of legislation. Please let us know how we can assist you with this effort.

Sincerely,



Cliff Judkins, Chairman  
Board of Game

Johnson 11/10/07 Voice of the Times

## Inter-state poacher watch extends Alaska's reach

By REP. CRAIG JOHNSON



Recent news coverage of Alaska's big game hunting, some good and some bad, highlights the need for better communication and cooperation with other states to ensure poachers do not go unpunished.

I read with both pride and dismay a story from Anchorage about poachers being brought to justice for illegally taking our big game. Pride because our Alaska wildlife troopers did their job and did it well, but with dismay at the fact that the two men involved will undoubtedly be viewed as hunters. They are not, and for once the *Anchorage Daily News* got it right in the headline by calling them poachers.

Johnson

This calculated criminal act and others like it, unfortunately, are all too common here, and all the harder to enforce, thanks to the sheer size of our state. However, there is one valuable way we can change the dynamic and start bringing forces to bear on those who illegally take and waste our fish and game: The Wildlife Violator Compact, or WVC. I am working on a bill that would bring our state into the WVC fold and allow greater effectiveness and efficiency in the state's wildlife enforcement efforts.

Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon initiated the Wildlife Violator Compact in 1989 to give their wildlife enforcement officers a way to cross-reference violators from other states. It allows . . .

*(cont'd from front page)* license revocations associated with the crimes committed in any compact-member state to be enforced in all compact-member states including the violator's home state. Previously, the risk of hunting illegally was simply getting caught.

The out-of-state violator could return home and fail to appear at arraignment, adding a burden to law enforcement and the court system in tracking violators down for extradition. With the WVC, if an out-of-state poacher fails to appear in court for a violation committed in Alaska, state wildlife agents could enter the violation into the WVC database, which would revoke the violator's hunting or fishing license in all compact-member states until the violator appeared to face the charges.

In addition to greatly increasing the communication between enforcement agencies, the WVC allows for hunting or fishing license revocations in member states to be transferred, meaning violators from out of state who commit serious wildlife crimes in Alaska would also have their home state licenses revoked. This change alone brings more offenders to justice by bringing the same sanctions on their home state hunting and fishing privileges as those in the state where the violation occurred.

The significant deterrent is that violators won't be able to ignore the citation or summons. The license revocations will cross state lines, forcing them to cooperate to ensure their home state status won't be compromised.

Currently, 26 states are members. Fifteen more are in the process of approving legislation or are awaiting enrollment in the WVC. At present a database of more than 4,100 violators exists that Alaska wildlife troopers can search through when processing citations or when an applicant applies for a hunting or fishing license in Alaska. Information sharing also means that instead of tracking down poachers who fail to appear, or working on extradition proceedings, enforcement officers can spend more time in the field patrolling and making arrests, thus minimizing unnecessary paperwork.

The respective chairmen of the boards of Fish and Game support this legislation, saying: "The WVC sends a clear message that we value our fish and wildlife resources, and are serious about protecting them." Chairmen Cliff Judkins of the Board of Game and Mel Morris of the Board of Fish also wrote that: "Passage of this legislation will provide a strong deterrence for the commission of serious fish and wildlife crimes in Alaska, and will remain a priority of the two boards."

I believe that vigilance, state-of-the-art tools, and inter-governmental cooperation are highly effective measures that will keep our state as a world-class destination for big game hunting and wildlife viewing. By Alaska's participation in the WVC, poachers who disregard our laws will no longer return home and ignore our legal system.

---

*Craig Johnson is a Republic member of the Alaska House representing District 28 (Southwest Anchorage).*



# Alaska Conservation Alliance

*Uniting for Alaska's Future*

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March 10, 2008

The Honorable Representative Johnson  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

**Re: HB 267 – Wildlife Violator Compact**

Dear Representative Johnson,

On behalf of the Alaska Conservation Alliance (ACA), a consortium of 40 Alaska-based conservation groups, I would like to express our support for HB 267, an act authorizing the state of Alaska to join with other states entering into the Wildlife Violator Compact.

As you have already stated, HB 267 would prevent the abuse of Alaska's hunting laws by allowing Alaska to join 26 other states already participating in the Wildlife Violator Compact (WVC). Patterned after the successful inter-state driver license compact, the WVC has proven itself as a successful tool to deter wildlife violators since 1985. Unfortunately, as this program becomes more popular, the states not participating in the WVC are becoming attractive destinations for repeat violators, those individuals unable to hunt in the 26 states participating in the WVC because their hunting licenses have been revoked. Alaska should join the WVC to enjoy the protection this compact offers from these violators. Conversely, by joining the compact, hunters who lose their license in Alaska would also lose their license in WVC states, preventing further abuse of hunting laws.

Importantly, by joining the WVC, Alaskan wildlife law enforcement officials would be able to more easily issue citations to nonresidents. As explained in earlier testimony, under current law, violators can simply leave the state to avoid a citation unless they are immediately taken into custody and processed by wildlife officials. Additionally, the number of "Failure to Appear" cases would likely be reduced because non-residents would no longer be able to ignore a citation without facing the suspension of their wildlife license in their own state.

By joining the 26 other states already involved in the WVC we will be protecting our wildlife resources from repeat offenders and lessening a burden on our wildlife enforcement officials. HB 267 is a common sense approach to wildlife law enforcement that fits Alaska. ACA encourages the Alaska Legislature to pass HB 267.

Sincerely,

Kate Troll  
Executive Director

CC: Senator Huggins      Senator Stedman      Senator Green      Senator McGuire  
      Senator Stevens      Senator Wagoner      Senator Wielechowski

# WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT



*Why should Alaska join?*

*PRESENTED BY*

*Alan G. Cain*

*Statewide Law Enforcement Specialist*

*Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game*



# HISTORY

PATTERNED AFTER THE DRIVERS LICENSE  
COMPACT

LEGISLATION DRAFTED BY NEVADA &  
COLORADO IN 1985

LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1989 IN COLORADO,  
NEVADA, & OREGON

OFFICIALLY STARTED 1991 BETWEEN  
COLORADO, NEVADA, & OREGON



# WHY?

Two poachers from Missouri convicted of taking two bighorn sheep w/o licenses in Wyoming . Both fined \$19,800 and loss of hunting privileges for 10 years



# WYOMING

Two habitual  
wildlife violators  
convicted of  
taking two  
bighorn rams  
out of season on  
Christmas eve in  
Wyoming



# IDAHO

A spike bull elk killed during closed season in Idaho and hauled back into Montana with Montana elk tag

Group consisted of eight Montana residences that had been illegally killing 5-10 bulls in Idaho during closed season for 10-15 years having a significant impact on the bull population in the area



# COLORADO

This individual was convicted in Arizona. He was then convicted of illegal guiding in Colorado



# MISSOURI

Shooting deer illegally in Iowa and bringing them to the Missouri to be checked as legal kills may have seemed like a slick idea to three Missouri men, but the scheme cost them more than \$20,000.



# ARIZONA

This poacher is posing with 4 deer and 3 javelina. All were taken on one hunting trip. This guy had been poaching for years, until an informant told officials about him



This nonresident poacher from Alabama is posing with an illegal cow caribou. He and his hunting companions took a total of 11 illegal caribou and entirely wasted the meat of 9. If Alaska were a compact member, their hunting licenses would have been revoked in 26 states instead of Alaska only.

# ALASKA



# FOUNDATION

■ PREVENT POACHERS REVOKED IN ONE STATE FROM HUNTING OR FISHING IN OTHER STATES

■ PROVIDE FOR ISSUANCE OF CITATION TO NON-RESIDENTS VERSUS ARREST

■ PROVIDE STRONG DETERRANCE FOR SERIOUS FISH & WILDLIFE CRIMES

# CURRENT PROVISIONS

ANYONE REVOKED IN ONE COMPACT STATE IS REVOKED IN ALL OTHER COMPACT STATES IF THE CONVICTION IS A BASIS FOR REVOCATION IN THAT STATE

EACH STATE WILL TREAT THE CONVICTION AS IF IT OCCURRED IN THEIR STATE

A VIOLATOR OF A COMPACT STATE SHALL BE TREATED AS A RESIDENT IF HE VIOLATES IN ANY OTHER COMPACT STATE

IF THE VIOLATOR FTA'S THEN THE STATE ISSUING THE CITATION MAY NOTIFY THE HOME STATE

# CURRENT PROVISIONS (cont'd)

THE HOME STATE NOTIFIES THE VIOLATOR THAT HE WILL BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THE TERMS OF THE CITATION ARE COMPLIED WITH

REVOCAION INFORMATION IS ENTERED INTO UTAH'S DATA BASE

EACH COMPACT STATE ENTERS & CONTROLS THEIR OWN INFORMATION. EACH STATE CAN ACCESS INFORMATION ON ALL THE REVOKEES IN THE DATABASE AND SORT BY VIOLATION IF THEY WISH

THIS ALLOWS FOR VIEWING ONLY THOSE VIOLATIONS WHICH ARE REVOCABLE IN YOUR STATE

# TECHNICAL ASPECTS

BASIC VIOLATOR INFORMATION STORED ON A MAINFRAME COMPUTER HOSTED BY THE UTAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ACCESS TO MAINFRAME IS GRANTED TO COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN MEMBER STATES

PERIODIC AND ON-DEMAND DOWNLOADS OF CURRENT REVOKEE INFORMATION ARE PROVIDED TO MEMBER STATES

# TECHNICAL ASPECTS (cont'd)

DOWNLOADS OF VIOLATOR INFORMATION MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO DRAWING AND AUTOMATED LICENSING SYSTEMS TO PREVENT REVOKEES FROM OBTAINING LICENSES IN MEMBER STATES



# STATUS

APPROXIMATELY 4,100 NAMES CURRENTLY EXIST IN THE DATABASE

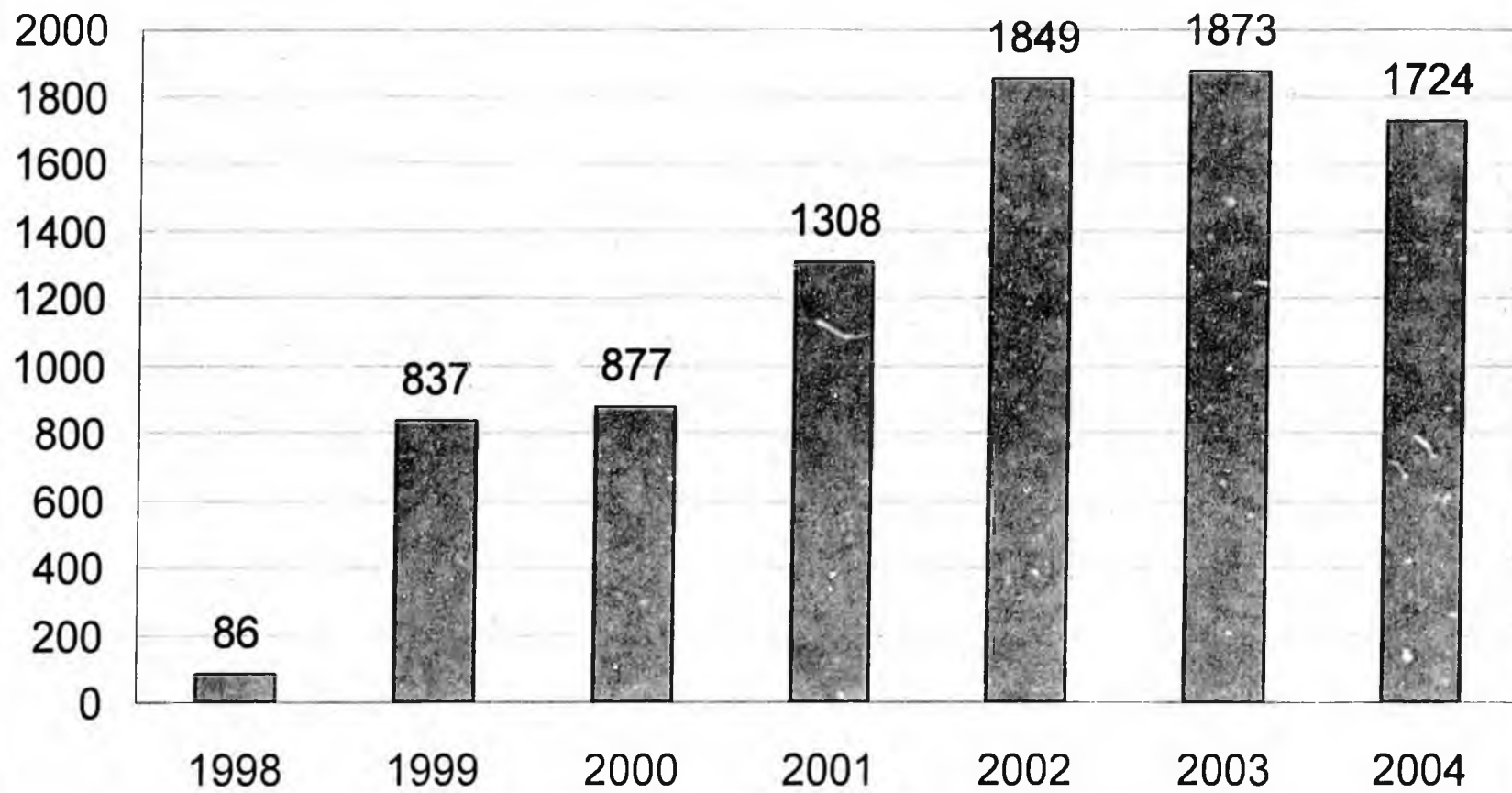
A TOTAL OF 9,788 INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN REVOKED THROUGH THE COMPACT (as of June 2005)

APPROXIMATELY 50 PERCENT ARE REVOKED DUE TO BIG GAME VIOLATIONS

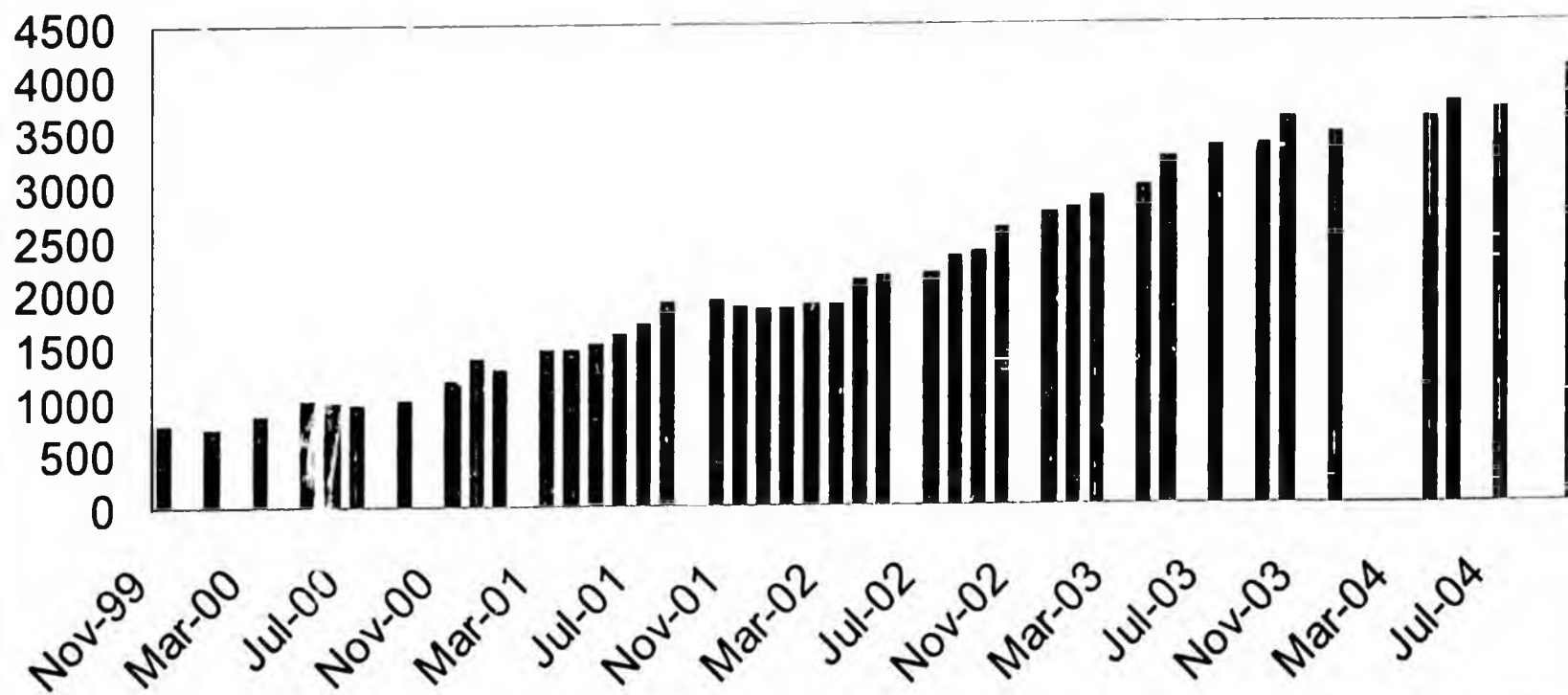
25 STATES CURRENTLY PARTICIPATE IN VIOLATOR COMPACT

3 MINUTE AVERAGE PER ENTRY

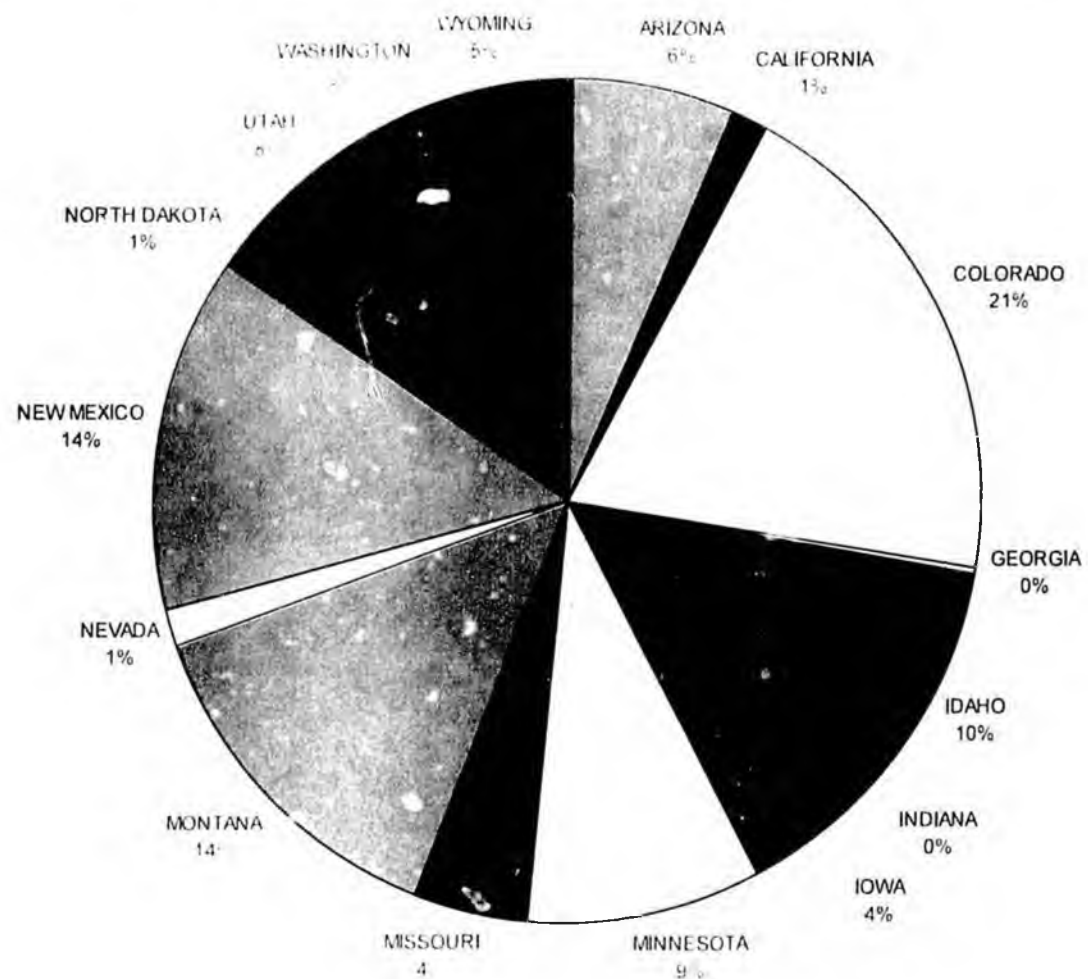
Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Database 10-26-98 to  
07-16-2004 Suspensions Added Per Year

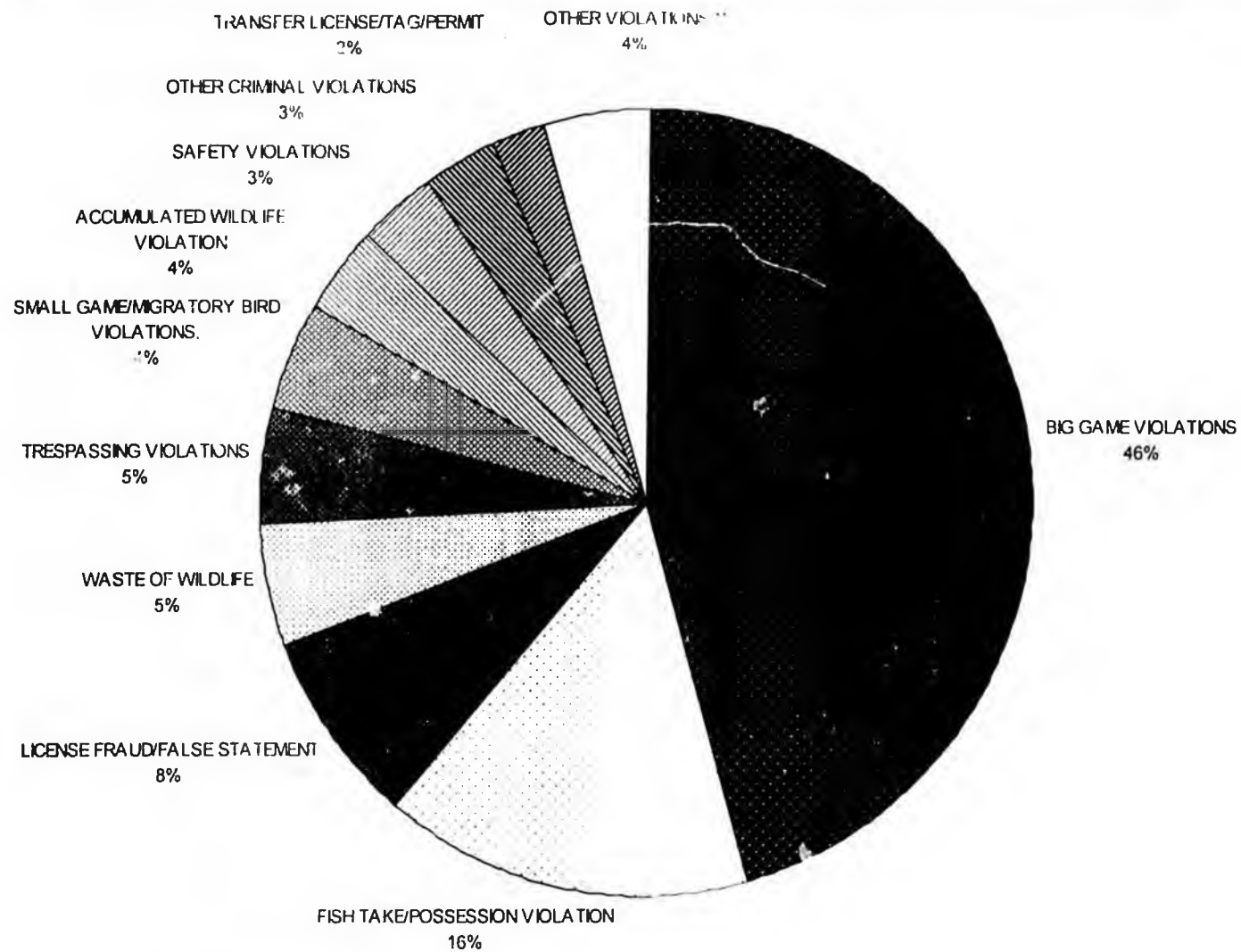


# INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT "CURRENT" SUSPENSIONS AS OF DATE LISTED

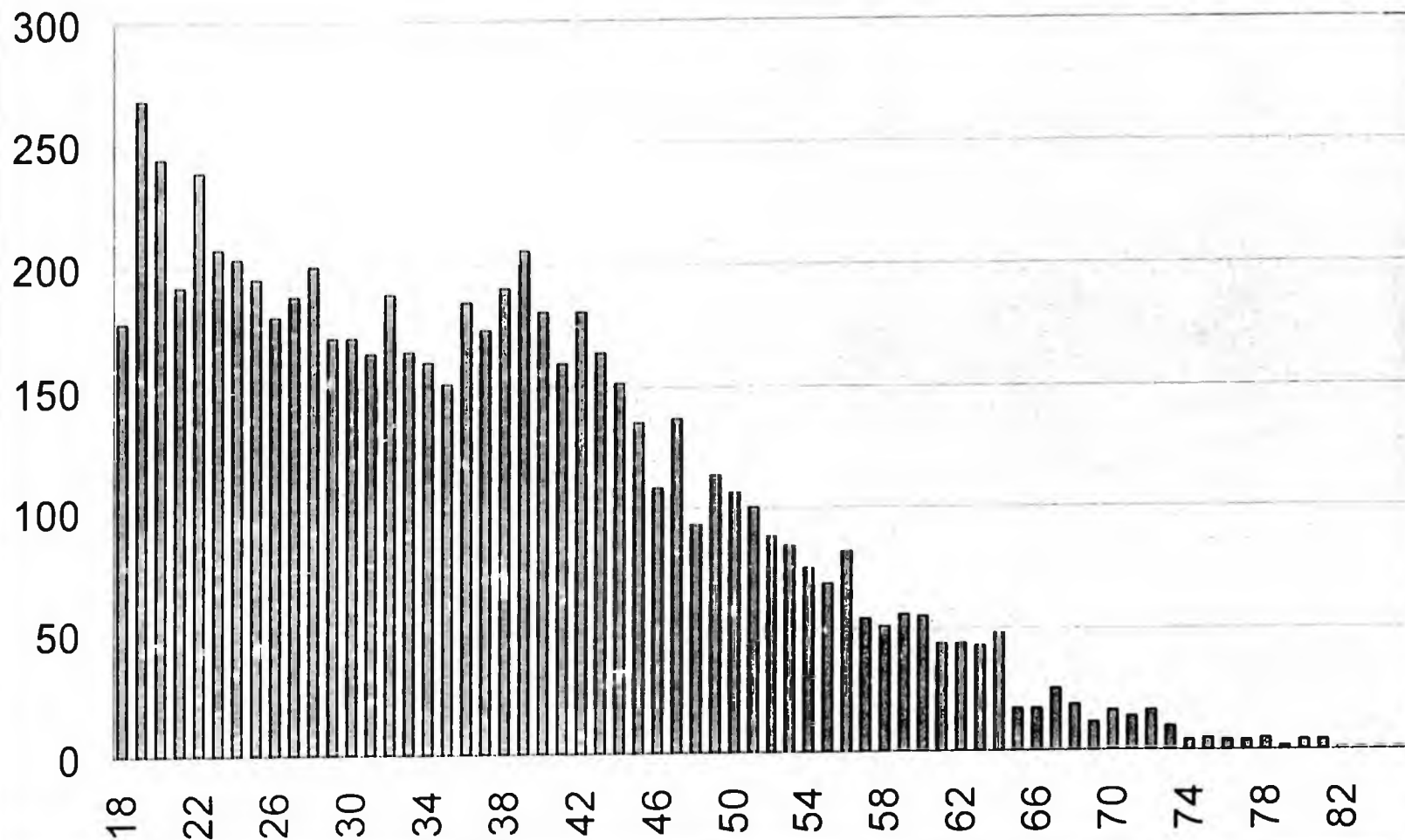


Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Suspension Record Contributions to Database 10/1998  
through 10/27//2004





Age of Suspended Persons at Revocation Begin  
Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact 12/31/2003



# COMPACT MEETINGS

- EACH STATE'S CHIEF OR LICENSING AUTHORITY SHALL APPOINT A COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR
- IWVC MEETING IS HELD ANNUALLY DURING THE AFWA CONFERENCE



# COMPACT MEMBERS

Arizona

California

Colorado

Florida

Georgia

Idaho

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Kansas

Maryland

Michigan

Minnesota

Missouri

Montana

Nevada

New Mexico

New York

North Dakota

Oregon

South Dakota

Tennessee

Utah

Washington

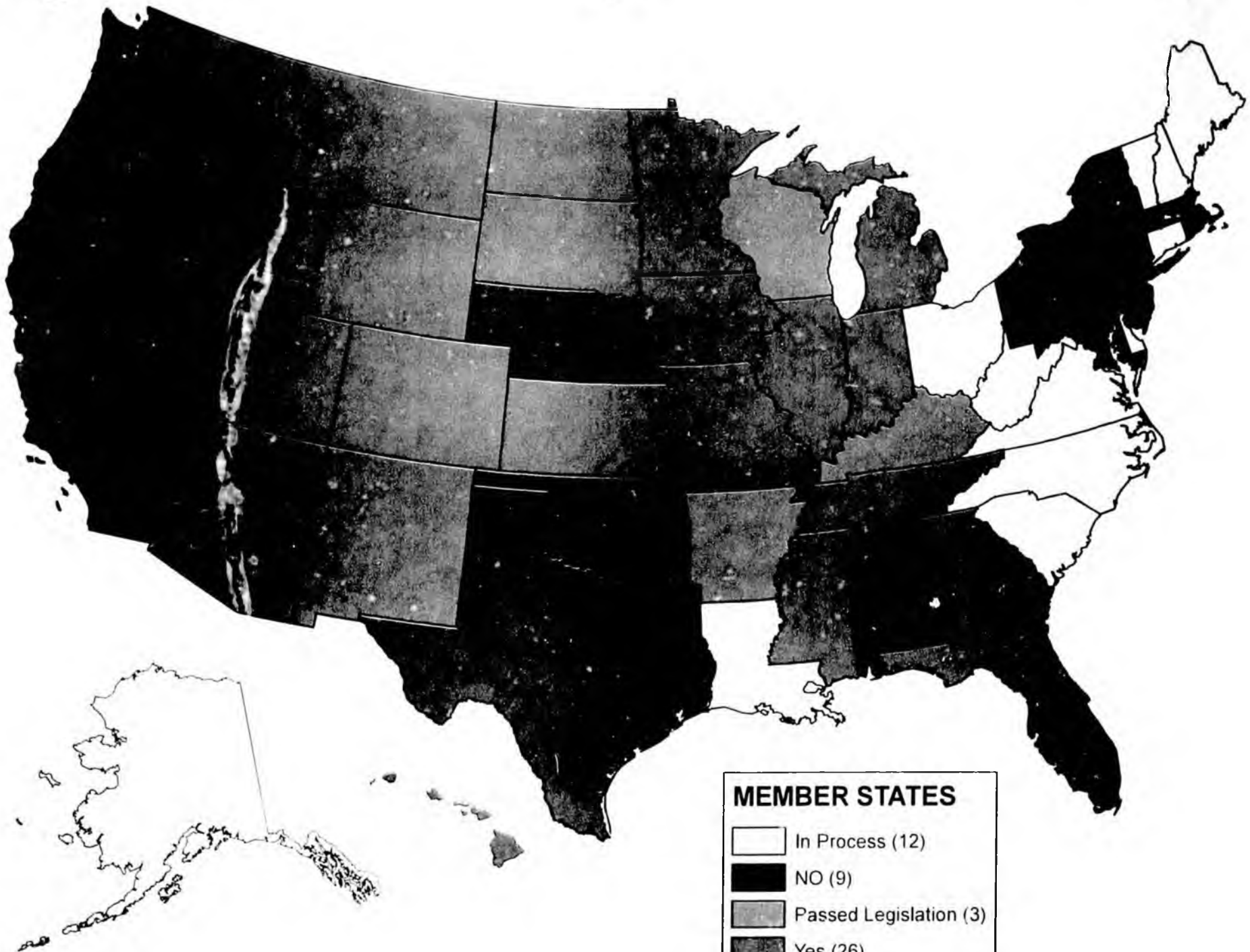
Wyoming





# Wildlife Compact Member States



# REASONS ALASKA SHOULD JOIN

- Greatly increase deterrence of serious fish & wildlife crimes in Alaska by individuals who hunt or fish in other states
- Increase compliance in paying fines by nonresidents
- Greater protection of valuable game animals throughout the United States



MEMBER STATES	
	In Process (12)
	NO (9)
	Passed Legislation (3)
	Yes (26)

TWENTY-SIX STATES



MEMBER STATES



WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT STATES  
OCTOBER 20, 2005

ARIZONA  
CALIFORNIA  
COLORADO  
GEORGIA  
IDAHO  
INDIANA  
IOWA  
KANSAS  
MARYLAND  
MICHIGAN  
MINNESOTA  
MISSOURI

MONTANA  
NEVADA  
NEW MEXICO  
NORTH DAKOTA  
OREGON  
SOUTH DAKOTA  
UTAH  
WASHINGTON  
WYOMING

2006 AND 2007 ADDITIONS

MISSISSIPPI  
ILLINOIS  
TENNESSEE  
FLORIDA  
NEW YORK



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# **Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact**

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**WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT MAP**

**IWVC GENERAL INFORMATION & STATISTICS**

**2005**

**WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT  
OPERATIONS MANUAL  
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## **SECTION I BACKGROUND**

### **I. Historical Information**

The concept of a wildlife violator compact was first advanced in the early 1980s by member states in the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. Law enforcement administrators and Wildlife Commissioners from several states began discussing the idea of a compact based on the format of the existing Drivers License Compact and Non-Resident Violator Compact, both of these related to motor vehicle operator licensing and enforcement.

In 1985 draft compacts were developed independently in Colorado and Nevada. Subsequently, these drafts were merged and the Wildlife Violator Compact (WVC) was presented for discussion at the 1986 Law Enforcement Technical Committee Workshop of the Western Association.

During the 1989 Legislative session compact legislation was passed into law in Colorado, Nevada and Oregon. These three states formed the nucleus for the development of the operational procedures of the WVC.

### **II. Compact Benefits**

#### **A. For the consumer**

1. Delays, and/or the inconvenience involved with the processing of a violation are comparable for residents and non-residents of participating states.

2. Personal recognizance is permitted in many cases involving wildlife violations. Certain violations and circumstances still require an immediate appearance or bonding.

#### **B. For the agency**

1. Wildlife law enforcement officers are able to devote more time to patrol, surveillance and apprehension of violators since they are not burdened with violator processing procedures.

2. The burden on courts and jail facilities is reduced because of the decreased case load involving immediate appearances, bonding and incarceration.

3. Public relations are improved by not having to subject as many violators to the inconveniences of immediate appearance, bonding, or incarceration.

4. The number of "Failure to Appear" cases is reduced because non-residents cannot ignore a citation from participating states without facing the suspension of their wildlife license privileges in their home states.

5. Wildlife law violators are put on notice that their activities in one state can affect their privilege to recreate in all participating states.

## **SECTION II WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT**

NOTE: This section contains the text of the Wildlife Violator Compact as passed by the Colorado Legislature in 1989. Details may differ from Wildlife Violator Compact language enacted by other participating states, but the substantive language remains intact.

### **ARTICLE I Findings, Declaration of Policy, and Purpose**

(a) The participating states find that:

(1) Wildlife resources are managed in trust by the respective states for the benefit of all residents and visitors.

(2) The protection of the wildlife resources of a state is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statutes, laws, regulations, ordinances, and administrative rules relating to the management of such resources.

(3) The preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife contributes immeasurably to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic aspects of such natural resources.

(4) Wildlife resources are valuable without regard to political boundaries; therefore, every person should be required to comply with wildlife preservation, protection, management, and restoration laws, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of the participating states as a condition precedent to the continuance or issuance of any license to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.

(5) Violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.

(6) The mobility of many wildlife law violators necessitates the maintenance of channels of communication among the various states.

(7) In most instances, a person who is cited for a wildlife violation in a state other than his home state:

(i) Is required to post collateral or a bond to secure appearance for a trial at a later date; or

(ii) Is taken into custody until the collateral or bond is posted; or

(iii) Is taken directly to court for an immediate appearance.

(8) The purpose of the enforcement practices set forth in paragraph (7) of this article is to ensure compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation by the cited person who, if permitted to continue on his way after receiving the citation, could return to his home state and disregard his duty under the terms of the citation.

(9) In most instances, a person receiving a wildlife citation in his home state is permitted to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the violation and immediately continue on his way after agreeing or being instructed to comply with the terms of the citation.

(10) The practices described in paragraph (7) of this article cause unnecessary inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the person who is unable at the time to post collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay a fine, and thus is compelled to remain in custody until some alternative arrangement is made.

(11) The enforcement practices described in paragraph (7) of this article consume an undue amount of law enforcement time.

(b) It is the policy of the participating states to:

(1) Promote compliance with the statutes, laws, ordinances, regulations, and administrative rules relating to management of wildlife resources in their respective states.

(2) Recognize the suspension of wildlife license privileges of any person whose license privileges have been suspended by a participating state and treat such suspension as if it had occurred in their state.

(3) Allow a violator, except as provided in paragraph (b) of Article III, to accept a wildlife citation and, without delay, proceed on his way, whether or not a

resident of the state in which the citation was issued, provided that the violator's home state is party to this compact.

(4) Report to the appropriate participating state, as provided in the compact manual, any conviction recorded against any person whose home state was not the issuing state.

(5) Allow the home state to recognize and treat convictions recorded against its residents, which convictions occurred in a participating state, as though they had occurred in the home state.

(6) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the participating states for enforcing compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation issued in one participating state to a resident of another participating state.

(7) Maximize effective use of law enforcement personnel and information.

(8) Assist court systems in the efficient disposition of wildlife violations.

(c) The purpose of this compact is to:

(1) Provide a means through which participating states may join in a reciprocal program to effectuate the policies enumerated in paragraph (b) of this article in a uniform and orderly manner.

(2) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators operating within participating states in recognition of the violator's right to due process and the sovereign status of a participating state.

## ARTICLE II Definitions

As used in this compact, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) "Citation" means any summons, complaint, summons and complaint, ticket, penalty assessment, or other official document issued to a person by a wildlife officer or other peace officer for a wildlife violation which contains an order requiring the person to respond.
- (b) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an appearance for trial in connection with the issuance by a wildlife officer or other peace officer of a citation for a wildlife violation.
- (c) "Compliance" with respect to a citation means the act of answering a citation through an appearance in a court or tribunal, or through the payment of fines, costs, and surcharges, if any.

- (d) "Conviction" means a conviction, including any court conviction, for any offense related to the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife which is prohibited by state statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule, and such conviction shall also include the forfeiture of any bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, the payment of a penalty assessment, a plea of nolo contendere and the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.
- (e) "Court" means a court of law, including magistrate's court and the justice of the peace court.
- (f) "Home state" means the state of primary residence of a person.
- (g) "Issuing state" means the participating state which issues a wildlife citation to the violator.
- (h) "License" means any license, permit, or other public document which conveys to the person to whom it was issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing, or taking any wildlife regulated by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule of a participating state.
- (i) "Licensing authority" means the department or division within each participating state which is authorized by law to issue or approve licenses or permits to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.
- (j) "Participating state" means any state which enacts legislation to become a member of this wildlife compact.
- (k) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a person made at the time of issuance of the wildlife citation that such person will comply with the terms of the citation.
- (l) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Provinces of Canada, and other countries.
- (m) "Suspension" means any revocation, denial, or withdrawal of any or all license privileges, including the privilege to apply for, purchase, or exercise the benefits conferred by any license.
- (n) "Terms of the citation" means those conditions and options expressly stated upon the citation.
- (o) "Wildlife" means all species of animals including, but not limited to, mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans, which are defined as "wildlife" and are protected or otherwise regulated by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule in a participating state. Species included in the definition of

"wildlife" vary from state to state and determination of whether a species is "wildlife" for the purposes of this compact shall be based on local law.

- (p) "Wildlife law" means any statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule developed and enacted for the management of wildlife resources and the uses thereof.
- (q) "Wildlife officer" means any individual authorized by a participating state to issue a citation for a wildlife violation.
- (r) "Wildlife violation" means any cited violation of a statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule developed and enacted for the management of wildlife resources and the uses thereof.

### ARTICLE III Procedures for Issuing State

- (a) When issuing a citation for a wildlife violation, a wildlife officer shall issue a citation to any person whose primary residence is in a participating state in the same manner as though the person were a resident of the issuing state and shall not require such person to post collateral to secure appearance, subject to the exceptions noted in paragraph (b) of this article, if the officer receives the recognizance of such person that he will comply with the terms of the citation.
- (b) Personal recognizance is acceptable (1) if not prohibited by local law, issuing agency policy, procedure or regulation, or by the compact manual and (2) if the violator provides adequate proof of identification to the wildlife officer.
- (c) Upon conviction or failure of a person to comply with the terms of a wildlife citation, the appropriate official shall report the conviction or failure to comply to the licensing authority of the participating state in which the wildlife citation was issued. The report shall be made in accordance with procedures specified by the issuing state and shall contain information as specified in the compact manual as minimum requirements for effective processing by the home state.
- (d) Upon receipt of the report of conviction or noncompliance pursuant to paragraph (c) of this article, the licensing authority of the issuing state shall transmit to the licensing authority of the home state of the violator the information in form and content as prescribed in the compact manual.

**ARTICLE IV**  
Procedure for Home State

- (a) Upon receipt of a report from the licensing authority of the issuing state reporting the failure of a violator to comply with the terms of a citation, the licensing authority of the home state shall notify the violator and shall initiate a suspension action in accordance with the home state's suspension procedures and shall suspend the violator's license privileges until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the issuing state to the home state licensing authority. All member states may honor a suspension based on failure to comply. Due process safeguards will be accorded.
- (b) Upon receipt of a report of conviction from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall enter such conviction in its records and shall treat such conviction as though it occurred in the home state for the purposes of the suspension of license privileges.
- (c) The licensing authority of the home state shall maintain a record of actions taken and shall make reports to issuing states as provided in the compact manual.

**ARTICLE V**  
Reciprocal Recognition of Suspension

- (a) All participating states shall recognize the suspension of license privileges of any person by any participating state as though the violation resulting in the suspension had occurred in their state and could have been the basis for suspension of license privileges in their state.
- (b) Each participating state shall communicate suspension information to other participating states in form and content as contained in the compact manual.

**ARTICLE VI**  
Applicability of Other Laws

- (a) Except as expressly required by provisions of this compact, nothing herein shall be construed to affect the right of any participating state to apply any of its laws relating to license privileges to any person or circumstance or to invalidate or prevent any agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a participating state and a nonparticipating state concerning wildlife law enforcement.

**ARTICLE VII**  
**Compact Administrator Procedures**

- (a) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of this compact, a board of compact administrators is established. The board shall be composed of one representative from each of the participating states to be known as the compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the head of the licensing authority of each participating state and shall serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the state he represents. A compact administrator may provide for the discharge of his duties and the performance of his functions as a board member by an alternate. An alternate shall not be entitled to serve unless written notification of his identity has been given to the board.
- (b) Each member of the board of compact administrators shall be entitled to one vote. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of the board's votes are cast in favor thereof. Action by the board shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the participating states are represented.
- (c) The board shall elect annually from its membership a chairman and vice-chairman.
- (d) The board shall adopt bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or the laws of a participating state for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind its bylaws.
- (e) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations and grants of moneys, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any governmental agency, and may receive, utilize and dispose of same.
- (f) The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from, any governmental or intergovernmental agency, individual, firm, or corporation, or any private nonprofit organization or institution.
- (g) The board shall formulate all necessary procedures and develop uniform forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures and forms adopted pursuant to board action shall be contained in a compact manual.

**ARTICLE VIII**  
**Entry into Compact and Withdrawal**

- (a) This compact shall become effective at such time as it is adopted in substantially similar form by two or more states.

- (b)
  - (1) Entry into the compact shall be made by resolution of ratification executed by the authorized officials of the applying state and submitted to the chairman of the board.
  - (2) The resolution shall substantially be in the form and content as provided in the compact manual and shall include the following:
    - (i) A citation of the authority from which the state is empowered to become a party to this compact;
    - (ii) An agreement of compliance with the terms and provisions of this compact; and
    - (iii) An agreement that compact entry is with all states participating in the compact and with all additional states legally becoming a party to the compact.
  - (3) The effective date of entry shall be specified by the applying state but shall not be less than sixty days after notice has been given (a) by the chairman of the board of the compact administrators or (b) by the secretariat of the board to each participating state that the resolution from the applying state has been received.
- (c) A participating state may withdraw from participation in this compact by official written notice to each participating state, but withdrawal shall not become effective until ninety days after the notice of withdrawal is given. The notice shall be directed to the compact administrator of each member state. No withdrawal of any state shall affect the validity of this compact as to the remaining participating states.

**ARTICLE IX**  
**Amendments to the Compact**

- (a) This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments shall be presented in resolution form to the chairman of the board of compact administrators and shall be initiated by one or more participating states.
- (b) Adoption of an amendment shall require endorsement by all participating states and shall become effective thirty days after the date of the last endorsement.
- (c) Failure of a participating state to respond to the compact chairman within sixty days after receipt of a proposed amendment shall constitute endorsement thereof.

**ARTICLE X**  
**Construction and Severability**

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes stated herein. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, individual, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any participating state, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the participating state affected as to all severable matters.

**ARTICLE XI**  
**Title**

This compact shall be known as the "Wildlife Violator Compact".

**SECTION III**  
**PROCEDURAL MATTERS**

I. The Wildlife Violator Compact

A. What is it?

The Wildlife Violator Compact (WVC) assures non-resident violators receiving citations for certain wildlife violations in participating states the same treatment accorded residents who are in violation. Procedures are established in Section IV of this manual which cause a non-resident violator who fails to comply with the terms of a citation issued in a participating state to face the possibility of the suspension of his wildlife license privileges in his home state until the terms of the citation are met. Safeguards are built into the WVC to assure that a non-resident violator is afforded all due process protection.

In addition, the WVC provides for the reciprocal recognition of the suspension of license privileges by participating states, subject to limitations again intended to provide due process protection. The reciprocal recognition of suspensions is intended to address the problems associated with the mobility of many violators.

Finally, the WVC provides that information on convictions in participating states shall be forwarded to the home state of the violator. The home state shall treat such convictions as if they had occurred in that state for the purposes of license suspension actions.

The WVC not only assures equal treatment of residents and non-residents of participating states, but also enhances the law enforcement services and deterrent value of time spent patrolling by uniformed officers.

B. What it is not.

The WVC is not a device to secure court appearance if a defendant has previously delivered himself into the court's jurisdiction and trial has been postponed to a later date. It is not a device for collecting unpaid portions of fines allowed to be paid in installments by the courts. It is not a punitive device.

II. Release on Personal Recognizance

A. Violations covered

1. Any violation subject to the provisions of a "Penalty Assessment", which allows a violator to comply with a citation by mailing a fine payment to the issuing agency or a court, thereby admitting guilt without a formal appearance.

2. Any violation written as a summons requiring a violator to deal directly with the court, either in person, by mail or through an attorney. Unless there are other restrictions in this document or in the laws, policies or procedures of the issuing state or the court of jurisdiction.

3. In order for a violation to be subject to these provisions the person to whom the citation is issued must be a resident of a Compact state, other than the issuing state, at the time the citation is issued.

B. Types of Violations Not Covered

1. Any violations that mandate a personal appearance.

2. Any petty offense or misdemeanor violation that has a jail term as a mandatory penalty.

3. Any felony violation.

4. Any violation that the issuing officer deems serious enough to arrest a resident violator.

5. Any violation or situation which the laws, policies or procedures of the issuing state dictate shall be handled otherwise.

### III. Compliance With a Citation

#### A. Methods of Compliance

1. Payment by mail where provided for.
2. Responding to the citation in person.
3. Submission of a plea by mail where allowed.
4. Responding through an attorney where allowed.

#### B. Evidence of Compliance (in response to a notice of suspension for non-compliance).

1. Certificate from the court.
2. Copy of the court judgement.

NOTE: personal representations, check stubs, money order receipts, etc. are not acceptable.

3. The violator copy of a Notice of Compliance sent by the issuing state.

## **SECTION IV COMPACT PROCESS**

The following are the general procedures to be followed by enforcement agencies and courts in States which are participants in the Wildlife Violator Compact (WVC). Specific procedures which are developed to comply with the legal and administrative requirements of the various States shall be acceptable so long as they comply with the intent of this manual.

The following procedures make the assumption that the violation in question meets the general requirements of Paragraph II A. of Section III of this Manual.

### I. Procedures for the Issuing State

A. The officer issues a citation to the violator on the standard form used in that state.

1. When a non-resident is issued a citation and released on personal recognizance under the provisions of this compact, it is advisable that the signature of the recipient is contained on the citation, regardless of specific requirements on that issue.

2. The citation is returnable to the court at a future date specified on the document, in accordance with the laws, regulations, policies, or procedures of the Agency and/or the Court of jurisdiction

B. If the violator pays the fine or resolves the case with the court, as appropriate, the matter is closed and no further action is taken under the provisions of Paragraphs I and II of this section of the WVC.

C. If the violator does not resolve the case by payment of the fine or with the court, action under the provisions of the WVC will be initiated.

1. The "Notice of Failure to Comply" form will be completed and the original delivered to the violator by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person. The remaining copies are held in a suspense file pending a response from the violator.

**Any "Notice of Failure to Comply" shall be processed by the issuing state and reported to the home state within six months of issuance of the citation.**

a. Sufficient time will be allowed for the defendant to respond to the Notice of Failure to Comply Form prior to initiating further action under the WVC. This will normally be not less than 14 days and not more than 28 days.

b. If the defendant complies with the terms of the citation within the grace period allowed, no further action is taken under the provisions of this section of the WVC. Final action in a court case is not a prerequisite.

2. If the defendant fails to respond within the time allowed, copy 2 of the Notice of Failure to Comply will be sent to the home state of the defendant. The home state will proceed as outlined in Section II.

#### Procedures for Home State

a. If at any time beyond this point in the WVC process the defendant resolves the case with the court, it is imperative that copies 3 and 4 of the Notice of failure to comply (Defendant's and Home State Acknowledgment of Compliance) be mailed immediately so that any pending or ongoing suspension of license privileges which are the result of the action at hand may be canceled.

b. At any time subsequent to the mailing of the

Notice of Failure to Comply that the violator complies with the citation as specified in Section B or Section C.1.b, above, no further actions under this section of the WVC will take place.

## II. Procedures for the Home State

A. Upon receipt of the "Notice of Failure to Comply" from the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state of the violator will review the form for the following:

1. Is it legible?
2. Is it complete?
3. Is it timely, within the six month limit of the compact?
4. Is the violation covered under the compact?
5. Are all other aspects of the case proper under applicable state laws, policies, and procedures?

B. If for any reason the case cannot be acted on, it will be returned to the issuing state within 14 days with an explanation of the problem. If all problems are resolved and the case is returned to the home state it will be reinstated.

C. If the case is accepted, it will be entered into the suspension process of the home state.

D. A Notice of Suspension will be prepared and sent to the violator. If it is a provision of the laws, policies or procedures of the home state, an advance warning letter to the violator is acceptable.

1. The Notice of Suspension should have a delayed effective date to permit the violator to contact the court in the issuing state and resolve the case. The length of this delay is subject to the laws, policies or procedures of the home state, but should be at least 14 days in length.

2. The Notice of Suspension must inform the violator of the facts behind the suspension with special emphasis on the procedures to be followed in resolving the matter with the court in the issuing state. Accurate information on the court (name, address, phone number) must be provided in the Notice of Suspension. This will help eliminate inquiries of the home state which are costly, time consuming and nonproductive as the home state can do nothing to resolve the case.

E. Should the defendant request a hearing on the suspension, it will

follow the form appropriate to the laws, policies or procedures of the home state.

1. Such hearings will normally be restricted to challenging the right of the home state to suspend under the provisions of the WVC; to deny receiving the original citation (thus the importance of the violator's signature on the citation); or to claim that the case has been resolved.

2. The question of guilt or innocence regarding the original charge will not be a subject of hearings held under the provisions of this section.

3. If needed, assistance can be requested from the issuing state. This is normally limited to obtaining certified documentation.

4. **NOTE: Suspensions levied for failure to comply with the terms of a citation are enforced in the home state of the violator and honored by all compact states.** These administrative suspensions are not to be confused with suspensions which are the result of convictions of wildlife violations in one or more states which are participants in the WVC.

F. If the suspension is upheld, the defendant must then proceed to resolve the court case with the suspension remaining in effect.

G. If the suspension is denied for any reason, the case is terminated and the suspension order vacated. In such cases the issuing state will be informed of the reason for denial.

H. Appeals from suspension orders will be handled in accordance with the laws, policies and procedures of the home state.

1. Should a suspension order be overturned on appeal, the issuing state shall be notified.

I. When a violator resolves a case with the court in the issuing state, an acknowledgement of compliance will be issued directly to that person. It is the responsibility of the violator to present this document to the licensing authority in the home state in order to terminate the suspension. The acknowledgement of compliance may take any form acceptable to the home state and the Court.

1. If the acknowledgement of compliance is presented prior to the effective date of the suspension, the suspension is cleared immediately.

2. If the acknowledgement of compliance is presented after the effective date of the suspension, reinstatement will be handled in accordance with the laws, policies and procedures of the home state.

J. Any reinstatement or restoration fees shall be established and assessed in accordance with the laws, policies and procedures of the home state.

III. Reciprocal Recognition of Suspensions

A. States participating in the WVC shall recognize the suspension for cause of the license privileges of any person by any other participating state under the following circumstances:

1. The suspension is the result a conviction for one or more of the following violations types or a failure to appear on a wildlife citation:

a) Priority will be placed on the following violation types:

<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>WVC CODE FOR IWVC Database</b>
Illegal take or possession of big game	BGV
Illegal take or possession of threatened or endangered species	TEV
Felony wildlife violations	FEV
License violations, fraud, false statement	LIV
Waste of wildlife	WAV
Accumulated wildlife violations	ACV
Violations while on revocation	REV
Sale/purchase of wildlife	SPV
Failure to Appear	FTA

b) The following violation types will also be subject to reciprocal revocation by member states depending on member state laws:

<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>WVC CODE FOR IWVC Database</b>
Illegal take or possession of small game or migratory birds	SGV
Illegal take or possession of fish	FIV
Illegal take or possession of other wildlife	OWV
Tag/permit/license transfer	TRV
Federal Wildlife Violations	FDV

Other criminal violations	OTV
Guide/outfitter violations	GUV
Safety Violations	SAV
Trespass Violations	TPV
Littering Violations	LPV
Interfering With an Officer	IWO
Commercial Wildlife Violation	COM

2. And, such recognition of suspension is not contrary to the laws of that state.

B. Recognition of suspensions which do not meet the criteria of section III. A. 1 and 2 above will be up to the laws, policies and procedures of that state.

C. Each state participating in the WVC shall communicate suspension information to other participating states, using the secure Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact database. Participating states will use the guidelines prescribed by the board of compact administrators. The following information will be included but not limited to:

1. Positive identification of the subject of the suspension.  
Including:
  - a. Name
  - b. Date of birth
  - c. Physical description
  - d. Last known address
2. The basis of the suspension including:
  - a. Violation(s) and convictions upon which the suspension is based.
  - b. The scope of the suspension (ie. fishing, hunting, trapping, all privileges).
  - e. Effective dates of the suspension.

- D. In the event documentation of a violation and subsequent license suspension is needed by a member state for license suspension hearings or other purposes, the issuing state shall provide certified copies of the citation or other charging instrument, any arrest or investigation reports, suspension orders and the disposition of the matter.

IV. Transmittal of Conviction Information to the Home State of the Violator

- A. Upon a conviction, the issuing state shall forward to the home state of the violator the following information:

1. Personal Information

- a. Name
- b. Date of birth
- c. Sex
- d. Physical description (height, weight, hair, eyes)
- e. Last known address

2. Violation Information

- a. Citation number
- b. Violation description
- c. Revocation begin & end date
- d. Fine assessed

- B. For the purpose of consideration for license suspension, the home state shall treat such convictions in other participating states as if they had occurred in the home state.

- C. In the event detailed information on a violation is needed by the home state, for license suspension hearings or other purposes, the issuing state shall provide certified copies of the citation or other charging instrument, any arrest or investigation reports and the disposition of the matter.

**SECTION V  
ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS**

**I. Entry into the Compact**

A. Entry into the WVC may be accomplished by the following methods.

1. A state legislature may accomplish WVC joinder by adopting the full compact as a statute.

2. A state legislature may authorize and direct that state's wildlife agency to enter into the compact.

B. Upon legislative action as specified above, entry into the WVC shall be finalized by the submission of a resolution of ratification and an informational application submitted to the chairman of the board of compact administrators.

The resolution of ratification shall be signed by the chief administrator of the wildlife agency or licensing authority and shall include the items found in section (b),2 of Article VIII of the WVC.

C. The effective date of entry shall be specified by the applying state but shall be at least sixty days after notice has been given to each member state by the chairman of the board of compact administrators.

D. Only violations which are committed on or after the effective date of entry, and resulting suspensions, shall be subject to the provisions of the Compact

**II. Withdrawal from the Compact**

A. A member state may withdraw from the WVC by submitting official written notice to the other member states. Such withdrawal shall not be effective until ninety (90) days after such notice is mailed.

B. Such notice must be directed to the compact administrator of each member state.

C. The withdrawal of one or more member states shall have no effect on the validity of the WVC as to the remaining member states.

# **WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY AND DUE PROCESS**

This is official notice that the member states of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, as listed below, have agreed to recognize, as applicable, the attached wildlife license suspension or revocation notice and/or order as if the qualifying offense, conviction, and suspension or revocation had occurred in those states. Obtaining or attempting to obtain any license, tag or permit that is prohibited by the attached notice may be an additional and separate violation if the license, tag or permit is obtained from any of the member states. Any license, tag or permit obtained in violation of the attached notice and/or order may be invalid.

It is your responsibility to contact any member state where you intend to obtain or attempt to obtain any license, permit or tag to determine your eligibility to purchase that license, permit or tag, or to determine if appeal procedures are available. You may determine your eligibility by inquiring in writing to the specific member state at the address listed below.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact member states include:

Arizona  
California  
Colorado  
Georgia  
Idaho  
Indiana  
Iowa  
Maryland  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
North Dakota  
Oregon  
Utah  
Washington  
Wyoming

Member states contact information is as follows:

Arizona Game and Fish Department  
Law Enforcement Branch - IWVC  
2221 W. Greenway Road  
Phoenix, AZ 85023

California Dept. of Fish & Game  
Law Enforcement Branch  
1416 Ninth St., Ste. 1326  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Colorado DNR, Division of Wildlife  
6060 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80216

Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Resources Division  
2070 US Hwy 278 S.E.  
Social Circle, GA 30025

Idaho Fish & Game  
Enforcement Bureau  
600 S. Walnut Box 25  
Boise, ID 83707

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
Law Enforcement Division  
402 W. Washington St. Room W255D  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Iowa DNR/Fish & Wildlife Division  
Law Enforcement Bureau  
Wallace State Office Bldg.  
E 9<sup>th</sup> & Grand Ave  
Des Moines, IA 50319

Maryland Natural Resources Police  
Tawes State Office Bldg., E-3  
580 Taylor Ave.  
Annapolis, MD 21401

Minnesota DNR, Enforcement Division  
500 Lafayette Rd, Box 47

St. Paul, MN 55155

Missouri Department of Conservation  
Protection Division  
PO Box 180  
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks  
Enforcement Division  
PO Box 200701  
Helena, MT 59620

Nevada Department of Wildlife  
1100 Valley Rd  
Reno, NV 89512

New Mexico Department of Game & Fish  
PO Box 25112  
Santa Fe, NM 87504

North Dakota Game & Fish Dept.  
Chief of Law Enforcement  
100 N. Bismarck Expressway  
Bismarck, ND 58501

Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife  
2501 SW First St.  
Portland, OR 97201

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources  
Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact  
P.O. Box 146301  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife  
Enforcement Program  
600 Capitol Way N.  
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Wyoming Game & Fish Dept.  
5400 Bishop Blvd.  
Cheyenne, WY 82006