

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC SAFETY

Department Description

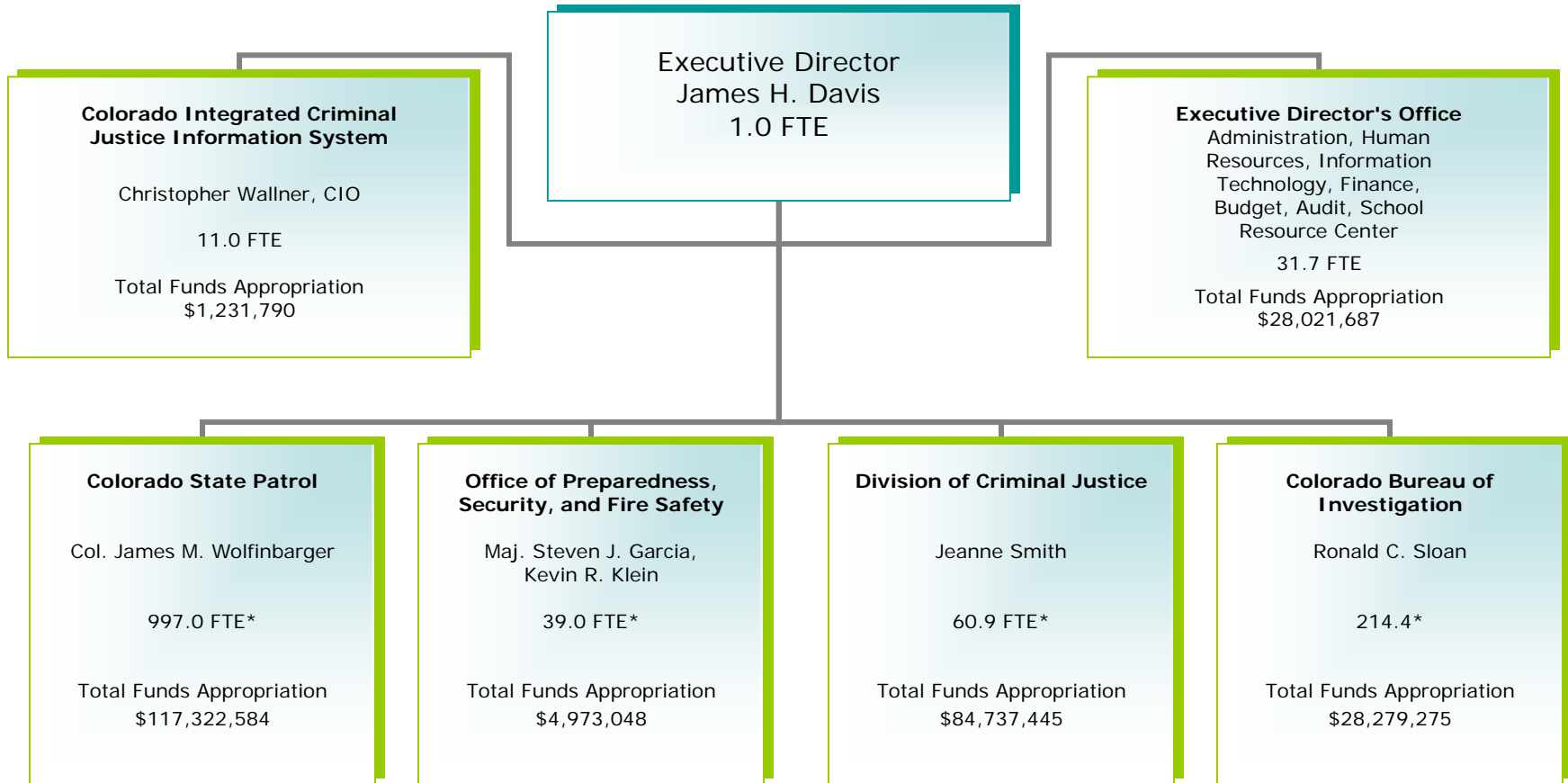
James Davis

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.

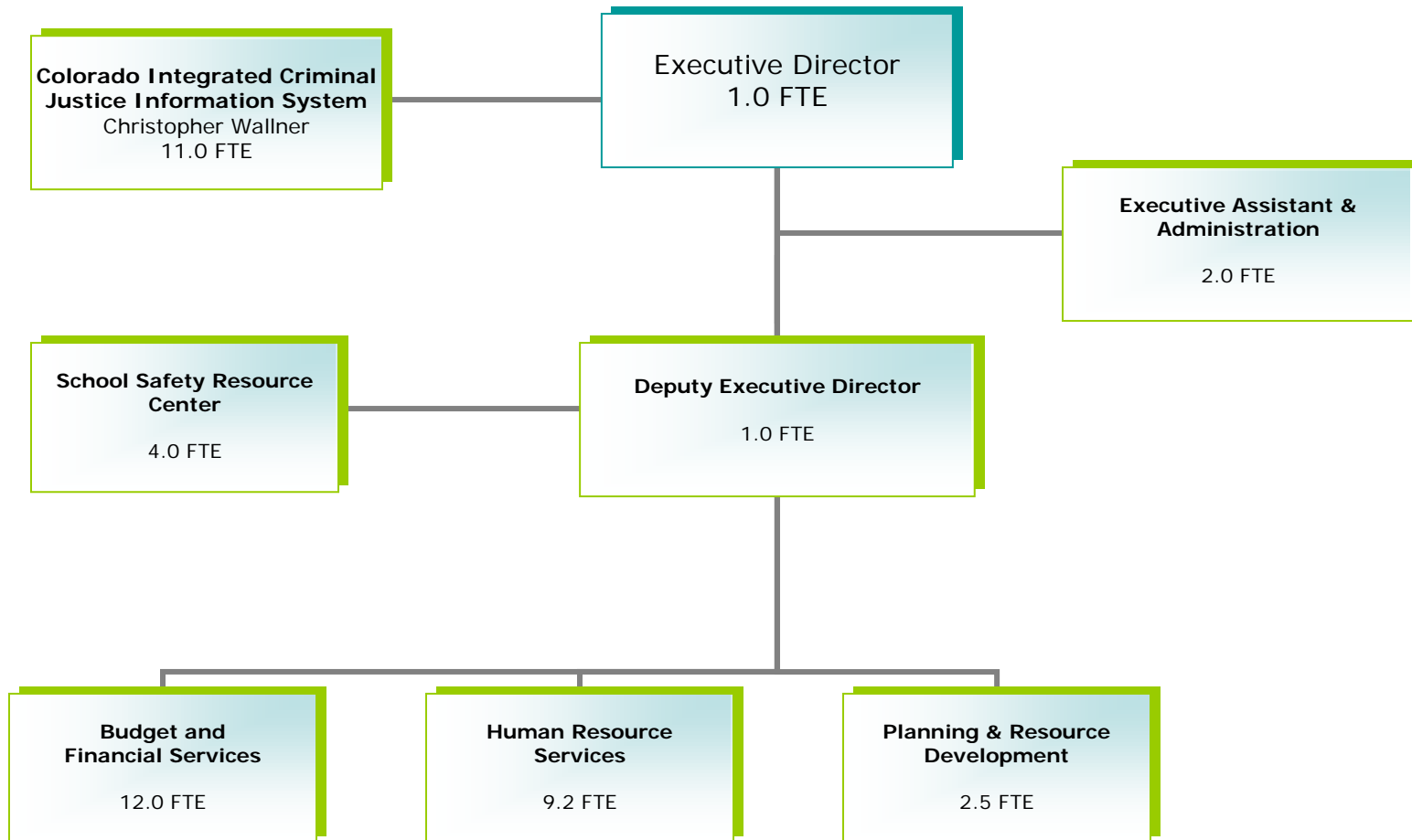
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**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2011-12
Total FTE: 1,354.0
Total Funds Appropriation: 264,519,668**

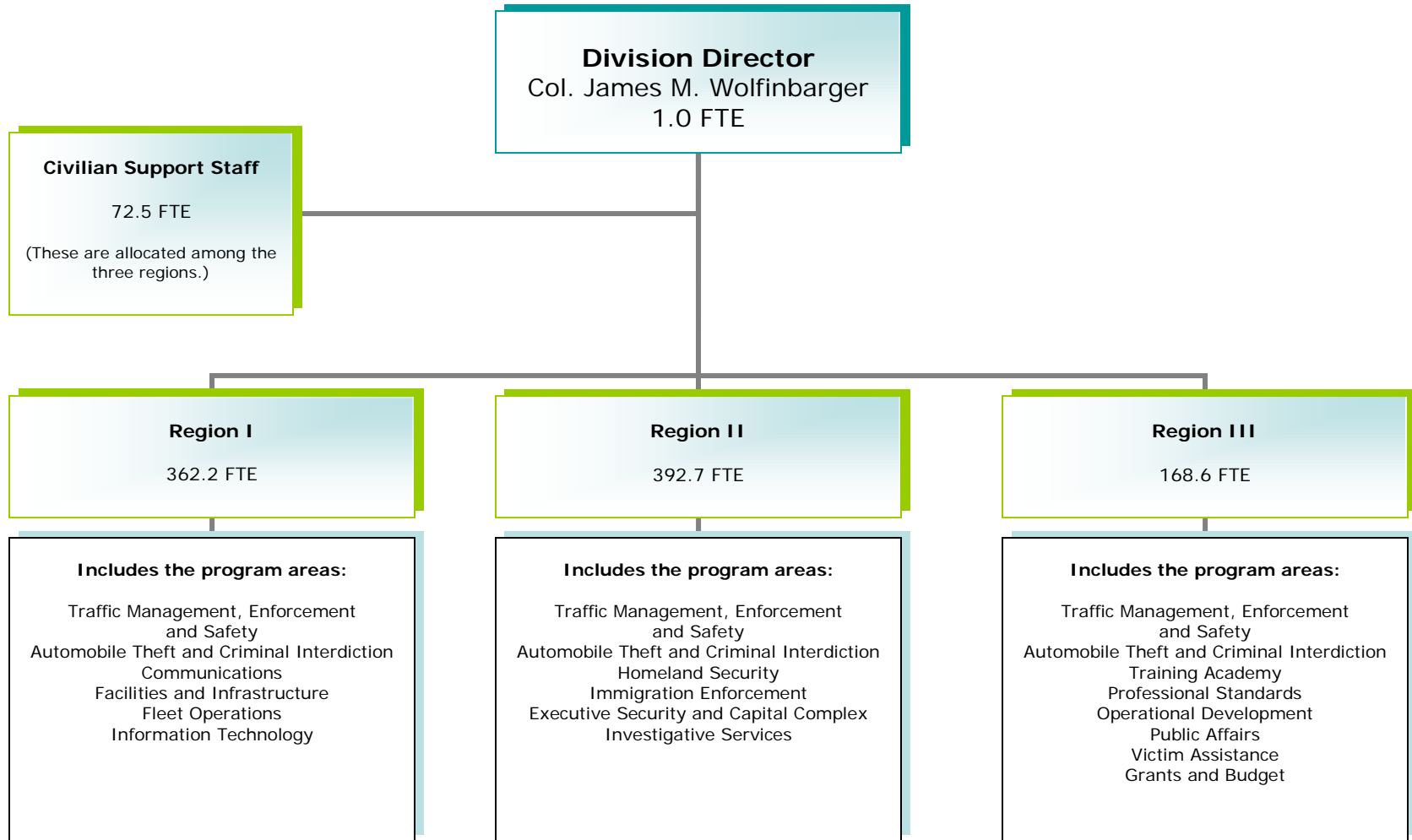


- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Executive Director's Office Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2011-12
Total FTE: 42.7
Total Funds Appropriation: \$29,253,477**

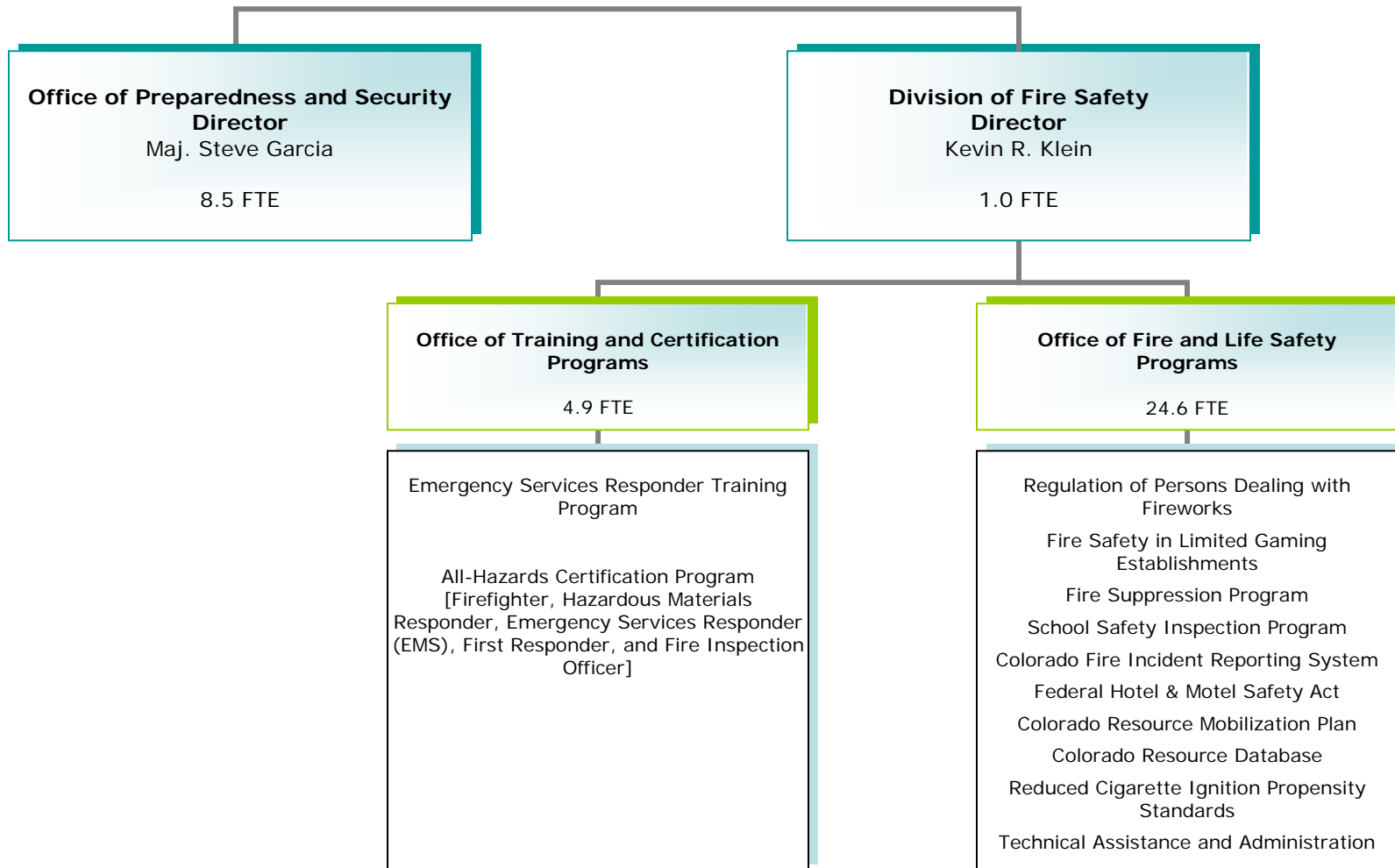


Colorado Department of Public Safety
Colorado State Patrol Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2011-12
Total FTE: 997.0*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$117,322,024



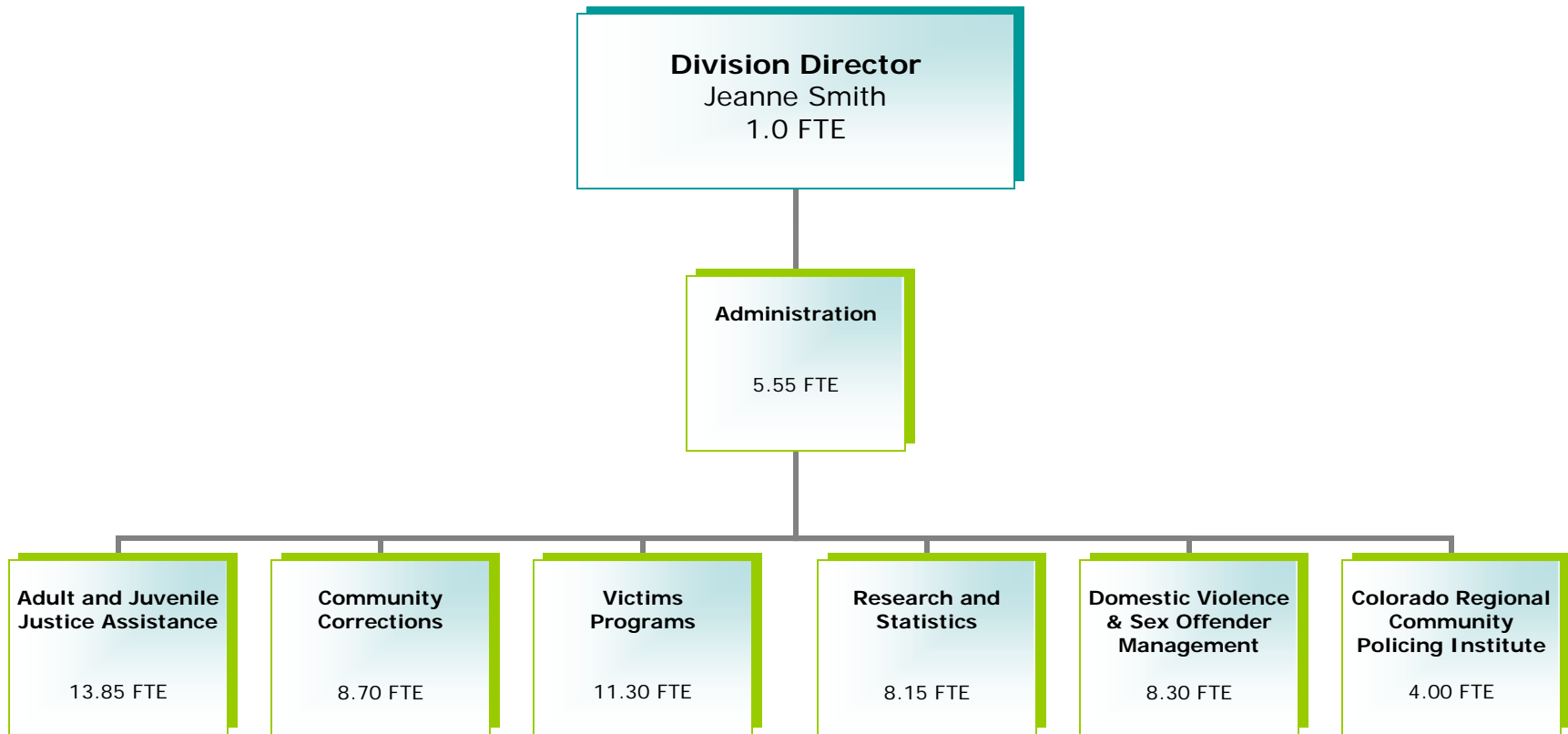
- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Office of Preparedness, Security, and Fire Safety
Fiscal Year 2011-12
Total FTE: 39.0*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$4,926,887



- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2011-12
Total FTE: 60.9*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$84,737,445**

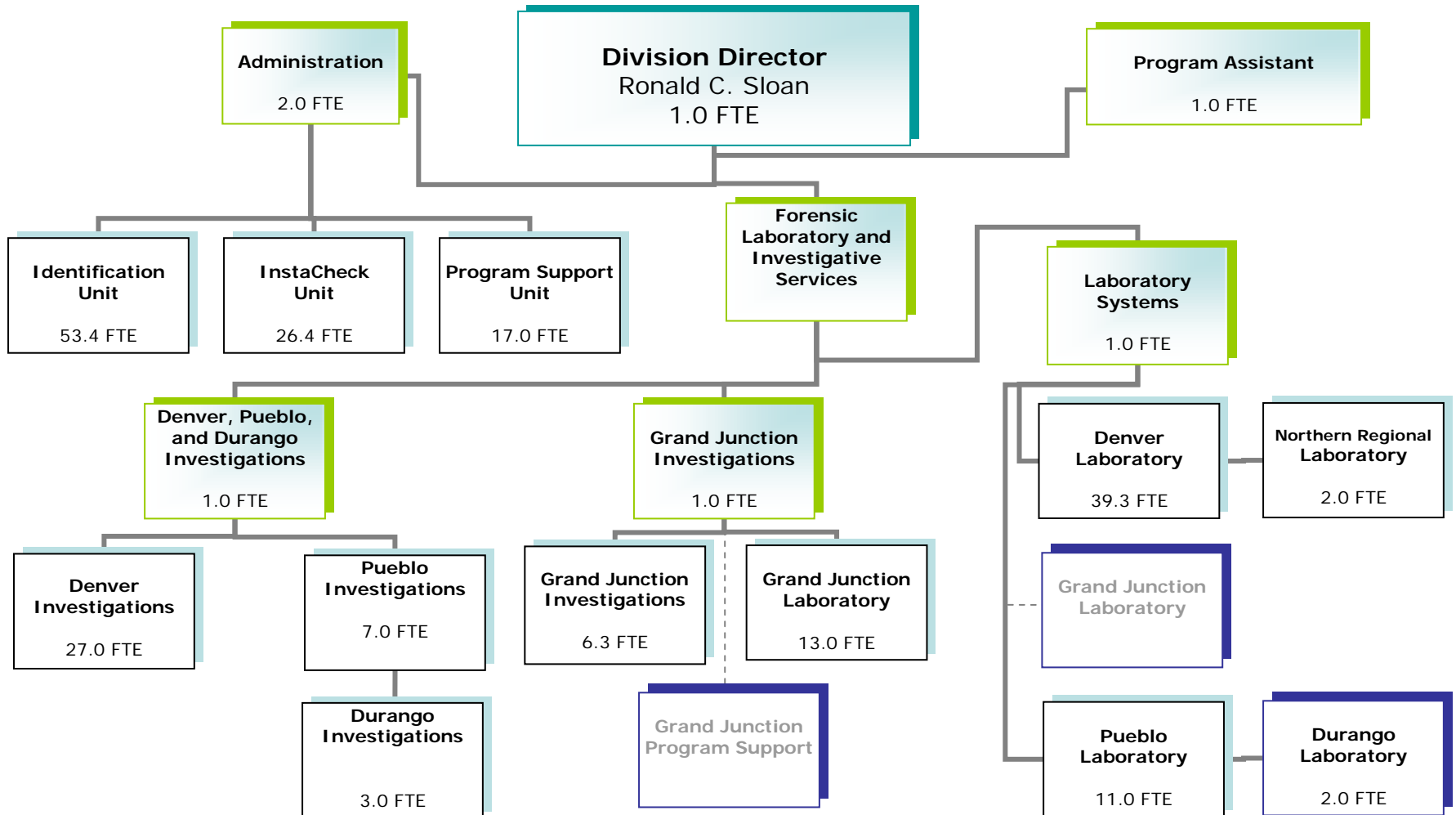


- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2011-12**

Total FTE: 214.4*

Total Funds Appropriation: \$28,279,275



• 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;
- 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 School Safety Resource Center - The Colorado School Safety Resource Center (CSSRC) was created by Senate Bill 08-001 (C.R.S. Section 24-33.5-1801, et seq.). The mission of the Colorado School Safety Resource Center is to collaboratively assist local schools and communities to create safe and positive school environments for Colorado students in all pre-k through higher education schools. We have a fifteen member advisory board from various state agencies and others with a stake in school safety issues in Colorado.

Colorado State Patrol

Mission Statement

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

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

Programmatic Priorities for the Colorado State Patrol

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

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

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

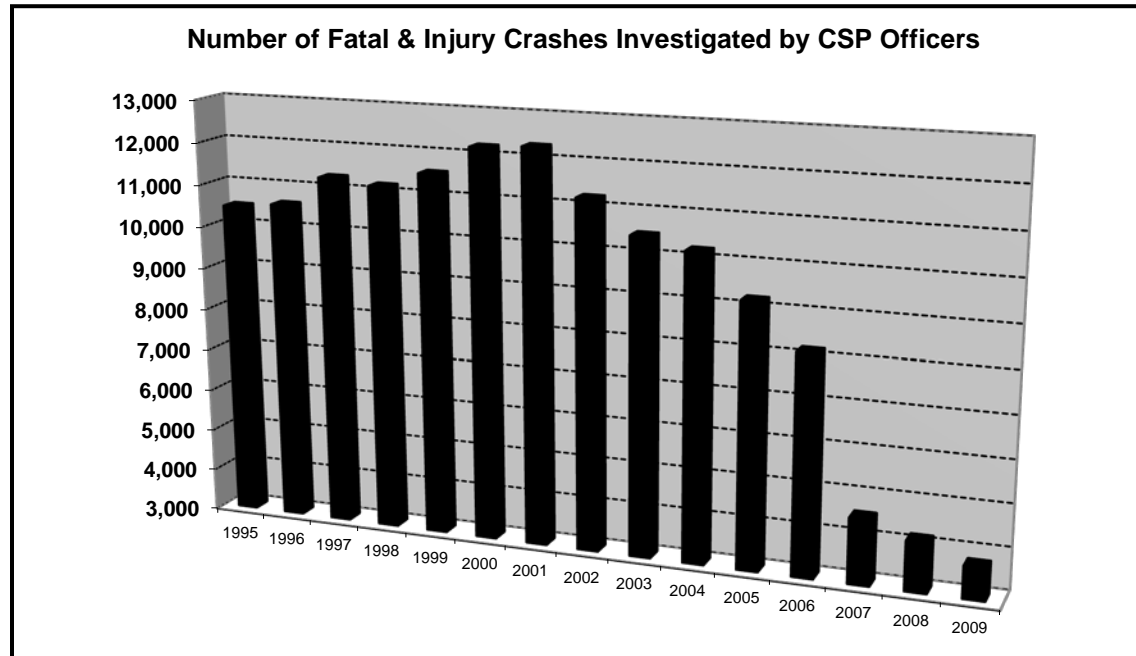
Past Results and Major Indicators¹

Fatal and Injury Crashes

Since CY 2001, through CY 2010, working under a Balanced Scorecard strategic management system, the Patrol has reduced the number of fatal and injury crashes on all CSP covered roadways by 72.3 percent (12,245 in 2001 to 3,389 in 2010). Since July 1, 2002, the high-visibility enforcement operations that began under this new strategic direction have

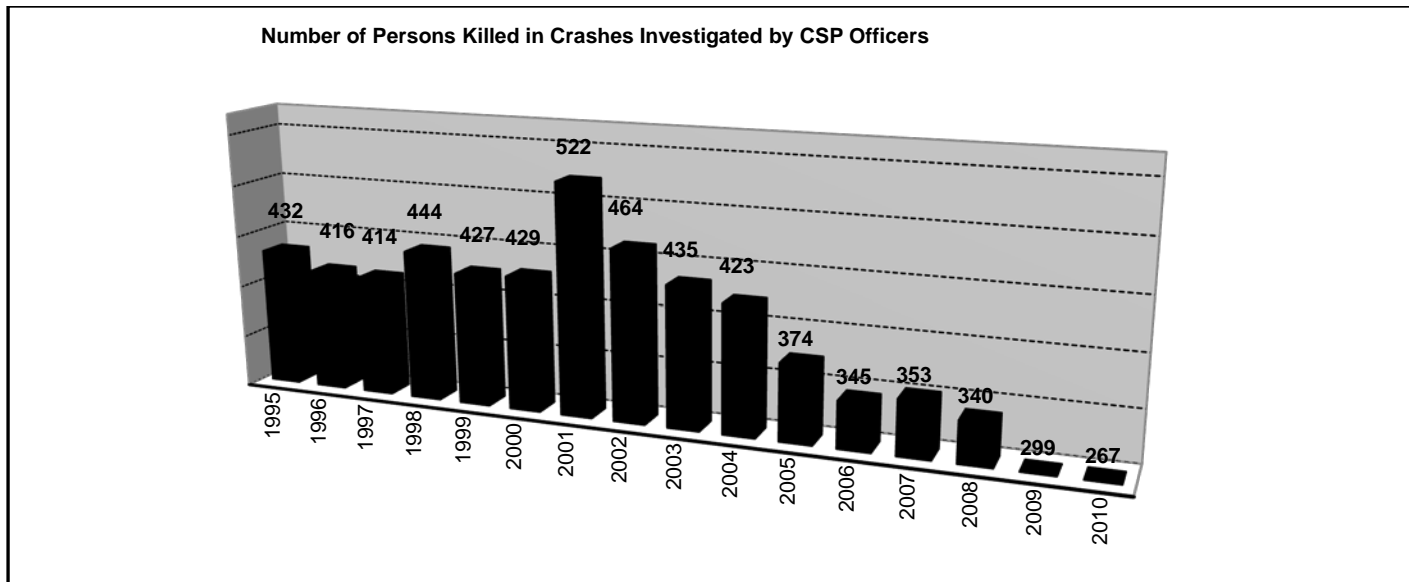
Information was extracted from the CSP CY 2010 Annual Report, dated August 1, 2011, and is subject to further revision and updates due to reporting lags

reduced the number of serious crashes on targeted CSP roadways at a far greater rate than on non-targeted CSP roadways.



Number of Fatalities

In CY 2010, the ninth year of working under this strategic management system, *267 individuals were killed in crashes investigated by CSP troopers, a decrease of 10.7 percent over CY 2009*. This is an overall decrease of 48.9 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 roadways in CY 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.

Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL <small>*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.</small>	CY 2001 Before Balanced Scorecard	CY 2010 Year Eight of Balanced Scorecard	Eight-Year Change
Vehicle Miles Traveled (Millions)*	25,775	44,766	173.7%
Licensed Drivers (Thousands)*	3,160	3,744	118.5%
Fatalities Per 10 Million VMT (CSP Investigated Crashes)*	2.025	1.22	60.2%
Persons Killed (CSP Investigated Crashes)	522	267	51.1%
Fatal and Injury Crashes	12,304	3,389	27.5%
Felony Arrests	1,418	1,226	86.5%
Auto Theft Recoveries	533	523	98.1%
Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL <small>*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.</small>	CY 2001 Before Balanced Scorecard	CY 2010 Year Eight of Balanced Scorecard	Eight-Year Change

Scorecard			
HVPT Citations	119,342	143,805	120.5%
Seat Belt Citations	30,515	30,113	98.7%
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	6,282	5,717	91.0%
Motorist Assists	108,333	39,732	36.7%
"Proactive" Officer Hours	370,111	371,878	0.5%
Calls for Service "Incidents" Handled by Comm. Centers	596,571	886,876	148.7%
"Off-the-Top" HUTF Appropriation (Millions) (FY02 vs. FY11)	\$67.4	\$116.2	172.4%
Total FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY10)	926.2 FTE	995.0 FTE	7.4%

* 2010 data is not available at this time. FHWA estimates are provided

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 CSP handles communications services for more than 35 other governmental agencies, approximately 80 percent of the total calls for service handled by the CSP Communications Branch are Patrol-related.

Primary performance measures revolve around incident response times by CSP troopers to calls handled by CSP Communication Officers. In CY 2010, the total number of calls for service decreased by 7.3 percent over the prior year. The incident response time is 21.0 minutes, down approximately 0.1% from CY 2009.

Criminal Interdiction and Automobile Theft - In addition to its traffic enforcement and safety duties, the CSP 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 2010, the Patrol made 1,226 criminal felony arrests and recovered 523 stolen vehicles.

Hazardous Materials Enforcement - The CSP'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-roadway hazardous material incidents.

The number of safety inspections provided to hazardous materials transporters increased by 2.7 percent to 2,077 in CY 2010, from 2,022 in CY 2009.

Executive and Capitol Complex Security - The CSP'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, the First Family, visiting dignitaries, and for any associated functions or public demonstrations.

Because the ESU has unique responsibilities beyond those of typical CSP 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 CSP's Immigration Enforcement Unit (IEU) was created in order to enforce the State's human smuggling and human trafficking laws on Colorado's roadways. Additionally, with the IEU, the CSP 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 CSP 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 CY 2010, the Immigration Enforcement Unit investigated 39 human smuggling cases, in addition to maintaining an active trooper presence on Colorado's roadways.

Other Programs - The CSP manages several other programs that are critical to the safety of Colorado's citizens, and to the safety of CSP troopers. 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 38 buildings comprising more than 234,000 square feet, and services an additional 29 facilities and 48,725 square feet at facilities leased by the Patrol.
- **Victims' Assistance Program** - The Victims' Assistance Unit is an integral resource within the CSP 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 protect those that live, work and play in Colorado, by reducing threats to lives, property and the environment. It does this by preventing threats through code enforcement and by strengthening emergency response capabilities to those incidents that cannot be prevented.**

To help achieve its mission, the Division:

- Ensures that the building code is enforced during school construction projects, and that new and existing school buildings are maintained in accordance with the fire code;
- 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 and life safety problems;
- Serves as a clearinghouse for fire safety related information; and
- Advises the Governor and General Assembly.

Quick Facts

- In calendar year 2010, there were an estimated 16,500 fires in Colorado.² Fires caused 19 civilian fire deaths and 1,372 hospitalizations due to burns or smoke inhalation. On average, one Colorado firefighter is killed in the line-of-duty annually. Fortunately, there were no line-of-duty deaths last year; however, 331 line-of-duty injuries were reported. Additionally, fires resulted in approximately \$398 million in direct property loss.³
- On a given school-day, there are over 818,000 children and over 55,000 teachers and administrators occupying Colorado public school buildings.

2) Fire statistics are reported on the calendar year, as many departments only report annually.

3) \$217 Million in direct property loss was due to the Fourmile Canyon Fire, which is more than twice Colorado's average annual fire loss over the last five years.

- Of the approximately 395 fire departments in Colorado, 57 percent are all-volunteer, 32 percent are combination volunteer and career, and 11 percent are all-career. There are approximately 5,810 (38%) career firefighters and 9,324 (62%) volunteer firefighters in the state.

Programmatic Priorities for the Division of Fire Safety

Public School and Junior College Construction and Inspection Program

The school construction and inspection program requires the Division of Fire Safety to adopt and **enforce building and fire codes**, issue building permits, perform construction inspections, issue certificates of occupancy, certify inspectors and plan reviewers, certify local jurisdictions interested in delegated authority, and conduct annual maintenance inspections for public schools and junior colleges.

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
- Public School Building Inspector
- Pyrotechnician (fireworks shooter)
- Fire Suppression Systems (fire sprinkler systems)
- Fire Sprinkler Fitters⁴
- 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 856 certificates per month** for these emergency responder certifications.

⁴ New program.

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 843 certificates per month** for these emergency responder certifications.

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). **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, Sprinkler Fitter⁵, Public School Fire Inspector, Public School Building Inspector, and Pyrotechnician certification programs are not voluntary; people involved in these activities are required by Colorado law to be certified and or licensed.

Emergency 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 Colorado Emergency Resource Mobilization Plan underwent a major revision and the revised plan was approved and published in March 2010.

At this time, a total of 379 fire departments (96%), 318 law enforcement agencies (100%) and 78 ambulance service providers (82%) provide resource data for inclusion into the resource mobilization database. 9,038 Resources, such as fire engines, ambulances and hazardous materials teams, have been cataloged. The Division is currently involved in a **public-private partnership** with the Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership that will allow the Division to start inventorying private resources. The next resource agencies to be addressed are public works, search and rescue, and public health organizations.

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

5) New program pursuant to HB10-1241, which begins July 2011.

- **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 286 fire departments, which protect about 94% 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 NIMS, pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5. Last year, **the Division of Fire Safety coordinated a total of 56 NIMS or NIMS Incident Command System courses, delivered to 1,487 responders.**
- **Emergency Services Responder Education and Training** – Through this program, the Division provided a broad range of emergency service education and training programs to 750 students.
- **Fire Suppression Program** – This program ensures that fire sprinkler 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 and licensing for the sale and use of fireworks in Colorado.
- **Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments** – The purpose of this program is to ensure minimum standards are met for building construction and fire and life safety systems in Colorado’s limited gaming establishments.
- **Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes** – The Division enforces the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act, which establishes flammability standards on cigarettes sold in Colorado.
- **Regulation of Fire Safety in Waste Tire Facilities** – The Division establishes, administers and enforces rules and regulations for fire safety in waste tire facilities.⁶
- **Hotel and Motel Fire Safety** – The Division protects lives and property by addressing Colorado’s responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.
- **Technical Assistance to Local Government** –The Division greatly increased its technical assistance ability in fire codes and standards. Local jurisdictions recognized this, and the Division experienced a substantial increase in technical assistance requests.

6 New program that begins July 2011

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 greater than 50% 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, developed Toolkits for local agencies on the basic 40-hour course, an 8-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.

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. The current goals for the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program as established by the Governor-appointed JAG Board are two-fold:
 - To prevent and reduce crime and delinquency using collaborative evidence-based and promising practices; and
 - To improve outcomes through effective and efficient use of resources (financial, community, human) to bridge gaps within the criminal and juvenile justice system.
- **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 FY 2010-11, OAJJA made 107 grant awards totaling over \$5.5 million to local and state government and community based organizations for criminal and juvenile justice system improvement and basic law enforcement efforts.

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 2010-11 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 2010-11, these grant programs awarded over \$1.9 million to 57 programs. In addition, OAJJA awarded \$1.2 million of state Juvenile Diversion funds to 21 programs to support community based programming to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system.

The two most recent federal grant programs to be administered by OAJJA include the John R. Justice (JRJ) Program with a goal to retain full-time prosecutors and public defenders through the use of the financial incentives (loan repayment). The Juvenile Information Sharing (JIS) Grant will support continued efforts to address information exchanges between children and youth systems in the State of Colorado. The main purpose of this effort is to assist state and local agencies with the access to timely and reliable information to determine and coordinate appropriate services for children, youth and families in youth serving agencies while implementing relevant information exchanges in the at-risk youth and juvenile justice community.

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 for the purpose of planning and enhancing the quality of Colorado's criminal and juvenile justice systems. It conducts research and policy analysis on behalf of the General Assembly and the Governor's Office, including forecasting the adult and juvenile correctional and parole populations for the Department of Corrections and the Division of Youth Corrections, respectively. The Office evaluates criminal justice initiatives, offender programs, and best correctional practices, and it staffs the state's Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission, providing research support to the Commission and its task forces.

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.

During FY 2010-2011, the federal victims grant programs administered by OVP totaled over 13 million dollars. Additionally, OVP administered approximately \$1.2 million in State VALE funds. In total, these funds served over 113,000 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 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 of over 99 percent.

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.

Office of Professional Standards (OPS) –The OPS is responsible for the development of national accreditation standards for the CBI; standardization of policies and training; conducting review and investigation of complaints and allegations of misconduct of CBI employees; and departmental statistical and inspection reporting.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit primarily through the number of requests received by way of OPS complaints and investigations; and the number of administrative regulations or directives updated to meet the standards for accreditation. The OPS is a newly developed unit within CBI in 2009. The OPS conducted six internal investigations in 2010.

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. Pursuant to HB10-1399, fire department chief executives may also request assistance with fire/arson investigations. 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 2009-10, CBI Investigative Services responded to 2,303 requests for investigative assistance from law enforcement agencies, investigated a total of 401 separate cases, and made 148 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 unit receives and catalogs this information either electronically or on paper cards from law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado.

The identification unit 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 2010-11, the Identification Unit processed over 314,000 name-based criminal history checks for the public, and over 116,000 fingerprint-based criminal background checks for licensure or pre-employment as required by state statute. Additionally, the unit processed over 229,000 fingerprints received from law enforcement agencies at arrest or booking.

Program Support Unit (PSU) - The CBI Program Support Unit (PSU) is responsible to provide support services and ensure compliance regulations met as it pertains to the Colorado criminal justice computer databases, including the Crime Information Center (CCIC), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and the Sexual Offender Registry for state and local criminal justice agencies throughout Colorado. Additional services 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.

In FY 2009-10, the PSU maintained a database of 14,117 registered sex offenders, processed 1,122 sex offender DOC releases and 255 sex offender “Failure to Register” information packets, audited 158 criminal justice agencies, and trained 321 individuals in CCIC use, crime reporting and sex offender registration. The PSU gathered UCR statistics from 244 agencies: 189 using NIBRS and 55 using UCR summary reporting. The PSU has received and logged 2,215 new CCIC requests and issues. The PSU has also tested and closed 2,245 logged requests and issues during the fiscal year.

Instant Criminal Background Check Program – On November 30, 1993 Congress passed the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1994. Subsequently, the Colorado General Assembly passed 12-26.5-101, et seq., C.R.S., implementing the Brady Act. Until April 1999 the Colorado Bureau of Investigation was the state point of contact for firearm purchases in Colorado. After this time the FBI assumed the role of point of contact for Colorado. Later, the CBI was reauthorized on August 1, 1999 as the point of contact by virtue of executive order and on March 7, 2000 when Senate Bill 00-125 (24-33.5-424, C.R.S. (2010)) 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, C.R.S. (2010)). It requires the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to conduct background checks on people purchasing firearms at gun shows.

Effective May 19, 2003, InstaCheck’s background check became a requirement for all concealed weapons permits pursuant to SB 03-024. Since 2003 the Concealed Handgun Unit of InstaCheck has processed over 114,000 permit applications through December 2010.

During the 2010 General Session, the General Assembly passed HB 10-1411 which places the requirement on InstaCheck to prove that an individual was correctly denied a gun purchase. Prior to HB 10-1411 the burden was with the purchaser to prove they were incorrectly denied a gun transfer. During the first six months of the appeals program,

InstaCheck has processed 1,496 appeals with no additional staff. Half of all appeals received by the unit are reversed once criminal records are updated to reflect accurate disposition of an arrest or conviction.

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 2010 the InstaCheck unit has processed over 1.8 million firearm transactions. In 2010, the InstaCheck unit processed a total of 214,748 checks, resulting in 5,493 denials, representing a denial rate of 2.56 percent. The InstaCheck Unit receives approximately 90 percent of its background check requests from federal firearm licensed dealers through the Internet. The remaining checks are performed by conventional telephone inquiry.

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Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System

Mission Statement

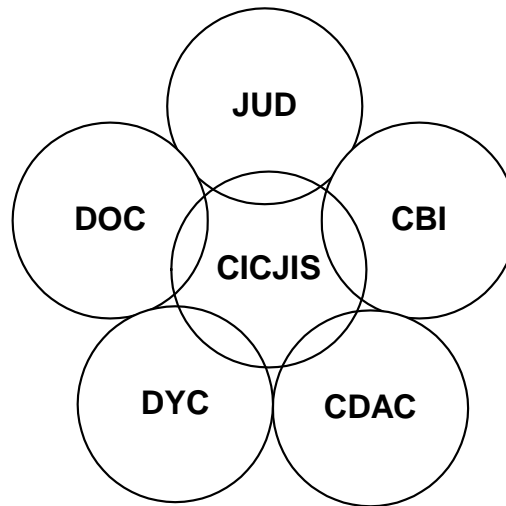
The mission of the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is to Develop and maintain criminal justice services that promote cost effective information sharing with timely and appropriate access, avoiding unnecessary duplication, while maintaining information security. The Colorado 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 May 2010 was 96.42 percent.

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PRIOR SESSION INFORMATION

Following are highlights of legislation passed during the 2011 session with direct and indirect impacts on the Department of Public Safety.

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
HB11-1004	FARM TRUCK REGISTRATION	BAUMGARDNER/HARVEY	5/4/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1009	INTERSTATE COMPACT PAROLEE	WALLER/NEWELL	3/1/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1016	PROHIBIT E-CIGARETTES BY MINORS	SUMMERS/BOYD	3/25/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1018	ELECTRONICALLY TRANSMITTED COURT DOCUMENTS	TYLER/KING, S.	3/11/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1032	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	LEE/NEWELL	6/7/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1036	BLUE ALERTS FOR INJURED PEAE OFFICERS	GARDNER, D./KING, S.	3/17/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1043	MEDICAL MARIJUANA	MASSEY/STEADMAN & SPENCE	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1051	DNA EXPUNGEMENT CLARIFICATION	SWERDFEGER/KING,S.	3/1/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1053	INCARCERATION FOR TRUANCY AND CONTEMPT	SOLANO/STEADMAN	3/25/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1064	PAROLE PRESUMPTION CERTAIN DRUG OFFENDERS	WALLER/STEADMAN	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1073	PEACE OFFICER STATUS US MARSHALS	BARKER/MORSE	3/18/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1079	REDUCE YOUTH HOMELESSNESS	CASSO/JAHN	3/31/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1080	ADDRESS CONFIDENTIALITY PROGRAM	TODD/KING, S.	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1085	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS REFERRAL BY DOC	SCHAFER/JAHN	3/22/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1093	SPECIAL MOBILE MACHINERY OWNERSHIP TAX	BRADFORD/CADMAN	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1095	PROTECT SECURITY OF SOS WEBSITE	NIKKEL/LUNDBERG	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1102	PORTABILITY OF BACKGROUND CHECKS	SUMMERS/NEWELL	3/18/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1105	HOSPITAL WORKER ASSAULT PROTECTION	ACREE/WHITE	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1121	BAR FELONS FROM SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT	RAMIREZ/KING, K.	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1126	IMPROVING PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOLS	DURAN/HUDAK	4/20/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1138	SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD	GARDNER,B./MORSE	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1145	AVAILABILITY BACKGROUND CHECK CHILD CARE	MCCANN/TOCHTROP	5/9/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1151	CRUELTY TO SERVICE ANIMALS	HAMNER/NICHOLSON	3/30/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1153	JUROR SERVICE COURTS	HULLINGHORST/NEWELL	3/29/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1163	CDOT SUPERLOAD HIGHWAY PERMITS	VAAD/TOCHTROP	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1167	SEALING DRUG CONVICTION RECORDS	FERRANDINO/NICHOLSON	3/29/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1169	HIGHER ED CAMPUS SHARING INFORMATION	LEVY/HEATH	4/20/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1176	CRUDE OIL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TRANSPORT	RAMIREZ/RENFROE	3/25/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1180	CRIMINAL SENTENCING TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM	LEVY/GUZMAN	4/8/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1189	BAIL BOND CONDITIONS FOR THIRD DUI	FIELDS/KING, K.	4/8/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1192	LONGER VEHICLE COMBINATIONS HIGHWAYS	CORAM/BROPHY	4/13/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1193	FAMILY ADVOCACY JUVENILE MENTAL HEALTH	LABUDA/BOYD	3/29/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1195	LICENSURE OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS	GARDNER, B./NEWELL	6/10/2011 Governor Action - Signed

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
HB11-1198	PUC RECODIFY MOTOR CARRIER STATUTES	KERR, J./SCHWARTZ	4/22/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1199	LIMIT GOVERNMENT FEE INSTALL SOLAR ENERGY PANEL	GARDNER, B./MITCHELL	6/10/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1200	SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT AT INTAKE	BARKER/ROBERTS	5/5/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1203	PRIVATE CUSTODIAN SEAL CRIMINAL RECORDS	LEE/NICHOLSON	3/29/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1210	REQUIRE CDOT I-70 MOUNTAIN CORRIDOR RECOMMENDATIONS	HAMNER/NICHOLSON	3/30/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1212	LEAN GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLES	TYLER & HULLINGHORST/SPENCE	5/13/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1239	NEW CRIME FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS	NIKKEL/ROBERTS	3/29/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1250	NO MARIJUANA INGESTIBLES	ACREE/ROBERTS	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1251	WINDOW TINTING PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLES	CONTI/TOCHTROP	5/4/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1254	BULLYING IN SCHOOLS	PRIOLA & SCHAFFER/STEADMAN	5/13/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1258	FORENSIC AUTOPSY REQUIREMENTS	BAUMGARDNER/NEWELL	5/4/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1265	ENGINE IDLING STNADARDS FOR COMMERCIAL DIESEL VEHICLES	PRIOLA/WILLIAMS,S.	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1267	EXPAND CASES PROTECTION ORDERS	MCCANN/MITCHELL	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1268	DUI PENALTIES REVISIONS	LEVY/NICHOLSON	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1278	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION	GARDNER, B./MORSE	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
HB11-1317	INTERGOVERNMENTAL WILDFIRE MITIGATION	GEROU/FOSTER & ROBERTS	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-007	PLACE OF TRIAL FAILURE TO REGISTER	GRANTHAM/BECKER	4/13/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-012	STUDENT POSSESSION PRESCRIPTION DRUGS	BROPHY/MASSEY	3/25/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-020	ATTORNEY GENERAL POST CERTIFICATION	MORSE/STEPHENS	3/21/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-031	COLLECTORS MOTOR VEHICLES	CADMAN/LOOPER	3/31/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-037	WORLD WAR II SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE	HEATH/KERR, J.	4/22/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-076	PERA CONTRIBUTION RATES	STEADMAN/BECKER	5/23/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-085	PROSTITUTION OFFENDER PROGRAM COURTS	SHAFFER/MCCANN	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-093	SUNSET DRUNK DRIVING TASK FORCE	KING,S./JOSHI	3/21/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-098	HABITUAL OFFENDER DRUG CONVICTIONS	STEADMAN/MCCANN	3/25/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-108	SUNSET ID THEFT	JAHN/SZABO	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-120	PROTECTIONS FOR YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE	NEWELL/KEFALAS	4/8/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-133	DISCIPLINE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	HUDAK/NIKKEL	5/23/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-134	SYNTHETIC CANNABANOIDS	KOPP/MURRAY	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-150	SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	HODGE/GEROU	3/9/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-173	INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATION IN SCHOOLS	KING, S./GARDNER, B.	6/10/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-176	SOLITARY CONFINEMENT SPECIFIC POPULATIONS	CARROLL/LEVY	6/3/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-192	CONTINUE PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM	AGUILAR & SPENCE/MASSEY	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-201	ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION	ROBERTS & CARROLL/BARKER	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-209	LONG APPROPRIATIONS BILL	HODGE/GEROU	5/6/2011 Governor Action - Signed

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
SB11-214	DECOMMISSION FORT LYON PRISON	HODGE/BECKER	5/5/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-217	REDUCTION IN JUVENILE BED CAP	HODGE/FERRANDINO	5/5/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-227	REPEAL EXCEPTION TO CHILD RESTRAINT LAW	HUDAK/RYDEN	6/2/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-232	ADD TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN SURCHARGE	JAHN/GARDNER, B.	5/23/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-238	EXTEND WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS FUNDING	NICHOLSON/CORAM & WILSON	6/8/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-241	PAROLE BOARD CHANGES	KING, S. & CARROLL/GARDNER, B. & KAGAN	5/23/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-251	FIRE SAFETY DUTIES	NICHOLSON/LOOPER	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-254	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLACEMENT OPTIONS	STEADMAN/PACE	6/7/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-260	ALLEN ROSE MEMORIAL TOW TRUCK ACT	MORSE/LEE	6/7/2011 Governor Action - Signed
SB11-266	BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR SCHOOL CONTRACTORS	BACON & KING, K./RAMIREZ & KERR,A.	5/27/2011 Governor Action - Signed

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KEY TRENDS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Several key trends will affect the Department's overall operations during FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12.

Law Enforcement Activity

Colorado crime statistics reflect a continued environment of relative safety for its citizens. Rates of most serious crime categories in Colorado are lower than national rates and regional rates. Making competitive comparisons between states and cities among most categories of year-by-year FBI crime statistics remains a risky business and an unwise practice. Comparisons of rates and trends over longer periods of time, however, can be a useful tool in understanding the safety environment in Colorado.

Preliminary statistics for the year 2010 released this past spring by the FBI reflect a continuing trend of lower rates of violent crime throughout the nation. Colorado did not record the same drop in violent crime rates, however. Where violent crime rates nationally dropped 5.8 percent in the preliminary report, Colorado recorded an increase of 3.4 percent in violent crime. In two of the four categories of violent crime, rates increased. The two categories are forcible rape and aggravated assault. Over the past ten years, reports to law enforcement agencies of forcible rape have continued to increase during most years. On the other hand, homicide dropped significantly, and robbery showed a decline. Homicide rates have shown a significant downward trend during the past ten years and now stand lower than rates of ten years ago.

Not in the violent crime category but of significant financial interest to most citizens is a dramatic decline in motor vehicle theft rates. From a high point in 2005, motor vehicle thefts in Colorado fell so significantly that the actual number of reported thefts in 2010 is well under half the number of reported thefts of five years ago. While national rates of motor vehicle thefts also show a declining trend, Colorado's drop is greater and of particular interest because western states usually have higher rates of motor vehicle thefts than other parts of the country. The National Insurance Crime Bureau attributes some of the national decline to a number of technological enhancements, but most new technologies help law enforcement agencies after a vehicle is stolen. In Colorado the work of the state's auto theft task forces made possible by the Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Authority, which has focused on auto theft rings, is likely a factor in the state's declining rates.

As remarkably as any other element of the national and state crime trend picture is the fact that a dismal economy has not had any apparent effect on crime statistics during the past few years. Strategies that have been put into place during the last 15 years may be helping prevent waves of crime that have accompanied economic downturns in the past.

During the first six months of 2010, both CBI and the State Patrol provided significant assistance to the eastern plains communities of Burlington and Limon as a result of major homicide cases. The two cases are noteworthy for the Department due to the large amount of resources that were provided to local agencies for cases that occurred within a few days of each other. In addition to extensive investigative services, CDPS provided considerable assistance with crowd and traffic control and news media inquiries during the investigation as well as during memorial services for victims. These tragedies point to increasing reliance on the Department for a full range of services by local authorities who often focus their efforts on community outreach and on their

own need for relief from the emotional toll of major homicides on their respective rural communities.

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.

On the horizon but well beyond the vision of anyone at this point is the effect of anticipated significant reductions in federal grant programs that have, in the past, been used for the replacement of key capital equipment such as data systems and hardware, management information systems, homeland security programs, training and innovative approaches that have made possible increased efficiencies throughout the criminal justice system. Federal grant reductions will affect local jurisdictions as well, leaving all levels of government without the alternatives that have been provided during the past 20 years and longer.

The Division of Criminal Justice predicts a "dramatic" cut in federal grant programs, with especially large cuts anticipated for juvenile justice initiatives. Not until the passage of the federal budget will the full extent of these cuts become known.

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. This trend is expected to continue into FY 2011-12 with an increase of 27% in fuel and maintenance fees

Finally, the declining availability of capital construction funding in recent years has contributed to a steady degradation of some of the Department's facilities and equipment. In specific, the CBI's Pueblo laboratory and the CSP's law enforcement aircraft have deteriorated to a point that the Department may soon be required to cease operations in both. Other CSP troop offices are showing signs of excessive

wear, and are exhibiting need of substantial repair or replacement. Given that the scarcity of capital construction funds will likely continue for several fiscal years, the Department will be challenged to find creative means of mitigating the impacts of its aging facilities on ongoing operations.

Increased Demand for Services

In addition to the conditions mentioned above, citizens and local agencies alike are placing increasing expectations on nearly every operation and service in CDPS. Part of the growth in service demands is the increasing population of the state. An example of increased expectations on CDPS services is CBI's InstaCheck program. Since 2008, the number of InstaCheck transactions has grown by approximately 6,000 each year to a current total of nearly 215,000 in calendar 2010. Additionally, HB10-1411 added responsibility for researching appeals for gun purchase denials to the InstaCheck unit with no additional resources. Despite the growth and new responsibility, existing staff has managed to keep queue times to a consistent 30 minutes. During 2010, 90 percent of all InstaCheck transactions were processed over the Internet rather than by telephone. Greater reliance by firearms dealers on the Internet over the past few years for clearance checks has contributed to increased efficiencies in the unit.

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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.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY FOR HIGH-LEVEL STATISTICAL INDICATORS						
COLORADO STATE PATROL						
Category	Measure	January 1 st to December 31 st		Annual Change (%)	CY 2011 Projections	CY 2012 Projections
		CY 2009*	CY 2010			
TRAFFIC SAFETY ⁷⁸	Persons Killed	299	267	(10.7%)	299	271
	Fatal Crashes	276	243	(12.0%)	269	244
	Injury Crashes	3,569	3,146	(11.9%)	3,511	3,024
	Property Damage Crashes	22,650	20,699	(8.6%)	21,366	20,363
	DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes	571	469	(19.7%)	593	523
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY	Felony Arrests ^{ab}	1,116	1,226	9.9%	1,394	1,268
	Total Citations	170,570	170,984	0.2%	165,410	167,064
	HVPT Citations	118,711	143,805	21.1%	133,532	134,867
	Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	4,987	5,717	14.6%	5,674	5,731
	Seat Belt Citations	35,894	30,113	(16.1%)	33,742	34,080
CONTACT ACTIVITY	Motorist Assists	62,363	39,732	(36.3%)	46,997	47,467
	Vehicle Contacts	466,219	458,102	(1.7%)	451,813	456,332
	Licenses Checked	398,003	401,391	0.9%	394,839	398,788
	Safety/Education Programs	382	-	-	-	-
OFFICER ACTIVITY	Traffic Enforcement Hours	267,693	281,897	5.3%	295,193	298,145
	Self-Initiated Hours	63,820	69,049	8.2%	70,375	71,079
	Reactive Hours	163,796	200,073	22.1%	196,158	200,081
	Administrative Hours	293,046	433,385	47.9%	518,106	528,468

* The CSP converted to an Enterprise-wide SharePoint data collection solution beginning in September 2009; at this time enforcement activity, contact activity, and officer activity data from the fourth quarter of 2009 is not available due to this conversion. Traffic safety data was not impacted. Projections are based on extrapolations of data available prior to the system-wide conversion.

The total number of incidents handled by the CSP Regional Communication Centers since CY 2004 has increased by 3.2 percent, including a 7.3 percent decrease in CY 2010 over CY 2009 (this reduction in calls for service is considered to be temporary, in response to decreases in population and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Colorado in 2010). Since CY 2004, 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 3.4 percent increase in the average number of incidents handled annually per 1.0 FTE since CY 2004. The CSP was allocated an additional 3.0 FTE in 2008.

In CY 2010, the CSP had a statewide average response time of 21.0 minutes for traffic crashes (down 0.1 percent from CY 2009). 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.⁹

7 Projections for 2011 utilize a four year average from 2007-2010 under the Patrol's 2011-2015 Strategic Plan measures.

8 Projections for 2012 utilize a four year average from 2008-2011 under the Patrol's 2011-2015 Strategic Plan measures.

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

CSP COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH WORKLOAD INDICATORS						
TYPE	All User Agencies					
	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010
TOTAL INCIDENT COUNT ¹⁰	859,721	889,220	941,617	954,008	956,611	886,876
<i>Annual Change</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>(7.3%)</i>
<i>Authorized FTE Communication Officers and Supervisors</i>	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE
<i>Annual Average Per 1.0 FTE</i>	6,914 Incidents	6,928 Incidents	7,165 Incidents	7,588 Incidents	7,708 Incidents	7,147 Incidents

The total incident count for the next calendar year is projected to decrease by 0.5 percent in 2011, with a total incident count of 883,268 in CY 2011, due to a temporary reduction in population and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in the state. Total calls for service handled by CSP Communication Centers in CY 2012 are expected to remain consistent with CY 2011 projections or increase in conjunction with population and VMT increases associated with economic recovery in the state.

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.

Motoring Environment Indicators, Calendar Years (CY) 2001-2010											
INDICATOR		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2010*
Vehicle Miles Traveled	United States (Millions)	2,781,462	2,855,756	2,890,893	2,954,788	2,989,807	3,014,116	3,074,398	2,921,900	2,979,394	2,743,135
	Colorado (Millions)	42,955	43,545	43,379	45,766	47,900	48,641	49,614	47,233	47,582	44,766
	CSP Roads (Millions)	25,775	26,099	26,135	27,434	28,740	28,640	29,213	27,811	27,369	-
Registered Vehicles	United States (Thousands)	221,230	225,685	230,788	243,010	247,421	251,423	254,403	-	-	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,006	3,933	4,498	4,610	4,732	4,814	4,970	4,893	5,024	-
Licensed Drivers	United States (Thousands)	191,276	194,602	196,166	198,889	200,549	-	-	-	209.6	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	3,160	3,162	3,313	3,330	3,342	3,424	3,503	3,662	3,744	-
Population	United States (Thousands)	285,318	287,974	290,788	293,655	296,507	299,398	304,059	-	307,007	308,745
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,427	4,496	4,548	4,601	4,665	4,755	4,862	4,940	5,075	5,029

*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 13.6 percent, licensed drivers 18.5 percent, registered vehicles 25.4 percent and vehicle miles traveled by 4.2 percent. Preliminary estimates of vehicle miles traveled indicate significant reductions in traffic volume during CY 2010, which coupled with a decline in population has temporarily

¹⁰ 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.

reduced these indicators, contrary to the overall year-to-year trend of population and travel increases through the past decade.

DUI/DUID Activity Summary January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2009*	CY 2010	Annual Change	CY 2011 (est.)	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)
DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes ^{ab 11}	571	469	(17.7%)	593	523	512
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	4,987	6,991	40.2%	5,618	5,674	5,731

Non-crash Criminal Felony Filing Activity Summary January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2009	CY 2010	Annual Change	CY 2011 (est.)	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)
Felony Arrests ^{abe}	1,116	1,226	9.9%	1,394	1,268	1,289
Contraband Felony Arrests	81	124	53.1%	125	126	128
Street Value of Drugs Seized	\$4,787,612	\$5,784,098	20.8%	\$5,841,939	\$5,900,358	\$5,959,362
Weapons Seized	3	10	233.3%	10	10	10

Communication Activity Summary January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2009	CY 2010	Annual Change	CY 2011 (est.)	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)
Incident Response Time for Traffic Crashes	21.1 Min	20.1 Min	(0.1%)	19.9 Min	19.7 Min	19.5 Min
Incident Count	956,611	886,876	(7.3%)	883,268	N/A	N/A

Commercial Motor Vehicle Crash Summary January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2009	CY 2010	Annual Change	CY 2011 (est.)	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 ^e (est.)
All Crashes (Comm. Vehicle) ^{*345}	788	820	(21.9%)	845	843	783
Compliance Reviews	193	215	11.4%	217	219	221
Safety Inspections	27,260	26,674	(2.2%)	26,941	27,210	27,482

*Previous versions of this document have included Commercial Vehicle Crash data for all of the State of Colorado. Historical and current data have been amended to reflect only the Commercial Vehicle Crashes covered by the Colorado State Patrol for the above calendar years.

Hazardous Material Incidents Summary January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010						
Measure	CY 2009	CY 2010	Annual Change	CY 2011 (est.)	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 ^e (est.)
HazMat Incidents ³⁴⁵	136	144	5.9%	146	141	136
Safety Inspections	2,022	2,077	2.7%	2,098	2,119	2,140
Route/Permit Enforcement Actions	153	146	(4.6%)	148	150	152

11 Projections for 2013 utilize a four year average from 2009-2012 under the Patrol's 2011-2015 Strategic Plan measures.

Office of Preparedness and Security Workload Indicators

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

Workload Indicator	FY 2008-09 Actual	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Projected
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) Early Warning Alerts	2	4	6	10
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) Law Enforcement Reports	160	321	364	370
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) For Official Use Only Reports	62	138	102	120
Number of Requests for Information processed by CIAC staff	773	884	1208	1250
Number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR)	346	409	420	435
Number of statewide CIAC Regional Information Sharing Meetings convened by OPS staff (As of 2009 this is now the Colorado Threat Awareness Call)	11	8	12	12
Number of presentations made by OPS staff on the role of the CIAC and Rubicon	61	70	75	85
Number of statewide Rubicon vulnerability assessments conducted on Colorado's critical infrastructure and key resource assets	4	2	2	6
Number of critical infrastructure sites entered into the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS)	2500	3610	3765	3850
Percentage of time the CIAC is operational	65%	75%	85%	85%

Division of Fire Safety Workload Indicators

School Construction and Inspection Program					
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.					
Measure	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
School building construction permits issued.	685	685	604	600	600
Number of delegated, prequalified local building departments capable of doing plan review and inspections.	N/A	24	31	31	31
Percent of building permits issued within 30 days that a complete application is received ¹²	N/A	90%	90%	90%	93%
Percent of public schools and junior colleges that have annual state level fire inspections.	91%	94%	91%	93%	95%
Number of annual inspections overseen by the division that are conducted by local fire departments.	1,303	1,325	1,398	1,350	1,350
Number annual inspections conducted by the Division.	446	431	635	600	600
Number of building plan reviews conducted by the Division.	209	644	686	620	570
Number of construction inspections conducted by the Division. ¹³	131	1,220	1,168	1,200	1,400
Number of consultations and meetings with architects, engineers, contractors, local fire departments, and schools.	1,040	2,000	6,375	6,000	6,000
Number of Fire Inspectors certified.	371	398	364	375	375

¹² A complete application requires all documents that are necessary to conduct the plan review. If the application is incomplete, delays may occur.

¹³ SB11-251, will likely increase the number of inspections conducted by the Division as school districts will have the option to use the Division in lieu of paying third-party inspectors.

All Hazards Certification Program (Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder)					
Increase the level of competency of Colorado firefighters and emergency services responders to handle fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials and other incidents by maintaining procedures that measure specific levels of knowledge, skill and ability.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Exams Administered	5,620	4,877	4,281 ¹⁴	5,000	5,000
Number of Firefighters, EMS First Responders and Hazardous Materials Responders Certified	7,105	8,337	6,584 ⁶	7,000	7,000
Number of Renewals of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification	3,171	2,750	3,537	3,800	3,800
Days required to process 90 percent of the renewal application certificates.	40	40	50	40	30
Certification Program Technical Assistance ¹⁵	2,500	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500

Colorado/National Fire Incident Reporting System					
Identify the rate and cause of fires and fire-related deaths and injuries in Colorado so that federal, state and local fire prevention efforts can focus on solutions to the problems. Share information that may be of interest in antiterrorism efforts, such as arson trends. Administer a uniform, statewide reporting system for fires, hazardous materials incidents, EMS incidents and other incidents to which fire departments respond – the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).					
Measure	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of departments participating in NFIRS.	278	284	286	292	292
Percent of Departments Participating in NFIRS.	69%	72%	72%	74%	74%
Percent of population protected by departments participating in NFIRS.	92%	93%	94%	95%	95%
Introduction to NFIRS courses delivered.	4	4	3	4	4

¹⁴ Due to certification testing improprieties the all hazards certification program was in a moratorium for the last two months of the fiscal year.

¹⁵ Estimate based on the phone call logs of the staff for FY 11. New technology that is anticipated to be fully operated in FY 12 should decrease calls for assistance.

Emergency Services Responder Training Program					
Increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado firefighters and emergency services responders to fires, hazardous materials incidents, and domestic terrorism incidents, and reduce the potential of line-of-duty deaths and injuries, through standardized, statewide training programs.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Courses Delivered	28	12	29	30	30
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Students	547	250	538	500	500
National Incident Management System Courses Delivered	83	103	56	50	50
National Incident Management System Students	1,695	1,725	1,487	2,000	2,000
Other Classes Delivered	19	15	16	25	25
Students in Other Classes	347	160	212	200	225

Fire Suppression Program					
Increase the quality, integrity, and performance of fire suppression systems installed and maintained in Colorado by regulating fire suppression system contractors and inspectors, and ensure that system installations and maintenance meet local, state and national code requirements.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of Fire Suppression System Plan Reviews Conducted	170	154	120	150	175
Number of Inspections of Fire Suppression Systems	301	223	160	200	225
Number of Fire Suppression Contractors Registered	419	403	386	400	400
Number of Fire Suppression System Inspectors Certified	110	306	246	275	300

Resource Mobilization Plan					
Develop and administer a statewide mobilization plan for the allocation and deployment of emergency resources.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Percent of Fire Service Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	99%	100%	96%	100%	100%
Percent of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	95%	97%	100%	100%	100%

Percent of EMS Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	81%	77%	82%	100%	100%
Percent of Search and Rescue Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	135%	81%	94%	95%	96%
Number of Resources in the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	7,957 ¹⁶	8,075	9,038	9,400	9,500
Number of Private Sector Organizations Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report ¹⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	41	50

Regulation of Persons Dealing with Fireworks					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the fireworks industry in Colorado that are reasonably necessary for the safety of workers and the public, and the protection of property.					
Measure	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of Wholesaler, Exporter, Display Retailer Licenses, and Display permits.	32	25	30	30	30
Number of Fireworks Retailer licenses issued.	267	268	292	300	300
Number of Outdoor Display Operator and Pyrotechnic Operator licenses issued.	61	62	70	75	75
Number of inspections of fireworks establishments.	4	26	25	100	150
Number of warnings issued for fireworks violations.	0	9	0	0	0
Number of licenses revoked, suspended or not renewed.	2	0	0	0	0

¹⁶ In FY09 the Division started including personnel with specific qualifications into the inventory, which accounts for the large increase from FY08.

¹⁷ New program

Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments					
Establish and enforce minimum standards of fire and life safety in Colorado's limited gaming establishments in order to reduce the risk of fire, fire related injuries, deaths and property loss in these facilities.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of Plan Reviews Conducted for Gaming Establishments.	18	2	4	15	15
Number of Inspections of Existing Gaming Establishments	83	65	84	84	84
Number of Inspections of New or Remodeled Gaming Establishment	34	3	20	20	20
Number of Fire Safety Deficiencies Cited Upon Inspection	395	290	302	250	250

Administration & Technical Assistance					
Assist units of local government in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems and to propose and implement solutions to fire safety-related problems that are common to local, state and federal governmental units. In addition, assist private citizens and commercial entities with technical assistance. ¹⁸					
Measure	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Local government technical assistance requests responded to (all programs other than Certification).	204	254	6,051	6,000	6,000
Citizen Assists	215	420	450	500	215
Technical plan reviews	42	45	50	55	60
Technical inspections on new construction	39	40	60	65	70
Technical inspections on existing buildings	2	5	60	65	70
Consultations and meetings with local government.	26	30	1,024	1,000	1,000

¹⁸ Advanced technical assistance has been broken out into new measures to better reflect services that may become eligible for reimbursement from local government.

Division of Fire Safety, Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act					
Protect lives and property by addressing Colorado's responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990—which promotes fire and life safety in hotels, motels, and all places of public accommodation affecting commerce.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of Hotels and Motels Certified in Compliance with Federal Act	914	1,050	1,070	1,070	1,070
Number of Revocations	3	7	6	10	20
Number of Inspections Conducted	1	5	30	30	30
Number of Fire Departments Reporting Compliance	15	23	20	20	20

Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes¹⁹					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of cigarette brand families approved for three-year certification	10	170	18	10	100
Number of cigarette brands tested for compliance	0	10	0	0	0
Number violations issued	0	5	0	0	0
Number of seizures of improperly marked cigarettes	0	1	0	0	0

Regulation of Fire Safety in Waste Tire Facilities²⁰					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for waste tire facilities. Conduct plan reviews and inspections of waste tire facilities in coordination with the CDPHE.					
	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Target	FY12 Target	FY13 Target
Number of waste tire facility plan reviews conducted by the Division.	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	400
Number of waste tire facility inspections conducted by the Division	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	20

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

20 New Program in FY 10-11. Enforcement begins in February 2011.

Division of Criminal Justice Workload Indicators

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management

Workload Measures		Actual FY 09	Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Estimate FY 12
Number of approved new applications-DVOMB	Target	15	15	15	15
	Actual	17	11	19	
Number of approved new applications-SOMB	Target	12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile
	Actual	22 adult 8 juvenile	24 adult 25 juvenile	19 adult 26 juvenile	
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-DVOMB	Target	0*	0*	185	0*
	Actual	0	0	186	
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-SOMB	Target	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile
	Actual	51 adult 32 juvenile	45 adult 41 juvenile	45 adult 42 juvenile	
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-DVOMB	Target	0*	0*	20	0*
	Actual	0	0	17	
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-SOMB	Target	5 adult 5 juvenile	5 adult 5 juvenile	5 adult 5 juvenile	5 adult 5 juvenile
	Actual	6 adult 10 juvenile	8 adult 80 juvenile	3 adult 9 juvenile	
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process DVOMB	Target	6	6	6	6
	Actual	4	6	4	

Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process SOMB	Target	1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile
	Actual	3 adult 0 juvenile	3 adult 2 juvenile	1 adult 1 juvenile	

*DVOMB is in a 2 year renewal cycle

Community Policing

Workload Measures		Actual FY 09	Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Estimate FY 12
Number of Training Courses Delivered/Coordinated	Target	35	35	30	30
	Actual	36	23	36	
Number of Training Hours Delivered /Coordinated	Target	500	500	500	500
	Actual	472	544	788	
Number of New Course Curricula Developed and Approved by Colorado POST	Target	2	2	2	2
	Actual	2	1	1	
Number of outside agencies requesting Training Coordination Services	Target	2	2	2	2
	Actual	2	2	3	
Number of Line Officer Grants Awarded to Community/Police Partnerships	Target	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	

Federal Grants Administration

Workload Measures		Actual FY 09	Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Estimate FY 12
Number of sub-grants awarded.	Target	382	382	382	382
	Actual	416	521	444	
Number of sub-grants monitored through desk audits and on-site visits.	Target	122	120	154	120
	Actual	214	148	163	
Number of people trained in grant management issues.	Target	100	100	160	160
	Actual	240	379	120	
Number of crime victims served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	85,000	85,000	85,100	85,100
	Actual	107,609	104,657	113,156	
Number of adult offenders served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	500	500	500	500
	Actual	965	5,040	No final figures to date.	
Number of juveniles served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
	Actual	10,744	15,824	No final figures to date.	
Maintain compliance with federal and state regulations regarding fund distribution and management as reflected in state and/or federal audits.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual				

	Actual	100% no negative audit findings	1 audit finding resolved.	2 audit findings resolved.	
Number of hours donated by Board/Council members for grant-related activities.	Target	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850
	Actual	2,136	3,222*	1886	
Completion of annual plan/strategies/reports assisting Board/Councils in decision making for distribution of federal and state grant funds.	Target	4	4	4	4
	Actual	7	4	6	

Community Corrections

Workload Measures		Actual FY 09	Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Estimate FY 12
Complete and publish community corrections field performance audits (based on calendar year).	Target	Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med High; 3 Med Low; 2 Low	Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med High; 3 Med Low; 2 Low	Total 12: 4 High; 3 Med High; 3 Med Low; 2 Low	Total 15: 6 full; 6 follow up; 3 non-res
	Actual	Total 17: 10 full; 5 follow up; 2 limited and specific	Total 15: 6 full; 8 follow up; 1 non-res	Total 15: 5 full; 7 follow up; 3 non-res	
Complete and report Exhibit A/Policies and Procedures Audits (shown are number of programs reviewed).	Target	35	36 ¹	36	36
	Actual	36	35	35	
Measure compliance with Community Corrections placement requirements (Diversion Residential Survey)	Target	<3.0%	<3.0%	<3.0%	<3.0%
	Actual	3.2%	3.7% ²	N/A ⁵	
Development and administration of Certification and Accountability Process (CAAP) by end of FY 2010.	Target			N/A	Complete
	Actual	N/A	N/A ³	N/A	

Workload Measures		Actual FY 09	Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Estimate FY 12
Review and process data collection forms and data on all community corrections offenders. Monitor billing to ensure accuracy and to verify length of stay.	Target	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200
	Actual	10,359	8,289	8,006	
Revise Risk Factor Analysis based on results of CAAP design and implementation, report published in FY 09.	Target		Complete	Complete	N/A
	Actual	N/A	Complete	Complete	
Deliver offender risk assessment training to community corrections field staff.	Target	200	200	250	250
	Actual	441 ⁴	220	260	

Research and Statistics

Workload Measures		Actual FY 09	Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Estimate FY 12
Conduct empirical analyses for the Governor's Recidivism Reduction (RR) initiatives.	Target	3	3	N/A	N/A
	Actual	2 studies completed	3 studies completed	N/A	
Conduct empirical analyses for the Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice (CCCJJ).	Target	10	10	12	12
	Actual	20 analyses completed	20 + analyses completed	20+ analyses completed	
Analyze data on women, men, and sex offenders (both genders) to develop and validate three actuarial scales.	Target	2	2	2	1
	Actual	3 scales validated	3 scales validated	N/A	
Forecast adult and juvenile incarceration and parole populations with high degree of accuracy.	Target	97% accuracy	97% accuracy	97% accuracy	97% accuracy
	Actual	99% accurate	99% accurate	98% accurate	

Conduct annual recidivism study by obtaining and analyzing case-level aggregate data on felony filings to track decision making and offender characteristics.	Target	1	1	1	1
	Actual	2	1	1	
Provide research support for the Task Force of the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Justice System. Evaluate and prepare analysis on Task Force initiative in community corrections (JERP).	Target			N/A	N/A
	Actual	completed	completed	completed	
Conduct and disseminate 3 comprehensive research reports regarding criminal justice programs and policy analysis.	Target	3	3	3	3
	Actual	2	6	6	
Study and publish report on promising practices for preventing, reducing, and responding to sexual assault in jails.	Target		1	N/A	N/A
	Actual	N/A	N/A	1	
Prepare quarterly reports on deaths in law enforcement custody.	Target	4	4	4	4
	Actual	4	4	4	

Colorado Bureau of Investigation Workload Indicators

Denver Investigations

Type of Fugitive Arrest	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Arrest of Fugitives	0	62	29	3	25
Arrests Metro Gang Task Force	0	24	0	0	N/A
Front Range Task Force/Fugitive	18	23	9	3	10
Totals	18	109	38	6	25

Major Crime Denver Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Requests	810	1,340	1,021	1,008	1200
Investigation Cases	278	218	170	323	250
Arrests	26	82	47	30	50
Failure to Register Sex Offenders	535	62	653	105	250

Denver Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Computer Crime Requests	28	56	0	16	20
Computer Crime Investigations	2	6	0	0	*
Arson Requests	58	64	27	78	75
Arson Investigations	58	64	27	77	75
Criminal Polygraph Requests	34	30	47	40	50
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	34	30	47	40	50
Intelligence Requests	662	559	419	510	650
Technical Support Requests	3	0	0	0	5

* Collected by Denver Laboratory under Digital Evidence

Denver Investigation Employment Checks (amounts included in total above)

Type of Check	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Judicial Background Investigations	108	40	17	116	60
Employee Background Investigations	38	25	9	25	40
Pre-Employment Polygraph Requests	56	33	45	55	40

Major Crime Montrose and Grand Junction Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Requests	255	202	154	211	225
Investigation Cases	62	39	30	32	40
Arrests	6	3	10	7	25

* 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 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Arson Investigations	0	1	1	0	15
Intelligence	10	0	0	11	15
Criminal Polygraph Requests	21	0	5	21	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	20	0	5	19	25
Technical Support Requests	2	0	3	4	5
Technical Support Investigations	0	12	2	4	5

*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 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Requests	148	135	46	63	75
Investigation Cases	39	39	14	38	45
Arrests	21	30	11	5	25

* These stats were included in the Montrose Office

Durango Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Arson Investigations	0	2	0	1	5
Intelligence	0	2	0	1	10
Criminal Polygraph Requests	0	0	0	0	5
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Support Requests	0	0	0	0	5

* These stats were included in the Montrose Office

Delta Montrose Drug Task Force Totals

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Requests	74	78	57	69	75
Investigation Cases	68	49	27	54	60
Arrests	35	29	25	24	35

Major Crime Pueblo Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Requests	271	263	212	165	225
Investigation Cases	202	137	112	104	150
Arrests	31	23	18	20	35

Previous Fiscal Year numbers have been updated.

Pueblo Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Arson Investigations	56	38	24	29	45
Intelligence	1	2	1	0	15
Criminal Polygraph Requests	33	43	19	19	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	26	29	13	13	25
Technical Support Requests	2	2	2	1	5
Technical Support Investigations	2	0	1	0	0

Gaming Unit

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Requests	371	308	499	523	550
Investigations	31	28	30	7	20
Arrests	76	24	6	1	15
Organized Crime Investigations	2	1	3	0	4
Intelligence	7	6	8	3	10

Missing Persons

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Student Enrollment Name Check	5,199	1,790	2,123	2,097	TBD*
Total Requests (Interpol, Intell, Amber Request, Missing Person Cases)	164	259	279	245	240
Requests - Dentists Name & Address	2,086	1,002	1,757	1,849	2,000
Missing Persons Reports Reviewed	57,459	29,952	49,468	69,733	55,000
Quality Control Messages Sent	1,401	669	670	630	800

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

ID Theft/ Fraud Unit

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Requests	346	531	314	455	450
Investigation Cases	39	23	18	24	30
Arrests	22	12	21	21	35
Organized Crime Investigations	0	0	0	0	5
Intelligence	1	15	0	0	10

* Unit implemented in February 2007

Total Laboratory Specimens Analyzed

Location	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Denver	28,687	30,200	45,127	33,144	34,801
Grand Junction	3,048	8,595	16,754	16,866	17,709
Pueblo	5,661	7,853	10,862	10,833	11,375
Durango	0	0	2,997	2,298	2,413
Greeley	0	0	1,652	2,554	2,618
DNA Database	27,133	21,148	17,677	39,607	54,000

Denver Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Chemistry	2,902	3,638	6,338	2,856	2,998
DNA	3,394	5,177	9,606	9,287	9,751
Latent Fingerprints	4,288	6,339	5,676	2,637	2,768
Firearms	1,378	2,015	3,580	2,308	2,423
Footwear/Tire tracks	358	583	415	551	578
Gunshot residue	333	387	415	323	339
Hair and Fibers	181	227	102	432	453
Questioned Documents	1,081	1,076	610	623	654
Serology	6,042	10,297	15,078	13,695	14,379
Trace (Fire Debris, Soil, Paint, Glass, Miscellaneous)	367	398	386	402	422
Digital Evidence	110	61	87	30	32

Grand Junction Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Chemistry	509	5,717	9,384	8,058	9,009
Latent Fingerprints	1,163	1,121	2,536	2,786	2,925
Firearms	154	659	1,328	912	957
Footwear/Tire Tracks	90	36	55	81	85
Serology	695	617	1,915	3,864	4,057
DNA	322	576	884	1,165	1,223

Pueblo Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Chemistry	1,291	1,477	1,584	1,060	1,113
Latent Fingerprints	962	770	813	1,010	1,060
Serology	1,658	3,283	4,416	6,030	6,331
DNA	1,414	2,026	3,084	2,733	2,869

Durango Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Chemistry	0	0	2,997	2,298	2,412

Greeley Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Chemistry	0	0	1,652	2,554	2681

Crime Scene Requests

Requests By Location	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Denver	24	15	30	41	43
Grand Junction	41	17	16	21	22
Durango	0	0	10	12	13
Pueblo	19	18	45	22	23
TOTAL	84	50	101	96	101

Civil Fingerprint and Name Check

Category of Check	FY 08 Actual	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Name Checks					
Electronic Clearance System/Internet	345,225	313,173	302,204	306,087	350,000
Manual Name Checks	8,063	4,966	4,538	8,536	9,000
OSNs by Program Support	742	710	390	0	0
CCW's by Insta-Check			4,304	0	0
Total Name Checks	0	6,086	9,232	8,536	9,000
Prints					
Attorney License/Bar Applicant	0	0	0	1	1
Public	3,620	2,622	3,165	3,052	3,500
Daycare	38,059	29,460	24,612	29,726	34,000
Education	44,116	35,412	28,267	29,706	30,000
Security	257	325	319	323	350
Nursing	68	64	55	55	55
Gaming	1,600	2,100	2,054	1,639	1,800
Racing	441	350	418	510	550
Regulatory	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer Standard Training	1,388	1,068	910	1,047	1,100
Liquor License	4,099	3,003	2,934	3,246	3,400
Lottery Commission	384	299	257	233	350
Carrying Concealed Weapon	11,838	23,423	16,150	17,175	18,000
Domestic Violence Board	22	17	14	12	15
Sex Offender Board	75	89	80	77	80
Financial Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance Commission	212	169	152	133	175
Real Estate Commission	10,022	2,680	2,616	2,216	3,000

Category of Check	FY 08 Actual	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Sheriff's Candidate	5	3	114	12	30
Visa	263	293	403	348	400
Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)	744	1,107	853	1,317	1,000
Vulnerable	1,804	1,059	443	802	800
Bail Recovery Agent	186	158	159	167	200
Bail Bonding Agent	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Medical Technician	3,586	2,550	2,395	2,619	3,100
Assisted Living Residence	263	224	158	160	200
Civil Restraining Order	97	104	137	119	150
Adoption Court Ordered/Non Lic.	1,332	1,286	1,158	1,088	1,250
Domestic Insurer	53	41	30	18	40
Contract Prison Design	1,100	1,173	1,035	886	1,100
Juvenile Facility Contract Prison	363	276	138	169	200
Legal Name Change	2,272	1,814	1,710	1,840	2,000
Police Applicants	5,379	4,438	3,795	5,422	4,200
OSN	3,061	2,513	1,784	2,495	2,000
Contract Vendor	34	3	0	1	0
Coroner Candidate	0	0	50	19	30
Foreign Capital Depositories/Money Transmitter	49	36	61	65	70
Explosives Permit	2	1	0	0	2
Prints - No longer Flagged	0	5	6	1	10
Guardian (Conservator)	34	43	46	31	50
Identity Theft/Victim of Mis-Identification	286	520	424	536	600
Mortgage Brokers*	4,848	890	967	1,820	1,200
Private Occupational School*	20	12	11	7	20

Category of Check	FY 08 Actual	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Wholesalers Prescription Drugs*	151	224	105	136	200
Transportation*	3,138	717	1,186	1,713	2,000
Debt Management Service*	129	160	87	59	100
Exempt child care providers	0	959	831	556	950
Home care agency owners	0	242	325	183	350
Massage Therapist	0	8,528	2,657	1,862	2,200
Medical Marijuana License			0	2,389	4,000
Department of Revenue Employment			0	237	300
Licensed Neighborhood Youth Organizations			0	0	100
Totals	145,420	140,189	103,071	116,228	120,554
Total Name Checks/Prints	499,450	455,395	414,507	430,851	486,154

Criminal Fingerprints

Number Processed	FY 08 Actual	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Fingerprint Totals	260,407	250,921	237,762	229,585	260,000

Program Support Unit Workload Measures

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
EPIC Requests - Narcotics, Aliens, Weapons Smuggling/Trafficking	9	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
CCIC training (# of students)	198	512	446	312	500
NIBRS training (# of students)	200	475	4	12	250
CCIC training preparation (# of hrs)	84	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
NIBRS training preparation (# of hrs)	360	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Authorized terminals to access CCIC	24,773	15,754	19,687	22,944	24,000
Active Operator Security Numbers	15,080	15,787	20,410	23,068	24,000
Operator Security Numbers (OSN) issued	2,965	1,680	1,436	1,520	1,610

Activity	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected
Incoming phone calls	57,017	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Audit CCIC/NCIC Agencies	68	99	19	158	170
Processing Time for NCIC validations	520	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Intercept Time - Terminal CBI	2,340	2,340	2340	2,340	2,340
ADP requests for Off-Line printouts	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Quality control messages ensuring conformity to CCIC/NCIC	478	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Training manual revisions (# of hrs)	657	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
UCR Crime in Colorado preparation (# of hrs)	880	800	850	800	750
UCR summary agency report (# of hrs)	480	475	475	530	350
UCR NIBRS agency report (# of hrs)	3,105	3,325	3,330	550	480
UCR NIBRS problem solving	2,100	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
UCR agency reporting statistics	236	236	236	244	244
Seal arrest information in NIBRS	1,019	873	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Out-of-State treatment center entries	325	302	318	277	325
Out-of-State Sex Offender Notifications/Information from public	490	486	632	1,415	1,555
Sex Offender web-site postings	515	731	469	801	900
Sex Offender - research packages	1,364	1,478	1,233	2,316	2,500
Processed court orders for Sex Offender discontinuation of registration	250	292	309	402	450
Sex Offender web site maintenance hours	139	126	65.5	484.5	500
Sex Offender public list requests	78	84	95	98	100
Process failure sex offender to register notices from State Judicial (Hours)	213	40	36.5	26.5	300
Number of Colorado law enforcement agencies participating in CoG	85	85	90	98	100
CoG training (# of students)	43	132	25	0	100
CoG advisory board meetings	4	4	4	4	4
CoG presentations to Colorado	0	1	0	0	1

CCIS Information Technology Workload Measures:

Description	FY 2008-09 Actual	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY2010-11 Actual	FY2011-12 Projected
# Of Authorized Users	15,754	16,000	23,068	24,000
# Of Transactions Per Week	3.5M	3.5M	7.1M	8.0M
# Of logged CCIC requests			2,091	1,500

# Of Closed CCIC requests			2,245	1,600
#Of Coplink Users			742	1,000
# Of N-Dex Users			54	200

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics

	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Approvals	165,757	221,041	193,042	228,219	251,040
Denials	5,125	6,136	5,408	5,613	6,174
Total	170,882	227,177	198,450	233,832	257,215

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

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-CCW*

	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Eligible	13,369	30,287	19,119	24,086	26,495
May Be Ineligible	203	372	208	244	269
Prohibited	59	101	50	90	99
Total	13,631	30,760	19,377	24,420	26,863

* Concealed Carried Weapons FY

** FY 2008-09 is the first year for CCW renewals. Renewals are required every five years.

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-Appeals

	FY 08 Actual	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected
Overtured	1,041	1,446	1,128	1,697	1,800
Sustained	344	694	412	1,362	1,700
Total	1,385	2,140	1,540	3,059	3,500

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