

1: Environmental Police Officer – www.enganchecubano.com

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Mission[edit] The mission of the Office of Law Enforcement, more commonly known as the Massachusetts Environmental Police, is to protect the environment and natural resources of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through enforcement, education, and public outreach. The Office is further charged with protecting the health, safety, and individual rights of the public and preserving our environment for future generations. Leadership[edit] On October 19, , Colonel James McGinn, the head of the Massachusetts Environmental Police was fired after being suspended without pay earlier in the month after an internal investigation review of alleged misconduct. According to a report in The Boston Globe , McGinn was alleged to have fixed citations for friends and installed cameras in the inland enforcement headquarters in Westborough, Massachusetts without proper authorization. History[edit] Conservation laws in the s[edit] Massachusetts has had a long history of protecting its natural resources. Some of the earliest hunting and fishing laws date back to when the Colony of New Plymouth created a law that declared hunting, fowling, and fishing shall be free. The Massachusetts Bay Colony also declared hunting and fishing to be free in In , the colony created a law that paid one schilling to any colonist who killed a wolf. In , the Massachusetts Bay Colony passed a law which gave forty schillings to any man who killed a wolf with hounds. Many colonists hunted wolves because forty schillings was a sizeable bounty in Towns were also required to set out and bait specific numbers of wolf traps. Any town that neglected its obligation to trap wolves was assessed a fine. During the colonial period, alewives were a very important fish used for food and fertilizer. In , the colony created a law that prohibited the use of nets to catch alewives in the Sandwich river with a fine of ten pounds. In , the Plymouth Colony banned any foreigner without permission from fishing on Cape Cod. In , to protect cod, haddock, and pollock during spawning the Massachusetts Bay Colony banned all fishing in December and January. Fishing of mackerel was also banned in May and June. The penalty for fishing during the spawning period was 5 schillings per barrel. In , the position of water bailiff was created to regulate the Cape Cod Fisheries. Thomas Paine was appointed as the first water bailiff. The law required residents of the colony to pay a duty of six pence per barrel of mackerel caught. The duty on mackerel caught by foreigners was one schilling and 6 pence per barrel. Water bailiff oath[edit] "You shall faithfully serve in the office of Water Bailiff in the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth and shall carefully observe such orders of Court as concerns your said office with special reference unto the improvement thereof at Cape Cod and places adjacent. You shall faithfully discharge the trust imposed upon you in demanding and receiving whatsoever shall be due unto the Colony by such fish as shall be there taken; and shall seasonably give in a true account thereof unto the Treasurer yearly. The water bailiff is hereby empowered to make seizure of all such fish as shall at any time become forfeit and is to give account thereof to the Treasurer or such as shall be appointed by the magistrates or any four of them to take the said account. In , the taking of mackerel ashore with seines or nets was prohibited under the forfeiture of the seines nets vessels and boats employed. The forfeitures were to be divided between the informer and the colony. Magistrates were authorized to issue warrants to persons empowering them as water bailiffs to make such seizures. In , deer hunting was prohibited between January 1 and July 1. The first offense forty schillings, second offense three pounds, third offense five pounds. In , a law was passed that banned the hunting of waterfowl from any boat, canoe, float, raft, or vessel. The penalty for breaking the law was a fine of forty schillings and a three-year prohibition from hunting any waterfowl. In , the law was revised to include the prohibition of hunting waterfowl at night. The penalty from the crime was split between the person reporting the crime and the poor. In , to increase the deer population, a law was passed which prohibited any killing of bucks, does, and fawns until August 1, The first game warden[edit] Massachusetts was the first in the nation to appoint game wardens in The first game wardens were first known as "Informers of Deer" and later on as "Deer Reeves". In , the fine for killing a buck, doe, or fawn was increased from forty schillings to ten pounds. Along with the increased fine, every town in the province was

now required to appoint two people to enforce the revised law. The two people chosen by the towns were known as "Informers of Deer" and they were sworn town officers "whose care and duty it shall be to inform of all breaches of this act, and to take care that the violators thereof be duly prosecuted and punished". The informers were the first game wardens in the country. The penalty for towns which did not choose Informers was thirty pounds. In , the act to increase the deer population in the colony was revised to include moose. The revised law prohibited any hunting of deer and moose from December 21 to August 11 of each year. The law also required each town in the colony to appoint two deer-reeves. The deer reeves duties, like the "Informer of Deers", was to enforce the deer protection act and prosecute any offenders. An excerpt from court records: Attorney for our sovereign lord the king, in this behalf, here instantly complains and gives this court to understand and be informed, that Azariah Selden of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, yeoman, on the 8th day of March current, did at said Northampton, wittingly and willingly, with force and arms, kill one wild deer, and then and there had in his possession the raw flesh and raw skin of one wild deer, killed since the 21st day of December last, contrary to a law of this province, the peace of said lord the king, his crown and dignity. He was fined 10 pounds and costs 29 shillings, Noah Smith Jr of Hadley the informer, was to have half the fine". Establishment of Fisheries Board of Commissioners[edit] In , the Board of Commissioners on Fisheries was created and composed of three members. Deputy commissioners were appointed by the commissioners. The deputy commissioners were given the power to arrest without warrant persons found violating laws. In , any hunting of birds and game on Sundays was banned. In , the Attorney General, Hosea M. Knowlton, rendered a decision that the deputies of the commission are no longer allowed to enforce the Sunday fishing ban. The decision made by the attorney general was made because the Sunday fishing ban was not a law relating to inland fisheries. In , the deputy force consisted of paid deputies, special deputies, and unpaid deputies. The paid deputies were employed by the state and served as deputies all year long. The special deputies worked varying terms of service and were employed by the state, hunting clubs, and towns. The deputy force of consisted of 29 paid deputies, 15 special deputies, and unpaid deputies. In , a new law was passed which authorized that every town and city can appoint a fish and game warden with a salary not exceeding fifty dollars. With the creation of the Department of Conservation all of the states fish and game laws were now enforced by the Division of Fisheries and Game. The new legislation also required wardens and deputies to wear a metallic badge when on duty and with authorization to carry a weapon. The director, with the approval of the governor, may in writing authorize any warden to have in his possession and carry a revolver, club, billy, handcuffs and twisters, or such other weapon or article required in the performance of his official duty". The new Division of Marine Fisheries was created to enforce the marine fisheries laws and to appoint coastal wardens. All conservation officers, deputy conservation officers and fish and game wardens of the division shall be assigned to duty in said bureau". In , the authority of officers to enforce game laws on public land including the Quabbin Reservoir without a permit was questioned. The Attorney General, Clarence A. Barnes, ruled in favor of the Division of Fisheries and Game. The new division consisted of a director who was given the authority to appoint a chief coastal warden and chief conservation officer. The conservation officers enforced inland fish and game laws and the coastal wardens enforced marine fisheries laws. The Division of Law Enforcement was also given the authority to enforce laws relating to marine fisheries, inland fisheries, game, forests, parks, fire, and dogs. In , the law enforcement responsibilities of the coastal warden service and the conservation officer were combined. The new name of the coastal warden and conservation officer was changed to natural resource officer. The new department was called the Massachusetts Environmental Police and officers were called Environmental Police Officers. In , the department was transferred back to the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs. The name of the department was also changed to the Office of Law Enforcement. Today, the police continue enforcement of fish and game laws including the commercial and recreational harvest of the living marine resources along the Massachusetts coastline. The department consists of six different bureaus. Criticism of management[edit] In , media reports exposed questionable payroll practices at the Environmental Police, including allowing officers to split shifts so they could work overtime details in the middle of the day, allowing officers to use paid time off sick days and vacation time to trigger overtime payments for regular work, and not accounting for the time it takes

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICE OFFICER pdf

employees to travel between work locations.

2: How to Become a Game Warden in Massachusetts | Game Warden Jobs and Training Requirements in

Environmental Conservation Police Officer job description, qualifications and salary information Watch a video of Environmental Conservation Officers at work in New York City (Large file - 47 MB,.wmv format) from New York Conservation Officers Association website.

3: 20 Best Environmental Police Officer jobs (Hiring Now!) | Simply Hired

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection Police, also known as DEP Police, and formerly known as the Bureau of Water Supply Police and the Aqueduct Police, is a law enforcement agency in New York City whose duties are to protect and preserve the New York City water supply system, the nation's largest single source water supply.

4: Massachusetts Environmental Police | www.enganchecubano.com

The Environmental Police Officer exam is different in each state, but the multiple-choice format and passing score of 70% are the same across the board. Below is a list of different test sections that are commonly found on the exam.

5: Massachusetts Environmental Police - Wikipedia

DUTIES Environmental Police Officers enforce all general laws of the Commonwealth focusing on the protection of natural resources waterways, commercial and recreational outdoor activities, and federal laws pertaining to the protection of the Commonwealth's natural resources.

6: 5 Investigates: Some environmental cops staying home while on duty

To become an environmental police officer, you must be at least 21 years old at the time of your appointment. You must also meet certain qualifications to become an environmental police officer, including having a high school diploma or equivalency certificate and sufficient work experience or higher education.

7: New York City Department of Environmental Protection Police - Wikipedia

Starting a new thread for NYC DEP Environmental Police Officer exams / I took the test in November and scored in the low 90's. When should I expect to be contacted for physical or psych testing?

8: How to Become an Environmental Police Officer- Rhode Island -Department of Environmental Management

How to Become an Environmental Police Officer. Enforcement Powers of an Environmental Police Officer (See RIGL Â§)EPO'S have the power to enforce all laws, rules, and regulations of this state pertaining to.

9: Environmental Police Officer Duties and Entrance Requirements | www.enganchecubano.com

Environmental Police Officer D: Rank: Last Name: First Name: MI: Eligible Date: 1: Gamache: Peter: 05/15/ 2: Maunsell: Kevin: W: 05/15/ 3: Lees: Michael: R:

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