

# COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## Department Description

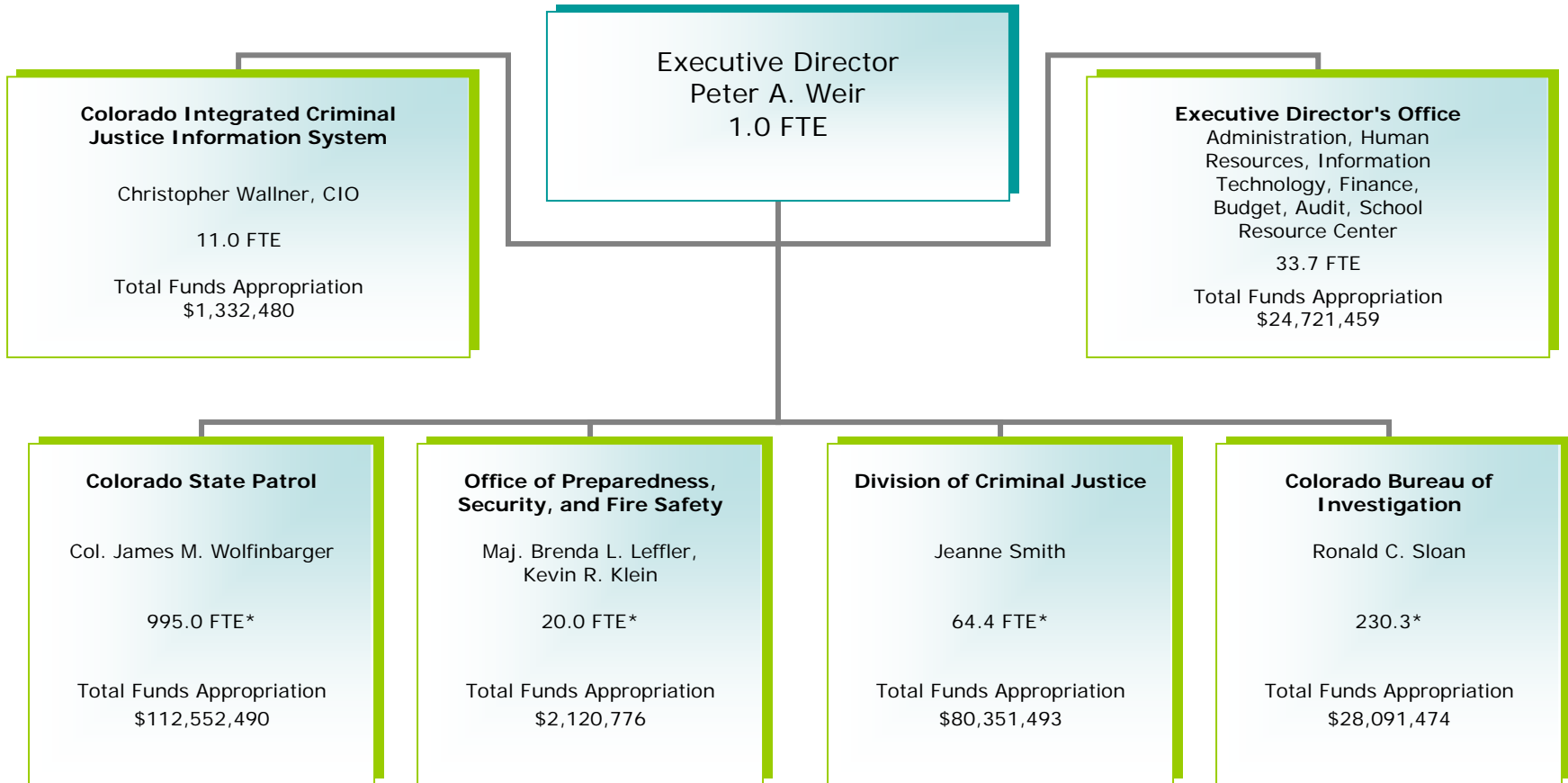
Peter A. Weir  
Executive Director

---

**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.**

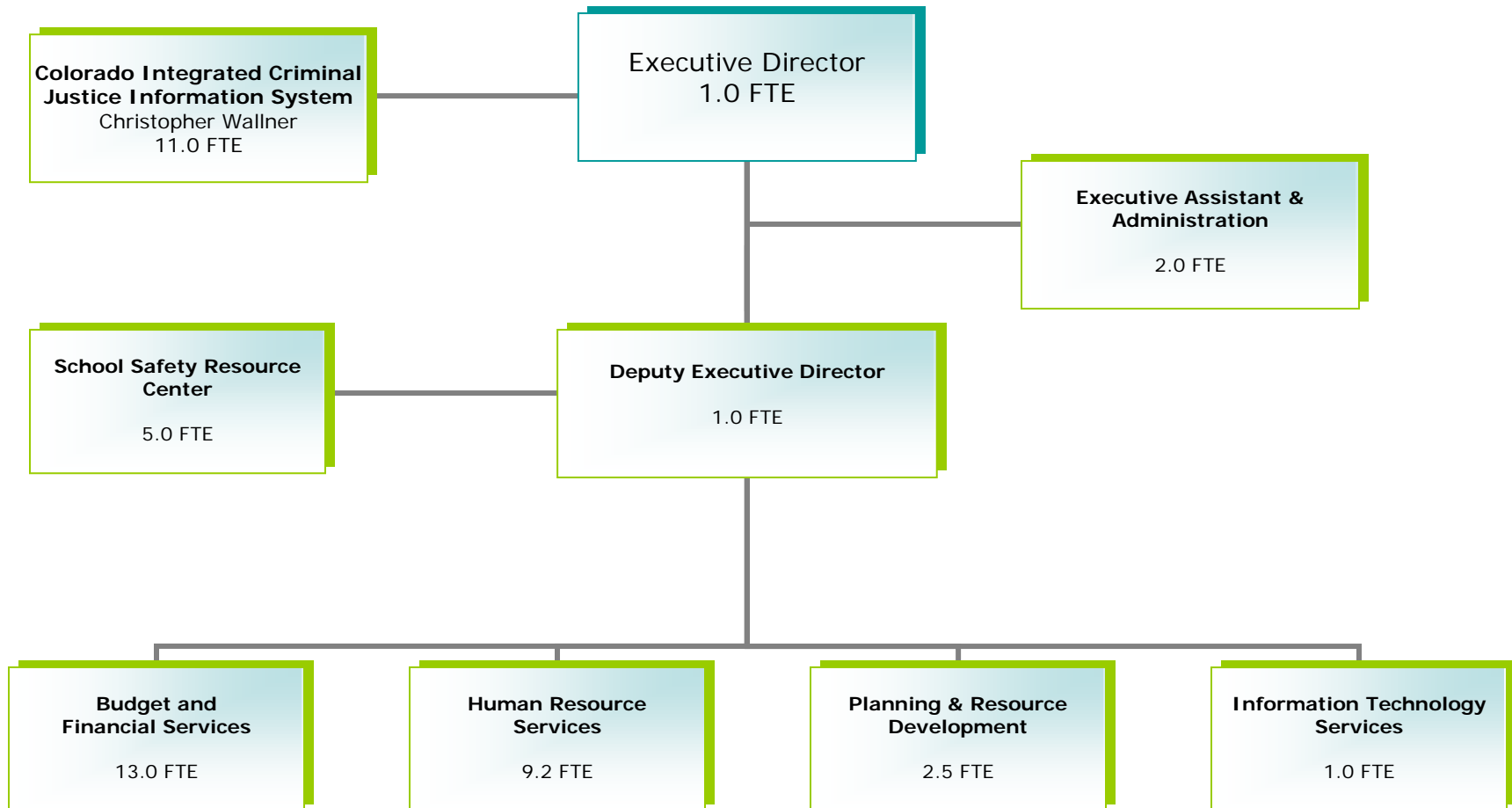
This page was intentionally left blank.

**Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Organizational Chart  
Fiscal Year 2009-10  
Total FTE: 1,355.4  
Total Funds Appropriation:**

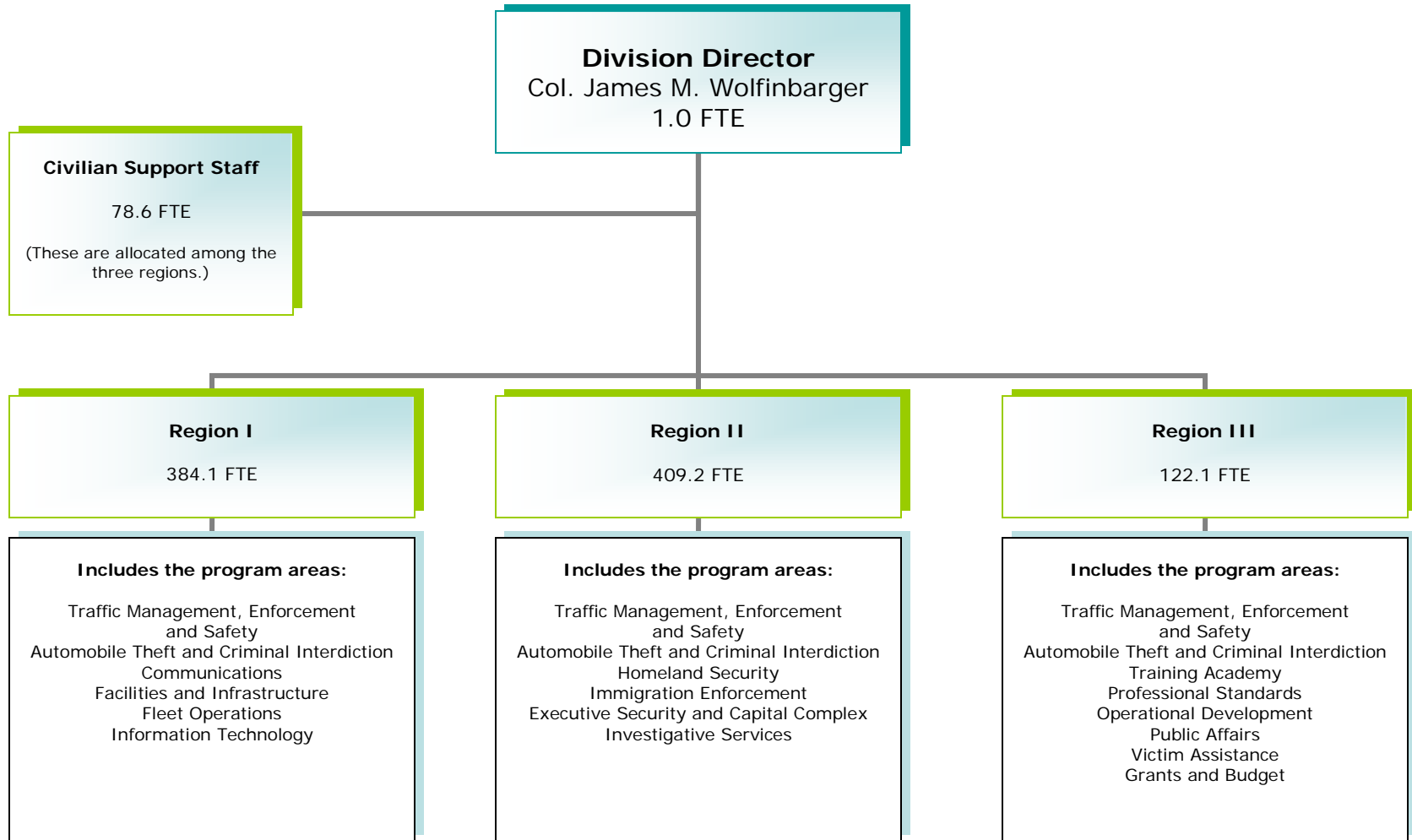


- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety**  
**Executive Director's Office Organizational Chart**  
**Fiscal Year 2009-10**  
**Total FTE: 45.7**  
**Total Funds Appropriation: \$26,053,939**

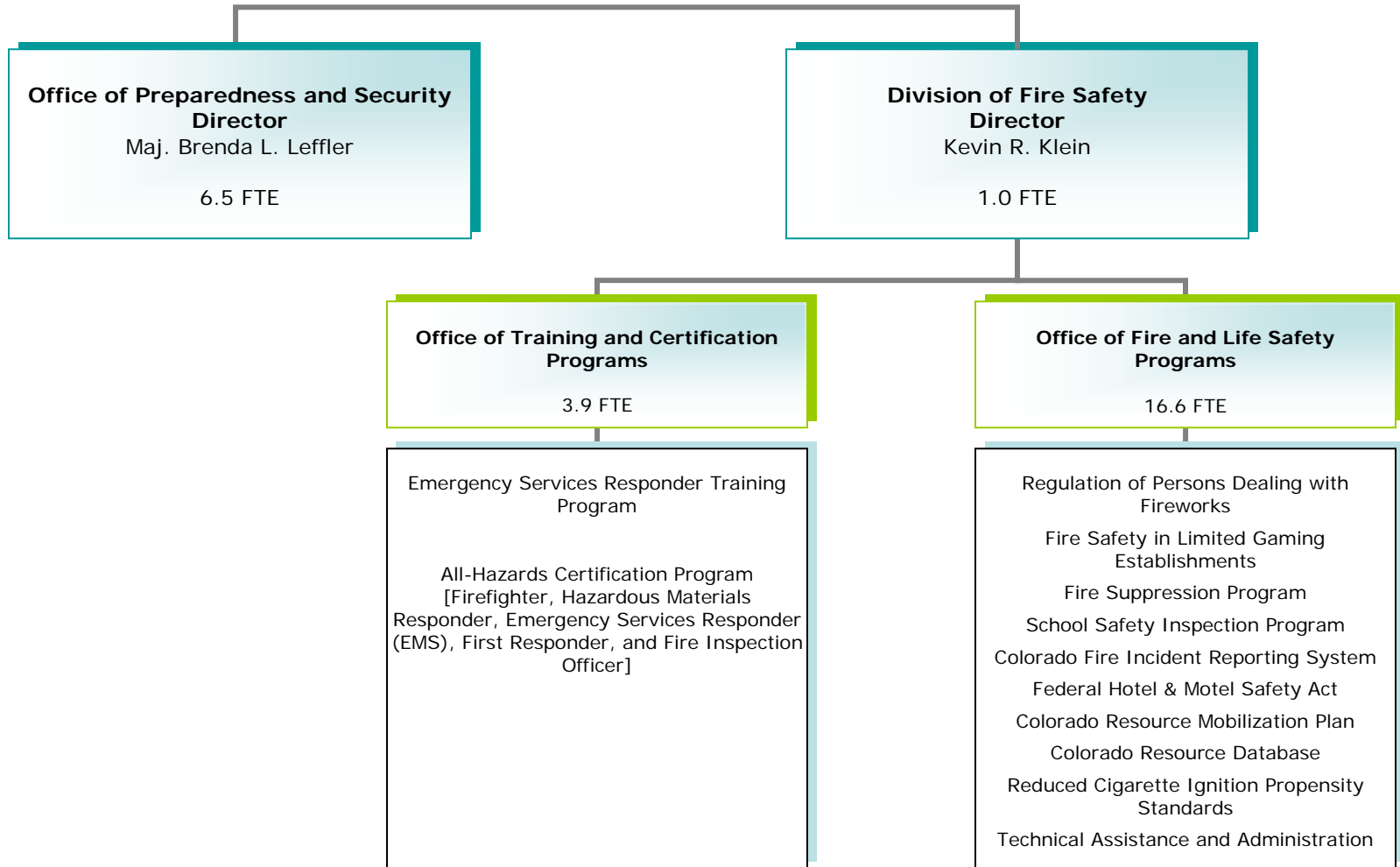


**Colorado Department of Public Safety**  
**Colorado State Patrol Organizational Chart**  
**Fiscal Year 2009-10**  
**Total FTE: 995.0\***  
**Total Funds Appropriation: \$112,552,490**



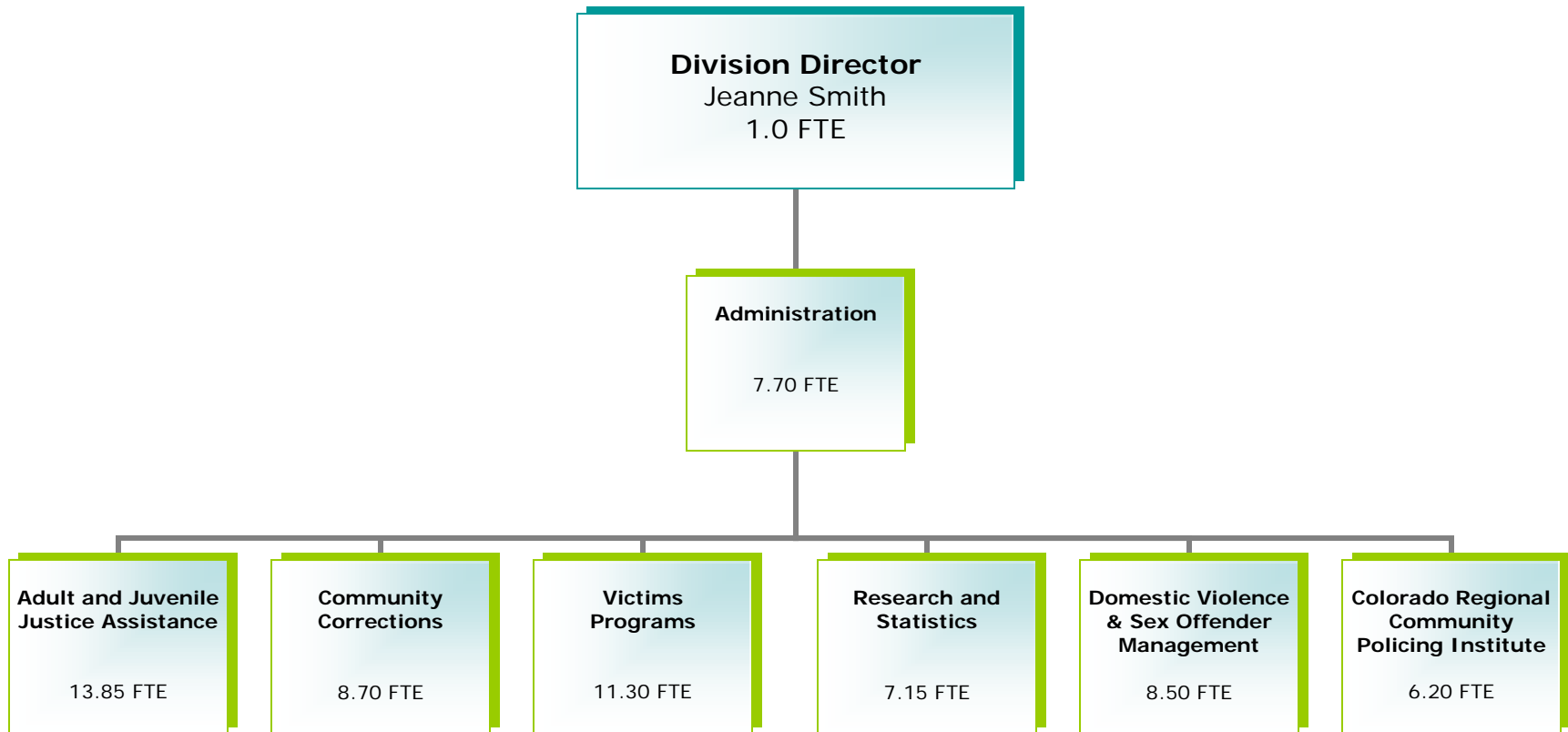
- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety**  
**Office of Preparedness, Security, and Fire Safety**  
**Fiscal Year 2009-10**  
**Total FTE: 28.0\***  
**Total Funds Appropriation: \$2,120,776**



- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Division of Criminal Justice Organizational Chart  
Fiscal Year 2009-10  
Total FTE: 64.4\*  
Total Funds Appropriation: \$80,351,493**

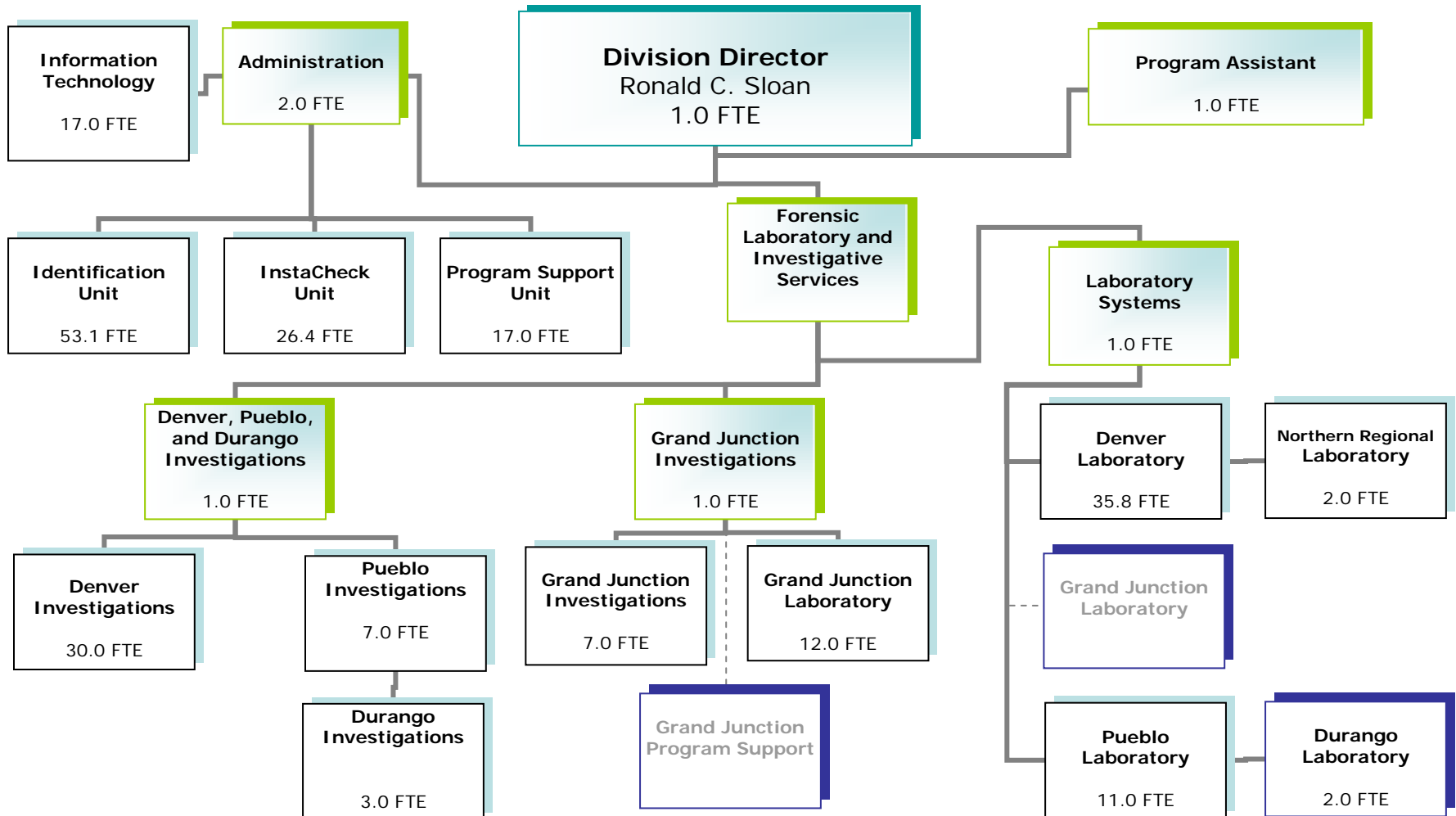


- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Organizational Chart  
Fiscal Year 2009-10**

**Total FTE: 230.3\***

**Total Funds Appropriation: \$27,706,995**



• Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees



# 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 Indicators<sup>1</sup>**

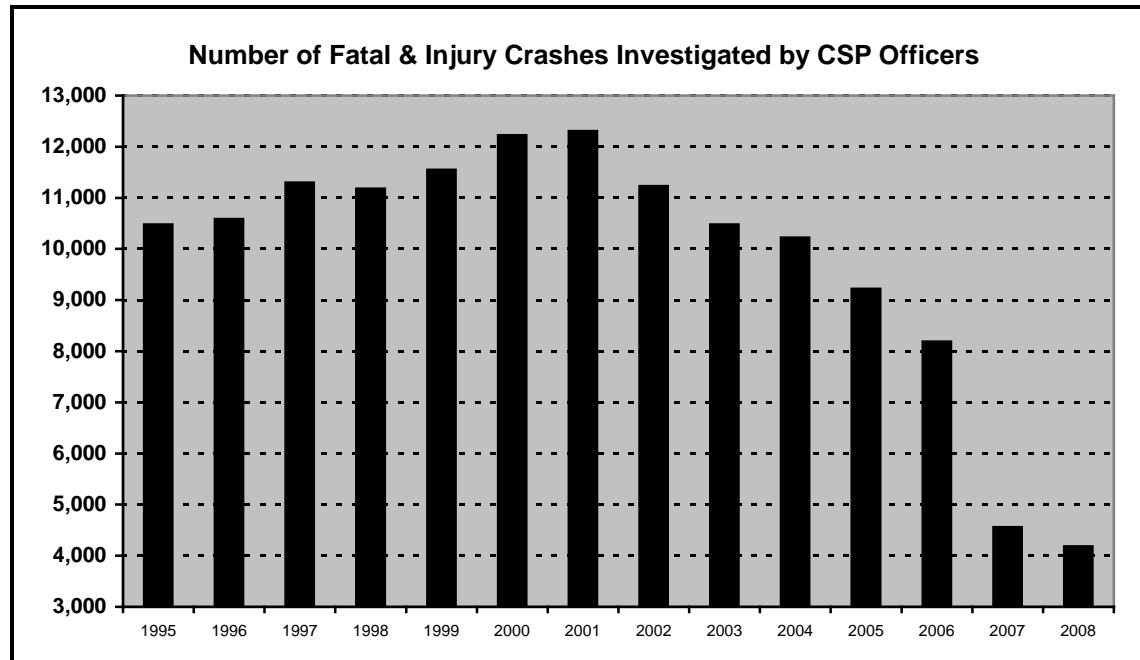
### *Fatal and Injury Crashes*

Since CY 2001, through CY 2008, 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 65.9 percent (from 12,245 in 2001 to 4,181

---

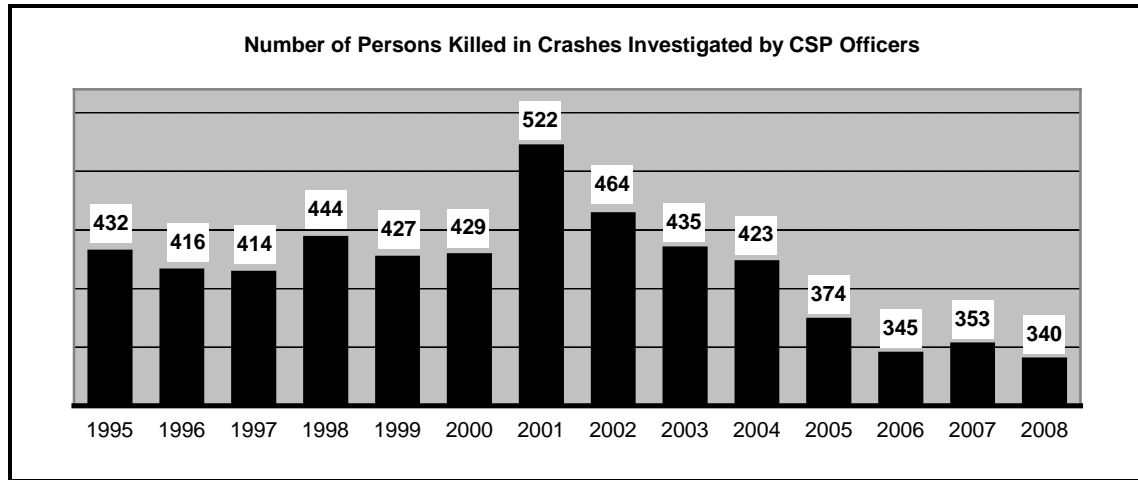
<sup>1</sup>Information was extracted from the CSP [CY 2005 Annual Report](#), dated March 1, 2006, and is subject to further revision and updates due to reporting lags.

in 2007). 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 far greater rate than on non-targeted CSP roads.



#### *Number of Fatalities*

In CY 2008, the seventh year of working under this strategic management system, *the number of persons killed in crashes investigated by CSP officers was 340, a decrease of 3.7 percent over CY 2007.* This down 38.4 percent from a high of 552 in 2001. *This decrease is equivalent to approximately four lives saved in Colorado per week over the traffic fatality rate on CSP roads in 2001.*



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.

<b>Outcome or Performance Indicator</b> <b>COLORADO STATE PATROL</b> <small>*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.</small>	<b>CY 2001</b> <b>Before Balanced</b> <b>Scorecard</b>	<b>CY 2008</b> <b>Year Seven of</b> <b>Balanced</b> <b>Scorecard</b>	<b>Seven-</b> <b>Year</b> <b>Change</b>
Vehicle Miles Traveled (Millions)	25,775	27,811	7.9%
Licensed Drivers (Thousands)	3,160	3,346	15.9%
Fatalities Per 100 Million VMT (CSP Investigated Crashes)	2.025	1.223	(39.6%)
Persons Killed (CSP Investigated Crashes)	522	340	(34.8%)
Fatal and Injury Crashes	12,304	4,181	(66.0%)
Felony Arrests*	1,418	1,420	0.1%
Auto Theft Recoveries	533	434*	-18.57%*
Total Citations*	148,129	221,511	49.54%
HVPT Citations*	119,342	158,886	33.1%
Seat Belt Citations*	30,515	44,807	46.8%
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests*	6,282	5,717	(9.0%)

Motorist Assists*	108,333	86,733	(19.9%)
"Proactive" Officer Hours*	370,111	386,844	4.5%
Calls for Service "Incidents" Handled by Comm. Centers	596,571	954,008	59.9%
"Off-the-Top" HUTF Appropriation (Millions) (FY02 vs. FY10)	\$67.4	\$92.8	37.7%
Total FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY10)	926.2 FTE	995.0 FTE	7.4%
Field Trooper FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY07)	473.0 FTE	490.0 FTE	3.6%

\* Based on 2007 data, which is the latest available at this printing.

**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 2008, the total number of calls for service *increased* by 1.3 percent over the prior year. The incident response time (21.5 minutes), down approximately 0.3% from CY 2007.

**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 2008, the number of criminal felony arrests by the Patrol decreased from 1,652 to 1,420 (or 14.0 percent) over the prior calendar year.

**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.

The number of safety inspections provided to hazardous materials transporters increased by 4.2 percent to 1,976 in CY 2008, from 1,896 in CY 2007.

**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)** - The Colorado State Patrol's Immigration Enforcement Unit (IEU) was created in order to enforce the State's human smuggling and human trafficking laws on Colorado's highways. Additionally, with the IEU, 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.

During its short existence, the IEU has achieved unparalleled success for a 287(g) Program. This success is a direct result of the enhanced cooperation, close partnerships, and strong relationships that exist between the Patrol and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Denver Office of Investigations, and the Denver Detention and Removal Office (DRO). This enhanced cooperation is apparent when looking at the investigations involving aggravated felons, the criminal aliens taken into custody, the number of human beings who have been removed from dangerous situations involving overloaded and/or unsafe vehicles, and the apprehension of those individuals who choose to put the lives of their human cargo at risk by engaging in the criminal act of smuggling humans.

In 2008, IEU supervisors received 187 calls for immigration-related issues while the IEU troopers received an additional 439 calls from field troopers for immigration issues. While many of these issues can be, and are, addressed via phone or email, IEU members have responded to 342 calls for service.

**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 H.B. 06-1558, **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. However, the entire program will be transferred to DFS as of January 1, 2010, as a result of H.B. 09-1151

**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.

A total of 4,127 resources, such as fire engines, ambulances and hazardous materials teams, have been cataloged and inventoried. The Division has also worked with the FBI's Denver InfraGard Chapter and FEMA to pilot a program to catalog and inventory private resources for emergency response in ROSS.

**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. DCJ services address the needs of victims of crime, juvenile and adult offenders, and law enforcement efforts, among many other activities. Standards and policies regarding community corrections, sex offender management, and domestic violence offender management are all part of the Division's responsibilities.

---

## 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) - 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 develops and delivers training for law enforcement in Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) training, developing kits for local agencies on the basic 40-hour course, an 80-hour Youth CIT and a 24-hour CIT Children in Crisis course. CRCPI also assists with statewide curriculum development, in a variety of subjects including Organized Retail Crime Awareness and Cold Case Investigations.

In 2008-09, 1,046 law enforcement personnel in Colorado completed CRCPI professional skill development training.

**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 2008-09, these three grant programs totaled approximately \$2.15 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 2009-10 funding priorities include: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; Jail Removal; Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates; Disproportionate Minority Contact; Native American Programming; Juvenile Justice System Improvement; and the prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of high risk youth in the areas of disproportionate minority contact, mental health, and substance abuse services. The monies are used for

program development, policy design, research and other activities. In FY 2008-09, these grant programs totaled approximately \$1.33 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 Office staffs the state's Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission, providing research support to the Commission and its task forces.

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 99 percent accurate.

**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 grant 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 2008-09, the federal victims grant programs administered by OVP totaled approximately \$9.8 million. Additionally, OVP administered approximately \$1.2 million in State VALE funds. In total, these funds served over 107,000 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, and Polygraph 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:**

- Suppress crime, promote safety and security, and manage statewide criminal justice information,
- Deliver excellence in criminal and background investigations, forensic laboratory services, and comprehensive criminal justice data management,
- Build trusting relationships and partnerships within the state and in local communities to improve the quality of life in Colorado.

---

## 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;
- **Forensic Digital Evidence analysis** - includes analysis and interpretation of audio and video evidence found at a crime scene; and

- **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 Fiscal Year 2008-09, the average turnaround time for the laboratory was 98 days.

**Office of Professional Standards (OPS)** –The OPS is responsible for the CBI Program Support Unit (PSU) which is responsible to provide support services and ensure compliance regulations are met as it pertains to the Colorado criminal justice computer databases, including the Crime Information System (CCIS), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and the Sexual Offender Registry for state and local criminal justice agencies throughout Colorado. The OPS is also responsible for the development of national accreditation standards; standardization of policies and training; departmental statistical and inspection reporting; employee recognition and the review and investigation of complaints and allegations of misconduct of CBI employees. Additional services that the PSU provides include:

- **CCIS System Security** – This program is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations and policy to protect the CCIS/NCIC, and other related criminal justice databases secure from any unauthorized use, access and dissemination;
- **Criminal Justice Database System Integrity** – This program is responsible for ensuring information within the CCIS/NCIC, along with information used for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) files, sex offender registry and intelligence databases are accurate, complete, and timely. This unit performs routine audits of Colorado law enforcement agencies to ensure state and federal laws, regulations, policies and procedures are met;
- **Criminal Justice Database Training** – This program 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 Publication* is an annual publication, reporting the statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the State; and
- **Sexual Offender Registration Unit** – This program engages in the constant monitoring and compliance of sexual offender registrants within the Colorado Sex Offender Registry as it pertains to Colorado state statute. To include the management of sexual 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 by way of OPS complaints and investigations; CCIS audits performed; agencies and/or operators trained; and sex offender registration workload. The OPS is a newly developed unit within CBI in 2009, and does not have specific statistics to report at this time. However, in FY 2008-09, the Program Support Unit audited 126 CCIS/NCIC agencies, and trained 1,125 individuals in CCIS use or crime reporting. Additionally, there were 15,787 authorized operators accessing the CCIS database.

**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 the following areas:

- **Major Crimes** - the CBI provides investigative assistance, technical support, forensic computer crime investigations (partnership with the FBI's Regional Forensic Computer Laboratory), 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 addresses the enforcement, investigative, and intelligence needs associated with limited gaming and organized crime 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;
- **Sex Offender Fugitive Unit** - this unit researches and analyzes all failure to register warrants issued in Colorado. Information is then forwarded to the appropriate agency within Colorado and out of state agencies. This unit also coordinates fugitive task force efforts with local law enforcement agencies;
- **Cold Case Homicide** - this unit was created by HB07-1272 that created a Cold Case Task Force and an Intelligence Analyst to create a cold case database and assistance to local law enforcement agencies with cold case homicides; 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 2008-09, CBI Investigative Services responded to 2,857 requests for investigative assistance from law enforcement agencies, investigated a total of 533 separate cases, and made 203 arrests.

**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. During Fiscal Year 2009, the Identification Unit processed over 318,000 name-based criminal history checks for the public, and over 140,000 fingerprint-based criminal background checks for licensure or pre-employment as required by state statute. Additionally, the Unit processed 250,000 fingerprints 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 2008 the InstaCheck unit has processed over 1.4 million firearm transactions. In 2008, the InstaCheck unit processed a total of 202,772 checks, resulting in 5,792 denials, representing a denial rate of 2.86 percent. This unit received 85 percent of its background requests for federal firearm licensees through the Internet in December 2008.

# 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.

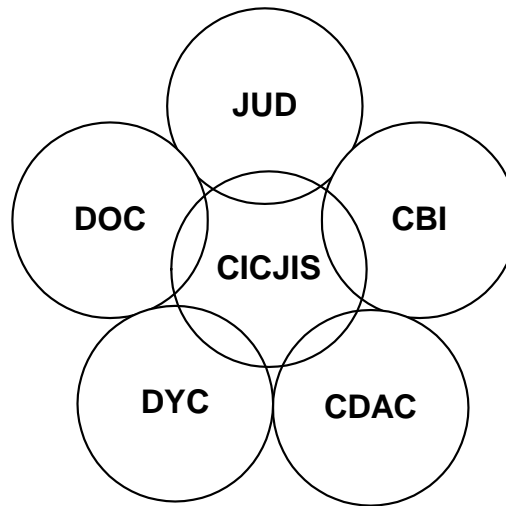
The five State criminal justice agencies include:

- 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 2008 was approximately 95.9 percent.*



## PRIOR SESSION INFORMATION

Following are highlights of legislation enacted during the 2009 session with direct and indirect impacts on the Department of Public Safety.

**BILL HB09-1007** (FRANGAS / NEWELL) Requires a representative from the field of domestic violence to be a part of a local interagency oversight group in a collaborative management program of multi-agency services provided to children and families, if such a person is available.

**BILL HB09-1021** (SOLANO / BOYD) 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. Extends to 2015 the legislative oversight committee and task force for the continuing examination of the treatment of persons with mental illness who are involved in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Adds a representative from the department of labor and employment to the task force. Directs the areas of study for the task force. Directs the task force to collaborate with other task forces, committees, or organizations that are considering the same or similar issues.

**BILL HB09-1022** (SOLANO / BOYD) 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. Creates the recidivism reduction grant program (program) in the division of criminal justice (division) in the department of public safety. Gives the program the authority to provide 3-year implementation grants to a county or group of counties to initiate systematic changes to reduce recidivism. Requires the division to establish the application form and criteria for the program. Limits the grants to \$100,000 per year and no more than \$200,000 over the 3-year period. Creates the recidivism reduction grant program fund (fund). States the division shall only accept applications and award grants if there are sufficient moneys received by the fund to make grant awards. Directs the division to submit a report to committees of the general assembly at the end of the program. Repeals the program, effective July 1, 2013. Makes legislative finding and declarations.

**BILL HB09-1026** (MAROSTICA / WILLIAMS) Transportation Legislation Review Committee. Replaces the current categories of self-propelled vehicles of "motor-driven cycle", "motorscooter", and "motorized bicycle" with "motorcycle" and "low-power scooter". Applies substantially similar requirements to such vehicles. Defines "low-power scooter" as a vehicle with fewer than 4 wheels, no manual clutch, and a power capacity not exceeding either 50cc or 4,476 watts. Conforms the definitions of "motorcycle" and "toy vehicle" to categorize the vehicles. Requires a motor vehicle dealer license to sell a low-power scooter. Requires the driver of a low-power scooter to carry insurance, effective July 1, 2010, and includes the vehicle in the insurance database. Prohibits the operation of a low-power scooter at over 40 miles per hour.

Imposes the following penalties for exceeding 40 miles per hour:

- \* 1-4 miles per hour over is \$56 and 0 points;
- \* 5-9 miles per hour over is \$85 and 2 points;
- \* More than 9 miles per hour over is \$116 and 4 points.

Authorizes an electrical assisted bicycle, which has substantially similar standards to a bicycle except that it is not authorized for use on a bike or pedestrian trail. Authorizes the use of an electric personal assistive mobility device on a roadway with the following limitations:

- \* It is prohibited on a limited-access highway;
- \* It is prohibited on a bike or pedestrian path; and

\* It is limited to a speed of twelve and one-half miles per hour.

Authorizes local jurisdictions to set local standards for the use of electrical assisted bicycles and electric personal assistive mobility devices. Clarifies that the drug and alcohol driving offenses apply to all vehicles, including low-power scooters, farm tractors, and off-highway vehicles. Requires a license to sell powersports vehicles at wholesale. Sets standards for such licensure substantively similar to the standards for a motor vehicle wholesale license.

**BILL HB09-1027** (RICE / GIBBS) Authorizes illuminated yield signs on transit buses. Requires drivers of vehicles in the same lane of traffic behind a transit bus to yield the right-of-way when the bus is signaling an intention to enter a traffic lane. Specifies that a public mass transit operator is not required to install yield signs on its transit buses and that a driver of a transit bus is not relieved from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the roadway.

**BILL HB09-1030** (LABUDA / TOCHTROP) Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension Reform Commission. Requires old hire pension plans to meet the qualification requirements that apply to governmental plans established by the internal revenue code. For old hire pension plans, volunteer firefighter pension plans, and plans in the fire and police pension association defined benefit system:

- \* Eliminates specific requirements that were intended to ensure that the plans meet the qualification requirements established by the internal revenue code; and
- \* Grants the applicable governing board the authority to adopt any provision for a plan that is necessary to comply with the internal revenue code. Allows the board of directors of the fire and police pension association (board) to create a master plan document for old hire pension plans and to submit the master plan document to the internal revenue service (IRS) for a determination of the document's status as a qualified plan under the internal revenue code. Establishes what must be included in the master plan document and when the master plan document may be modified or amended. Establishes that the board may require an affiliated board to adopt the master plan document or to obtain IRS approval for its own old hire pension plan. Specifies that an affiliated board is not precluded from seeking IRS approval for its own old hire pension plan.

**BILL HB09-1036** (KING S. / MORSE) Increases the registration fee by 60 cents for every Class A, B, or C personal property item. Requires the registration fee to be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the peace officers standards and training (P.O.S.T.) board cash fund in order to provide peace officer training programs. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, appropriates \$1,494,995 from the P.O.S.T. board cash fund and 1.0 FTE to the department of law, criminal justice and appellate division, for peace officer training programs.

**BILL HB09-1044** (ROBERTS / MORSE) Allows a juvenile who is charged as an adult by the direct filing of charges in district court, but sentenced as a juvenile, to be eligible to petition the court for the expungement of his or her record.

**BILL HB09-1094** (LEVY / BACON) Prohibits persons who are under 18 years of age from using a wireless telephone while operating a motor vehicle. Prohibits persons who are 18 years of age and older from using a wireless telephone to send text messages while operating a motor vehicle. Makes exceptions for contacting a public safety entity or during an emergency. Makes violations a class A traffic infraction. Identifies wireless telephone use in a motor vehicle as a matter of statewide concern.

**BILL HB09-1100** (BENEFIELD / TOCHTROP) Authorizes "Alive at 25" special license plates for motor vehicles that do not exceed 16,000 pounds. Authorizes issuance of the special license plates to persons who pay the appropriate fees, including 2 one-time fees equaling \$50, \$25 of which is credited to the highway users tax fund, and \$25 of which is credited to the licensing services cash fund. Requires a \$30 donation to the Colorado state patrol family foundation in addition to the one-time fee.

**BILL HB09-1112** (KERR J. / SPENCE) Requires each state department, agency, or institution to cooperate with and provide information in the manner requested by the staff of the legislative council for consideration by the staff in connection with the preparation of a fiscal note for a legislative measure. Directs the department, agency, or institution to substantiate the calculation of the fiscal impact of the measure in its response and provide documentation supporting that calculation and a narrative discussion justifying any change in workload. Requires that a response to a request for information meet the deadlines established by the staff of the legislative council or that the need for additional time to provide the response be specified. Once a fiscal note for a legislative measure has been released and made public, prohibits the state department, agency, or institution from increasing or decreasing the amount of the fiscal impact that was originally calculated for the measure unless the measure has been amended, there is newly discovered information that was previously unavailable, or technical errors are discovered warranting modification of the original calculation and narrative. Requires that information supporting the modification of the fiscal impact be submitted in the manner requested by the staff of the legislative council by the head of the department, agency, or institution.

**BILL HB09-1120** (STEPHENS / PENRY) Makes it a second degree assault when a person with the intent to infect, injure, harm, harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm a peace officer, a firefighter, or emergency medical technician causes that person to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or any toxic, caustic, or hazardous material. States that a person convicted of said offense is not subject to the aggravating sentencing provisions that apply to second degree assault on a peace officer or firefighter. Clarifies that a person commits the crime of disarming a peace officer if he or she knowingly, without justification and without consent, removes the self-defense electronic control device, direct-contact stun device, or other similar device of a peace officer who is acting under his or her official authority. Makes the 5-year statutory appropriation.

**BILL HB09-1121** (KING S. / RENFROE) Repeals and reenacts the DNA evidence preservation provisions. Makes the following changes to the DNA evidence preservation provisions:

- \* Limits the preservation of DNA evidence collected during a criminal investigation to felonies or sex crimes;
- \* Allows for disposal of evidence upon the defendant's or victim's request; and
- \* Describes the form of the notice required and the sufficiency of such notice.

**BILL HB09-1122** (ROBERTS / MORSE) Expands eligibility for sentencing to the youthful offender system (system) to allow certain young adult offenders who commit certain crimes when they are 18 or 19 years old, and who are sentenced prior to their twenty-first birthday, to be sentenced to the system. Repeals the expanded eligibility on a specified date. Requires the warden of the system, upon the request of a prosecuting attorney or a youthful offender, to determine whether a youthful offender is acceptable for a sentence to the system given the nature and circumstances of the crime; the age, circumstances, and criminal history of the youthful offender; the available bed space in the system; and any other appropriate considerations. Allows a court to sentence a juvenile to the system even though sentencing occurs after the juvenile's nineteenth birthday, so long as sentencing occurs prior to the juvenile's twenty-first birthday. Makes conforming amendments.

**BILL HB09-1132** (MURRAY / HEATH) Adds telephone networks, data networks, text messages, and instant messages as means to commit computer dissemination of indecent material to a child, internet luring of a child, internet sexual exploitation of a child, and harassment.

**BILL HB09-1137** (JUDD / NEWELL) Creates the gambling payment intercept cash fund, to which shall be deposited gifts, grants, donations, and any money appropriated thereto by the general assembly. Requires the department of revenue to expand the gambling payment intercept program to include intercepts of court-ordered restitution as soon as there is sufficient money in the fund for such purpose. After such expansion, creates a \$25 fee to be added to each outstanding debt, the proceeds of which will be deposited in the fund. Establishes a \$300 minimum for outstanding debts. Removes the conditional repeal of the "Gambling Payment Intercept Act". Expands the personal information that the department of revenue is required to provide to specified state agencies that receive a portion of a taxpayer's refund as payment for a debt owed to the state agency by the taxpayer.

**BILL HB09-1151** (TODD / HEATH) Effective January 1, 2010, replaces the department of labor and employment with the department of public safety as the oversight agency responsible for code inspections for public school and junior college buildings. Creates the public school construction and inspection section within the division of fire safety (division) in the department of public safety to conduct the inspections. Transfers any moneys in the public safety inspection fund from school building inspection fees collected by the department of labor and employment to the public school construction and inspection cash fund for use by the department of public safety. Transfers employment positions, employees, and property from the department of labor and employment to the department of public safety to carry out the public school inspection duties. Identifies the director of the division (director) as the supervisor for the public school construction and inspection program (program) and the certification program for public school and junior college building inspectors, and empowers the director to adopt rules to administer the program and to enforce the school building inspection provisions. Changes the name of the fire safety inspection cash fund to the public school construction and inspection cash fund, and exempts the fund from the limit on uncommitted reserves. Recognizes the authority of the local fire department to inspect school buildings for fire safety and to refer violations to the division for enforcement. Moves the board of appeals from the department of labor and employment to the division, and directs the board of appeals to advise the director in promulgating rules and enacting standards for the program. For the 2009-10 fiscal year, appropriates \$635,201 and 8.0 FTE from the public school construction and inspection cash fund to the department of public safety for oversight of school building code inspections. Makes adjustments to the 2009-10 long bill to decrease the appropriation to the department of labor and employment by the same amount.

**BILL HB09-1179** (LABUDA / VEIGA) Expands the eligibility to participate in the address confidentiality program to expressly include a person, other than a family member, who resides with a victim of domestic violence, a sexual offense, or stalking, if such person's participation is necessary to ensure the safety of the victim.

**BILL HB09-1181** (MCCANN / FOSTER) Authorizes a victim to make a statement at an offender's community corrections hearing, subject to parameters set by the community corrections board.

**BILL HB09-1199** (SCANLAN / GIBBS) Enacts the "Colorado Healthy Forests and Vibrant

Communities Act of 2009" (act). Directs the Colorado state forest service (forest Nikkel, Roberts service) to:

- \* Adopt standards for community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) adopted by local communities pursuant to the federal "Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003" to promote greater consistency among CWPPs and facilitate the adoption of CWPPs by local communities, and to provide technical assistance to such local communities;

- \* Reduce wildfire risks by supporting the implementation of risk mitigation treatments that focus on protecting lives, homes, and essential community infrastructure and by improving inventory and monitoring of forest conditions, including by implementing a cost-share grant program and by hiring additional temporary field capacity;

- \* Support communities and land managers in moving from wildfire risk reduction to long-term ecological restoration;

- \* Support local business development and job creation through the implementation of forest treatments, including by administering a revolving loan fund to support woody biomass utilization, marketing timber products, and supporting the increased use of woody biomass in bio-heating;

- \* Issue a statewide request for proposals for loans to businesses to provide start-up capital for new facilities or equipment to harvest, remove, use, and market beetle-killed or other timber taken from private, federal, state, county, or municipal forest lands as part of a wildfire risk reduction or fuels mitigation treatment; and

- \* Improve outreach and technical assistance by adding full-time temporary staff and GIS capacity to assist with risk assessments and planning and by developing a web-based clearinghouse for technical assistance and funding resources. Creates the healthy forests and vibrant communities fund (fund). Transfers \$2,950,000 from the operational account of the severance tax trust fund (account) to the fund for purposes of the act. Transfers \$50,000 each year from the account to the wildland-urban interface training fund for training for directors of fire protection districts. Directs the air quality control commission to work with key regulatory and management entities, including the forest service and representatives of local health departments to identify barriers to the increased use of prescribed fire and recommend solutions to address those barriers.

**BILL HB09-1234** (KERR J. & ... / TOCHTROP) Directs the department of revenue to immediately suspend the driver's license of a person who fails to appear for a license suspension hearing. Provides that a driver who failed to appear for a license suspension hearing and suffered a license suspension may request a subsequent hearing to appeal the suspension. Directs the department to revoke the license of an habitual offender.

**BILL HB09-1236** (PRIMAVERA / HODGE) Requires a driver to stop at least 20 feet before reaching a school bus when the bus signals the driver to stop. Specifies that a driver must also stop at least 20 feet before reaching a school bus that is not required to be equipped with visual signal lights when such a bus stops to receive or discharge schoolchildren.

**BILL HB09-1246** (PENISTON / MORSE) Requires the department of revenue (department) to contract with a private entity by July 1, 2010, to monitor and evaluate driver improvement schools that defendants are required to attend by court orders. Requires the private entity to submit a report to the court that has approved the particular driving school. Requires defendants attending the school to register with the private entity. Broadens the ability of courts to require driving schools for the violation of any law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle, except for drug and alcohol offenses. Requires a court to offer the defendant the opportunity to attend such a school if the defendant has not been convicted of violating any law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle within the previous 18 months. Creates the defensive driving school fund. Imposes a penalty surcharge on defendants ordered to attend a driving school in an amount determined by the department to offset the direct and indirect

costs of monitoring and evaluating the schools. Requires the referring court to provide information about the penalty surcharge. Appropriates \$29,170 from the defensive driving school fund and 0.5 FTE to the department.

**BILL HB09-1253 (PACE / TAPIA)** Mandates that evidence acquired directly or indirectly from an involuntary medication proceeding is inadmissible against the defendant. Requires the department of human services (department) to deliver, prior to the hearing, a copy of the petition for an involuntary medication order to the court that committed the defendant to the custody of the department, the prosecuting attorney, and the defendant's legal counsel or to the defendant directly. Requires a physician to assess and document a defendant's mental status prior to the administration of any court-ordered medication. Requires a petition for involuntary treatment to be heard in the court of the jurisdiction where the defendant is located. If a defendant who was found incompetent to stand trial is returned to jail for pending court proceedings, allows the county jail to require the defendant to continue the same court-ordered treatment or administration of medication. Clarifies statutory language concerning jurisdiction for persons found not guilty by reason of insanity.

**BILL HB09-1262 (CASSO / MORSE)** Permits a court to issue a summons instead of an arrest warrant, without the consent of the district attorney, for class 4, 5, and 6 felonies, unless a law enforcement officer presents, in writing, a basis for believing that the defendant is a flight or public safety risk.

**BILL HB09-1263 (CASSO / CARROLL M. )** Clarifies that every person who is sentenced to and imprisoned in any county jail and who performs faithfully the duties assigned to him or her during his or her imprisonment therein is entitled to a deduction from the time of his or her sentence of 2 days in any 30-day period, rather than in each calendar month. Allows a person who is sentenced to and imprisoned in any county jail of this state to be awarded earned time of up to 3 days in any 30-day period at the discretion of the county sheriff for the successful completion of certain designated programs or educational activities, for outstanding progress in any assigned program or activity, or for unusual or extraordinary actions as determined by the county sheriff. Requires each county sheriff to develop and implement an earned time program and schedule for use in his or her county jail in accordance with the expectations and standards of the community in which he or she serves. Clarifies that persons confined in the county jail, undergoing any sentence in accordance with law, who are engaged in work within or outside the walls of the jail, and who are designated by the sheriff as trusty prisoners, and who conduct themselves in accordance with the rules of the sheriff of the county and perform their work in a creditable manner, upon approval of the sheriff, to be granted such good time as the sheriff may order, not to exceed 10 days in any 30-day period, rather than each calendar month. Entitles a person who is confined pending a parole revocation hearing to credit for the entire period of such confinement against any period of reincarceration imposed in the parole revocation proceeding. Requires the department of corrections to deduct the period of confinement from the period of reincarceration.

**BILL HB09-1264 (BENEFIELD / HUDAK)** Requires that costs associated with a college-level academic program for an inmate shall be borne by the inmate unless he or she receives financial aid or scholarships for the program.

**BILL HB09-1266 (MCCANN / CARROLL M. )** Eliminates the loss of driving privileges as a penalty upon a conviction of certain criminal offenses. Makes conforming amendments.

**BILL HB09-1279** (PACE / KOPP) Makes the following changes to the procedures for dealing with motor vehicles abandoned on public property:

- \* Requires a law enforcement agency to give a tow operator a written authorization to tow an abandoned motor vehicle.
- \* Clarifies that police officer immunity extends to tow operators when acting under the direction of the officer.
- \* Makes the operator responsible for removing motor vehicle debris but not the cargo carried by the motor vehicle.
- \* Extends the right to recover reasonable fees to a tow operator who is acting under the direction of a police officer.
- \* Clarifies that local regulations may not deprive a tow operator of a perfected lien. Makes the following changes to the procedures for dealing with motor vehicles abandoned on both public and private property:
  - \* Requires auto parts recyclers to have a tow carrier license to deal with abandoned motor vehicles.
  - \* Requires a tow agency to wait 2 days before having a department of revenue (department) record search performed to find the owner or lienholder.
  - \* Clarifies that the tow operator sends the notice of a motor vehicle tow to the address listed on the motor vehicle's registration.
  - \* Removes the tow operator's obligation to perform a search for an owner or lienholder beyond the department's records.
  - \* Requires the tow operator to send the notice of a motor vehicle tow to the owner or lienholder within 3 days after receiving the information.
  - \* Authorizes the tow operator to continue to collect daily storage fees if the law enforcement agency is responsible for the operator's failure to comply with the deadline.
  - \* Increases the threshold for when a motor vehicle is considered scrap from \$200 to \$350.
  - \* Requires the department to send a certificate of title to the purchaser of an abandoned motor vehicle within 14 days.
  - \* Clarifies that transferring title to a tow operator to satisfy the lien is not a sale of the motor vehicle. For motor vehicles abandoned on private property, requires the department to send a receipt to a tow operator for funds paid when the tow operator sends the department a postage-paid, self-addressed envelope.

**BILL HB09-1316** (SOLANO / SHAFFER B. ) Makes it a crime to post the personal information of a judge, magistrate, or prosecutor on the internet if the dissemination of the information poses an imminent and serious safety threat.

**BILL HB09-1318** (SONNENBERG / BROPHY) Effective January 1, 2010:

- \* Repeals before it takes effect a newly enacted increase from 85,000 pounds to 92,000 pounds in the maximum gross vehicle weight of a nonoverweight vehicle;
- \* Makes an overweight vehicle permit available for a vehicle that is operated in combination with a trailer or semitrailer if the trailer has a tandem or triple axle grouping and the vehicle weighs up to 97,000 pounds; and
- \* Specifies overweight vehicle permit fees of \$500 for an annual permit, \$250 for a 6-month permit, and \$15 plus \$10 per axle for a single trip permit for a vehicle that is operated in combination with a trailer or semitrailer, that has a trailer that has a tandem or triple axle grouping, and that weighs up to 97,000 pounds.

**BILL HB09-1321** (LEVY / CARROLL M. ) Outlines the factors that the district attorney and defense

counsel shall consider when determining whether to hold a juvenile in a jail or adult lockup while awaiting trial as an adult.

**BILL HB09-1351 (POMMER / CARROLL M.)** Increases the amount of earned time from 10 days to 12 days that certain inmates may earn on a monthly basis. Permits certain inmates to receive earned release time. Applies the earned time increase and earned release time to the following offenders:

- \* An inmate who is serving a sentence for a class 4, 5, or 6 felony;
- \* An inmate who is program-compliant; and
- \* An inmate who was not or has not been convicted of a child prostitution crime, possession of a dangerous weapon or explosive or incendiary device, or a crime subject to the victim's rights protections. Appropriates \$867,959 to the department of corrections for the implementation of the act. Reduces the 2009 long bill general fund appropriation to the department of corrections by \$2,997, 975.

**BILL SB09-001 (GIBBS / SCANLAN)** Interim Committee on Wildfire Issues in Wild Land-Urban Interface Areas. By a specified date, requires the state forester, in collaboration with representatives of the United States forest service, the Colorado department of natural resources, county governments, municipal governments, local fire departments or fire protection districts, and state and local law enforcement agencies, to establish guidelines and criteria for counties to consider in preparing their own community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) to address wildfires in fire hazard areas within the unincorporated portion of a county. Requires the state forester to send timely notice of the adoption of the guidelines and criteria to the department of local affairs and statewide organizations representing Colorado counties and municipalities and to post such information on the web site of the Colorado state forest service. Requires the board of county commissioners of each county, with the assistance of the state forester, to determine whether there are fire hazard areas within the unincorporated portion of the county. Requires the board of county commissioners, in collaboration with the representatives of the organizations or entities that participated in establishing the guidelines and criteria, to prepare a CWPP to address wildfires in fire hazard areas within the unincorporated portion of the county. In preparing the CWPP, requires the board to consider the guidelines and criteria. Specifies that a county that has already prepared a CWPP as of the effective date of the act and, in connection with such preparation, considered the guidelines and criteria, is not required to prepare a new CWPP to satisfy the requirements of the act.

**BILL SB09-002 (MORSE / PENISTON)** Increases the motor vehicle registration fee from \$1.00 to \$2.00 to fund the emergency medical services account within the highway users tax fund. Appropriates \$4,913,923 cash funds and 3.0 FTE to the department of public health and environment, health facilities and emergency medical services division from the emergency medical services account in the highway users tax fund.

**BILL SB09-003 (BACON / FISCHER)** As of January 1, 2010, moves Weld and Larimer counties from the basic emissions program of the automobile inspection and readjustment program (AIR program), established pursuant to the federal "Clean Air Act", to the enhanced emissions program of the AIR program. Modifies the geographical boundaries of those parts of Weld and Larimer counties that are excluded from the emissions program area. Expands the program area to include all previously excluded portions of Adams and Arapahoe counties. Requires the air quality control commission in the department of public health and environment to review the boundaries of the program area. Ensures that the diesel inspection program area remains unaltered. Excludes a collector's item motor vehicle with a model year of 1975 or earlier from the emissions testing process. Correspondingly, changes the definition of "collector's item" from a motor vehicle that is at least 25



years old to a vehicle that is either:

- \* A model year of 1975 or earlier; or

- \* A model year of 1976 or later that is registered as a collector's item on or before September 1, 2009.

Prevents a motor vehicle with a model year of 1976 or later that is registered as a collector's item on or before September 1, 2009, from being registered as a collector's item after sale or transfer to a new owner.

**BILL SB09-005 (SPENCE / PRIMAVERA)** Expands the definition of traumatic brain injury to include blast injuries. Reconfigures the composition of the Colorado traumatic brain injury trust fund board (board). Requires the board to determine within specified percentages the amounts to be spent annually on direct services for persons with traumatic brain injuries, education services related to increasing the understanding of traumatic brain injury, and research related to the treatment and understanding of traumatic brain injury. Makes the moneys in the Colorado traumatic brain injury trust fund subject to annual appropriations. Removes the repeal date for the Colorado traumatic brain injury program.

**BILL SB09-006 (BOYD / SOLANO)** Creates the county jail identification processing unit (unit) in the division that issues drivers' licenses within the department of revenue (department). States that the unit consists of a mobile identification processing unit staffed by the department. Directs the unit to process identification cards at county jails in Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties (counties) for prisoners without identification cards. Directs a prisoner to pay for the card unless the county chooses to bear the cost. Requires the unit to prioritize prisoners with medically documented mental illness. Permits department personnel to work with county jail staff or volunteers to assist a prisoner in the process of obtaining an identification card. Requires the department to develop a visit schedule with each sheriff from the counties. Creates the county jail identification processing unit fund (fund). Conditions the unit on receipt of sufficient gifts, grants, and donations in the fund to cover the cost of the unit. Beginning July 1, 2011, directs the department to submit an annual report to the general assembly. Requires the department to meet with representatives of the counties to discuss future implementation of the unit, including intergovernmental agreements for cost-sharing, solutions to technical and equipment issues, and implementation timelines. Makes legislative findings and declarations. Appropriates \$186,160 from the fund to the department for implementation of the program.

**BILL SB09-013 (GIBBS / LEVY)** Interim Committee on Wildfire Issues in Wild Land-Urban Interface Areas. Enacts the "Marc Mullenix Volunteer Firefighter Protection Act", providing limited civil immunity for:

- \* Fire departments and other entities that donate surplus firefighting equipment for later use; and

- \* Volunteer firefighters, their commanders, and the organizations that employ them in connection with fires and other emergencies.

**BILL SB09-014 (WILLIAMS / SONNENBERG)** Transportation Legislation Review Committee. Allows vehicles with deficient splash guards to remain in service until the first reasonable opportunity to replace the splash guards.

**BILL SB09-017 (TOCHTROP / RIESBERG)** Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension Reform Commission. Makes the following changes related to police officers' and firefighters' disability and survivor benefit plans:

- \* Removes the requirement that an unmarried child between the ages of 19 and 23 be in school in

order to be classified as a dependent child.

- \* Repeals an obsolete provision related to the ability of a member of a benefit plan to elect different disability benefit options.

- \* Repeals the authority of the board of directors of the fire and police pension association (board) to establish a supplemental disability benefit program.

- \* Repeals an earned income offset for occupational disability benefits.

- \* Offsets disability or survivor benefits by the amount of payments from a statewide defined benefit pension plan.

- \* Modifies an employer's obligation to make contributions to a retirement plan while a member is receiving temporary occupational disability payments.

- \* Permits the board to give a disability benefit to a member injured on-duty who has a permanent occupational disability or a temporary occupational disability.

- \* With the exception of a surviving spouse of a member who was occupationally disabled, permits a surviving spouse to continue receiving survivor benefits upon remarriage. Makes conforming amendments.

**BILL SB09-020 (GIBBS / SCANLAN) Interim Committee on Wildfire Issues in Wild Land-Urban Interface Areas.**

- \* Makes the chief of the fire department (fire chief) in each fire protection district (district) in the state responsible for the management of wild land fires that occur within the boundaries of the district and that are within the capability of the district to control or extinguish. Authorizes the fire chief to utilize mutual aid agreements and unified command with neighboring districts to suppress and control fires that cross or threaten to cross the boundaries of the fire chief's district. Permits the fire chief to transfer any duty or responsibility the fire chief may assume under this section to the county sheriff with the concurrence of the sheriff.

- \* Makes the sheriff of every county, in addition to his or her other duties, the fire warden of the county and responsible for the planning for, and the coordination of, efforts to suppress wildfires occurring in the unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a district or that exceed the capabilities of the district to control or extinguish.

- \* In the case of a wildfire that exceeds the capabilities of the district to control or extinguish and that requires mutual aid and outside resources, requires the sheriff to appoint a local incident management team to provide the command and control infrastructure required to manage the fire. Requires the sheriff to assume financial responsibility for fire fighting efforts on behalf of the county, and grants the sheriff the authority to order and monitor resources.

- \* In the case of a wildfire that exceeds the capability of the county to control or extinguish, makes the sheriff responsible for seeking the assistance of the state by requesting assistance from the forest service. Requires the sheriff and the state forester to enter into an agreement concerning the transfer of authority and responsibility for fire suppression and the retention of responsibilities under a unified command structure.

- \* Makes the forest service the lead state agency for wild land fire suppression as identified in the Colorado state emergency operations plan and in accordance with the provisions of existing law governing the forest service. Specifies additional powers of the forest service in connection with wild land fire prevention and suppression.

- \* Makes the first emergency response agency to arrive at the scene of a wild land fire, regardless of whether the incident occurs within its jurisdiction, incident commander and responsible for the initial emergency action necessary to control the wild land fire or to protect life or property until the emergency response agency that has jurisdiction over the incident site arrives.

**County wildfire preparedness plan.**

Authorizes the sheriff of each county to develop and update as necessary a wildfire preparedness plan for the unincorporated area of the county in cooperation with any district with jurisdiction over such unincorporated area. Specifies required components of the plan. Requires the plan to be agreed upon by all participants in the plan to the extent practicable.

### **Public funds**

Permits the governor's emergency fund, or other funds available to the Colorado state forest service, to be used for the purpose of preventing and suppressing wild land fires.

### **Duties of the sheriff and other parties in connection with the prevention or suppression of prairie, forest, or wild land fires**

- \* Makes the sheriff responsible for coordinating efforts to suppress prairie and forest in addition to wild land fires occurring in the unincorporated area of the county.
- \* Makes it the duty of the sheriff to assume the responsibility for coordinating fire suppression efforts in case of any prairie, forest, or wild land fire occurring in the unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a district or that exceed the capabilities of the district to control or extinguish.
- \* In the case of a prairie, forest, or wild land fire occurring within the boundaries of one or more districts that do not exceed the capabilities of the district to control or extinguish, authorizes the sheriff to assist the fire chief in controlling or extinguishing such fires, and, in connection with such assistance, authorizes the sheriff to solicit such additional assistance from such persons as the sheriff and the fire chief deem necessary. Authorizes the sheriff to assume command of such incidents with the concurrence of the fire chief.
- \* In the case of a prairie, forest, or wild land fire that exceeds the capabilities of the district to control or extinguish and that requires mutual aid and outside resources, requires the sheriff to appoint a local incident management team to provide the command and control infrastructure required to manage the fire. Requires the sheriff to assume financial responsibility for fire fighting efforts on behalf of the county and the authority for the ordering and monitoring of resources.
- \* Authorizes the state forester to assume any duty or responsibility given to the sheriff with the concurrence of the sheriff.
- \* Authorizes the board of county commissioners of any county to allow the sheriff, undersheriffs, deputies, municipal, or county fire departments, districts, fire authorities, and such other persons as may be called upon to assist in controlling or extinguishing a prairie, forest, or wild land fire such compensation and reimbursement for other expenses necessarily incurred as the board deems just.
- \* Authorizes the board of county commissioners of any county in the state to make such appropriation as it may deem proper for the purpose of controlling fires in its county. Authorizes the board of county commissioners to levy a special tax subject to approval of the voters upon every dollar of valuation of assessment of the taxable property within the county for the purpose of creating a fund that shall be appropriated, after consultation with representatives of fire departments, districts, and fire authorities in the county, to prevent, control, or extinguish such fires anywhere in the county and to fix the rate of levy. Makes certain provisions contingent upon the passage of Senate Bill 09-001.

**BILL SB09-021 (KOPP / SCANLAN)** Interim Committee on Wildfire Issues in Wild Land-Urban Interface Areas. Directs the division of fire safety in the department of public safety (division) to collaborate with the state board for community colleges and occupational education and the boards of trustees of junior college districts to develop a system to provide tuition vouchers to qualified volunteer firefighters who are enrolled in full-time or part-time study and who agree to serve as volunteer firefighters for no less than 4 years after completing their education. Creates the volunteer firefighter tuition voucher fund (fund) administered by the division and consisting of gifts, grants, or donations from private or public sources that the division is required to seek and accept. Allows the division to pay for the tuition vouchers from existing appropriations if the fund does not have sufficient moneys to pay for the tuition vouchers.

**BILL SB09-025 (SPENCE / BENEFIELD)** Extends the 60-cent identification security fund surcharge for driver's licenses and identification cards until July 1, 2014.

**BILL SB09-047** (NEWELL / ROBERTS) Creates the crime victim services advisory board (board) in the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety (division). Repeals the victims compensation and assistance coordinating committee and the victims assistance and law enforcement advisory board. Requires the executive director of the department of public safety to appoint the members of the board. Establishes the composition of the board membership, the term of board membership, and other provisions concerning board membership. Specifies the powers and duties of the board, including:

- \* Establishing a subcommittee for the development of standards and sanctions for victim compensation and local victims assistance and law enforcement programs;
- \* Establishing a victim rights subcommittee;
- \* Distributing profits from crime; and
- \* Advising the division concerning the award of grants for services for crime victims. Removes specifications as to which agencies and organizations may apply for a grant to provide services to crime victims.

**BILL SB09-060** (TOCHTROP / SOPER) Clarifies that the state board of health (board) has the authority to promulgate rules for testing illegal drug laboratories contaminated with methamphetamine regardless of whether the property was used to manufacture methamphetamine. Requires an industrial hygienist to follow the procedures for methamphetamine testing established by the board.

**BILL SB09-068** (MORSE / MCCANN) Increases the fee for a marriage license by \$20 to fund domestic abuse services for married, separated, or divorced persons or their families. Increases the filing fees for a petition and response in a dissolution of marriage action by \$10. Specifies that 1/2 of the increased filing fees for a petition and response shall be deposited in the family violence justice fund and that 1/2 of the increased filing fees shall be deposited in the Colorado domestic abuse program fund. Requires the department of human services (department) to require each domestic abuse program to request information from each client served by the program concerning the relationship of the client to the alleged perpetrator of the domestic abuse. Removes the limit on the reimbursement rate paid to certain domestic abuse programs. Appropriates \$843,430 to the department from the Colorado domestic abuse program fund and \$143,430 to the judicial department from the family violence justice fund.

**BILL SB09-075** (SCHWARTZ / MAROSTICA) Authorizes the operation of low-speed electric vehicles on roads with a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less. Authorizes the low-speed electric vehicles to cross faster roads when the faster road intersects with a slower road. Sets equipment standards for the sale and operation of low-speed electric vehicles. Applies generally applicable traffic laws to low-speed electric vehicles. Requires low-speed electric vehicles to use a triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem. Prohibits operating or selling a low-speed electric vehicle if said vehicle does not conform to federal manufacturing standards. Authorizes the use of faster low-speed electric vehicles on roads with a speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less with the same rules of the road as other low-speed electric vehicles if the United States department of transportation promulgates safety standards for such vehicles. Allows a local jurisdiction to authorize the use of a golf cars on roads under their jurisdiction if the golf car is not operated by an unlicensed driver carrying a passenger under 21 years of age, by a person under 14 years of age, or on a state highway. Creates a fund that will provide grants to local governments to install recharging stations for electric vehicles.

**BILL SB09-078** (NEWELL / RICE) Allows the transportation commission to determine that all or a portion of a state highway no longer functions as a part of the state highway system if the commission and each affected county or municipality agree that the highway or portion of a highway no longer

serves the ongoing purposes of the system. Specifies that, with the agreement of each affected county or municipality, the highway or portion thereof shall be considered as abandoned and shall become either a county highway of an affected county or a city street of an affected municipality. Requires a county or municipality to credit to a special fund to be used only for transportation-related expenditures any payment received from the department of transportation as compensation for the transfer to the county or municipality of ownership of all or a portion of an abandoned state highway.

**BILL SB09-092 (KOPP / MAROSTICA)** Requires the executive director of the department of personnel (executive director) to purchase motor vehicles that operate on compressed natural gas, subject to their availability and the availability of adequate fuel and fueling infrastructure, in preference to other types of flexible fuel vehicles, hybrid vehicles, or nonflexible fuel vehicles, unless the cost of the vehicle is prohibitive. Requires the executive director to prepare a report in 2010 to specified legislative committees regarding the decision to purchase or to decline to purchase motor vehicles that operate on compressed natural gas.

**BILL SB09-097 (CADMAN / PACE)** Makes clarifying changes to statutes related to institutional peace officers.

**BILL SB09-099 (MORSE / FERRANDINO)** For purchasing agencies that access the centralized database of businesses interested in providing goods and services to the state, eliminates the reimbursement entitlement for expenses incurred in the use and maintenance of the database. Directs the executive director of the department of personnel to develop and implement a centralized electronic procurement system (system) for state procurement services. Directs the executive director to set and collect fees to cover the direct and indirect costs of implementing and maintaining the system. Creates the electronic procurement program account within the supplier database cash fund. Specifies that revenues collected from the fees imposed to cover the costs of the system shall be credited to the account. Eliminates an obsolete provision regarding the transfer of moneys from the supplier database cash fund to the general fund.

**BILL SB09-109 (NEWELL / SCHAFER S. )** Continues indefinitely the fire service training and certification advisory board (board) in the division of fire safety within the office of preparedness, security, and fire safety in the department of public safety, under the provisions of the sunset law. Continues the following, related to the board:

- \* Statutory provisions describing the duties of the board;
- \* Statutory provisions related to education and training programs and certification programs;
- \* The firefighter and first responder certification fund; and
- \* The fire service education and training fund.

Changes the statutory reference to the department of public health and environment's emergency medical services and prevention division, which no longer exists, to the emergency medical and trauma services section within the health facilities and emergency medical services division of such department.

**BILL SB09-133 (SPENCE / PRIMAVERA)** Increases the amount of the surcharges that are collected on certain traffic violations and credited to the to the Colorado traumatic brain injury trust fund. Appropriates \$730,525 from the Colorado traumatic brain injury trust fund to the department of human services for implementation of the Colorado traumatic brain injury program.

**BILL SB09-148** (BROPHY / MERRIFIELD) Clarifies rules governing bicyclists riding 2 abreast, staying to the right-hand side of the roadway when possible, and using right-turn lanes. Specifies that a driver must allow at least 3 feet of clearance when passing a bicyclist, and creates a limited exception to the prohibition on driving left-of-center to allow drivers to give bicyclists extra room. Punishes crowding or threatening a bicyclist with a motor vehicle as careless driving. Provides enhanced penalties for throwing any object or substance at a bicyclist.

**BILL SB09-222** (LUNDBERG / VAAD) Sets the following standards for signs that give warning that an automated vehicle identification device is being used to detect a traffic violation or disobedience to a traffic control signal:

- \* The sign must be placed in a conspicuous place not fewer than 200 feet nor more than 500 feet before the automated vehicle identification system; and
- \* The sign must use lettering that is at least 4 inches high for upper case letters and 2 9/10 inches high for lower case letters.

**BILL SB09-241** (MORSE / KING S.) Beginning September 30, 2010, requires each adult arrested for or charged with a felony to submit to a DNA test. Directs, that in most cases, the arresting agency take a biological sample for testing purposes during the booking process. In all other cases, directs that the sample be taken at the person's first court appearance, if practical. Directs the Colorado bureau of investigation (CBI) to test the samples collected. Requires the CBI to file and maintain the results of such DNA testing in a database only after receiving confirmation that the person has been charged with a felony. Directs the CBI to furnish the results to a law enforcement agency upon request. Permits the resulting DNA profile to be expunged from the database if:

- \* The person is not charged with a felony;
- \* The felony charges are dismissed; or
- \* The person is found not guilty of the felony charge.

Requires the court to advise the person of his or her expungement rights at the person's first appearance and requires advisement by the court or district attorney if an action occurs that triggers the right of expungement. Directs a person who wants his or her record expunged from the database to submit a written request to CBI. Upon receipt of the request, directs CBI to contact the district attorney to verify that the person qualifies for expungement. Requires CBI to send notice to the person indicating whether the record has been expunged. Requires the DNA working group to convene to discuss and make recommendations regarding the appropriateness and implementation of this act. Requires the DNA working group to provide a report regarding its discussion and recommendations to the general assembly before the next regular session of the general assembly. Beginning July 1, 2009, creates a \$2.50 cost or surcharge on each felony, misdemeanor, and traffic offense, and on other criminal violations. Directs that the cost or surcharge be credited to the offender identification fund. Beginning July 1, 2009, allows a defendant to request a search of a DNA database if the court determines there is a reasonable probability that a search will produce exculpatory or mitigating evidence. Appropriates \$75,000 to the CBI in the department of public safety from the offender identification fund for the preparation for implementation and implementation of this act.

**BILL SB09-274** (KELLER / POMMER) Budget Package Bill. Authorizes appropriations from the following sources to the division of motor vehicles in the department of revenue for expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the drivers license program by the division of motor vehicles:

- \* The highway users tax fund during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 fiscal years; and
- \* The motorist insurance identification account in the highway users tax fund during the 2008-09 fiscal year. Credits fees related to driver's licenses and identification cards to the licensing services cash fund during fiscal year 2009-10 rather than to the highway users tax fund. Modifies

appropriations made to the division of motor vehicles in the 2008-09 long bill.

**BILL SB09-286** (MORSE / LEVY) Directs the Colorado commission on criminal and juvenile justice (commission) to study sentences in Colorado. Suggests the commission study the following issues:

- \* A department of corrections facility bed limitation;
- \* Sentences related to driving under restraint;
- \* Sentences related to drug crimes;
- \* Whether parole should be included in the sentence or outside the sentence;
- \* Alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent, first-time offenders;
- \* The consequences and efficacy of mandatory minimum sentences and other provisions that limit judicial discretion in the sentencing process; and
- \* The impact of incarceration on crime rates.

Requires the commission to update the governor, attorney general, chief justice of the supreme court, and the judiciary committees and executive committee of the general assembly regarding the commission's findings, recommendations, and proposed plan for ongoing study of sentencing by November 30, 2009. Requires the commission to report to the executive committee of the general assembly regarding any recommendations to modify any sentencing laws by February 1, 2010. Makes legislative findings.

This page was intentionally left blank.



## **KEY TRENDS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Several key trends will affect the Department's overall operations during FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11.

### *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 has had measurable effects on the Department's appropriations in the past three years, and will continue to influence operations in the coming months and years. Similarly, the shootings at Platte Canyon High School and Virginia Tech University have renewed focus on issues surrounding school safety and security.

In addition, ongoing 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*

Obviously, the Department has felt the ill effects of a downturn in the State's General Fund revenue. In response to this continuing challenge, the Department has scaled-back new programs aimed at reducing criminal recidivism, reduced the size of its CBI laboratory and investigative forces, marginally reduced its CSP Trooper ranks, and absorbed across-the-board reductions to several of its operating expenses line items. These reductions will certainly hamper the

Department's efforts to meet its most critical objectives, and will force individual divisions to reassess internal processes in order to enhance efficiencies.

In the short-term, the Department is pleased that the trend of declining federal funds has shifted dramatically. Funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) will significantly augment previously-available funding for activities to improve the criminal justice system and provide services to victims of crime. Nevertheless, Homeland Security grants to Colorado are expected to continue declining in Federal Fiscal Years 2009-10 and FY 2010-11 as the Federal government shifts its focus to border and port states.

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 and 2009 Legislative Sessions proved landmark periods 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 2009-10.

## Colorado State Patrol Workload Indicators

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

<b>ACTIVITY SUMMARY FOR HIGH-LEVEL STATISTICAL INDICATORS</b>						
COLORADO STATE PATROL						
Category	Measure	January 1 <sup>st</sup> to December 31 <sup>st</sup>		Annual Change (%)	CY 2009 Projections	CY 2010 Projections
		CY 2007	CY 2008			
TRAFFIC SAFETY	Persons Killed	353	340	(3.7%)	333	326
	Fatal Crashes	317	287	(9.5%)	281	275
	Injury Crashes	4,239	3,894	(8.1%)	3,816	3,739
	Property Damage Crashes	23,732	22,997	(3.1%)	22,537	22,086
	DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes	707	661	(6.5%)	648	635
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY	Felony Arrests	1,652	1,420	(14.0%)	1,448	1,477
	Total Citations	224,531	221,511	(1.4%)	225,941	230,460
	HVPT Citations	165,198	158,886	(3.8%)	162,064	165,305
	Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	5,952	5,717	(4.0%)	5,831	5,948
	Seat Belt Citations	40,731	44,807	10.0%	45,703	46,617
CONTACT ACTIVITY	Motorist Assists	99,409	86,733	(12.8%)	88,468	90,237
	Vehicle Contacts	612,622	599,971	(2.1%)	611,970	624,209
	Licenses Checked	502,333	505,193	0.6%	515,297	525,602
	Safety/Education Programs	662	414	(37.5%)	422	430
OFFICER ACTIVITY	Traffic Enforcement Hours	309,911.50	315,436	1.78%	321,745	328,179
	Self-Initiated Hours	75,427.50	71,408	(5.3%)	72,836	74,292
	Reactive Hours	204,289.25	203,259	(0.5%)	207,324	211,470
	Administrative Hours	100,180.50	100,815	0.6%	101,823	102,841

The total number of incidents handled by the CSP Regional Communication Centers since CY 2002 has increased by 38.7 percent, including a 1.3 percent increase in CY 2008 over CY 2007. During that same period, there has not been an increase in the authorized staffing level for Communication Officers and Supervisors. This combination of significant increases in incidents handled and no increase in personnel has resulted in a corresponding 58 percent increase in the average number of incidents handled annually per 1.0 FTE since CY 2001. The CSP was allocated an additional 3.0 FTE in 2008.

In CY 2008, the Patrol had a statewide average response time of 21.5 minutes for traffic crashes (down 0.3 percent from CY 2007). 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.

The following table shows the total number of incidents by year for the last five calendar years.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>b</sup> This information was extracted from CAD in April, 2008.

<b>CSP COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH WORKLOAD INDICATORS</b>						
<b>TYPE</b>	<b>All User Agencies</b>					
	<b>CY 2003</b>	<b>CY 2004</b>	<b>CY 2005</b>	<b>CY 2006</b>	<b>CY 2007</b>	<b>CY 2008</b>
TOTAL INCIDENT COUNT <sup>c</sup>	751,426	844,142	859,721	889,220	941,617	954,008
<i>Annual Change</i>	<i>9.3%</i>	<i>12.3%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
<i>Authorized FTE Communication Officers and Supervisors</i>	122.1 FTE	122.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE
<i>Annual Average Per 1.0 FTE</i>	6,154 Incidents	6,914 Incidents	6,928 Incidents	7,165 Incidents	7,588 Incidents	7,687 Incidents

The total incident count for the next two calendar years is projected to increase by 2.9 percent annually, resulting in a total incident count of 981,297 and 1,009,775 to be handled by CSP Communication Centers in CY 2009 and CY 2010, 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, the state's population, the number of licensed drivers and the number of registered vehicles.

<b>Motoring Environment Indicators, Calendar Years (CY) 1999-2008</b>											
<b>INDICATOR</b>		<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008*</b>
<b>Vehicle Miles Traveled</b>	United States (Millions)	2,691,335	2,749,803	2,781,462	2,855,756	2,890,893	2,954,788	2,989,807	3,014,116	3,074,398	2,921,900
	Colorado (Millions)	40,550	41,560	42,955	43,545	43,379	45,766	47,900	48,641	49,614	47,233
	CSP Roads (Millions)	25,061	25,102	25,775	26,099	26,135	27,434	28,740	28,640	29,213	27,811
<b>Registered Vehicles</b>	United States (Thousands)	212,685	217,028	221,230	225,685	230,788	243,010	247,421	251,423	254,403	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,130	4,225	4,006	3,933	4,498	4,610	4,732	4,814	4,970	4,893
<b>Licensed Drivers</b>	United States (Thousands)	187,170	190,625	191,276	194,602	196,166	198,889	200,549	-	-	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	3,040	3,107	3,160	3,162	3,313	3,330	3,342	3,424	3,503	3,662
<b>Population</b>	United States (Thousands)	272,691	282,125	285,318	287,974	290,788	293,655	296,507	299,398	304,059	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,226	4,327	4,427	4,496	4,548	4,601	4,665	4,755	4,862	4,940

\*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 16.9 percent, licensed drivers 20.5 percent, registered vehicles 18.5 percent and vehicle miles traveled by 16.5 percent.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<b>DUI/DUID Activity Summary</b> <b>January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009</b>						
Measure	CY 2007	CY 2008	Annual Change	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)	CY 2011 (est.)
DUI/DUID caused Serious Crashes	707	661	(6.5%)	648	635	622
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	5,952	5,717	(4.0%)	5,831	5,947	6,065

<b>Non-crash Criminal Felony Filing Activity Summary</b> <b>January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010</b>						
Measure	CY 2007	CY 2008	Annual Change	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)	CY 2011 (est.)
Felony Arrests	1,652	1,420	(14.0%)	1,448	1,477	1,507
Contraband Felony Arrests	147	126	(14.3%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Street Value of Drugs Seized	\$3,937,658	\$511,125 <sup>d</sup>	(87.0%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapons Seized	17	9	(47.1%)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>Communication Activity Summary</b> <b>January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010</b>						
Measure	CY 2007	CY 2008	Annual Change	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)	CY 2011 (est.)
Incident Response Time for Traffic Crashes	21.8 Min	21.5 Min	(0.3%)	20.3 Min	20.1 Min	N/A
Incident Count	941,617	954,008	1.3%	981,297	1,009,755	N/A

<b>Commercial Motor Vehicle Crash Summary</b> <b>January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010</b>						
Measure	CY 2007	CY 2008	Annual Change	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)	CY 2011 (est.)
All Crashes (Comm. Vehicle)	2,650	1,931	(27.1%)	1,969	2,008	2,048
Compliance Reviews	178	195	9.6%	199	203	207
Safety Inspections	27,911	25,644	(8.1%)	26,157	26,680	27,213

<b>Hazardous Material Incidents Summary</b> <b>January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010</b>						
Measure	CY 2007	CY 2008	Annual Change	CY 2009 (est.)	CY 2010 (est.)	CY 2011 (est.)
HazMat Incidents	167	162	(3.0%)	165	168	171
Safety Inspections	1,896	1,976	4.2%	2,015	2,055	2,096
Route/Permit Enforcement Actions	154	181	17.5%	185	188	192

<sup>d</sup> The Canine Unit was in transition during CY 2008 and as a result of required training needs, 5 handlers were off of the road for approximately 6 months during this time.

## Office of Preparedness and Security Workload Indicators

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

<b>Workload Indicator</b>	<b>FY 2006-07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007-08 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008-09 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009-10 Request</b>	<b>FY 2010-11 Request</b>
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) Early Warning Alerts	3	12	5	5	7
Number of statewide Rubicon vulnerability assessments performed on Colorado's most critical infrastructure and key resource assets	12	4*	4	4	4
Number of Requests for Information processed by CIAC staff	200	667	225	250	275
Number of statewide CIAC Regional Information Sharing Meetings convened by OPS staff	4	10	6	8	10
Percentage of time the CIAC is operational	45%	65%	65%	75%	85%
Number of presentations made by OPS staff on the role of the CIAC and Rubicon	100	35	100	100	100
Percentage of external agency contribution to the work product of the CIAC (loaned staff or information sharing)	50%	50	65%	75%	85%
Percentage of critical infrastructure site assessment participation from private industry	50%	40	65%	75%	85%

**\*RUBICON VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS WILL NOW BE LIMITED, AS OPS IS TRANSITIONING TO ACAMS.**

## Division of Fire Safety Workload Indicators

<b>School Construction and Inspection Program</b>					
Increase the level of life safety in public schools and junior colleges by requiring that plans for new and remodeled schools are examined for building and fire code compliance; that construction inspections are conducted and violations 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 building and life safety issues are qualified and certified.e					
<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
School building construction permits issued.	N/Af	N/Ag	450	450	450
Number of delegated, prequalified local building departments capable of doing plan review and inspections.	N/A	N/Ah	25	28	30
Percent of building permits issued within 30 days that a complete application is received.i	N/A	N/A	90%	90%	90%
Percent of public schools and junior colleges that have annual state level fire inspections.	73%	91%	90%	95%	100%
Number of annual inspections overseen by the division that are conducted by local fire departments.	1,258	1,303	1,325	1,350	1,350
Number annual inspections conducted by the Division.	136	446	500	600	600
Number of building plan reviews conducted by the Division.	190	209	550	700	700
Number of construction inspections conducted by the Division.	128	131	900	1,350	1,350
Number of consultations and meetings with architects, engineers, contractors, local fire departments, and schools.	780	1,040j	2,500	3,000	3,000
Number of Fire Inspectors certified.	337	371	380	390	400

e Beginning January 1, 2010, the Division will be responsible for the school construction and inspection program that was previously in the Division of Oil and Public Safety (OPS) in the Department of Labor and Employment.

f OPS issued 504 in FY2007-08.

g OPS issued 415 in FY2008-09.

h OPS approved 22 at the end of FY2008-09, which was the first year for prequalified building departments.

i This is a new measure.

j Estimated number based upon an average of four phone calls and meetings per day related to public school programs and projects.

<b>All Hazards Certification Program (Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder)</b>					
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.					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Exams Administered	5,578	5,620	5,650	5,700	5,800
Number of Firefighters, EMS First Responders and Hazardous Materials Responders Certified	6,554	7,105	7,200	7,500	7,500
Number of Renewals of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification	3,430	3,171	3,300	3,300	3,300
Days required to process 90 percent of the renewal application certificates.	40	40	30	30	30
Certification Program Technical Assistance <sup>k</sup>	2,500		1,500	1,500	1,500

<b>Colorado/National Fire Incident Reporting System</b>					
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).					
<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of departments participating in NFIRS.	256	278	280	300	300
Percent of Departments Participating in NFIRS.	62%	69%	70%	76%	76%
Percent of population protected by departments participating in NFIRS.	92%	93%	94%	95%	95%
Introduction to NFIRS courses delivered.	4	4	4	4	4

<sup>k</sup> 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.



<b>Emergency Services Responder Training Program</b>					
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.					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Courses Delivered	21	28	25	25	25
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Students	469	547	500	500	500
National Incident Management System Courses Delivered	57	83	60	60	60
National Incident Management System Students	3,051	1,695	3,500	3,500	3,500
Other Classes Delivered	9	19	25	25	25
Students in Other Classes	184	347	200	200	200

<b>Fire Suppression Program</b>					
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.					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of Fire Suppression System Plan Reviews Conducted	210	170	200	200	200
Number of Inspections of Fire Suppression Systems	272	301	275	275	275
Number of Fire Suppression Contractors Registered	317	419	400	425	425
Number of Fire Suppression System Inspectors Certified	78	110	100	100	100

<b>Resource Mobilization Plan</b>					
Develop and administer a statewide mobilization plan for the allocation and deployment of emergency resources.					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Percent of Fire Service Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	84%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	61%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Percent of EMS Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	36%	81%	90%	95%	95%
Percent of Search and Rescue Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	25%	135% <sup>1</sup>	100%	100%	100%
Number of Resources in the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	4,116	7,957 <sup>m</sup>	8,000	8,250	8,500

<b>Regulation of Persons Dealing with Fireworks</b>					
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.					
<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of Wholesaler, Exporter, Display Retailer Licenses, and Display permits.	28	32	25	25	25
Number of Fireworks Retailer licenses issued.	262	267	275	275	275
Number of Outdoor Display Operator and Pyrotechnic Operator licenses issued.	66	61	60	60	60
Number of inspections of fireworks establishments.	7	4	5	5	5
Number of warnings issued for fireworks violations.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of licenses revoked, suspended or not renewed.	0	2	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> More agencies are listed than are recognized by the Colorado Search and Rescue Board.

<sup>m</sup> In FY09 the Division started including personnel with specific qualifications into the inventory, which accounts for the large increase from FY08.

<b>Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments</b>					
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.n					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of Plan Reviews Conducted for Gaming Establishments.	18	18	15	15	15
Number of Inspections of Existing Gaming Establishments	72	83	84	84	84
Number of Inspections of New or Remodeled Gaming Establishment	15	34	20	20	20
Number of Fire Safety Deficiencies Cited Upon Inspection	237	395	350	300	250

<b>Administration &amp; Technical Assistance</b>					
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.o					
<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Local government technical assistance requests responded to (all programs other than Certification).	480	204	200	200	200
Citizen Assists	122	104	100	100	100
Technical plan reviews	N/A	42	45	50	50
Technical inspections on new construction	N/A	39	45	50	50
Technical inspections on existing buildings	N/A	2	5	5	5
Consultations and meetings with local government.	N/A	26	30	30	30

n 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.

o Advanced technical assistance has been broken out into new measures to better reflect services that may become eligible for reimbursement from local government.

<b>Division of Fire Safety, Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act</b>					
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.					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of Hotels and Motels Certified in Compliance with Federal Act	873	914	920	930	940
Number of Revocations	1	3	0	0	0
Number of Inspections Conducted	6	1	5	5	5
Number of Fire Departments Reporting Compliance	UNK	15	20	30	100

<b>Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes<sup>q</sup></b>					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act.					
	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>FY12 Target</b>
Number of cigarette brand families approved for three-year certification	N/A	10	170	40	10
Number of cigarette brands tested for compliance	N/A	0	10	20	20
Number violations issued	N/A	0	5	10	10
Number of seizures of improperly marked cigarettes	N/A	0	1	2	1

---

p New program

q 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	<b>Target</b>			15	15
	<b>Actual</b>	20	17		
Number of approved new applications-SOMB	<b>Target</b>			12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile
	<b>Actual</b>	22 adult 8 juvenile	21 adult 44 juvenile		
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-DVOMB	<b>Target</b>			0*	185
	<b>Actual</b>	13	174		
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-SOMB	<b>Target</b>			46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile
	<b>Actual</b>	44 adult 28 juvenile	51 adult 32 juvenile		
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-DVOMB	<b>Target</b>			0*	20
	<b>Actual</b>	12	20		
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-SOMB	<b>Target</b>			5 adult 5 juvenile	5 adult 5 juvenile
	<b>Actual</b>	12 adult 9 juvenile	6 adult 10 juvenile		
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process DVOMB	<b>Target</b>			6	6
	<b>Actual</b>	5	4		
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process SOMB	<b>Target</b>			1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile
	<b>Actual</b>	3 adult 0 juvenile	3 adult 0 juvenile		

*Community Policing*

Workload Measures		Actual FY 08	Actual FY 09*	Estimate FY 10	Estimate FY 11
Number of Training Courses Delivered	Target			35	30
	Actual	48	36		
Number of Training Hours Delivered	Target			500	500
	Actual	1,118	472		
Number of New Course Curricula Developed and Approved by Colorado POST	Target			2	2
	Actual	4	2		
Number of outside agencies requesting Training Coordination Services **	Target			2	2
	Actual	4	2		
Number of Line Officer Grants Awarded to Community/Police Partnerships	Target		0	0	0
	Actual	0	0		

*Federal Grants Administration*

Workload Measures	Actual FY 08	Actual FY 09	Estimate FY 10	Estimate FY 11
Number of sub-grants awarded.	Target		382	382
	Actual		415	416
Number of sub-grants monitored through desk audits and on-site visits.	Target		82	122
	Actual		142	214
Number of people trained in grant management issues.	Target		102	100
	Actual		103	240
Number of crime victims served by state and federal grant funds.	Target		85,000	85,000

Workload Measures	Actual FY 08	Actual FY 09	Estimate FY 10	Estimate FY 11			
				<b>Actual</b>	90,641	107,609	
Number of adult offenders served by state and federal grant funds.			<b>Target</b>	200	500	500	500
			<b>Actual</b>	972	965		
Number of juveniles served by state and federal grant funds.			<b>Target</b>	5,300	7,000	7,000	7,000
			<b>Actual</b>	9,479	10,744		
Maintain compliance with federal and state regulations regarding fund distribution and management as reflected in state and/or federal audits.			<b>Target</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
			<b>Actual</b>	100% no negative audit findings	100% no negative audit findings		
Number of hours donated by Board/Council members for grant-related activities.			<b>Target</b>	2,512	1,850	1,850	1,850
			<b>Actual</b>	2,390	2,136		
Completion of annual plan/strategies/reports assisting Board/Councils in decision making for distribution of federal and state grant funds.			<b>Target</b>	4	4	4	4
			<b>Actual</b>	6	7		

Community Corrections

Workload Measures		Actual FY 08	Actual FY 09	Estimate FY 10	Estimate FY 11
Complete and publish community corrections field performance audits (based on calendar year).	<b>Target</b>			Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med. High; 3 Med. Low; 2 Low	Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med. High; 3 Med. Low; 2 Low
	<b>Actual</b>	Total 17: 11 full audits; 5 followup; 1 limited and specific	Total 17: 10 full; 5 followup; 2 limited and specific		
Complete and report Exhibit A/Policies and Procedures Audits (shown are number of programs reviewed).	<b>Target</b>	35	36 <sup>r</sup>	36	36
	<b>Actual</b>	35	36		
Measure compliance with Community Corrections placement requirements (Diversion Residential Survey)	<b>Target</b>			<3.0%	<3.0%
	<b>Actual</b>	3.2%	3.7% <sup>s</sup>		
Development and administration of Certification and Accountability Process (CAAP) by end of FY 2010.	<b>Target</b>			N/A	Complete
	<b>Actual</b>	N/A	N/A <sup>t</sup>		
Review and process data collection forms and data on all community corrections offenders. Monitor billing to ensure accuracy and to verify length of stay.	<b>Target</b>			6,200	6,200
	<b>Actual</b>	8,208	10,359		
Revise Risk Factor Analysis based on results of CAAP design and implementation, report published in FY 09.	<b>Target</b>			Complete	N/A
	<b>Actual</b>	N/A	Complete		
Deliver offender risk assessment training to community corrections field staff.	<b>Target</b>			200	250
	<b>Actual</b>	180	441 <sup>u</sup>		

r A new program has been added

s The method of computation is now different, and more likely to accurately reflect actual practice.

t CAAP has been changed and incorporated into the Risk Factor Analysis.

u Includes 135 trainees in sex offender risk management in a one-time training initiative.



Research and Statistics

Workload Measures		Actual FY 08	Actual FY 09*	Estimate FY 10	Estimate FY 11
Conduct empirical analyses for the Governor's Recidivism Reduction (RR) initiatives.	<b>Target</b>			3	8
	<b>Actual</b>	N/A	2 studies completed		
Conduct empirical analyses for the Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice (CCCJJ).	<b>Target</b>			10	12
	<b>Actual</b>	5	20 analyses completed		
Analyze data on women, men, and sex offenders (both genders) to develop and validate three actuarial scales.	<b>Target</b>			2	1
	<b>Actual</b>	N/A	3 scales completed		
Forecast adult and juvenile incarceration and parole populations with high degree of accuracy.	<b>Target</b>			97% accuracy	97% accuracy
	<b>Actual</b>	N/A	99% accurate		
Conduct annual recidivism study by obtaining and analyzing case-level aggregate data on felony filings to track decision making and offender characteristics.	<b>Target</b>			1	1
	<b>Actual</b>	1	2		
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).	<b>Target</b>			N/A	N/A
	<b>Actual</b>	1	completed		

<b>Workload Measures</b>		<b>Actual FY 08</b>	<b>Actual FY 09*</b>	<b>Estimate FY 10</b>	<b>Estimate FY 11</b>
Conduct and disseminate 3 comprehensive research reports regarding criminal justice programs and policy analysis.	<b>Target</b>			3	3
	<b>Actual</b>	2	2		
Study and publish report on promising practices for preventing, reducing, and responding to sexual assault in jails.	<b>Target</b>			1	N/A
	<b>Actual</b>	N/A	N/A		
Prepare quarterly reports on deaths in law enforcement custody.	<b>Target</b>			4	4
	<b>Actual</b>	4	4		

## Colorado Bureau of Investigation Workload Indicators

### Denver Investigations

Type of Fugitive Arrest	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Arrest of Fugitives	0	0	62	65	70
Arrests Metro Gang Task Force	0	0	24	25	30
Front Range Task Force/Fugitive	4	18	23	25	30
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>130</b>

### Major Crime Denver Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Requests	1,030	810	1,340	1,100	1,150
Investigation Cases	235	278	218	250	260
Arrests	72	26	82	75	80
Failure to Register Sex Offenders	780	535	62	800	850

### Denver Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Computer Crime Requests	62	28	56	30	35
Computer Crime Investigations	19	2	6	10	15
Arson Requests	67	58	64	60	70
Arson Investigations	67	58	64	60	70
Criminal Polygraph Requests	17	34	30	25	30
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	17	34	30	25	30
Intelligence Requests	1,161	662	559	1,200	1,250
Technical Support Requests	4	3	0	5	5

\* Collected by Denver Laboratory under Digital Evidence

**Denver Investigation Employment Checks (amounts included in total above)**

Type of Check	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Judicial Background Investigations	98	108	40	50	60
Employee Background Investigations	42	38	25	40	45
Pre-Employment Polygraph Requests	40	56	33	20	25

**Major Crime Montrose and Grand Junction Investigation Totals**

Activity	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Requests	348	255	202	225	250
Investigation Cases	124	62	39	65	80
Arrests	8	6	3	45	55

\* 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 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Arson Investigations	10	0	1	10	15
Intelligence	0	10	0	10	12
Criminal Polygraph Requests	39	21	0	20	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	38	20	0	20	25
Technical Support Requests	0	2	0	5	5
Technical Support Investigations	0	0	12	15	20

\*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 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Requests	145	148	135	150	160
Investigation Cases	39	39	39	40	45
Arrests	20	21	30	25	30

\* These stats were included in the Montrose Office

**Durango Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)**

	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Arson Investigations	2	0	2	4	5
Intelligence	4	0	2	8	9
Criminal Polygraph Requests	3	0	0	5	6
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	3	0	0	0	0
Technical Support Requests	0	0	0	5	5

\* These stats were included in the Montrose Office

**Delta Montrose Drug Task Force Totals**

Activity	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Requests	231	74	78	85	95
Investigation Cases	134	68	49	55	65
Arrests	88	35	29	35	35

**Major Crime Pueblo Investigation Totals**

Activity	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Requests	294	271	263	300	315
Investigation Cases	161	202	137	175	180
Arrests	21	31	23	30	35

Previous Fiscal Year numbers have been updated.

**Pueblo Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
Arson Investigations	38	56	38	40	45
Intelligence	2	1	2	15	18
Criminal Polygraph Requests	41	33	43	20	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	27	26	29	20	25
Technical Support Requests	2	2	2	5	5
Technical Support Investigations	2	2	0	0	0

**Gaming Unit**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
Requests	388	371	308	400	410
Investigations	65	31	28	67	70
Arrests	151	76	24	60	65
Organized Crime Investigations	0	2	1	4	4
Intelligence	3	7	6	15	18

**Missing Persons**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
Student Enrollment Name Check	1,688*	5,199	1,790	TBD*	TBD*
Total Requests (Interpol, Intell, Amber Request, Missing Person Cases	159	164	259	175	180
Requests - Dentists Name & Address	1,036	2,086	1,002	1,050	1,075
Missing Persons Reports Reviewed	44,214	57,459	29,952	30,000	25,000
Quality Control Messages Sent	1,260	1,401	669	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**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
Requests	61	346	531	75	85
Investigation Cases	10	39	23	20	25
Arrests	1	22	12	10	15
Organized Crime Investigations	0	0	0	4	4
Intelligence	0	1	15	10	12

\* Unit implemented in February 2007

*Total Laboratory Specimens Analyzed*

<b>Location</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
Denver	23,877	28,687	30,200	25,750	27,000
Montrose	6,196	3,048	8,595	7,060	7,610
Pueblo	6,541	5,661	7,853	6,695	7,545
Database	9,798	27,133	21,148	27,000	28,000

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

## Laboratory Specimen Analyzed Breakdowns

### Denver

Type of Specimen	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Chemistry	4,102	2,902	3,638	5,000	5,500
Crime Scene (Analysts Responding)	65	48	38	70	70
DNA Data Base Sex Offender	9,798	27,133	21,148	27,000	28,000
DNA	2,969	3,394	5,177	3,000	3,000
Latent Fingerprint	2,857	4,288	6,339	4,000	4,000
Firearm	3,127	1,378 <sup>v</sup>	2,015	3,500	3,500
Foot/Shoe/Tire	413	358	583	450	500
Gunshot residue	579	333	387	550	550
Hair and Fiber	449 <sup>w</sup>	181	227	200	200
Questioned Document	1,124	1,081	1,076	1,200	1,200
Serology	7,734	6,042	10,297	8,000	8,000
Trace (Fire Debris, Soil, Paint, Glass, Miscellaneous)	294	367	398	350	400
Digital Evidence	229	110	61	250	300

<sup>v</sup> 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.

<sup>w</sup> CBI revised its methodology in FY07 to include only items where a suspect has been previously named.



### Western Slope

Type of Specimen	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Chemistry	2,651	509	5,717	3,500	4,000
Crime Scene (Analysts Responding)	43	53	43	45	45
Latent Fingerprint	887	1,163	1,121	900	900
Firearm	1,266	154	659	1,300	1,300
Foot/Shoe/Tire	6	90	36	10	10
Hair and Fiber	0	0	0	0	0
Questioned Document	0	0	0	0	0
Serology	949	695	617	950	1,000
DNA	347	322	576	350	350
Trace (Fire Debris, miscellaneous)	90	7	0	50	50

### Pueblo

Type of Specimen	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Chemistry	2333	1,291	1,477	2,500	2,700
Crime Scene (Analyst Responding)	55	38	45	50	50
Latent Fingerprint	480	962	770	300	500
Firearm	491	42	154	500	500
Hair and Fiber	81	194	97	80	80
Serology	2309	1,658	3,283	2,400	2,800
DNA Data Base Sex Offender	0**	0**	0**	0**	0**
DNA	784	1,414	2,026	800	800
Trace (miscellaneous)	0	0	3	0	50
Digital Evidence	63	94	19	65	65

\* Vacancy//\*\* DNA database moved to Denver lab

### Crime Scene Requests

<b>Requests By Location</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
Denver	34	24	15	35	35
Montrose/Grand Junction*	21	41	17	30	30
Pueblo	22	19	18	30	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>

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**

<b>Category of Check</b>	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
<b>Name Checks</b>					
Electronic Clearance System/Internet	355,195	345,225	313,173	370,000	370,000
Manual Name Checks	11,276	8,063	4,966	11,500	11,500
OSNs by Program Support	630	742	710	600	600
<b>Total Name Checks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>Prints</b>					
Attorney License/Bar Applicant	0	0	0	1	1
Public	3,406	3,620	2,622	3,500	3,500
Daycare	27,042	38,059	29,460	27,100	27,100
Education	32,879	44,116	35,412	35,000	35,000
Security	206	257	325	200	200
Nursing	34	68	64	50	50
Gaming	1,606	1,600	2,100	1,600	1,600
Racing	253	441	350	200	200
Regulatory	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer Standard Training	1,060	1,388	1,068	1,200	1,200
Liquor License	2,741	4,099	3,003	3,000	3,000
Lottery Commission	361	384	299	350	350
Carrying Concealed Weapon	8,736	11,838	23,423	6,000	6,000
Domestic Violence Board	15	22	17	15	15
Sex Offender Board	70	75	89	70	70
Financial Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance Commission	153	212	169	175	175
Real Estate Commission	14,327	10,022	2,680	10,000	10,000
Sheriff's Candidate	19	5	3	20	40
Visa	252	263	293	250	250
Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)	423	744	1,107	500	525

Category of Check	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Vulnerable	1294	1,804	1,059	1,200	1,200
Bail Recovery Agent	108	186	158	100	100
Bail Bonding Agent	0	0	0	1	1
Emergency Medical Technician	3,829	3,586	2,550	4,000	4,000
Assisted Living Residence	256	263	224	250	250
Civil Restraining Order	79	97	104	80	80
Adoption Court Ordered/Non Lic.	1,039	1,332	1,286	1,200	1,300
Domestic Insurer	8	53	41	30	30
Contract Prison Design	416	1,100	1,173	600	600
Juvenile Facility Contract Prison	252	363	276	300	300
Legal Name Change	2,038	2,272	1,814	2,100	2,100
Police Applicants	3,976	5,379	4,438	4,000	4,000
OSN	2,516	3,061	2,513	2,600	2,700
Contract Vendor	386	34	3	100	100
Coroner Candidate	14	0	0	20	20
Foreign Capital Depositories/Money Transmitter	56	49	36	50	50
Explosives Permit	2	2	1	2	2
Prints - No longer Flagged	12	0	5	30	30
Guardian (Conservator)	35	34	43	40	40
Identity Theft/Victim of Mis-Identification	1,540	286	520	2,000	2,000
Mortgage Brokers*	7,938	4,848	890	4,000	4,000
Private Occupational School*	36	20	12	40	40
Wholesalers Prescription Drugs*	377	151	224	400	400
Transportation*	0	3,138	717	3,000	3,000
Debt Management Service*	0	129	160	150	150
Exempt child care providers	0	0	959	900	900
Home care agency owners	0	0	242	240	240
Massage Therapist	0	0	8,528	8,500	8,500

Category of Check	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
<b>Totals</b>	<b>119,790</b>	<b>145,420</b>	<b>140,189</b>	<b>152,618</b>	<b>154,863</b>
<b>Total Name Checks/Prints</b>	<b>486,891</b>	<b>499,450</b>	<b>455,395</b>	<b>525,078</b>	<b>527,323</b>

### Criminal Fingerprints

Number Processed	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Fingerprint Totals	261,968	260,407	250,921	265,000	270,000

### Program Support Unit Workload Measures

Activity	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
EPIC Requests - Narcotics, Aliens, Weapons Smuggling/Trafficking	93	9	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
CCIC training (# of students)	486	198	512	700	700
NIBRS training (# of students)	189	200	475	250	250
CCIC training preparation (# of hrs)	102	84	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
NIBRS training preparation (# of hrs)	211	360	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Authorized terminals to access CCIC	14,334	24,773	15,754	15,000	15,500
Active Operator Security Numbers	14,440	15,080	15,787	16,000	16,500
Operator Security Numbers (OSN) issued	2,595	2,965	1,680	1,700	1,700
Incoming phone calls	53,024	57,017	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Audit CCIC/NCIC Agencies	64	68	99	195	260
Processing Time for NCIC validations	520	520	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Intercept Time - Terminal CBI	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340
ADP requests for Off-Line printouts	1,288	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Quality control messages ensuring conformity to CCIC/NCIC	198	478	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Training manual revisions (# of hrs)	414	657	Discontinued		
UCR Crime in Colorado preparation (# of hrs)	1,050	880	800	750	750
UCR summary agency report (# of hrs)	455	480	475	450	400
UCR NIBRS agency report (# of hrs)	2,860	3,105	3,325	3,575	3,835
UCR NIBRS problem solving	1,965	2,100	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
UCR agency reporting statistics	221	236	236	236	236
Seal arrest information in NIBRS	2,014	1,019	873	2,300	2,500
Out-of-State treatment center entries	246	325	302	250	250
Out-of-State Sex Offender	963	490	486	500	500

Activity	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
Notifications/Information from public					
Sex Offender web-site postings	382	515	731	575	550
Sex Offender - research packages	1,266	1,364	1,478	1,350	1,450
Processed court orders for Sex Offender discontinuation of registration	170	250	292	250	250
Sex Offender web site maintenance hours	410	139	126	450	500
Sex Offender public list requests	109	78	84	150	150
Process failure sex offender to register notices from State Judicial (Hours)	123	213	40	300	300
Number of Colorado law enforcement agencies participating in CoG	62	85	85	90	100
CoG training (# of students)	140	43	132	175	175
CoG advisory board meetings	8	4	4	4	4
CoG presentations to Colorado	1	0	1	1	1

**CCIS Information Technology Workload Measures:**

Description	FY 07-08 Actual	FY 08-09 Actual	FY 09-10 Projected	FY10-11 Projected
# Of Authorized Users	15,080	15,754	16,000	17,000
# Of Transactions Per Week	3.4M	3.5M	3.5M	3.5M

<b>InstaCheck Comparative Statistics</b>					
	FY 07 Actual	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Projected	FY11 Projected
<b>Approvals</b>	155,910	165,757	221,041	160,000	165,000
<b>Denials</b>	4,837	5,125	6,136	4,700	4,700
<b>Total</b>	160,747	170,882	227,177	164,700	169,700

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

	<i>InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-<u>CCW</u>*</i>				
	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
<b>Eligible</b>	13,030	13,369	30,287	23,124	23,200
<b>May Be Ineligible</b>	234	203	372	240	250
<b>Prohibited</b>	39	59	101	108	120
<b>Total</b>	13,303	13,631	30,760	23,472	23,570

\* Concealed Carried Weapons FY

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

	<i>InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-<u>Appeals</u></i>				
	<b>FY 07 Actual</b>	<b>FY 08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Actual</b>	<b>FY 10 Projected</b>	<b>FY11 Projected</b>
<b>Overtuned</b>	847	1,041	1,446	1,128	1,200
<i>Sustained</i>	227	344	694	412	450
<b>Total</b>	1,074	1,385	2,140	1,540	1,600

This page was intentionally left blank.