

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Department Description

Peter A. Weir
Executive Director

The mission of the Colorado Department of Public Safety is to provide a safe environment in Colorado by maintaining, promoting, and enhancing public safety through law enforcement, criminal investigations, fire and crime prevention, recidivism reduction, and victim advocacy. The Department also provides professional support of the criminal justice system, fire safety community, other governmental agencies, and private entities. Throughout, our goal is to serve the public through an organization that emphasizes quality and integrity.

Executive Director's Office

Mission Statement

The Executive Director's Office (EDO) provides administrative and management services to the operating divisions of the Department. This includes the following:

- The Executive Director and Deputy Director;
- Information Technology Services;
- Financial Services;
- Human Resources Services; and

- Planning and Resource Development.

The appropriation to the EDO also includes centrally-appropriated items for personal services, including salary survey, health-life-dental, performance-based pay, and the statewide Multiuse network, among several others.

Programmatic Priorities for the Executive Director's Office

Executive Support- The EDO's fundamental charge is to provide effective service to the Department's operating divisions. The demand on EDO services continues to increase as the public safety programs provided by the divisions increase in size and scope. The EDO must engage in ongoing efforts to increase efficiencies through the implementation of new processes and technologies in order to keep pace with increasing workload demands.

The Department monitors the performance of the EDO through measures of service provided to the Department's operating agencies. In addition, the EDO maintains primary responsibility for meeting the standards and deadlines of outside agencies such as the Department of Personnel and Administration's Division of Human Resources, the State Controller's Office, the Governor's Office, and General Assembly.

Colorado State Patrol

Mission Statement

The mission of the Colorado State Patrol is to ensure a safe and secure environment in Colorado for all persons by providing professional law enforcement through responsive, courteous, caring, and dedicated service.

The Colorado State Patrol intends to be recognized as first in traffic safety through a dramatic reduction in the number of persons killed on Colorado's roadways. This agency is committed to lead and to sustain a cooperative effort that will *eliminate most traffic fatalities in Colorado by CY 2025* in order to make Colorado's roadways the safest in the world. The Patrol intends to achieve this status through a dramatic reduction in the number of fatalities on Colorado's highways.

Programmatic Priorities for the Colorado State Patrol

Traffic Management, Enforcement, and Safety - The Patrol's fundamental statutory charge is to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of all motor vehicle traffic and to help motorists in need of assistance. This is accomplished through:

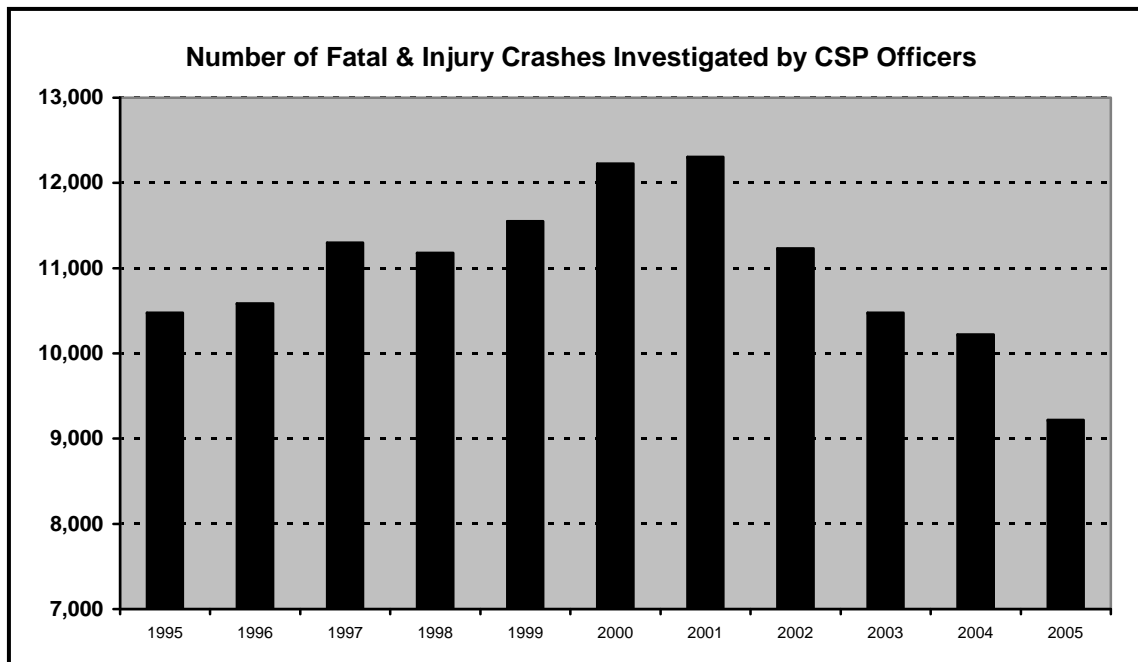
- selective enforcement actions on Colorado's roadways;
- high-visibility saturation patrols (e.g., accident prevention teams or DUI checkpoints);
- professional traffic crash investigations; and
- preventive educational and safety programs.

The Patrol enforces motor vehicle laws and all other laws of the State on approximately 8,400 miles of state and federal highways and on more than 57,000 miles of county roads. The agency comprises six field districts and 19 troop offices spread throughout Colorado in order to fulfill its statutory charge.

Past Results and Major Indicators¹

Fatal and Injury Crashes

Since CY 2001, through December 31, 2005, working under a Balanced Scorecard strategic management system, the Patrol has reduced the number of fatal and injury crashes on all CSP covered roads by 25.1 percent (or by a total of 3,084 crashes, *which averages to about one serious crash avoided every 11 hours*). Since July 1, 2002, the high-visibility enforcement operations begun under this new strategic direction have reduced the number of serious crashes on targeted CSP roads at a rate two times faster than on non-targeted CSP roads (12.1

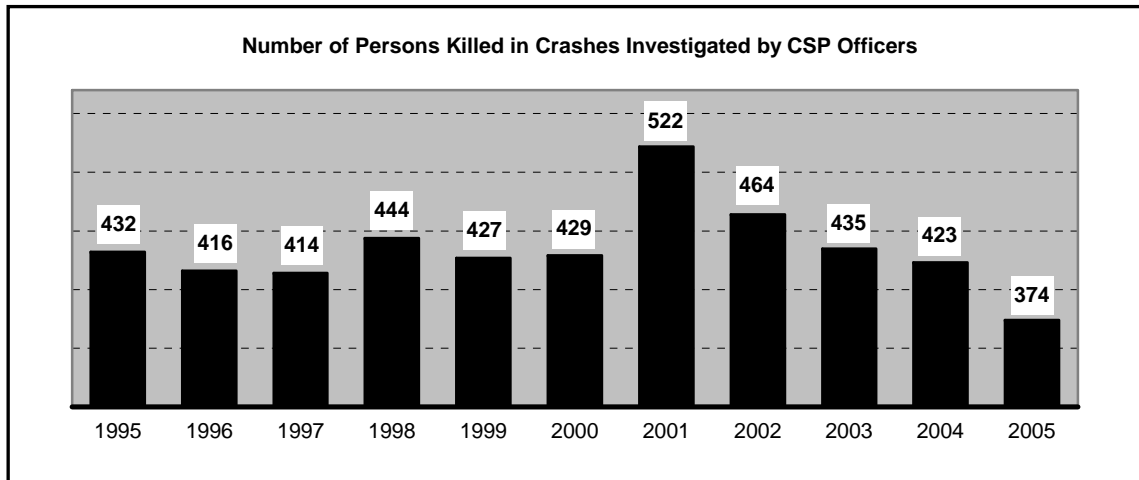


percent vs. 6.0 percent).

¹ Information was extracted from the CSP [CY 2005 Annual Report](#), dated March 1, 2006, and is subject to further revision and updates due to reporting lags.

Number of Fatalities

In CY 2005, the fourth year of working under this strategic management system, *the number of persons killed in crashes investigated by CSP officers decreased by 11.6 percent.* This is on top of a 2.8 percent reduction in CY 2004 (year three), a 6.3 percent reduction in CY 2003 (year two), and an 11.1 percent reduction in CY 2002 (year one). **This 11.6 percent decrease (49 fatalities) is equivalent to approximately one life per week that was saved in 2005.**



A review of what the Patrol has accomplished since implementing this new Balanced Scorecard approach to strategic planning on July 1, 2002, is most impressive. The Patrol has made significant strides in all of its strategic goals – most notably by improving traffic safety through the use of high-visibility enforcement efforts.

Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL <small>*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.</small>	CY 2001 Before Balanced Scorecard	CY 2005 Year Four of Balanced Scorecard	Four-Year Change
Vehicle Miles Traveled (Millions)	25,775	28,520	10.6%
Licensed Drivers (Thousands)	3,160	3,346	5.9%
Fatalities Per 100 Million VMT (CSP Investigated Crashes)	2.025	1.311	(35.3%)
Persons Killed (CSP Investigated Crashes)	522	374	(28.4%)
Fatal and Injury Crashes	12,304	9,220	(25.1%)
Felony Arrests*	1,418	1,722	21.4%
Auto Theft Recoveries	533	512	(3.9%)
Total Citations*	148,129	243,575	64.4%
HVPT Citations*	119,342	175,409	47.0%
Seat Belt Citations*	30,515	44,670	46.4%
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests*	6,282	6,692	6.5%
Motorist Assists*	108,333	106,246	(1.9%)
"Proactive" Officer Hours*	370,111	383,325	3.6%
Calls for Service "Incidents" Handled by Comm. Centers	596,571	859,721	44.1%
"Off-the-Top" HUTF Appropriation (Millions) (FY02 vs. FY07)	\$67.4	\$82.8	22.8%
Total FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY07)	926.2 FTE	952.0 FTE	2.8%
Field Trooper FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY07)	473.0 FTE	479.0 FTE	1.3%

Communications - The CSP Communications Branch provides a professional communications system for all members of the Patrol; other State, local, and federal agencies; and Colorado residents. While the Patrol handles communications services for more than 35 other governmental agencies, approximately 80 percent of the total calls for service handled by the Branch are Patrol-related.

Primary performance measures revolve around incident response times by CSP troopers to calls handled by CSP Communication Officers. In CY 2005, the total number of calls for service *increased* by 1.8 percent over the prior year. The incident response time (20.8 minutes) increased by about three-quarters of a minute from CY 2004.

Criminal Interdiction and Automobile Theft - In addition to its traffic enforcement and safety duties, the Patrol also is responsible for the enforcement of all other laws on Colorado's roadways. A small sampling of these activities includes:

- proactive investigation of motor vehicle theft and related offenses;
- performance of certified Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) inspections;
- interdiction of illicit drug and other criminal activities on Colorado's highways, including management of K-9 (canine) units to assist in these efforts; and
- gathering, analyzing, and disseminating of intelligence to assist with State and national homeland security efforts.

In CY 2005, the number of criminal felony arrests by the Patrol increased from 1,694 to 1,722 (or 1.7 percent) over the prior calendar year. The number of stolen vehicles recovered increased by 9.6 percent (512 compared to 467 in CY 2004).

Hazardous Materials Enforcement - The Patrol's hazardous materials response and enforcement activities improve the overall safety of hazardous material transportation through:

- enforcement of permitting and routing rules;
- development of safe transportation laws, rules, and regulations; and
- provision of prompt response and mitigation resources for on-highway hazardous material incidents.

In CY 2005, the Patrol conducted 18,183 enforcement hours on hazardous material transporters in Colorado. This represents more than a 112 percent increase in enforcement hours over those conducted in CY 2002. The number of safety inspections provided to hazardous materials transporters decreased slightly (1.2 percent) in CY 2005, from 2,486 (CY 2004) to 2,456.

Executive and Capitol Complex Security - The Patrol's Executive Security Unit (ESU) provides 24-hour security at the Capitol Building and the State Capitol

Complex, and provides an associated 24-hour communications system. In addition, the Patrol provides security for the Governor, for the First Family, for visiting dignitaries, and for any associated functions or public demonstrations.

Because the ESU has unique responsibilities beyond those of typical State Patrol personnel, ESU Troopers have received specialized training in dignitary protection, bomb detection, critical incident management, and media relations from agencies such as the FBI, the U.S. State Department, and the U.S. Secret Service.

Immigration Enforcement Unit (IEU) - Senate Bill 06-225 created a unit within the Colorado State Patrol to address human trafficking and human smuggling crimes on Colorado roadways. The bill established the unit, with corresponding appropriation of General Fund, to have 24.0 FTE by FY 2007-08.

On average, the Patrol contacts around 500 illegal aliens a week, or approximately 26,000 annually. Contact is usually incidental to routine traffic enforcement activities and crash investigations. Members assigned to this unit provide support to all local troop and section offices across the state in areas relating to immigration enforcement with a core emphasis on interdicting those individual engaging in human smuggling and human trafficking activities.

Prior to the creation of the IEU and before the passage of S.B. 06-206 and 06-207, which specifically address human smuggling and human trafficking, troopers who came into contact with persons believed to be engaging in human smuggling and trafficking activities have historically contacted Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and these suspects were transferred into federal custody. With the IEU and through negotiations with ICE, the Colorado State Patrol has the authority to enforce immigration law through what is commonly referred to as a 287(g) agreement. Section 287(g) originated in 1996 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act passed by Congress. The initiative is designed to effectively multiply the forces of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) through enhanced cooperation and communication with state and local law enforcement. Under 287(g), ICE provides state and local law enforcement with

the training and subsequent authorization to identify, process, and when appropriate, detain immigration offenders they encounter during their regular, daily law-enforcement activity. Typically state and local agencies enter into the voluntary program and create a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that outlines the specific responsibilities and procedures appropriate to the specific law enforcement agencies needs and capabilities.

Colorado state troopers assigned to this unit enforce immigration law only if they encounter immigration violations (human trafficking/human smuggling) during the course of their routine state trooper duties. When not exercising their 287(g) Authority, members of this unit contribute to the Patrol's overall mission through proactive traffic enforcement.

Other Programs - The Patrol manages several other programs that are critical to the safety of Colorado's citizens, and to the safety of CSP officers. A summary of these programs includes:

- **Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program** - This federally-funded program works to reduce the frequency and severity of motor vehicle and hazardous materials incidents involving commercial motor vehicles.
- **CSP Aircraft Program** - The CSP Aircraft operation uses State-owned aircraft to support traffic enforcement activities, and to transport State officials and employees of other State agencies.
- **CSP Facilities Management Program** - This program manages and maintains CSP facilities in support of personnel and operations essential to the mission of the Patrol. In total, the Program manages 49 buildings comprising more than 216,000 square feet, and services an additional 55 facilities and 156,000 square feet at facilities leased by the Patrol.
- **Victims' Assistance Program** - The Victims' Assistance Unit is an integral resource within the Patrol and is one of only three highway patrol agencies in the United States serving victims of unexpected and violent traffic crimes in this manner. The Unit provides direct services to victims, survivors, and family members involved in traffic crashes on state and rural highways

within Colorado, in strict compliance with the Colorado's Victims' Rights Amendment (C.R.S. 24-4.1-302 - C.R.S. 24-4.1-303).

Office of Preparedness, Security, and Fire Safety

Division of Fire Safety Mission Statement

The Division of Fire Safety (DFS) was created in CDPS in July 1, 1984. **Its mission is to develop solutions to fire safety-related problems in order to reduce the incidence of fire, fire-related civilian deaths, injuries, and property losses, and the subsequent effects of fire on the political, social, medical, legal and economic systems in Colorado.**

To help achieve its mission, the Division:

- Assists units of local government in coordinating their fire safety and emergency management activities with the state and federal agencies;
- Encourages and assists in cooperative efforts among local fire departments to solve common problems;
- Provides technical assistance in developing solutions to local fire safety problems;
- Serves as a clearinghouse for fire safety related information; and
- Advises the Governor and General Assembly.

Quick Facts

- Last year, there were an estimated 15,000 fires in Colorado. Fires caused 24 civilian fire deaths, 300 hospitalizations due to home fires, and another 1,425 hospitalizations due to other fire-related burns or smoke inhalation. Fires killed one firefighter and injured another 135 firefighters in the line-of-duty. Additionally, fires resulted in approximately \$72 million in direct property loss.

- Of the approximately 395 fire departments in Colorado, 245 (62%) are all-volunteer, 105 (27%) are combination volunteer and career, and 45 (11%) are all-career (protecting approximately 54% of the population). There are approximately 5,540 (36%) career firefighters and 9,450 (63%) volunteer firefighters in the state.

Programmatic Priorities for the Division of Fire Safety

Certification Programs – The Division of Fire Safety is responsible for several different certification and licensing programs including:

- Firefighter
- Hazardous Material Emergency Responder
- Medical First Responder
- Public School Fire and Life Safety Inspector and Plan Reviewer
- Pyrotechnician (fireworks shooter)
- Fire Suppression Systems (fire sprinkler systems)
- Colorado Type III Incident Management Team
- Federal National Incident Management System

The Division’s core certification programs are the firefighter, hazardous material emergency responder and medical First Responder programs. Currently, the Division has records of approximately 28,000 Colorado emergency responders in its system. **The Division issues approximately 600 certificates per month** for these emergency responder positions, which is **a five-fold increase in the number of responders certified annually** since the current system was implemented.

The Division’s Firefighter and Hazardous Materials Emergency Responder certification programs are accredited through both the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board). Accreditation provides credentials that

recognize the certification program's ability to conform to established testing standards and to recognize standards that qualify certified individuals for admission to higher or more specialized institutions or for professional practice. **The Division's programs are among the few that have been awarded both IFSAC and Pro Board accreditation.**

While the Division's Firefighter and Hazardous Materials Emergency Responder certification programs are "voluntary," certification is no longer truly voluntary. More and more fire departments require certification for employment and promotion. The Division's Fire Suppression System, Inspector Public Schools Fire Inspector, and Pyrotechnician certification programs are not voluntary; people involved in these activities are required by law to be certified and or licensed.

School Fire and Life Safety Program

Pursuant to HB06-1558, **the Division of Fire Safety is responsible for fire and life safety in public schools, charter schools and junior colleges.** The Division is currently working with the Division of Oil and Public Safety in the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE is responsible for building codes and construction permitting of schools) and stakeholders to develop rules for the adoption and enforcement of fire and building codes in schools.

Resource Mobilization - Pursuant to H.B. 02-1315, the Division is responsible for developing and administering a statewide plan for the allocation and deployment of resources in the event of a disaster or local incident that requires more resources than those available locally. The initial plan was adopted on May 11, 2004; however, implementation of the plan and its related database is ongoing.

At this time, a total of 374 fire departments (93.85%), 266 law enforcement agencies (90.8%) and 39 Emergency Medical Services agencies (35.45%) provided resource data for inclusion into the resource mobilization database. 3,272 Resources, such as fire engines, ambulances and hazardous materials teams, have

been cataloged. The next resource types to be addressed are public works, search and rescue, and public health.

Other Programs - As part of its statutory mandate, DFS manages several other fire safety programs. A summary of these programs includes:

- **Colorado All-Risk Incident Reporting System** - Pursuant to HB02-1315, the Division is responsible for administering a uniform statewide reporting system for fires, hazardous materials incidents, emergency medical services incidents, and other incidents to which fire departments respond. Significant progress has been made toward the statewide implementation of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) an all-incident reporting system for fire departments. Participation in NFIRS has increased to 230 fire departments, which protect about 85.5% of the State's resident population.
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** - The Division of Fire Safety and the Division of Emergency Management (within the Department of Local Affairs) have been designated with the joint responsibility for implementing the National Incident Management System (NIMS), pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5. Last year, **the Division of Fire Safety coordinated a total of 421 NIMS or NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) courses, delivered to a total of 8,592 responders.**
- **Emergency Services Responder Education and Training** - Through this program, the Division provides a broad range of emergency service education and training programs, along with hazardous materials and WMD responder training.
- **Fire Suppression Program** - This program ensures that life safety systems installed in commercial and residential occupancies are installed and maintained properly, according to nationally recognized standards.
- **Colorado Fireworks Act** - This program establishes minimum requirements for the sale and use of fireworks in Colorado.
- **Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments** - The purpose of this program is to establish, review, and inspect to ensure minimum standards for fire and life safety in Colorado's limited gaming establishments.

Office of Preparedness and Security Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Preparedness and Security, and Fire Safety (OPSFS) is to ensure a safe and secure environment for the citizens of Colorado from intentional acts of terrorism, accidental harmful events, or natural disasters, through the implementation of innovative prevention methods, coordinated response procedures, and effective recovery plans.

The vision of OPSFS is to achieve our mission through a collaborative, cooperative, and interdisciplinary approach. This vision includes the accomplishment of goals and objectives that are focused on prevention and deterrence which are reliant on information-sharing, sound defensive strategies, and quality training.

The OPSFS is authorized or required by House Bill 02-1315 to perform the following functions, among many others:

- collect, assess, and disseminate information regarding the threat of terrorism from federal, state, local and other relevant sources; and make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly concerning terrorism threats.
- provide advice, assistance, and training to state and local government agencies in the development and implementation of terrorism related plans and the periodic exercising of the same.
- establish and issue protocols to guide state and local law enforcement officials in responding to any case involving suspected terrorist activities.
- establish standards concerning safety and security that are designed to safeguard state personnel and property owned or leased by the State of Colorado.

- establish standards and promulgate rules concerning the continuity of state government operations in the event of an act of terrorism in Colorado.
- provide citizens with current information, via the state web site, concerning safety protocols and other information regarding chemical and biological hazards associated with terrorist training activities and terrorist acts or threats.

On April 1, 2005, Colorado State Patrol personnel were assigned to OPSFS to speed progress toward accomplishing the responsibilities outlined in H.B. 02-1315. These personnel have also assumed responsibility for Colorado Homeland Security State Strategy, with specific oversight of the Planning, Information Sharing and Critical Infrastructure Protection goals and objectives.

Programmatic Priorities for the Office of Preparedness, Security, and Fire Safety

Planning – Under the Colorado State Homeland Security Strategy, personnel assigned to OPS are responsible for planning goals and objectives. The staff maintains and updates the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) in conjunction with the Division of Emergency Management. OPS personnel maintain and enhance the State Terrorism Annex and coordinate with the nine all-hazards region coordinators on regional terrorism annexes. OPS staff coordinate planning activities with multiple agencies, including the Colorado Department of Education, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) – The CIAC serves as the one central point in Colorado for the collection, analysis, and timely dissemination of terrorism-related information and functions as a terrorism early warning system for the citizens of Colorado. Information is distributed from the CIAC in the form of daily reports, special reports, and incident reports to numerous

agencies representing a multitude of disciplines. The center is designed to be a cross-jurisdictional partnership between local, state, and federal agencies, to include private sector participation when appropriate.

Colorado Infrastructure Protection Project (CIPP) - The personnel assigned to the Critical Infrastructure Protection Project are responsible for identifying, prioritizing, assessing and making protective recommendations to critical infrastructure, key asset and high population venues pursuant to the guidelines of the National Strategy for Homeland Security (NSHS) and the National Infrastructure Plan (NIPP). These responsibilities include making recommendations to the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on inclusion of certain sites to the National Asset Database (NADB).

These personnel conduct vulnerability assessments on the State's critical infrastructure and key resources, and have undergone extensive training from the Department of Defense, the Office of Domestic Preparedness, and other private sector experts. The assessments focus on detailed site inspections that encompass a full spectrum vulnerability assessment (ALL HAZARDS), to include current threat streams (CIAC information), criminal activity, emergency operations capabilities, infrastructure support recommendations for planning and development, blast mitigation recommendations, continuity of operations planning, and enhancements to the current security profile.

Division of Criminal Justice

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is to improve public safety, the quality of services to crime victims, and the management of offenders. DCJ accomplishes this mission by analyzing policy, conducting criminal justice research, managing programs, and administering grants.

The DCJ provides a wide range of services, including technical, research, and financial resources for the improvement of juvenile and adult criminal justice in Colorado. Technical services encompass public policy formulation, standards for offender management, and training for criminal justice practitioners and citizens. DCJ services address the needs of victims of crime, community crime control programs, community corrections facilities, juvenile and adult offenders, and law enforcement efforts, among many other activities.

Programmatic Priorities for the Division of Criminal Justice

Community Corrections - Through this program, DCJ allocates State funding for community corrections facilities (halfway houses) as an alternative to prison for certain felony offenders. The Division distributes these dollars to local community corrections boards that subsequently contract with private providers of community corrections services. Additionally, DCJ performs regular audits of the private providers to ensure compliance with established State standards for community corrections.

While community corrections provides a lower-cost alternative to prison, data show that community corrections placements reduce recidivism in the two-year period immediately following discharge from the custody of the State. *Offenders who successfully complete community corrections recidivate at 26 percent, while offenders released straight from prison recidivate at a rate of 48.7 percent.*

Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute (CRCPI) - The federally funded CRCPI is designed to enhance public safety throughout Colorado by strengthening the performance and professionalism of Colorado law enforcement agencies and improve the overall quality of life for Colorado communities. This is accomplished through training, education and technical assistance; and through the development of law enforcement/community partnerships to create problem-solving strategies that reduce crime and disorder problems, with the line officer grant program. The CRCPI has met a public safety need for professional training that is both current and relevant to the problems faced by communities and public safety agencies throughout the state. Currently, the CRCPI delivers training classes in Community Policing, Ethics, Anti-bias, Methamphetamine Response, Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment and Response, Counter-Terrorism, and Weapons of Mass Destruction First Responder Awareness Training. The CRCPI has worked with Colorado P.O.S.T. on the delivery of the anti-bias training program for the past two years.

In FY 2005-06, 2,761 law enforcement personnel in Colorado completed CRCPI professional skill development training. Furthermore, more than 2,272 community members, business owners, government employees, and other stakeholders participated in community mobilization programs, community awareness programs, and partnerships for community safety.

Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance - This office administers several major federal funding programs in the areas of criminal and juvenile justice, including:

- **Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)** The federal Bureau of Justice Assistance funds this program to promote working partnerships between federal, state, and local governments in preventing and controlling crime and improving the criminal justice system. These grant funds are distributed to state and local government agencies for apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of offenders including financial support for 18 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces across the state .

- **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)** These funds originate from the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics and are used to build an accurate and useful system of criminal investigations, prosecutorial charging, sentencing decisions, correctional supervision and release, and background checks for those applying for licenses, handgun purchases, and work involving the safety and well-being of children, the elderly, and the disabled.
- **Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program** These funds from the National Institute of Justice focus on improving the quality and timeliness of forensic science activities within the state and support lab accreditation and reduction of backlogs for forensic examination activities.

In 2005-06, these three grant programs totaled approximately \$3.2 million.

OAJJA also administers three grants from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The **Formula (Title II) Grant, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) and the Title V (Prevention) Block Grant** all provide dollars for DCJ to distribute to communities for local efforts addressing delinquency issues from prevention through aftercare. The 2006-2009 funding priorities include: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; Jail Removal; Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates; Disproportionate Minority Contact; Native American Programming; Mental Health Services; Gender Specific Services; Juvenile Justice System Improvement; Diversion, Delinquency Prevention and Substance Abuse Programming. The monies are used for program development, policy design, research and other activities. In FY 2005-06, these grant programs totaled approximately \$1.1 million.

Office of Research and Statistics - The Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) is the State's criminal justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). As the SAC, the office collects and disseminates crime-related data to the General Assembly, the Governor's Office, and other governmental agencies for the purpose of planning and enhancing the quality of Colorado's criminal justice system. The Office

obtains research grants from federal and state agencies to study and evaluate criminal justice initiatives, programs, and best practices.

The ORS is also required to project the Department of Corrections' adult prison populations, along with the Division of Youth Corrections' detention and commitment populations. In FY 2005-06, these projections were performed with 99 percent accuracy.

Victims Programs - The Office for Victims Programs (OVP) is committed to the physical and emotional recovery of crime victims, and to the restoration of victims' confidence in the criminal justice system. The OVP administers three separate federal grants programs for victims, along with the State VALE (Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement) grant program. OVP also develops and implements public policy and standards, monitors the local VALE and Crime Victim Compensation Boards in Colorado's 22 judicial districts, reviews and resolves victim complaints regarding non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act.

In FY 2005-06, the federal victims grant programs administered by OVP totaled approximately \$11.3 million. Additionally, OVP administered approximately \$0.8 million in State VALE funds. In total, these funds served over 86,000 victims in Colorado.

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management Programs - The Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management is responsible for the administration of the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (DVOMB) and the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB).

The DVOMB is statutorily responsible for developing and implementing standards and policies for the evaluation, treatment, behavioral monitoring, and management of convicted adult domestic violence offenders. In addition, the DVOMB is statutorily responsible for creating and maintaining the state list of Approved Treatment Providers to be used by the criminal justice system throughout the State.

The SOMB is statutorily responsible for developing and implementing standards and policy for the evaluation, treatment, behavioral monitoring, and management of convicted adult sex offenders and juveniles adjudicated for a sexual offense.

In addition, the SOMB is statutorily responsible for creating and maintaining the state list of Approved Treatment Providers, Evaluators, Polygraph Examiners, Plethysmograph Examiners, and Abel Assessment Examiners. Further, the SOMB and the Division of Criminal Justice are statutorily responsible for providing assistance to local law enforcement agencies in carrying out community notification on a Sexually Violent Predator within their jurisdiction via a Community Notification Technical Assistance Team.

The Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management provides training for domestic violence and sex offender management service providers in Colorado where appropriate.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation

Mission Statement

The mission of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is to serve Colorado with the finest in law enforcement services that include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing and maintaining a statewide law enforcement telecommunications system;
- Maintaining and updating criminal history record information;
- Processing requests of criminal history for civil employment or licensing purposes;
- Operating the statewide uniform crime reporting system;
- Supporting a database for law enforcement information sharing;
- Maintaining sex offender registrations and managing the state sex offender information website;
- Providing forensic laboratory analysis of evidence;
- Forensic crime scene investigations;
- Assisting law enforcement with criminal investigations, including fugitive apprehension;
- Gaming investigations and investigations of organized crime;
- Financial fraud/identity theft investigations and dissemination of identity theft educational material;
- Compiling and distributing a list of missing children; and
- Conducting instant background checks on the transfer of firearms.

Programmatic Priorities for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation

Information Technology Unit - The CBI operates an information system for local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, enabling them to exchange timely, accurate, and complete information. The Colorado Crime Information

Center (CCIC) network also enables communications between out-of-state law enforcement agencies and agencies within Colorado.

The CCIC operates on a 7-day, 24-hour basis to ensure delivery of key information to law enforcement organizations around the clock. The CCIC network provides information on criminal history, wants and warrants, case status, stolen property, vehicle registrations, sex offender registration, protection orders, and intelligence information to over 500 Colorado locations serving law enforcement activities. This system directly affects the quality of life and safety of Colorado's citizens as well as officer safety.

The CCIC is an integral part of the Colorado Crime Information System (CCIS) that transports essential law enforcement queries for information to the correct database, such as CCIC and FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). It is also responsible for all Colorado law enforcement communication from Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) to state and national level databases, and for messages between LEAs.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit primarily through measures of system availability and response and recovery times to unforeseen system problems. The services provided by the current system have an availability that ranges between 96% and 98%. Service unavailability results from a combination of scheduled weekly system maintenance and unscheduled outages. Roughly half of the system unavailability is due to system failures or incidents that result from systems not coming back on-line properly after a scheduled maintenance. Restarting the system after a crash often requires 40-45 minutes, representing 40-45 minutes of a law enforcement communication "blackout."

Laboratory Services - The Laboratory Services Unit provides forensic investigative assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado. Local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) often lack the resources and technical expertise to analyze evidence found at crime scenes. The CBI employs highly-qualified personnel state-of-the-art equipment to ensure complete, accurate, and

effective analysis of criminal evidence from LEAs. Among several others, some activities performed by the Laboratory Services Unit are summarized as follows:

- **Forensic DNA Casework analysis** – includes the extraction, quantification, amplification, analysis, and preservation of DNA evidence;
- **Forensic Latent Print analysis** – involves the collection, preservation, examination, and comparison of latent finger and palm prints left at crime scenes;
- **Forensic Firearms and Toolmark analysis** – includes the forensic analysis of evidence related to the mechanical functioning of firearms, gunshot and bullet residue, projectile velocity analysis, serial number restorations, and tool and toolmark identifications;
- **Drug Chemistry analysis** – involves the collection, analysis, and interpretation, and identification of controlled substances and unknown chemical substances found at crime scenes;
- **Crime Scene Investigations** – response to requests from LEAs in the technical investigation of crime scenes, including finding, identifying, documenting, and collecting evidence;
- **Forensic Serology analysis** – includes the identification, characterization, analysis, and interpretation of physiological fluids found at crime scenes;
- **Trace Evidence analysis** – includes the identification, extraction, and analysis of hair, fiber, glass, paint, gunshot residue, bloodstain patterns, and fire debris found at crime scenes;
- **Forensic Document analysis** – includes analysis and interpretation of handwriting, typewriting, computer printouts, photocopies, inks, papers, and other such evidence found at crime scenes;
- **DNA Offender Database management** – involves accepting, extracting, analyzing, and interpreting, and entry into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database of DNA samples submitted by the Department of Corrections from convicted offenders.

In large part, the CBI monitors the effectiveness of these programs through number of cases assisted and the turn-around time to process evidence requests from LEAs. The CBI's goal is to turn around evidence processing between 30 and 45 days of receipt. In FY 2005-06, the average turnaround time for the laboratory was 84 days.

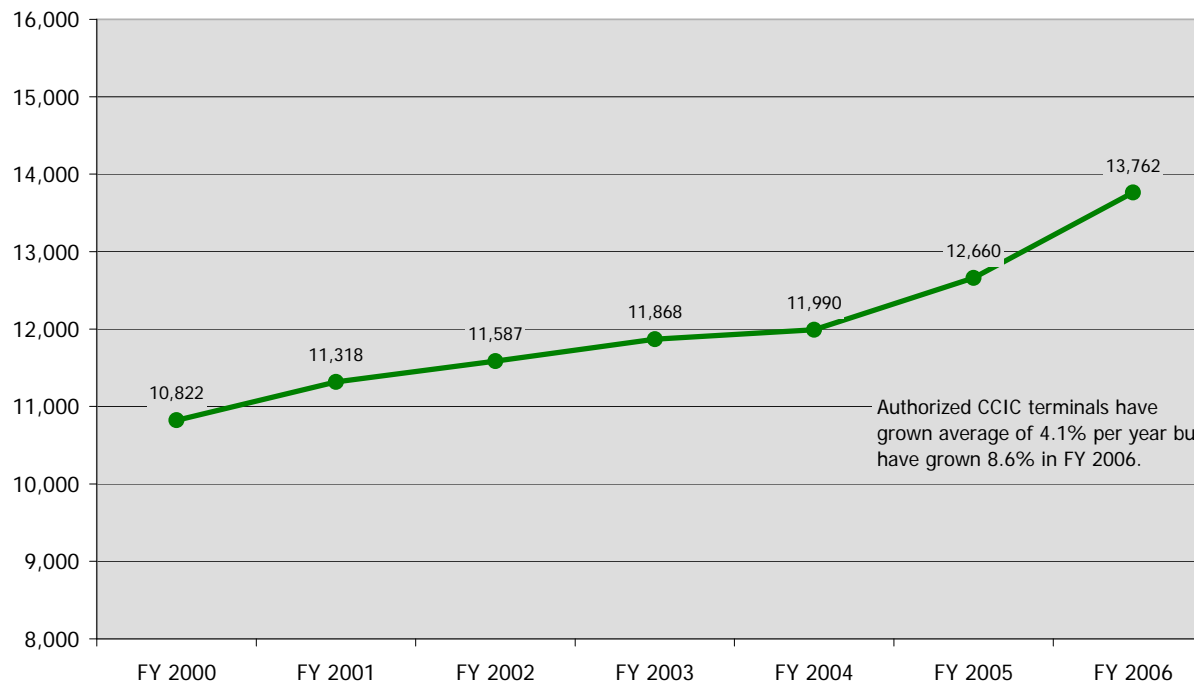
Program Support Unit - The Program Support Unit (PSU) provides a wide array of services relating to CCIC for state and local agencies throughout Colorado.

Among many others, the PSU performs the following functions:

- **CCIC System Security** - This program is responsible for the implementation of necessary procedures to make the NCIC, CCIC, and other related databases secure from any unauthorized use.
- **System Integrity** - This program is responsible for ensuring information within the NCIC and CCIC, along with information used for Uniform Crime Reporting files, is accurate, complete, and timely. This unit performs routine audits of Colorado law enforcement agencies to ensure state and federal criminal justice policies and procedures are being met.
- **Training** - The PSU develops and presents training information for State, local, and federal agencies regarding the use of several criminal- and law-enforcement-related databases.
- **Uniform Crime Reporting** - This program collects, verifies, and reports statistical data regarding crime trends and victimization in Colorado. *Crime in Colorado* is published annually, reporting the statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the State.
- **Sex Offender Registration Unit** - This program engages in the constant monitoring of the Colorado Sex Offender Registry for registrants that have either not registered or have failed to register as required. The PSU is also responsible for managing sex offender registration lists for the public via the Sex Offender website and to inquiring law enforcement agencies.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit primarily through the number of requests received, audits performed, agencies trained, and sex offender registration workload. In FY 2005-06, this unit audited 32 CCIC/NCIC agencies, and trained 1,221 individuals in CCIC use or crime reporting. In FY 2005-06, there were 13,762 authorized terminals with CCIC access. This represented an 8.8% increase from the prior year. The chart below illustrates the growth of terminals with CCIC access.

**Number of Authorized Terminals to Access CCIC
FY 2002-FY 2006**



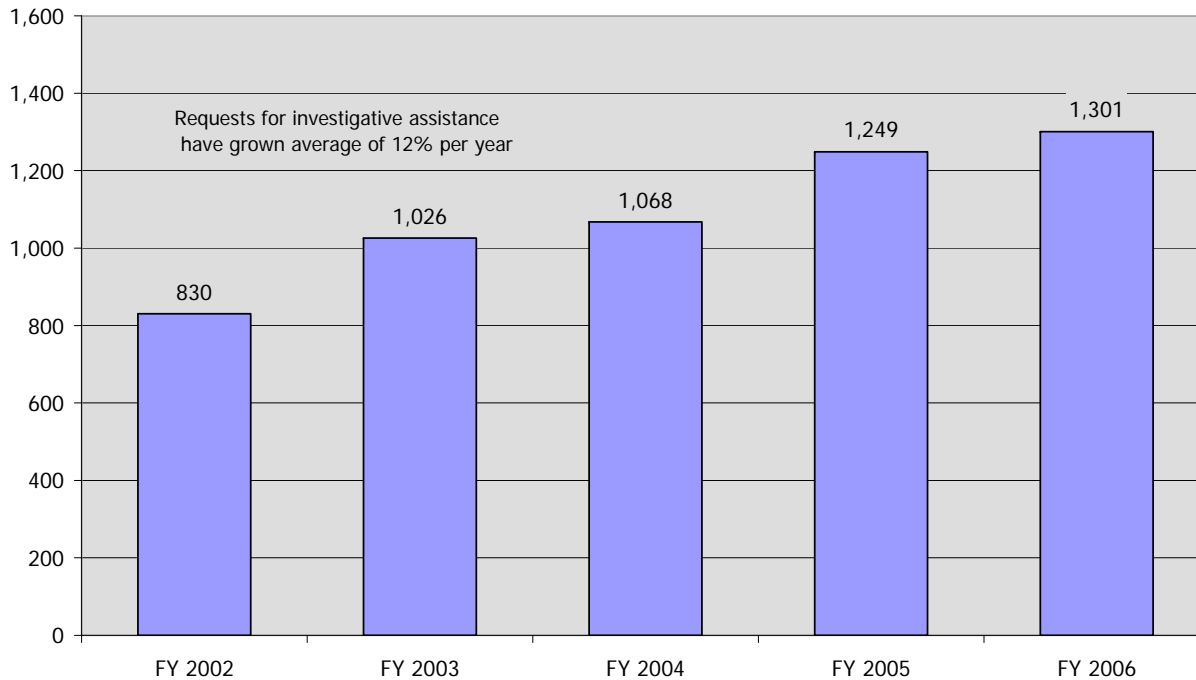
Investigative Services - The Investigative Services Unit provides critical investigative assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado.

LEAs often lack the resources and technical expertise to investigate serious crimes such as homicide, sexual assault, arson, robbery, and organized crime. The CBI may also respond to requests from the Governor, State agencies, or any district attorney to investigate crimes. The Investigative Services Unit is comprised of three areas:

- **Major Crimes** - the CBI provides investigative assistance, technical support, forensic computer crime investigations, arson investigations (the CBI has two certified arson K9 units), criminal information support, background investigations, and polygraph testing;
- **Gaming Unit** - the Gaming Unit evaluates and address the enforcement, investigative, and intelligence needs associate with limited gaming in Colorado;
- **Complex Fraud Unit** - this unit was created by HB06-1347 that created a Financial Fraud Board and a CBI task force to combat identity theft and multi-jurisdiction financial fraud crimes; and
- **Missing Persons** - this program helps families, criminal justice agencies, and missing persons-related organizations with the identification, location, and return of missing persons, including the authorization for law enforcement agencies to issue AMBER Alerts.

The CBI monitors the performance of this Unit through measures of the effectiveness of its response to requests from other agencies. In FY 2005-06, the CBI responded to 1,300 requests for investigative assistance from law enforcement agencies, investigated a total of 448 separate cases, and made 112 arrests. Requests for investigative assistance have increased an average of 12% a year from FY 2001-02 to FY 2005-06.

**Requests for CBI Criminal Investigative Assistance
FY 2002 to FY 2006**

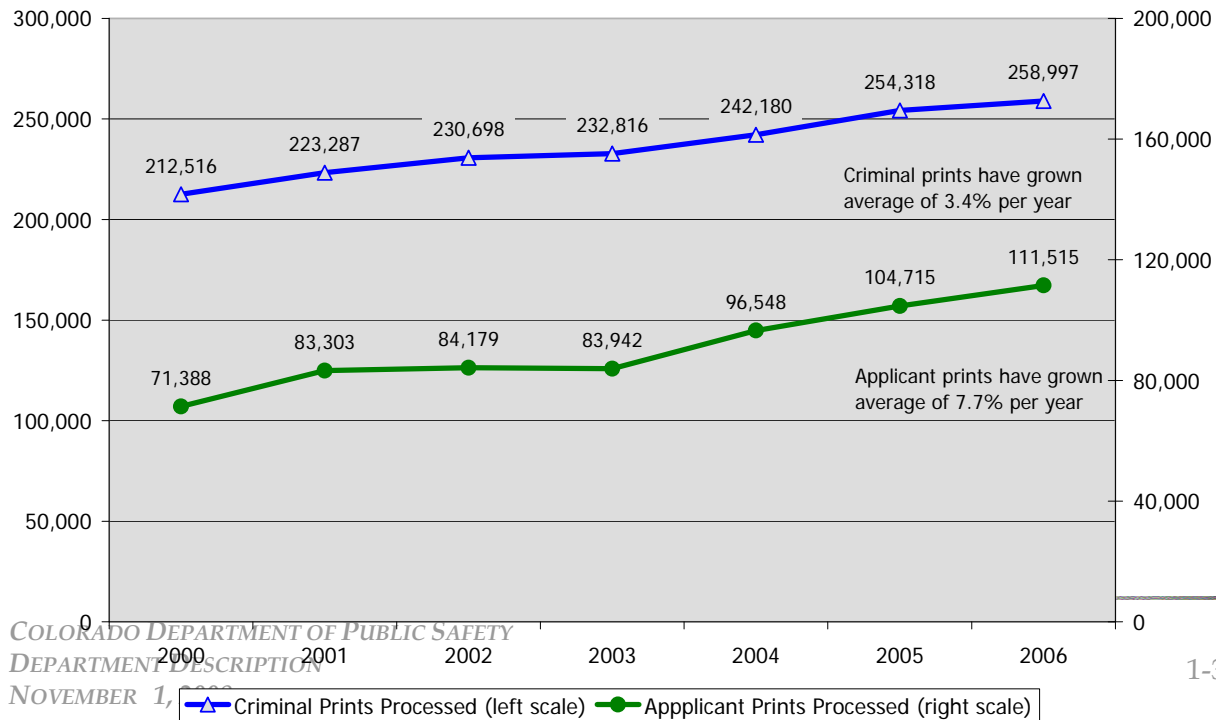


Identification Unit - The CBI's Identification Section is the State repository for criminal history information. Colorado criminal histories are updated continuously with a wide variety of demographic data, including subsequent arrests, court dispositions, aliases, and social security numbers. The Identification receives and catalogs this information either electronically or on paper cards from law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado.

The identification section also responds to requests for fingerprint-based and name-based criminal history records checks from federal agencies, local law enforcement agencies, private entities, and citizens.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit through measures of services provided to both public and private customers. In 2006, the Identification Unit processed over 350,000 name-based criminal history checks for the public, and over 111,500 fingerprint-based criminal background checks for licensure or pre-employment as required by state statute. Additionally, the Unit processed 259,000 fingerprints

**Criminal and Applicant Fingerprints Submitted to CBI
CY 2000-CY 2006**



received from law enforcement agencies at arrest or booking.

Instant Criminal Background Check Program - On November 30, 1993

Congress passed the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1994. The General Assembly passed 12-26.5-101, et seq., C.R.S., implementing the Brady Act. The Colorado Bureau of Investigation was, until April 1999, the state point of contact for firearm purchases in Colorado. The FBI assumed the role of point of contact for Colorado after April 1, 1999. The CBI was reinstated on August 1, 1999 as the point of contact by virtue of executive order and on March 7, 2000 when Senate Bill 00-125 (CRS 24-33.5-424) was passed.

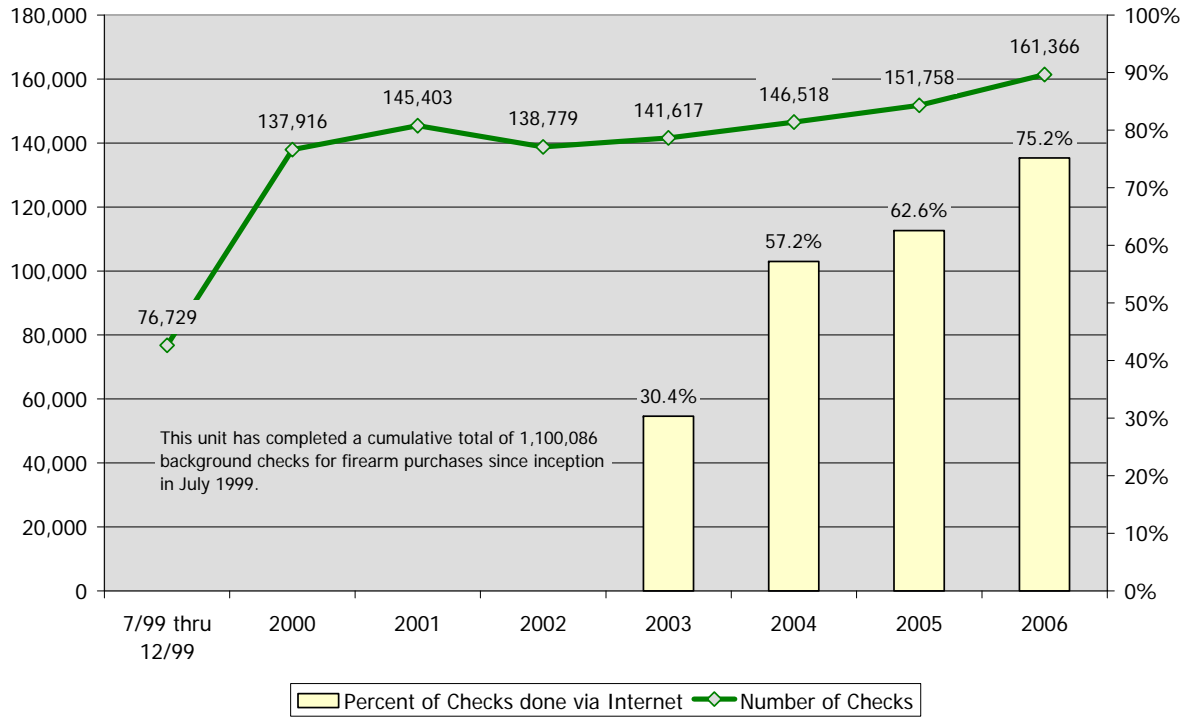
A citizen's initiative to close the gun show loophole was passed in the fall of 2000 and became effective on March 31, 2001 (CRS 12-26.1-101 through 108). It requires the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to conduct background checks on people purchasing firearms at gun shows.

Effective May 19, 2003, Insta Checks became a requirement for all concealed weapons permit checks pursuant to SB 03-024.

This unit measures performance by the number of firearm transactions processed, the rate of transaction denials, and the efficiency gained from using new technologies. From 1999 through 2005 the InstaCheck unit has processed over 1.1 million firearm transactions. In 2006, the InstaCheck unit processed a total of 161,366 checks, resulting in 4,959 denials, representing a denial rate of 3.1 percent.

This unit received 75 percent of its background requests for federal firearm licensees through the Internet in December 2006. The table below illustrates the history of Internet use (right scale) and the volume of transactions (left scale) from 1999 to 2006.

Instant Criminal Background Checks for Firearm Purchases



Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System

Mission Statement

The mission of the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is to Develop and maintain criminal justice services that promote cost effective information sharing with timely and appropriate access, avoiding unnecessary duplication, while maintaining information security. The Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is a collaborative program designed to facilitate information sharing at key decision points in the criminal justice process, across the boundaries of organizations and jurisdictions among the State criminal justice agencies to:

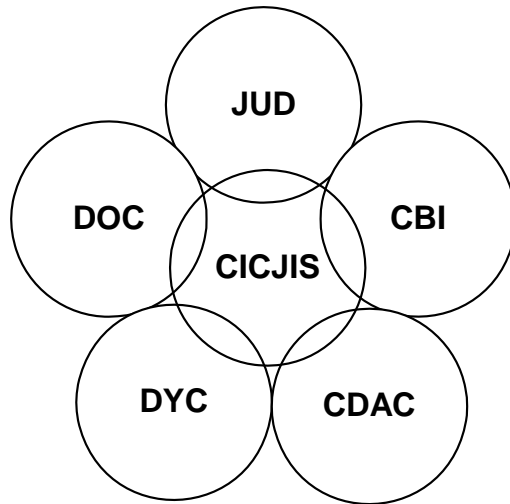
- Enhance Public Safety;
- Improve Decision Making;
- Increase Productivity; and
- Improve Access to Information.

The five State criminal justice agencies include:

- Colorado Department of Public Safety, Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI);
- Colorado District Attorneys Council (CDAC);
- Colorado Judicial Branch (JUD);
- Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC); and
- Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC).

CICJIS is an independent program that relies on the equal participation of the five CICJIS agencies. Each agency has its own “business”, business models, and

strategies, yet each has a vested interest in and gains benefits from the CICJIS program. The agencies (primary stakeholders) and integrated systems are depicted below:



Programmatic Priorities for CICJIS

Information Sharing – The main value (or product) of CICJIS is *getting the right information to the right people at the right time and place*. As a result, CICJIS has the following goals:

1. Enhance **Public safety** by making more timely, accurate and complete offender information available statewide to all criminal justice agencies and to individual decision-makers within the system – including police officers, district attorneys, judges, and corrections officers.
2. Enhance **Decision-making** by increasing the availability of statistical measures for evaluating public policy.
3. Improve **Productivity of existing staff** by reducing redundant data collection and input efforts among the agencies and by reducing paper flow and contacts (phone/fax/e-mail).
4. Provide **Access to timely, accurate, and complete information** by both criminal justice agency staff and to some degree, the public (when permitted by article 72 of the title 24, C.R.S.).
5. **Standardize business practices** by evaluating and improving the workflow of existing staff.
 - a. Simplify business processes to create, access, and exchange complete, accurate, and timely information.
 - b. Provide automated services to share common data, access unique information stored on remote systems, and add value to the information presentation.
 - c. Develop, maintain, and foster partnerships among federal, state, local criminal justice agencies and other agencies, while recognizing the independence of each.
 - d. Develop key public and private sector partnerships.

CICJIS monitors its effectiveness in reaching these goals through several technical measures of system performance (throughput, volume, capacity, load, stress,

uptime), and transaction performance (time, efficiency, auto recovery, error rate, validation).

At this time, Disposition Matching is the main outcome performance measure, indicative of criminal history accuracy. Disposition matching is the process of connecting the disposed court case with an arrest on the defendant's RAP sheet. In April 1998, Colorado's Disposition Match rate was between 8 and 10 percent. By contrast, the Disposition Match rate for the twelve months ending in *December 2005 was approximately 91.7 percent.*

PRIOR SESSION INFORMATION

Following are highlights of legislation enacted during the 2008 session with direct and indirect impacts on the Department of Public Safety.

HB08-1010 (MCFADYEN / TAKIS) The bill increases fines imposed for various motor vehicle violations, crediting more fine revenue to the HUTF. The bills provisions include the following:

- raises the minimum fine for a class 2 traffic misdemeanor from \$10 to \$150;
- increases the minimum fine for a class 1 traffic misdemeanor from \$100 to \$300;
- reduces distribution of seat belt violation fine revenue from 100 percent to 50 percent to local jurisdictions for violations occurring on state and federal highways when local law enforcement writes the citation (the remaining 50 percent is deposited into the HUTF);
- doubles minimum fines for driving under the influence (DUI), driving while ability impaired (DWAI), under age drinking and driving (UDD), and habitual user driving;
- specifies that fine revenue from DUI, DWAI, UDD, and habitual user driving for violations occurring on a state or federal highway are credited 25 percent to the local governments and 75 percent to the HUTF; and
- doubles the minimum fine for vehicle eluding.

HB08-1016 (SOLANO / BOYD) This bill from the Legislative Oversight Committee for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems requires the court, prosecution, probation officer, guardian ad litem (appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a juvenile), parent, or legal guardian in a juvenile delinquency proceeding to advise the court if there is a reasonable belief that the juvenile could benefit from mental health services. Upon being advised of such a belief, the bill requires the court to order a mental health *screening* of the juvenile, unless sufficient information regarding the juvenile's mental state already exists in the record. The bill does not allow delinquency proceedings to be suspended pending the results of a mental health screening.

HB08-1018 (PRIMAVERA / TAYLOR) The bill permits judicial districts that are not adjacent to establish a volunteer court-appointed special advocate (CASA) program.

HB08-1027 (MITCHELL V. / TAYLOR) The bill addresses deficiencies in the Public School Construction Program of the Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Oil and Public Safety (DOPS), as identified in a 2007 performance audit. The bill also requires the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety (DFS) to assist the DOPS in tracking building plans that have been referred to fire departments for review or to conduct the reviews when the appropriate fire department is unwilling or unable to do so. The DFS is authorized to pursue enforcement actions for fire code violations and to charge fees set by rule, to cover the costs for fire inspections of buildings.

HB08-1036 (MCFADYEN / WILLIAMS) Current law allows the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to designate a portion of a state highway as a highway maintenance, repair, or construction zone when these activities are occurring on a highway. The bill

- allows the Department of Public Safety to contract with a vendor to operate photo radar in these zones, including having the vendor process penalty assessments;
- specifies that no penalty assessment or summons and complaints for violations detected by photo radar are to be forwarded to the Department of Revenue for processing;
- creates a fine of \$540 for driving 24 miles per hour over the speed limit in these zones;
- creates a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense for driving 25 or more miles per hour above the speed limit in these zones;
- requires due care to be taken by drivers who approach vehicles that are being equipped with chains;

repeals the maximum fine limit of \$40 in these zones when photo radar is used;

- *requires* both the CDOT and local governments to designate maintenance, repair, or construction zones where these activities are occurring;
- doubles fines for certain moving traffic violations, including speeding, within the zones designated by local governments;
- requires the Department of Public Safety, upon CDOT's request, to use photo radar to detect speeding violations while maintenance, repair, or construction is occurring in these zones;
- requires the CDOT to reimburse the Department of Public Safety for the use of photo radar; and
- requires drivers approaching these zones to exhibit due care and yield the right-of-way to maintenance, repair, or construction vehicles.

HB08-1046 (STAFFORD / WINDELS) This bill was recommended by the Legislative Oversight Committee for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems during the 2007 interim. For juveniles in a juvenile commitment facility and certain individuals committed to a Department of Human Services (DHS) facility, the bill requires appropriate personnel in each facility to provide assistance in applying for Medicaid, Children's Basic Health Plan benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) no later than 120 days prior to release from commitment. The bill requires DHS and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (DHCPF) to provide information and training to appropriate personnel in the commitment facilities regarding the process of applying for the specified benefits. The bill mandates that both departments simplify the processing of applications for the specified benefits.

HB08-1050 (MAROSTICA / TOCHTROP) The bill requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to establish motorcycle driver's license endorsements for driver's licenses, minor driver's licenses, and instruction permits. It divides the current motorcycle license endorsement into a general endorsement for any motorcycle and limited endorsements for a 3-wheel motorcycle or a motor-driven cycle. The bill restricts driver's who possess a limited endorsement from operating certain motorcycles.

HB08-1056 (WHITE / MORSE) The bill directs the Department of Revenue by January 1, 2009, to set up a system for any person holding a Colorado driver's license or ID card to identify up to 2 people to be contacted by law enforcement in case of an emergency where the person is injured or killed. The program would be optional to participants and the information in the database could only be used by law enforcement to notify the contacts of an emergency involving the cardholder. Under the bill, the department must provide a form for applicants to add emergency contact information either through a traditional paper application or renewal, or online. The department is specifically prohibited from disclosing a person's emergency contact information, except to the person or to a law enforcement officer.

HB08-1057 (SONNENBERG / WILLIAMS) TODS are the familiar blue signs on state roadways that identify businesses and provide directions for travelers. Under current state and federal law, the placement of TODS is permitted only on rural, non-interstate highways. Colorado also prohibits placing these signs on “freeways or expressways” regardless of the location of these roads in an urban or rural area. Freeways and expressways are typically four-lane divided roadways. The TODS program is administered by a private contractor. Private businesses that request a sign must bear the cost for erection and maintenance. This bill reduces the waiting time required for petitioning the court to seal records for an offense that was not charged or was dismissed due to a plea agreement in a separate case from 15 to 10 years. The bill requires a probation department in certain circumstances to advise a defendant of his or her right to seal criminal justice records. The bill expands the provisions for sealing criminal justice records (except for basic identification information) to certain conviction records. Under the bill, a defendant may petition the court to seal certain conviction records 10 or more years after the completion of the sentence in a case, provided the defendant has not been charged for any criminal offense in the intervening 10 years. The bill specifies the procedure for sealing conviction records, including factors to be considered by the judge. Entire cases must be sealed, rather than individual charges within a case. Following a conviction, the court and the defendant's probation officer (when appropriate) are required to advise the defendant of his or her rights concerning the sealing of conviction records, including the procedure for doing so.

HB08-1082 (FERRANDINO / BACON) This bill reduces the waiting time required for petitioning the court to seal records for an offense that was not charged or was dismissed due to a plea agreement in a separate case from 15 to 10 years. The bill requires a probation department in certain circumstances to advise a defendant of his or her right to seal criminal justice records. The bill expands the provisions for sealing criminal justice records (except for basic identification information) to certain conviction records. Under the bill, a defendant may petition the court to seal certain conviction records 10 or more years after the completion of the sentence in a case, provided the defendant has not been charged for any criminal offense in the intervening 10 years. The bill specifies the procedure for sealing conviction records, including factors to be considered by the judge. Entire cases must be sealed, rather than individual charges within a case. Following a conviction, the court and the defendant's probation officer (when appropriate) are required to advise the defendant of his or her rights concerning the sealing of conviction records, including the procedure for doing so.

HB08-1085 (KING / BACON) This bill creates the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Identification Unit Fund, into which will be deposited all fees collected by the Department of Public Safety for the purposes of criminal history checks conducted by the CBI. The money in the fund will be appropriated to the department to offset the direct and indirect costs of conducting criminal history record checks. The bill excludes the fund from the statutory limits on cash fund reserves.

HB08-1112 (KERR A. / BOYD) This bill changes procedures governing the distribution of money from the Victims Assistance and Law Enforcement (VALE) Fund. It allows the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) in the Department of Public Safety, with recommendations from the VALE advisory board, to distribute the money in the VALE Fund directly to certain agencies for the implementation and coordination of statewide victim services without following the regular grant process. The amount distributed to each agency must be at least as much as the total amount distributed to the agency in the previous fiscal year, less any moneys budgeted for one-time projects and additional grant moneys received through the regular grant process.

HB08-1117 (MERRIFIELD / MORSE) This bill directs the Juvenile Diversion Program within the Department of Public Safety to, when possible, integrate restorative justice practices into the program. Restorative justice is defined in the bill as practices that emphasize repairing the harm to the victim and the community caused by criminal acts. Such practices include victim-offender conferences that provide the offender with an opportunity to accept responsibility for the harm caused, and participate in setting consequences to repair the harm. The bill also authorizes the court to advise a juvenile of restorative justice practices, if applicable, at the juvenile's first court appearance and, in cases where the juvenile is pleading guilty, upon entry of that plea. Finally, the bill makes restorative justice a sentencing alternative for the court, and provides the court the option of ordering a restorative justice intake conference as part of any sentence to probation. The bill authorizes an evaluation of the juvenile's suitability for restorative justice sentencing as a condition of probation. However, the bill prohibits restorative justice sentencing for juveniles convicted of a crime of unlawful sexual behavior or domestic violence.

HB08-1119 (MARSHALL / GORDON) The bill directs the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to study the reduction of racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

HB08-1121 (MAROSTICA / TAKIS) The bill proposes changes to Colorado law regarding commercial driver's licenses (CDLs) to comply with federal law under the "Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999." It:

- prohibits the sealing or expunging of CDL conviction records;
- expands the definition of "convicted" and "conviction";
- prohibits deferred judgments and diversion programs that prevent a driver' conviction from appearing on the driver's record; and
- limits a commercial instruction permit to 1 year.

HB08-1130 (GARZA-HICKS--TAPIA) This bill permits the designee of the Attorney General or a district attorney to apply for a wiretap if the Attorney General or the district attorney is out of the jurisdiction. The bill also eliminates the restriction in current law that allows only 1 extension to an order for a wiretap, and instead allows 3 extensions.

HB08-1132 (STAFFORD / KELLER) This bill allows a sex offender within the Youthful Offender System (YOS) in the Department of Corrections that is at least 18 of age to receive adult sex offender treatment services. The bill also adds mental health treatment as a service that offenders in the youthful offender system are authorized to receive without parental consent.

HB08-1136 (SUMMERS / BOYD) The bill repeals current law requiring the Department of Revenue (DOR) to suspend a vehicle registration based upon the filing of an affidavit of theft by the owner of the stolen vehicle as of July 1, 2009. It requires the DOR and the county clerks, when a person applies to register or title a motor vehicle, to electronically verify that a motor vehicle has not been reported stolen with the Department of Public Safety. The requirement takes effect July 1, 2009. It is assumed that verification will be performed by using the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System (CMVVS). It also requires the DOR to establish procedures to notify

local law enforcement if someone attempts to register a stolen vehicle. The bill includes the following provisions:

- prohibits the DOR or the counties from registering a stolen vehicle until the rightful owner recovers it; and
- exempts the DOR or county clerks from paying a fee to access the verification system.

HB08-1166 (JUDD / HAGEDORN) The bill repeals and reenacts, with amendments, current statute authorizing the Department of Revenue (DOR) to revoke a person's driver's license due to the presence of alcohol or drugs in the person's system. This type of administrative revocation is also based upon a person's refusal to be tested for alcohol or drugs.

HB08-1194 (JUDD / VEIGA) The bill increases the fee for reinstatement of a driver's license from \$60 to \$95 and requires that the incremental increase of \$35 be credited to the First Time Drunk Driving Offenders Account. The bill clarifies drunk driving (DUI) laws effective the later of August 6, 2008, unless a referendum petition is filed, or January 1, 2009. It increases mandatory revocations, but expands the ability for some drivers to use the ignition interlock device which prevents a person who has been drinking from starting or operating the vehicle. The bill:

- increases administrative revocation for a first-time 0.08 BAC DUI conviction;
- decreases the period for a first-time DUI criminal conviction;
- increases the period for a third DUI offense by 1 year;
- requires the Colorado Department of Transportation to increase the number of high-visibility drunk driving law enforcement episodes to between 12 and 15 annually;
- requires the Department of Revenue to establish a program to assist certain offenders with the partial payment of an ignition interlock device; and
- includes appropriations clauses.

HB08-1209 (VAAD / CADMAN) The bill includes the following provisions:

- requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to set rules for recycling or disposing of license plates that are voluntarily given to the DOR, county clerks, or anyone receiving license plates in the course of business;
- requires the month license plate tab to be displayed in the bottom left-hand corner, and the year tab to be displayed in the bottom right-hand corner, of the rear license plate; and

- makes it a class B traffic infraction, punishable by a fine from \$15 to \$100, for not displaying tabs as required by the bill.

HB08-1217 (ROBERTS / SHAFFER) This bill prohibits a law enforcement agency, prosecuting officer, or other governmental official from:

- asking a sexual assault victim to take a lie detector test as a condition of proceeding with the criminal investigation or prosecution; and
- making a forensic medical examination, including collection of evidence, contingent upon a victim's willingness to participate in the criminal justice process. This bill also requires the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Public Safety, and not the victim, to pay for this medical examination. Finally, the bill requires the medical facility that performs such a medical examination on the request of the victim (as opposed to the law enforcement agency) to contact the law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the crime occurred regarding the storage of evidence. That agency is then required to retrieve the evidence, and store it for at least 2 years.

HB08-1232 (STAFFORD / BACON) This bill continues the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (board) until

July 1, 2017. The bill makes the following changes with regard to the board:

- requires domestic violence treatment providers to complete mandatory continuing education courses related to domestic violence;
- allows the board to remove a treatment provider from the list of approved domestic violence treatment providers;
- requires the board to develop a renewal process for providers to remain on the list of approved providers; and
- allows the board to increase the fee assessed to providers submitting new or renewal applications for placement on the list of approved providers from \$125 to up to \$300 per application.

HB08-1246 (GREEN / KELLER) This bill requires the Colorado Department of Human Services (DHS) to convene a working group, on or before August 30, 2008, to make recommendations for the development of a plan to implement a registry of caregivers who have a substantiated

allegation of exploitation, mistreatment, neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of an individual with a developmental disability. The bill specifies the composition of the working group.

HB08-1247 (PRIMAVERA / VEIGA) For defendants convicted of offenses under the state's sexually violent predator (SVP) statute, this bill requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to notify the court if it receives a court order that does not include a determination by the court regarding the defendant's status as a SVP. The bill authorizes the DOC, if necessary, to return the defendant to the county sheriff's custody for delivery to the court to make the required SVP determination. However, this provision does not apply if the court was not required to enter the order when imposing the original sentence.

HB08-1249 (RICE / KESTER) This bill authorizes local governing bodies to charge users of voice-over-internet-protocol telephone services a fee for emergency telephone services. Governing bodies are required to report annually on how emergency telephone service funds collected from all sources, were used.

HB08-1257 (VAAD / WILLIAMS) The bill authorizes new permits and permit fees for the operation of an overweight motor vehicle with a divisible load providing the vehicle has a four-axle grouping with a gross weight not exceeding 110,000 pounds. The bill also requires:

- the vehicle owner or operator to comply with federal motor carrier safety rules pertaining to axle-weight distribution;
- vehicles to comply with new axle-weight distribution rules established by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT);
- that these overweight vehicles are not allowed to operate on the interstate highway; and
- a doubling of fines for violations of a vehicle's maximum permitted weight.

HB08-1263 (LABUDA / GIBBS) The bill clarifies when victims of crimes have the right to be notified of court actions involving a defendant's bond. This includes situations in which a defendant's bond is set lower than the scheduled or customary amount for a specific charge, the type of bond changes, a condition of the bond is modified, the court grants the defendant's motion for admission to bail in a case involving a capital offense, or the bond is lowered after the

initial bond hearing. The bill further specifies that a victim of a crime has the right to be heard at certain court proceedings, including a hearing concerning the defendant's bond. Finally, the district attorney is required to inform a victim of the charges to be filed against an individual, prior to filing the charges, if the charge to be filed may result in the court issuing a new, lower, bond for the individual.

HB08-1264 (ROBERTS / SHAFFER) This bill allows statewide, electronic, read-only access to the name index and register of actions of court records within the data system of the Judicial Branch. This read-only access will be provided to representatives of the following agencies or attorneys appointed by the court:

- county departments of social services and representing attorneys;
- the Office of the State Public Defender (OSPD);
- the Office of the Child's Representative (OCR) and Guardians ad Litem under contract;
- the Office of the Alternate Defense Counsel (ADC) and attorneys under contract;
- respondent parent counsel appointed by the court; and
- any state or local agency that performs any activity related to the investigation, trial, incarceration or rehabilitation of a person involved in criminal activity.

HB08-1267 (MASSEY / KESTER) HB08-1267 establishes a school mapping system as part of the School Safety Resource Center's pilot program. In the event of an emergency, the system will provide first responders with access to electronic maps and information about school buildings. The center must designate 1, 2, or 3 schools in each pilot site for mapping.

HB08-1274 (KING / TUPA) As amended on second reading in the Senate, the bill modifies the Address Confidentiality Program and provides for the following:

- requires that \$10,000 be transferred from the Department of State Cash Fund to the Address Confidentiality Program Surcharge Fund in FY 2007-08;
- allows the Secretary of State to transfer additional moneys in FY 2008-09 if the program fund is insufficient to cover the department's costs;
- requires that the transfers be repaid from unappropriated moneys remaining in the program fund at the end of any fiscal year; and
- prohibits the use of General Fund moneys to support the program.

HB08-1336 (CARROLL T. / SPENCE) By January 1, 2009, HB08-1336 requires the State Board of Education to adopt rules establishing a standard method for counting students' unexcused absences. The method must address partial day absences. By September 15, 2010, the bill requires school districts to report to the Colorado Department of Education the number of habitually truant students (those with 4 or more unexcused absences in 1 month or 10 in a school year). The department will collect and post truancy information on its website. It may also post information on effective, research-based, truancy and dropout prevention programs for school districts. Finally, the bill permits districts to apply for grants through the Expelled and At-Risk Student Services Grant Program to serve truant students.

HB08-1347 (MCKINLEY / SHAFFER) This bill authorizes the head of a law enforcement agency of a city and county with a population exceeding 500,000 to enter into an intergovernmental agreement with a law enforcement agency from a state that borders Colorado for the performance of law enforcement within the city and county. The bill requires that a peace officer from another state that is assigned to law enforcement duty within the city and county be certified as a peace officer in his or her home state. In addition, the officer must apply to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board for recognition prior to assignment in Colorado. The bill provides that while on duty in Colorado, such a peace officer will have the same powers within the city and county as do regular officers of the city and county. The bill's provisions are repealed on September 15, 2008.

HB08-1348 (WITWER / SPENCE) This bill grants officers of the Federal Protective Service in the United States Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement limited peace officer authority in Colorado. These federal officers will be given the authority to respond to non-federal felonies and misdemeanors, render assistance to state peace officers, and make arrests as part of a state law enforcement task force investigation. The state will not be required to indemnify agents for the performance of these activities.

HB08-1352 (STEPHENS / MORSE) This bill modifies the revocation placement options available to the Parole Board for offenders whose parole was revoked based on a technical violation and

who had no active felony warrant, felony detainer or pending felony criminal charge, and who was on parole for a class 5 or class 6 nonviolent felony offense, other than menacing or unlawful sexual behavior. Specifically, the bill precludes such offenders from being placed in community return-to-custody facilities.

HB08-1360 (WITWER / KOPP) This bill clarifies that a fire arson investigator who is *authorized* by a local government is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties. Current law empowers only investigators who are *employed* by local governments.

HB08-1392 (MCGIHON / TAPIA) The bill reorganizes current statutory provisions and adds new stipulations addressing "competency to proceed" issues in criminal cases under a new article. Specifically, the bill:

- expands who may be determined to be incompetent to proceed to include those with a developmental disability;
- changes the standard for "incompetent to proceed" from "mental disease or defect" to "mental disability" as defined in the bill;
- sets specific timelines for competency hearing requests, setting a new hearing date, and completing a competency evaluation. (Current law allows these timelines to be set by the court.);
- requires the court to review competency every 90 days rather than the current standard of every 6 months;
- requires the court to release defendants who are not likely to be restored to competency rather than stating that they may release such defendants; and
- allows the temporary removal of a defendant from a commitment facility, without court authorization, for needed medical treatment.

HB08-1397 (JAHN & ... / KOPP & ...) The reengrossed bill requires the preservation of all evidence that may contain DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and is collected in cases resulting in a conviction for a Class 1 felony or a sex offense that is eligible for lifetime supervision. The evidence must be preserved for the life of the defendant, after which the evidence may be destroyed. The bill specifies that the DNA profile must be preserved by the accredited laboratory that develops the profile. All other reasonable and relevant evidence that may contain DNA must

be preserved by the law enforcement agency that collects the evidence. If charges are not filed in a Class 1 felony or applicable sex offense, evidence collected that may contain DNA must be preserved for the length of the statute of limitations for the crime under investigation. The bill also specifies the process for disposing of evidence that may contain DNA for all other types of convictions. In particular, the custodian of the evidence must notify the district attorney's office that prosecuted the case of the intent to dispose of the evidence. The district attorney's office must tell the custodian which evidence should be destroyed or preserved. The evidence custodian may file a motion with the court to destroy the evidence in the event that either the district attorney did not notify the evidence custodian in a reasonable amount of time or the district attorney objected to the destruction of the evidence. The bill requires the evidence custodian to only destroy evidence if he or she is ordered by the court. For evidence that is to be destroyed, notice must be given to the defendant's attorney of record or the defendant if he or she does not have an attorney, as well as the district attorney, after which they have 90 days to file an objection with the court. The bill requires the court to make certain findings at sentencing for felony convictions. For instance, the court must find whether the case includes reasonable and relevant evidence containing DNA that should be preserved; whether the case includes evidence that contains known DNA; and whether it is possible to perform a serology test on evidence that has not been previously conducted. In addition, the bill requires basic peace officer training to include proper techniques, practices, and protocols for collecting and retaining DNA evidence. This applies to both new recruits and existing peace officers. Finally, the bill requires the executive director of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to convene a working group to discuss issues and public policy options related to DNA preservation. The members of the working group include the executive director of DPS, the Attorney General, the director of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, the director of the Colorado District Attorneys' Council, the State Public Defender, a defense attorney in private practice, and four members of the General Assembly. The bill does not provide compensation or reimbursement for expenses related to serving on the working group.

SB08-001 (MORSE / STEPHENS) This bill establishes the School Safety Resource Center and the School Safety Resource Center Advisory Board in the Department of Public Safety. The center is to assist schools in the following:

- < developing safety and preparedness plans;
- < establishing emergency response practices and strategies; and
- < ensuring safe and secure schools through prevention and intervention efforts.

The center will initially develop and enhance services for schools through a pilot program involving between 1 and 5 selected districts. Information and resources gathered by the center will be made available to all schools and school officials. Beginning in January 2010, and each January thereafter, the center must report on the effectiveness of the program and the value of its services to schools. The report must be presented to the Education and Judiciary Committees of the General Assembly.

The advisory board consists of at least 13 members from state agencies, the education community, and the law enforcement and public safety community. The role of the advisory board is to provide policy recommendations and guidance to the center. Board members are entitled to expense reimbursement, but are uncompensated. The advisory board sunsets July 1, 2017.

SB08-006 (BOYD / SOLANO) The bill was recommended by the Legislative Oversight Committee for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. The bill specifies that persons who are eligible for Medicaid just prior to their confinement in a jail, juvenile commitment facility, Department of Corrections facility, or Department of Human Services facility shall have their Medicaid benefits suspended, rather than terminated, during the period of their confinement. The bill also clarifies that juveniles retain Medicaid eligibility when held in a facility operated by or under contract with the Division of Youth Corrections or Department of Human Services if care within that facility qualifies for federal financial participation.

SB08-007 (WINDELS / STAFFORD) This bill was recommended by the Legislative Oversight Committee for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems during the 2007 interim. The bill encourages counties to develop relationships, partnerships, and prerelease agreement with appropriate agencies and to assist jail inmates prior to release in accessing public benefits for which they may qualify. The Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (DHCPF) are required to provide training to appropriate county personnel to assist inmates in applying for public benefits prior to release. The bill creates the Inmate Assistance Demonstration Grant Program in DHS, with the assistance of the Division

of Criminal Justice in the Department of Public Safety. The demonstration program is to provide grants to counties or groups of counties for the purpose of assisting county jail inmates in accessing public benefits. The bill does not provide a funding source for the grants, so General Fund is assumed.

SB08-008 (WINDELS / SOLANO) This bill was recommended by the Legislative Oversight Committee for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems during the 2007 interim. The bill expands the 29-member Task Force for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who are Involved in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems with the addition of a member who is a representative of the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

SB08-011 (MORSE / MASSEY) This bill requires insurance companies to include medical payments coverage of at least \$5,000 on motor vehicle policies beginning January 1, 2009. A policy may be issued without medical payments coverage if the policyholder rejects the coverage. If the insurance company fails to offer the coverage or to maintain documentation of the rejection, the policy is assumed to include coverage. Motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles, and people who self-insure, are exempted from the requirements. The medical care coverage will provide \$5,000 per person, for bodily injury resulting from a motor vehicle accident regardless of fault. The bill specifies the priority in which health care providers are to be paid benefits: licensed ambulances or air ambulances; trauma physicians; level III, IV or V trauma centers in rural areas; and level I, II or III trauma centers or regional pediatric trauma centers. Any remaining benefits are to be paid to health care providers for subsequent medical services.

SB08-014 (WILLIAMS / MAROSTICA) Under current law, the courts of municipalities, counties, and cities and counties have jurisdiction to try all cases governing toll highway use under their respective municipal and state laws. This bill allows the Colorado Tolling Enterprise (CTE), a division in the Colorado Department of Transportation, to consider establishing an administrative toll enforcement process similar to the public highway authorities' administrative process. Should the CTE establish an administrative process, toll evasion cases may be adjudicated by a state administrative law judge or an independent contractor and no municipal

or county court will have jurisdiction to hear toll evasion cases. The bill also authorizes courts and the CTE to report outstanding toll evasion judgements to the Department of Revenue. The department shall not renew the motor vehicle registration owned by a person who fails to pay the outstanding judgment. The CTE is required to contract with a department-approved vendor for the direct costs of the non-renewal of vehicle registrations.

SB08-026 (HAGEDORN / WHITE & ...) This bill establishes the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act. *Beginning July 31, 2009*, it requires cigarette manufacturers to test and certify that their cigarettes meet certain fire safety standards. The Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety, administers and enforces the standards, but additional enforcement authority is given to the Attorney General and the Department of Revenue.

SB08-026 includes the following provisions:

- < outlines specific cigarette testing, certification, and labeling procedures;
- < establishes a fee of \$1,000 for each brand family of cigarettes and a fund (the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act Enforcement Fund) for these fees and any civil penalties collected;
- establishes civil penalties for (1) failing to maintain records of all tests conducted for a period of 3 years, (2) selling cigarettes that are not property certified, and (3) making false statements;
- < requires a review of program effectiveness by the Division of Fire Safety on or before June 30, 2012;
- < directs the division to implement the bill in accordance with New York fire safety standards for cigarettes; and
- < repeals the act should a federal reduced cigarette ignition propensity standard be implemented.

SB08-032 (HARVEY / MCNULTY) This bill permits a bonding commissioner to apply to a court for a hearing on a breach or threatened breach of the conditions of a bond. The bill requires the commissioner, upon issuance of the warrant, to notify the bail bond agent of record. The commissioner filing the application is also required to notify the district attorney (DA) within 24 hours of filing the application. The bill defines bonding commissioner as a person employed by a pretrial services program, and designated as a bonding commissioner by the chief or presiding

judge of the judicial district. The Governor signed the bill into law on April 17, 2008, and unless a referendum petition is filed, the bill will take effect August 5, 2008.

SB08-039 (KOPP / WITWER) Subject to the receipt of gifts, grants, or donations, the bill directs the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety, to establish a pilot program offering training courses to directors of fire protection districts whose territory includes wild land-urban interface areas. The bill creates the Wild Land-Urban Interface Training Fund. A wild land-urban interface (WUI), is any area where man-made improvements are built close to, or within, natural terrain and flammable vegetation, and where high potential for wild land fire exists. The bill creates the 5 member Wild Land-Urban Interface Training Advisory Board to advise the division on course content and implementation of the pilot program. Board members serve without compensation or reimbursement of expenses. Courses are offered to directors at no charge. Topics include but are not limited to strategic planning and community outreach on WUI issues. Directors who successfully complete the courses, receive a certificate of WUI fire safety.

SB08-050 (WINDELS / GAGLIARDI) The bill raises the age limit from 60 to 65 for persons renewing a license by mail or electronic means. Applicants under age 66 must attest under penalty of law that they have had an eye examination within the last 3 years. The bill also requires certain driver's license applicants to attest to the following:

- for applicants who are age 66 or older and renewing their license by mail, that they have had an eye examination within the last 6 months, and provide the results; and
- for applicants renewing by electronic means who require vision correction, the extent of the vision correction.

SB08-051 (TAYLOR / MARSHALL) This bill, **as amended by the Senate Business, Labor, and Technology Committee,**

addresses deficiencies in the enforcement authority of the Department of Labor and Employment, Division of Oil and Public Safety, as identified in a 2007 performance audit. The bill broadens the division's enforcement authority to include boilers and explosives by the following:

- < enabling the director to assess civil penalties up to \$1,000 per violation, per day of violation;
- < authorizing the director to apply for a temporary or permanent injunction;

- < requiring entities that conduct blasting to notify the division;
- < authorizing the division to inspect blast sites or to request blast demonstrations; and
- < removing the \$75 limit on fees for explosives permits.

SB08-059 (JOHNSON / KEFALAS) The bill eliminates that the current statutory fee caps of \$100 for licensing commercial drivers and \$40 for licensing certain employees or volunteers of nonprofit organizations at commercial driver's testing facilities. It requires the Department of Revenue to set rules establishing a limit on the costs for such testing.

SB08-060 (BOYD / SUMMERS) The bill requires the State Auditor to audit the Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Cash (CATPC) Fund instead of the Automobile Theft Prevention Authority conducting an audit. The bill extends the authority from July 2008 to July 2018, and adds 2 members to serve on the Automobile Theft Prevention Board. It also creates a mandatory biannual fee of \$.50 for each vehicle insured by automobile insurers to fund the program. The fund is to be audited every 2 years, and a report filed with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. Insurers are required to notify the board by August 15 annually of the number of vehicles they insure. Any insurers who fail to pay the fee within 15 days of receiving notice are subject to a civil penalty of up to 120 percent of the amount due or a suspension of their business license. The bill authorizes insurers to recoup the fee from their policyholders.

SB08-063 (PENRY / BUTCHER) The bill includes an affirmative defense for a violation of off-highway vehicle sound standards under certain conditions. It expands the powers of the director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation within the Department of Natural Resources. The bill replaces current off-highway vehicle and snowmobile sound standards with a statewide Society of Automobile Engineers (SAE) international standard. The bill also includes the following provisions:

- exempts closed-circuit races, agricultural vehicles, and search and rescue emergency vehicles from these standards;
- defines terms (i.e., motorcycle, snowmobile, off-highway vehicle);
- prohibits anyone from selling new off-highway vehicles that emit sound levels above these standards;
- creates a class 2 petty offense for persons operating or selling off-highway

vehicles that exceed the new standards; and

- restricts local governments from adopting more restrictive standards.

SB08-066 (WILLIAMS / MARSHALL) Current law prohibits juveniles who are convicted of a class 1 felony (first degree murder) and class 2 felonies under certain circumstances from being sentenced to the Youthful Offender System (YOS) of the Department of Corrections (DOC). An individual commits first degree *felony murder* if he or she commits or attempts to commit:

- arson;
- robbery;
- burglary;
- kidnapping;
- sexual assault; or
- escape from custody, and another individual dies as a result of the commission the crime.

This bill would allow the court to sentence juveniles who are charged with felony murder, but plead to a class 2 felony, to the YOS only if they would be eligible for sentencing to the YOS for the offense underlying the felony murder charge.

SB08-106 (SCHULTHEIS / LUNDBERG) The bill clarified existing law regarding parenting time. In particular, the bill as amended, specifies that if a person has been convicted of certain types of sex crimes or domestic violence crimes in another state or jurisdiction besides Colorado, the court may limit or suspend the parenting time of the offending parent.

SB08-116 (KESTER / LOOPER) The bill prohibits an employer from terminating a volunteer firefighter who leaves work to respond to an emergency summons if the following conditions are met:

- < the employer does not deem the employee to be essential to the operation of the employer's daily enterprise;
- < the fire chief has previously provided the employer with documentation of the employee's status as a volunteer firefighter;
- < the emergency is within the response area of the employee's fire department and is of such magnitude as to require all firefighters; and

< the fire chief provides the employer with a written statement verifying time, date and duration of the employee's response.

SB08-134 (KOPP / MCNULTY) This bill directs that 50% of the bond moneys and fees forfeited by persons in the country illegally shall go to the newly created County Jail Assistance Fund. Money in the fund is subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly to the Department of Corrections for allocation to counties for maintenance and operation of county jails. Under current law, 100% of such moneys are deposited in the Capital Construction Fund, and then transferred to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund for the construction of state correctional facilities. Finally, the bill sets a minimum bail amount of \$50,000 for all persons arrested for drug trafficking, and requires the Office of the State Court Administrator to adjust this amount for inflation every 10 years. The bill allows the court to set bail at an alternative amount upon motion and a showing of good cause by either the district attorney or the defendant.

SB08-144 (WINDELS / BENEFIELD) This bill sets up a process for motor vehicle repair shops to sell vehicles abandoned at the shop. It requires repair shops wishing to sell an apparently abandoned vehicle to do the following:

- have the vehicle identification number (VIN) inspected by law enforcement;
- request a title search of the Division of Motor Vehicles;
- notify the owner by certified mail;
- determine the value of the vehicle and buy a surety bond for twice the value; and
- apply for a title through the clerk of the county in which the shop is located.

A shop must provide a vehicle owner at least 30 days to reply to the shop's notice that the vehicle appears to be abandoned before the process of selling the vehicle may begin. The vehicle would be declared abandoned five days after the shop's last good faith effort to reach the owner expires.

SB08-155 (CADMAN / KERR A.) As amended, the bill consolidates the responsibility for information technology (IT) oversight of most of the state's executive branch in the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT). It does not affect the legislative or judicial branches, or the departments of law, state, or the treasury. Specifically, the bill transfers several IT functions and staff positions from various state agencies to OIT on July 1, 2008. The largest single agency

transfer involves moving most of the Division of Information Technology from the Department of Personnel and Administration. These portions include the General Government Computer Center (GGCC), telecommunications coordination, and statewide IT management and support functions. The bill also makes the chief information officer of each state agency subject to supervision by the director of OIT instead of the agency's executive director, although any official transferred in this way would maintain his or her duties or responsibilities related to the information technology resources of the agency. Before July 1, 2012, the bill also transfers to OIT the oversight of other IT employees across several state agencies. The bill creates the Information Technology Revolving Fund to consist of any money appropriated from the General Fund for the procurement of IT resources or major automation system projects. The fund would also include any General Fund savings achieved by OIT in procuring IT resources or major automation system projects. Money in the revolving fund is continuously appropriated to OIT to pay the costs of consolidation and IT maintenance and upgrades. Amendments adopted in the House State, Veteran's, and Military Affairs Committee required OIT to consult with certain other state agencies in developing rules for emergency acquisitions and to issue an annual report on emergency acquisitions to the General Assembly. They also required OIT to develop a method for charging the full cost of its services to client agencies.

SB08-159 (TUPA & ... / SCANLAN) The bill lowers the blood alcohol content (BAC) from 0.10 to 0.08 at which people can be charged with "boating under the influence," and makes conforming amendments to current law. It expands boating under the influence to include all "vessels," and not just a motorboat or sailboat.

SB08-181 (WIENS / MASSEY) SB08-181 requires public schools and school districts (including the Charter School Institute and state charter schools) to develop emergency response plans that align with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). By July 1, 2009, schools must post to either the school or school district's website the date on which they anticipate being NIMS compliant. Additionally, schools are required to establish a school response framework that includes the following:

- < adoption of the National Response Framework and the NIMS through orders or resolutions;
- < the incident command system and a school safety, readiness, and incident management plan that coordinates with local first responders and state agencies,

where necessary;

< to the extent possible, memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with local or state agencies specifying responsibilities during emergency incidents;

< to the extent possible, testing of the incident management plan through tabletop exercises and functional exercises with written reports assessing the exercise prepared afterwards; and

< a plan to fully implement the NIMS.

The bill also requires the Department of Public Safety to post on its website: (1) a description of the NIMS, (2) links to online courses provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for NIMS certification, and (3) a list of NIMS-related courses offered by institutions of higher education. Course hours may be applied to the professional development requirements for licensure. Courses offered by institutions of higher education are to be provided free of charge should unfilled seats exist.

SB08-205 (GORDON & ... / KING & ...) This bill requires the court to grant any appropriate remedy to a defendant when physical evidence, subject to a court order for preservation of the evidence or release and testing of the evidence, is negligently destroyed, lost, or otherwise disposed of by a law enforcement agency prior to the evidence being used for the purpose for which it was ordered to be preserved. Such a remedy shall be in addition to any other post-conviction relief the court may order.

SB08-208 (WINDELS / BENEFIELD) This bill authorizes the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) to respond to requests from charter schools for employee background information. Charter schools are required to conduct background investigations of prospective employees, and request from the CDE available information concerning employment history, criminal records, and/or negative licensure actions as a result of criminal behavior involving children.

A prospective employee of a charter school is required to supply fingerprints for use in background investigations. A current employee may be compelled to supply fingerprints if he/she is suspected, with cause, of past offenses. The charter school shall forward fingerprints to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to perform a criminal history record check. CDE is authorized to charge fees for information requests. The bill requires that charter schools pay any

fees for information requests and criminal history checks; however the school may pass the cost(s) to the prospective or current employee.

Charter schools are required to supply updated information concerning all employees to the CDE and the bill requires that the CDE share some of this information with the CBI.

SB08-236 (BACON / KERR A.) Current law makes it a crime to violate a protection order if an individual has been personally served with the order or the court informs the individual of the contents of the order. This bill expands the existing crime of violation of a protection order to include a violation that occurs after the restrained individual acquires knowledge from a law enforcement official of the contents of the protection order.

SB08-237 (BACON / CARROLL T.) This bill clarifies that an individual must register as a sex offender in Colorado if he or she is convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction that would require the individual to register as a sex offender in that jurisdiction.

SB08-238 (BACON / KING) This bill prohibits the reproduction of sexually exploitative material as part of the proceedings in a criminal case. The bill specifies that the court will deny a request by the defendant to copy or reproduce any sexually exploitative material as long as the prosecuting attorney makes the material reasonably available to the defendant.

SB08-239 (BACON / JAHN) This bill increases the penalty for leaving the scene of an accident involving a death from a class 4 felony (F4) to a class 3 felony (F3).

KEY TRENDS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Several key trends will affect the Department's overall operations during FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10.

Law Enforcement Activity

State and national trends in criminal activity, and corresponding focus on these trends by the press and other public figures, have significant impacts on demand for services from the Department. Recent media focus on issues surrounding identity theft, Internet crimes against children, and illegal immigration have had measurable effects on the Department's recent appropriations, and will continue to influence operations in the coming months and years. Similarly, the recent shootings at Platte Valley High School and Virginia Tech University have renewed focus on issues surrounding school safety and security.

In addition, continued focus on issues surrounding homeland security will shape the Department's activities. Federal, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies continue to gather intelligence on potential terrorist activity, and also expect the State to provide information and analysis to ensure a proper response to suspicious activities and incidents. Government and private entities also continue in their expectations that the State will provide resources to identify, analyze, and protect critical pieces of Colorado's core infrastructure.

With regard to highway safety, regular growth in population, registered vehicles, licensed drivers, and total vehicle miles traveled continue to strain the Department's limited resources. At the same time, economic pressures are causing a significant slowdown in revenue to the Highway Users Tax Fund, which strains the State's ability to ensure a reasonable balance between adequate highway improvement and maintenance and proper supervision of driver activity on the roads.

The Criminal Justice System

The proliferation of television crime dramas has had a marked effect on the operations of criminal investigators and prosecutors. Juries are increasingly expecting that law enforcement agencies and prosecutors collect and present complex analytical evidence, such as DNA evidence. This trend places a substantial burden on the Department's investigative and laboratory resources. The volume of evidence submitted to the Department for detailed laboratory analysis continues to grow, while demands from prosecutors for a reasonable turnaround time for analysis of this evidence remains high.

After conviction, the State is also suffering from a constant upward pressure on the State's correctional system. Comparatively high rates of criminal recidivism have combined with the State's strict sentencing laws to create an increase in demand for prison space that far exceeds the rate of allowable growth in Colorado. It is therefore incumbent upon members of Colorado's criminal justice system to actively pursue means of reducing recidivism and making more efficient use of the State's available public and private correctional facilities. In 2007, the Governor appointed members to the Colorado Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission to begin to address this untenable situation.

Funding Pressures

The Department anticipates that the trend of declining federal funds available to Colorado will continue for the foreseeable future. Homeland Security grants to Colorado will decrease in Federal Fiscal Years 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 as the Federal government shifts its focus to border and port states. Similarly, pressures on the Federal budget have caused reductions in grants aimed at improving the larger criminal justice system, thereby increasing the pressure on individual states for funding.

Declining and/or stagnating funding for programmatic and administrative priorities places an increasing burden on existing staff to build efficiency in their operations. In many cases, the Department is turning to Information Technology to build these efficiencies. Unfortunately, the Department's IT infrastructure is aging, and becoming progressively more brittle. A strong need exists to identify secure and reliable sources of funding to ensure regular replacement of IT assets. Similarly, investments in the overall replacement of aging technologies may also be necessary. It will also be necessary for the Department's IT section to increase its own efficiency in order to meet growing demands for its services by the Department's internal and external customers.

The rising price of fuel is also significantly affecting the Department's operations. The cost of operating the Department's fleet of vehicles has grown by well over 100 percent since FY 2002-03, placing great strain on the resources available for its investigative assistance and highway safety functions. Similarly, the increasing cost of heating and cooling the Department's many buildings has strained operating budgets.

Fire Safety in Schools

The 2008 Legislative Session proved a landmark period for bolstering fire safety systems in the State's public schools and colleges. Several pieces of legislation increased the resources available to the Division of Fire Safety for conducting construction plan reviews, and performing inspections of fire suppression systems in school buildings. While these measures substantially improve the ongoing

safety of school occupants, the Department remains committed to building upon these efforts beyond FY 2008-09.

Colorado State Patrol Workload Indicators

The following table lists several high-level statistical indicators that the Patrol uses to measure its workload activity for its field operations. They include key indicators in traffic safety, enforcement activity, motorist contact activity, and officer activity.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY FOR HIGH-LEVEL STATISTICAL INDICATORS						
COLORADO STATE PATROL						
Category	Measure	January 1 st to December 31 st		Annual Change (%)	CY 2008 Projections	CY 2009 Projections
		CY 2006	CY 2007			
TRAFFIC SAFETY	Persons Killed	345	353	2.3%	339	326
	Fatal Crashes	311	323	3.9%	310	298
	Injury Crashes	7,873	4,242	(46.1%)	4,072	3,909
	Property Damage Crashes	20,464	23,689	15.8%	22,741	21,831
	DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes	1,019	710	(30.3%)	682	655
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY	Felony Arrests	1,847	1,652	(10.6%)	1,685	1,752
	Total Citations	230,937	224,540	(2.8%)	229,031	233,611
	HVPT Citations	166,837	165,208	(1.0%)	166,860	168,529
	Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	6,836	5,955	(12.9%)	6,074	6,317
	Seat Belt Citations	45,120	40,731	(9.7%)	41,545	42,377
CONTACT ACTIVITY	Motorist Assists	99,075	99,414	0.3%	99,712	100,011
	Vehicle Contacts	627,160	612,658	(2.3%)	618,785	624,972
	Licenses Checked	513,080	502,365	(2.1%)	507,389	512,463
	Safety/Education Programs	1,572	642	(59.2%)	649	655
OFFICER ACTIVITY	Traffic Enforcement Hours	311,430	309,937	(0.5%)	313,036	316,167
	Self-Initiated Hours	76,367	75,433	(1.2%)	76,187	76,949
	Reactive Hours	205,307	204,302	(0.5%)	206,345	208,408
	Administrative Hours	102,711	100,191	(2.5%)	101,193	102,204

The total number of incidents handled by the CSP Regional Communication Centers since CY 2002 has increased by 36.9 percent, including a 5.9 percent increase in CY 2007 over CY 2006. During that same period, the authorized staffing level for Communication Officers and

Supervisors was reduced by 2.0 FTE in CY 2002, before being restored during CY 2005 to the level of CY 2001. This combination of significant increases in incidents handled and no increase in personnel has resulted in a 50 percent increase in corresponding workload per 1.0 FTE.

In CY 2007, the Patrol had a statewide average response time of 21.8 minutes for traffic crashes (up 4.8 percent from CY 2006). This statewide average response time starts when a call for service from the public is received by a CSP dispatcher and ends when a CSP officer arrives at a scene. In an effort to determine an appropriate response time, the Colorado State Patrol polled Colorado residents about their opinions regarding an acceptable level of service. *This statewide survey in CY 2006 found that 57.8 percent of respondents expected a trooper to respond to a traffic accident involving injuries or fatalities in less than ten minutes.*

The following table shows the total number of incidents by year for the last five calendar years.²

² This information was extracted from CAD in April, 2008.

CSP COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH WORKLOAD INDICATORS						
TYPE	All User Agencies					
	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007
TOTAL INCIDENT COUNT ³	687,678	751,426	844,142	859,721	889,220	941,617
<i>Annual Change</i>	15.3%	9.3%	12.3%	1.8%	3.4%	5.9%
<i>Authorized FTE Communication Officers and Supervisors</i>	122.1 FTE	122.1 FTE	122.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE
<i>Annual Average Per 1.0 FTE Incidents</i>	5,632 Incidents	6,154 Incidents	6,914 Incidents	6,928 Incidents	7,165 Incidents	7,588 Incidents

The total incident count for the next two calendar years is projected to increase by 4.5 percent annually. That would be 983,990 and 1,028,270 total incidents to be handled by CSP Communication Centers in CY 2008 and CY 2009, respectively.

Trends in Colorado's Motoring Environment

There are a number of indicators that affect the ability of the Colorado State Patrol to deliver its services to and on behalf of the public: the traffic volume (a.k.a. vehicle miles traveled), the State's population, the number of licensed drivers and the number of registered vehicles.

Motoring Environment Indicators, Calendar Years (CY) 1996-2005											
INDICATOR		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006*
Vehicle Miles Traveled	United States (Millions)	2,561,695	2,631,522	2,691,335	2,749,803	2,781,462	2,855,756	2,890,893	2,962,510	2,989,807*	3,014,116
	Colorado (Millions)	37,740	38,520	40,550	41,560	42,955	43,545	43,379	45,766	47,900*	48,641
	CSP Roads (Millions)	22,674	24,368	25,061	25,102	25,775	26,099	26,135	27,434	28,740*	28,640
Registered Vehicles	United States (Thousands)	203,568	208,076	212,685	217,028	221,230	225,685	230,788	237,961	247,421*	251,423

³ Total Incident Count is every call received and/or dispatched by the communication center, which required some type of action be taken by the communication officer. This is inclusive of calls for service received from the public, officer initiated calls, phone messages, public information requests, avalanche control notifications, lost/found property, controlled burns, road closures, et cetera.

Motoring Environment Indicators, Calendar Years (CY) 1996-2005											
INDICATOR		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006*
	Colorado (Thousands)	3,961	4,053	4,130	4,225	4,006	3,933	4,498	4,610	4,732*	4,814
Licensed Drivers	United States (Thousands)	182,709	184,980	187,170	190,625	191,276	194,602	196,166	198,128	200,549	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	2,996	3,014	3,040	3,107	3,160	3,162	3,313	3,330	3,342*	3,424
Population	United States (Thousands)	267,784	270,248	272,691	282,125	285,318	287,974	290,788	293,657	296,507*	299,398
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,018	4,117	4,226	4,327	4,427	4,496	4,548	4,601	4,665	4,755

*Preliminary estimates subject to further revision.

As this table indicates, in Colorado all four leading indicators that contribute to increasing traffic volume have increased significantly in the last decade: population has increased 19.6 percent, licensed drivers 17.5 percent, registered vehicles 23.2 percent and vehicle miles traveled by 31.3 percent.

DUI/DUID Activity Summary						
January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009						
Measure	CY 2006	CY 2007	Annual Change	CY 2008 (est.)	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)
DUI/DUID caused Serious Crashes	1,019	710	(30.3%)	675		640
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	6,834	5,955	(12.9%)	N/A		N/A

Non-crash Criminal Felony Filing Activity Summary						
January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2006	CY 2007	Annual Change	CY 2008 (est.)	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)
Felony Arrests	1,847	1,652	(10.6%)	1,735		1,821
Contraband Felony Arrests	201	147	(26.9%)	N/A		N/A
Street Value of Drugs Seized	\$4,083,835	\$3,937,658	(3.6%)	N/A		N/A
Weapons Seized	43	17	(60.5%)	N/A		N/A

Communication Activity Summary						
January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2006	CY 2007	Annual Change	CY 2008 (est.)	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)
Incident Response Time for Traffic Crashes	20.8 Min	21.8 Min	4.8%	20.8 Min		20.8 Min
Incident Count	889,220			N/A		N/A

Commercial Motor Vehicle Crash Summary						
January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2006	CY 2007	Annual Change	CY 2008 (est.)	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)
All Crashes (Comm. Vehicle)	2,626	2,650	0.9%	2,218		2,107
Compliance Reviews	198	178	(10.1%)	N/A		N/A
Safety Inspections	27,610	27,911	1.1%	N/A		N/A

**Hazardous Material Incidents Summary
January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010**

Measure	CY 2006	CY 2007	Annual Change	CY 2008 (est.)	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)
HazMat Incidents	240	224	(6.7%)	210		197
Safety Inspections	2,024	1,896	(6.3%)	N/A		N/A
Route/Permit Enforcement Actions	174	185	6.3%	N/A		N/A

Office of Preparedness and Security Workload Indicators

The following table summarizes the key measures of workload tracked by the Office of Preparedness and Security.

Workload Indicator	FY 2006-07 Actual	FY 2007-08 Actual	FY 2008-09 Approp	FY 2009-10 Request	FY 2010-11 Request
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) Early Warning Alerts	3		5	5	7
Number of statewide Rubicon vulnerability assessments performed on Colorado's most critical infrastructure and key resource assets	12		12	12	12
Number of Requests for Information processed by CIAC staff	200		225	250	275
Number of statewide CIAC Regional Information Sharing Meetings convened by OPS staff	4		6	8	10
Percentage of time the CIAC is operational	45%		65%	75%	85%
Number of presentations made by OPS staff on the role of the CIAC and Rubicon	100		100	100	100
Percentage of external agency contribution to the work product of the CIAC (loaned staff or information sharing)	50%		65%	75%	85%
Percentage of critical infrastructure site assessment participation from private industry	50%		65%	75%	85%

Division of Fire Safety Workload Indicators

School Safety Inspection Program					
Increase the level of fire and life safety in public schools and junior colleges by requiring that plans for new and remodeled schools are examined for fire safety issues; that fire safety inspections are conducted during construction and fire safety issues are addressed prior to occupancy; that schools are maintained in accordance with adopted fire codes and standards; and that persons conducting plan reviews and inspections for fire safety issues are qualified and certified.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Percent of Public Schools and Junior Colleges that have Annual State Level Fire Inspections	1%	73%	80%	90%	90%
Number of Annual Inspections Overseen by the Division that are Conducted by Local Fire Departments	UNK	1,258	1,200	1,200	1,200
Number Annual Inspections Conducted by the Division	1	136	600	600	600
Number of Building Plan Reviews for Fire Safety Conducted by the Division	38	190	150	150	150
Number of Construction Inspections Conducted	29	128	158	158	158
Number of Consultations and Meetings with Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Local Fire Departments, and the Division of Oil and	40	780	700	500	400

Public Safety (CDLE).					
Number of Fire Inspectors Certified	0	337	340	340	340

All Hazards Certification Program (Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder)					
Increase the level of competency of Colorado firefighters and emergency services responders to handle fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials and other incidents by maintaining procedures that measure specific levels of knowledge, skill and ability.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Number of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Exams Administered	5,101	5,578	5,350	5,350	5,350
Number of Firefighters, EMS First Responders and Hazardous Materials Responders Certified	5,996	6,554	6,000	6,000	6,000
Number of Renewals of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification	2,776	3,430	2,800	2,800	2,800
Days required to process 90 percent of the renewal application certificates.	75	40	30	30	30
Certification Program Technical Assistance ⁴	N/A	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

⁴ Estimate based on the phone logs of the staff for FY 08. New technology that is anticipated to be fully operated in FY 09 should decrease calls for assistance.

Colorado/National Fire Incident Reporting System					
Identify the rate and cause of fires and fire-related deaths and injuries in Colorado so that federal, state and local fire prevention efforts can focus on solutions to the problems. Share information that may be of interest in antiterrorism efforts, such as arson trends. Administer a uniform, statewide reporting system for fires, hazardous materials incidents, EMS incidents and other incidents to which fire departments respond - The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Number of Departments Participating in NFIRS	234	256	275	300	300
Percent of Departments Participating in NFIRS	59%	62%	69%	76%	76%
Percent of Population Protected by Departments Participating in NFIRS	90%	92%	93%	95%	95%

Emergency Services Responder Training Program					
Increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado firefighters and emergency services responders to fires, hazardous materials incidents, and domestic terrorism incidents, and reduce the potential of line-of-duty deaths and injuries, through standardized, statewide training programs.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Courses Delivered	16	21	25	25	25
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Students	301	469	50085	500	500
National Incident Management System Courses Delivered	296	57	60	60	60
National Incident Management System Students	6,958	3,051	3,500	3,500	3,500
Other Classes Delivered	32	9	25	25	25
Students in Other Classes	631	184	200	200	200

Fire Suppression Program					
Increase the quality, integrity, and performance of fire suppression systems installed and maintained in Colorado by regulating fire suppression system contractors and inspectors, and ensure that system installations and maintenance meet local, state and national code requirements.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target

Number of Fire Suppression System Plan Reviews Conducted	128	210	200	200	200
Number of Inspections of Fire Suppression Systems	244	272	275	275	275
Number of Fire Suppression Contractors Registered	355	317	320	320	320
Number of Fire Suppression System Inspectors Certified	55	78	80	100	100

Resource Mobilization Plan					
Develop and administer a statewide mobilization plan for the allocation and deployment of emergency resources.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Percent of Fire Service Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	95%	84%	95%	95%	95%
Percent of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	91%	61%	95%	95%	95%
Percent of EMS Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	36%	36%	50%	95%	95%
Percent of Search and Rescue Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	10%	25%	33%	50%	95%
Number of Resources in the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	3312	4,116	4,500	5,000	5,250
Percent of Resources Reported in the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report entered into ROSS	30%	54%	75%	90%	90%

Regulation of Persons Dealing with Fireworks					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the fireworks industry in Colorado that are reasonably necessary for the safety of workers and the public, and the protection of property.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Number of Wholesaler, Exporter & Display Retailer Licenses	23	28	25	25	25
Number of Fireworks Retailer Licenses Issued	315	262	275	275	275
Number of Inspections of Fireworks Establishments	4	7	10	10	10
Number of Warnings Issued for Fireworks Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Licenses Revoked, Suspended or Not Renewed	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments					
Establish and enforce minimum standards of fire and life safety in Colorado's limited gaming establishments in order to reduce the risk of fire, fire related injuries, deaths and property loss in these facilities. ⁵					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Number of Plan Reviews Conducted for Gaming Establishments.	2	18	15	15	15
Number of Inspections of Existing Gaming Establishments	84	72	84	84	84
Number of Inspections of New or Remodeled Gaming Establishment	9	15	10	10	10
Number of Fire Safety Deficiencies Cited Upon Inspection	205	237	200	180	175

Administration & Technical Assistance					
Assist units of local government in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems and to propose and implement solutions to fire safety-related problems that are common to local, state and federal governmental units. In addition, assist private citizens and commercial entities with technical assistance.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Local Government Technical Assistance Requests Responded to (all programs other than Certification)	324	480	450	450	450
Citizen Assists	N/A	122	100	100	100

⁵ At the time of this writing, the status of Amendment 50 is unknown. If Amendment 50 passes, there could be a substantial increase in the program's activity.

Division of Fire Safety, Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act					
Protect lives and property by addressing Colorado's responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990 – which promotes fire and life safety in hotels, motels, and all places of public accommodation affecting commerce.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Number of Hotels and Motels Certified in Compliance with Federal Act	865	873	885	905	925
Number of Revocations	1	1	0	0	0
Number of Inspections Conducted	N/A	6	5	5	5
Number of Fire Departments Reporting Compliance ⁶	N/A	UNK	10	20	100

Colorado Emergency Planning Commission					
Perform the duties and functions required of a member of the Colorado Emergency Planning Commission (C.E.P.C.) pursuant to section 24-32-2603, C.R.S.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Participate in meetings of the C.E.P.C. and its subcommittees	11	11	12	12	12

6 New program

Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes⁷					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act.					
	FY07 Actual	FY08 Projected	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target
Number of cigarette brand families approved for three-year certification	N/A	N/A	180	40	10
Number of cigarette brands tested for compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	20
Number violations issued	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10
Number of seizures of improperly marked cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1

7 New Program in FY 08-09. Certification begins in January 2009 and enforcement begins on July 31, 2010.

Division of Criminal Justice Workload Indicators

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08*	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
Number of approved new applications-DVOMB	Target	N/A		6*	6*
	Actual	12	20		
Number of approved new applications-SOMB	Target	N/A		12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile
	Actual	12 adult 6 juvenile	22 adult 8 juvenile		
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-DVOMB	Target	N/A		0*	0*
	Actual	82	13		
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-SOMB	Target	N/A		46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile
	Actual	46 adult 30 juvenile	44 adult 28 juvenile		
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-DVOMB	Target	N/A		0*	0*
	Actual	10	12		

Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-SOMB	Target			5 adult 5 juvenile	5 adult 5 juvenile
	Actual	11 adult 7 juvenile	12 adult 9 juvenile		
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process DVOMB	Target			6	6
	Actual	7	5		
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process SOMB	Target	N/A		1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile
	Actual	2 adult 0 juvenile	3 adult 0 juvenile		

Community Policing

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08*	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
Number of Training Courses Delivered	Target	N/A		100	100
	Actual	93	48		
Number of Training Hours Delivered	Target	N/A		1,500	1,500
	Actual	1,243	1,118		
Number of New Course Curricula Developed and Approved by Colorado POST	Target	N/A		2	2
	Actual	1	4		
Number of outside agencies requesting Training Coordination Services **	Target	N/A		3	3
	Actual	4	4		
Number of Line Officer Grants Awarded to Community/Police Partnerships	Target	40		20	20
	Actual	21	0		

Federal Grants Administration

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
Number of sub-grants	Target	N/A		382	382

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
awarded.	Actual	397	415		
Number of sub-grants monitored through desk audits and on-site visits.	Target	N/A		82	122
	Actual	211	142		
Number of people trained in grant management issues.	Target	N/A		102	100
	Actual	129	103		
Number of crime victims served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	90,000		85,000	85,000
	Actual	83,124	90,641		
Number of adult offenders served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	N/A		200	500
	Actual	250	972		
Number of juveniles served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	N/A		5,300	7,000
	Actual	5,390	9,479		
Maintain compliance with federal and state regulations regarding fund distribution and management as reflected in state and/or federal audits.	Target	N/A		100%	100%
	Actual	100% no negative audit findings	100% no negative audit findings		
Number of hours donated by Board/Council members for grant-related activities.	Target	N/A		2,512	1,850
	Actual	1,956	2,390		
Completion of annual	Target	N/A		4	4

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
plan/strategies/reports assisting Board/Councils in decision making for distribution of federal and state grant funds.	Actual	4	6		

Community Corrections

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
Complete and publish community corrections field performance audits (based on calendar year).	Target	Total 10: 1 High; 4 Med. Low; 2 low		Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med. High; 3 Med. Low; 2 Low	Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med. High; 3 Med. Low; 2 Low
	Actual	Total 10: 1 High; 4 Med. Low; 2 low	Total 17: 11 full audits; 5 followup; 1 limited and specific		
Complete and report Exhibit A/Policies and Procedures Audits (shown are number of programs reviewed).	Target	35		35	35
	Actual	35	36		
Measure compliance with Community Corrections placement requirements (Diversion Residential Survey)	Target	3.3% (placements not meeting require- ments)		<3.0%	<3.0%
	Actual	3.3%	3.2%		
Development and administration of Certification and Accountability Process (CAAP) by end of FY 2010.	Target	N/A		N/A	Complete
	Actual	N/A	N/A		
Review and process data	Target	5,700		6,200	6,200

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
collection forms and data on all community corrections offenders. Monitor billing to ensure accuracy and to verify length of stay.	Actual	5,700	8,208		
	Target	N/A		Complete	N/A
Revise Risk Factor Analysis based on results of CAAP design and implementation, report published in FY 09.	Actual	N/A	N/A		
	Target	300		200	250
Deliver offender risk assessment training to community corrections field staff.	Actual	300	180		

Research and Statistics

Workload Measures		Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08*	Estimate FY 09	Estimate FY 10
Conduct empirical analyses for the Governor's Recidivism Reduction (RR) initiatives.	Target	N/A		3	8
	Actual	N/A	N/A		
Conduct empirical	Target	N/A		10	12

	Actual	N/A	5		
Analyze data on women, men, and sex offenders (both genders) to develop and validate three actuarial scales.	Target	N/A		2	1
	Actual	N/A	N/A		
Forecast adult and juvenile incarceration and parole populations with high degree of accuracy.	Target	N/A		97% accuracy	97% accuracy
	Actual	N/A	N/A		
Conduct annual recidivism study by obtaining and analyzing case-level aggregate data on felony filings to track decision making and offender characteristics.	Target	N/A		1	1
	Actual	N/A	1		
Provide research support for the Task Force of the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Justice System. Evaluate and prepare analysis on Task Force initiative in community corrections (JERP).	Target	N/A		1	N/A
	Actual	N/A	1		

Conduct and disseminate 3 comprehensive research reports regarding criminal justice programs and policy analysis.	Target	N/A		3	3
	Actual	N/A	2		
Study and publish report on promising practices for preventing, reducing, and responding to sexual assault in jails.	Target	N/A		1	N/A
	Actual	N/A	N/A		
Prepare quarterly reports on deaths in law enforcement custody.	Target	N/A		4	4
	Actual	N/A	4		

Colorado Bureau of Investigation Workload Indicators

Denver Investigations

Type of Fugitive Arrest	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Arrest of Fugitives	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests Metro Gang Task Force	0	0	0	0	0
Front Range Task Force/Fugitive	7	0	18	0	0
Totals	7	4	18	4	10

Major Crime Denver Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	762	1,030	810	1,100	1,150
Investigation Cases	328	235	278	250	260
Arrests	60	72	26	75	80
Failure to Register Sex Offenders	693	780	535	800	850

Denver Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Computer Crime Requests	62	28	56	30	35

	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Computer Crime Investigations	19	2	6	10	15
Arson Requests	67	58	64	60	70
Arson Investigations	67	58	64	60	70
Organized Crime Investigations	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Polygraph Requests	20	17	34	25	30
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	19	17	34	25	30
Intelligence Requests	1,127	1,161	662	1,200	1,250
Technical Support Requests	3	4	3	5	5
Technical Support Investigations	0	0	0	0	0

* Collected by Denver Laboratory under Digital Evidence

Denver Investigation Employment Checks (amounts included in total above)

Type of Check	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Judicial Background Investigations	85	98	108	50	60
Employee Background Investigations	39	42	38	40	45
Pre-Employment Polygraph Requests	59	40	56	20	25

Major Crime Montrose and Grand Junction Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	192	348	255	350	360
Investigation Cases	39	124	62	125	130
Arrests	14	8	6	15	18

* These statistics include amounts from the Montrose Office that closed March, 2008. The Grand Junction Office opened April, 2008.

Montrose and Grand Junction Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Arson Investigations	5	10	0	15	17
Intelligence	1	0	10	10	12
Criminal Polygraph Requests	0	39	21	20	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	0	38	20	20	25
Technical Support Requests	0	0	2	5	5
Technical Support Investigations	0	0	0	0	0

*These statistics include amounts from the Montrose Unit that closed March 2008. The Grand Junction Unit Opened April 2008.

Major Crime Durango Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	155	145	148	150	160
Investigation Cases	43	39	39	40	45
Arrests	43	20	21	25	30

* These stats were included in the Montrose Office

Durango Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Arson Investigations	0	2	0	4	5
Intelligence	4	4	0	8	9
Criminal Polygraph Requests	1	3	0	5	6
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	0	3	0	0	0
Technical Support Requests	0	0	0	5	5
Technical Support Investigations	0	0	0	0	0

* These stats were included in the Montrose Office

Delta Montrose Drug Task Force Totals

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	262	231	74	75	75
Investigation Cases	147	134	68	70	70
Arrests	54	88	35	35	35

Major Crime Pueblo Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	347	294	271	300	315
Investigation Cases	81	161	202	175	180
Arrests	38	21	31	30	35

Previous Fiscal Year numbers have been updated.

Pueblo Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Arson Investigations	40	38	56	40	45
Intelligence	12	2	1	15	18
Criminal Polygraph Requests	35	41	33	20	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	12	27	26	20	25
Technical Support Requests	1	2	2	5	5
Technical Support Investigations	0	2	2	0	0

Gaming Unit

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	252	388	371	400	410
Investigations	45	65	31	67	70
Arrests	59	151	76	60	65
Organized Crime Investigations	1	0	2	4	4
Intelligence	9	3	7	15	18

Missing Persons

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Student Enrollment Name Check	62,526	1,688*	5,199	TBD*	TBD*
Total Requests (Interpol, Intell, Amber Request, Missing Person Cases)	116	159	164	175	180
Requests - Dentists Name & Address	4,637	1,036	2,086	1,050	1,075
Missing Persons Reports Reviewed	69,045	44,214	57,459	30,000	25,000
Quality Control Messages Sent	1,672	1,260	1,401	1,000	800

* Activity is contingent on the submission of enrollment information from Colorado schools. During FY 2006-07, the rate at which schools made these submissions decreased markedly. The CBI is actively working with school districts to effect an increase in submissions, but it is presently not possible to estimate the submission rate in FY 2007-08 and beyond.

ID Theft / Fraud Unit

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Requests	*	61	346	75	85
Investigation Cases	*	10	39	20	25
Arrests	*	1	22	10	15
Organized Crime Investigations	*	0	0	4	4
Intelligence	*	0	1	10	12

* Unit implemented in February 2007

Total Laboratory Specimens Analyzed

Source: Lab-stat, January 1, 2008, switched to new reporting system.

Location	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Denver	33,845	23,877	28,687	25,750	27,000
Montrose	10,918	6,196	3,048	7,060	7,610
Pueblo	10,378	6,541	5,661	6,695	7,545
Database	9,351	9,798	27,133	27,000	28,000

Laboratory Specimen Analyzed Breakdowns (*From REPSUM 01/01/08)

Denver

Type of Specimen	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual8	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Chemistry	4,713	4,102	2,902	5,000	5,500
Crime Scene (Analysts Responding)	58	65	48	70	70
DNA Data Base Sex Offender	9,351	9,798	27,133	27,000	28,000
DNA	3,324	2,969	3,394	3,000	3,000
Latent Fingerprint	4,584	2,857	4,288	4,000	4,000
Firearm	5,118	3,127	1,3789	3,500	3,500
Foot/Shoe/Tire	899	413	358	450	500
Gunshot residue	1,593	579	333	550	550
Hair and Fiber	1,090	44910	181	200	200
Questioned Document	2,39111	1,124	1,081	1,200	1,200
Serology	7,906	7,734	6,042	8,000	8,000
Trace (Fire Debris, Soil, Paint, Glass,	1,391	294	367	350	400

8 January 1, 2008, switched to new reporting system

9 The counting methodology was changed January 1, 2008. For example, five bullets from the one gun were previously counted as five specimens. After January 1, 2008, the same five bullets are now counted as one specimen.

10 CBI revised its methodology in FY07 to include only items where a suspect has been previously named.

11 FY 06 was an anomaly in that it includes two large cases and CBI had two Questioned Documents examiners. As of FY 07, CBI has one Questioned Documents examiner in the Denver office.

Type of Specimen	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual8	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Miscellaneous)					
Digital Evidence	836	229	110	250	300

Montrose

Type of Specimen	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Chemistry	2,195	2,651	509	3,500	4,000
Crime Scene (Analysts Responding)	44	43	53	45	45
Latent Fingerprint	4,888	887	1,163	900	900
Firearm	1,175	1,266	154	1,300	1,300
Foot/Shoe/Tire	20	6	90	10	10
Hair and Fiber	0	0	0	0	0
Questioned Document	0	0	0	0	0
Serology	1,711	949	695	950	1,000
DNA Data Base Sex Offender	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*
DNA	750	347	322	350	350
Trace (Fire Debris, miscellaneous)	179	90	7	50	50

* DNA database moved to Denver lab

Pueblo

Type of Specimen	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Chemistry	2,615	2333	1,291	2,500	2,700
Crime Scene (Analyst Responding)	30	55	38	50	50
Latent Fingerprint	644	480	962	300	500
Firearm	1,230	491	42	500	500
Hair and Fiber	196	81	194	80	80
Serology	4,12812	2309	1,658	2400	2800
DNA Data Base Sex Offender	0**	0**	0**	0**	0**
DNA	1,336	784	1,414	800	800
Trace (miscellaneous)	0	0	0	0	50
Digital Evidence	229	63	94	65	65

* Vacancy/** DNA database moved to Denver lab

12 FY 06 reflects substantial overtime on cases which was funded through federal grants.

Crime Scene Requests

Requests By Location	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Denver	36	34	24	35	35
Montrose/Grand Junction*	26	21	41	30	30
Pueblo	18	22	19	30	30
TOTAL	104	80	66	95	95

Source: Lab-Stat, January 1, 2008. Reporting was switched to a new system at this time.

*Grand Junction facility opened April, 2008.

Civil Fingerprint and Name Check

Category of Check	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Name Checks					
Electronic Clearance System/Internet	339,269	355,195	345,225	370,000	370,000
Manual Name Checks	9,554	11,276	8,063	11,500	11,500
OSNs by Program Support	892	630	742	600	600
Total Name Checks	349,715	367,101	354,030	382,100	382,100
Prints					
Attorney License/Bar Applicant	1	0	0	1	1
Public	4,451	3,406	3,620	3,500	3,500
Daycare	27,302	27,042	38,059	27,100	27,100
Education	36,983	32,879	44,116	35,000	35,000
Security	265	206	257	200	200
Nursing	60	34	68	50	50
Gaming	1,645	1,606	1,600	1,600	1,600
Racing	199	253	441	200	200
Regulatory	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer Standard Training	1,304	1,060	1,388	1,200	1,200
Liquor License	3,604	2,741	4,099	3,000	3,000

Category of Check	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Lottery Commission	434	361	384	350	350
Carrying Concealed Weapon	5,919	8,736	11,838	6,000	6,000
Domestic Violence Board	15	15	22	15	15
Sex Offender Board	67	70	75	70	70
Financial Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance Commission	200	153	212	175	175
Real Estate Commission	22,213	14,327	10,022	10,000	10,000
Sheriff's Candidate	89	19	5	20	40
Visa	221	252	263	250	250
Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)	341	423	744	500	525
Vulnerable	1,073	1294	1,804	1,200	1,200
Bail Recovery Agent	104	108	186	100	100
Bail Bonding Agent	0	0	0	1	1
Emergency Medical Technician	5,566	3,829	3,586	4,000	4,000
Assisted Living Residence	216	256	263	250	250
Civil Restraining Order	61	79	97	80	80
Adoption Court Ordered/Non Lic.	1,043	1,039	1,332	1,200	1,300
Domestic Insurer	69	8	53	30	30

Category of Check	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Contract Prison Design	673	416	1,100	600	600
Juvenile Facility Contract Prison	311	252	363	300	300
Legal Name Change	2,266	2,038	2,272	2,100	2,100
Police Applicants	3,711	3,976	5,379	4,000	4,000
OSN	2,469	2,516	3,061	2,600	2,700
Contract Vendor	609	386	34	100	100
Coroner Candidate	41	14	0	20	20
Foreign Capital Depositories/Money Transmitter	26	56	49	50	50
Explosives Permit	1	2	2	2	2
Prints - No longer Flagged	32	12		30	30
Guardian (Conservator)	31	35	34	40	40
Identity Theft/Victim of Mis- Identification	66	1,540	286	2,000	2,000
Mortgage Brokers*	0	7,938	4,848	14,000	14,000
Private Occupational School*	0	36	20	40	40
Wholesalers Prescription Drugs*	0	377	151	400	400
Transportation*	0	0	3,138	10,000	10,000
Debt Management Service*	0	0	129	150	150
Totals	123,681	119,790	145,420	142,978	145, 223

Category of Check	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Total Name Checks/Prints	473,396	486,891	499,450	525,078	527,323

Criminal Fingerprints

Number Processed	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
<i>Fingerprint Totals</i>	261,968	260,407	250,921	265,000	270,000

Program Support Unit Workload Measures

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
EPIC Requests - Narcotics, Aliens, Weapons Smuggling/Trafficking	115	93	9	0	0
Cancellation of protection orders	49	0		Discontinued	
CCIC training (# of students)	901	486	198	600	600
NIBRS training (# of students)	320	189	200	250	250
CCIC training preparation (# of hrs)	557.75	102	84	300	300
NIBRS training preparation (# of hrs)	320	211	360	300	300
Authorized terminals to access CCIC	13,762	14,334	24,773	15,000	15,500
Active Operator Security Numbers	13,962	14,440	15,080	15,000	15,500
Operator Security Numbers (OSN) issued	2,624	2,595	2,965	3,000	3,000
Acknowledgment of operator duties & responsibilities (DOU)	Automated				
Incoming phone calls	57,316	53,024	57,017	57,000	57,000

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Audit CCIC/NCIC Agencies	32	64	68	195	260
Processing Time for NCIC validations	520	520	520	520	520
Intercept Time - Terminal CBI	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340
ADP requests for Off-Line printouts	1,641	1,288		300	1,300
Quality control messages ensuring conformity to CCIC/NCIC	198	198	478	450	450
Fugitive printouts for Dept of Social Services (# of hrs)	192	Discontinued		Discontinued	
Training manual revisions (# of hrs)	558	414	657	700	700
UCR Crime in Colorado preparation (# of hrs)	1,225	1,050	880	800	800
UCR summary agency report (# of hrs)	468	455	480	450	450
UCR NIBRS agency report (# of hrs)	2,110	2,860	3,105	3,000	3,100
UCR NIBRS problem solving	1,750	1,965	2,100	2,300	2,300
UCR agency reporting statistics	214	221	236	230	230
Seal arrest information in NIBRS	1,734	2,014	1,019	2,300	2,500
Out-of-State treatment center entries	274	246	325	250	250
Out-of-State Sex Offender Notifications/Information from public	990	963	490	500	500
Sex Offender web-site postings	134	382	515	575	550
Sex Offender - research packages	958	1,266	1,364	1,350	1,450
Processed court orders for Sex Offender discontinuation of registration	82	170	250	250	250
Sex Offender web site maintenance hours	327	410	139	450	500
Sex Offender public list requests	42	109	78	150	150
Process failure sex offender to register notices from State Judicial (Hours)	416	123	213	300	300

Activity	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Number of Colorado law enforcement agencies participating in CoG	40	62	85	80	100
CoG training (# of students)	168	140	43	175	175
CoG advisory board meetings	11	8	4	4	4
CoG presentations to Colorado agencies/associations	0	1	0	1	1

CCIS Information Technology Workload Measures:

Description	FY 06-07 Actual	FY 07-08 Actual	FY 08-09 Projected	FY09-10 Projected
# Of Authorized Users	14,374	15,080	16,000	17,000
# Of Transactions Per Week	3.4M	3.4M	3.5M	3.5M

<i>InstaCheck Comparative Statistics</i>					
	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
Approvals	153,589	155,910	165,757	160,000	165,000
Denials	4,910	4,837	5,125	4,700	4,700
Total	158,499	160,747	170,882	164,700	169,700

The numbers above represent the number of checks performed, not the number of firearms sold.

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-<u>CCW</u>*					
	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected **	FY10 Projected
<u>Eligible</u>	6,981	13,030	13,369	23,124	23,200
May Be Ineligible	158	234	203	240	250
Prohibited	25	39	59	108	120
<u>Total</u>	7,164	13,303	13,631	23,472	23,570

* Concealed Carried Weapons FY

** FY09 is the first year for CCW renewals. Renewals are required every five years.

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-<u>Appeals</u>					
	FY 06 Actual	FY 07 Actual	FY08 Actual	FY 09 Projected	FY10 Projected
<u>Overtur e</u>	756	847	1,041	1,128	1,200
<u>Sustained</u>	261	227	344	412	450
Total	1,017	1,074	1,385	1,540	1,600

