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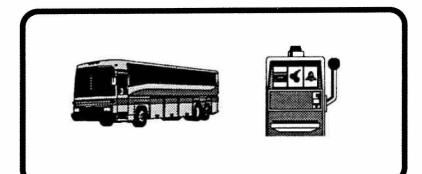




Colorado State Patrol

Annual Report

First Year Report Gaming in Colorado



State Patrol DUI/Traffic Crash Efforts

October 1991 - September 1992

DUI Arrests Hazardous Violations Citations Other Traffic Citations



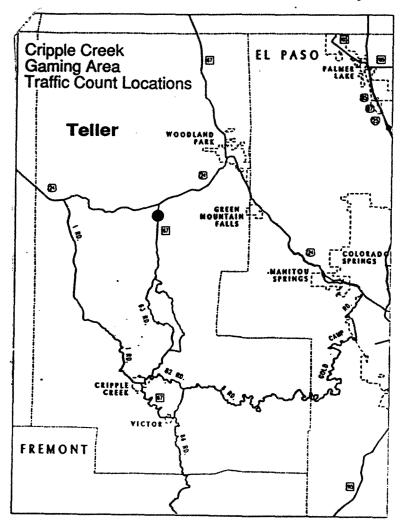
Summary Statistics

DUI Citations	484
DUI Non-Accident Arrests	370
Total Citations	3,576
Hazardous Violations Citations	63%

Estimated Economic Cost of Accidents \$10,415,200 (National Safety Council Figures)

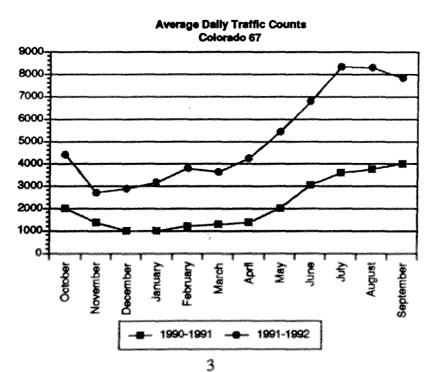
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Teller County Traffic Volume Comparisons

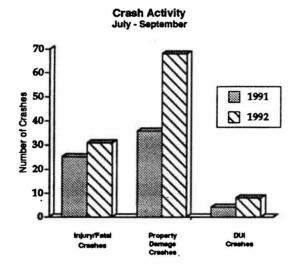


A traffic volume counter was placed in Teller County in July of 1989. It is on the north end of Colorado 67. Traffic has increased significantly in this area the first year of gaming, as compared to the traffic counts before gaming was initiated.

Detailed information is available from Colorado Department of Transportation.

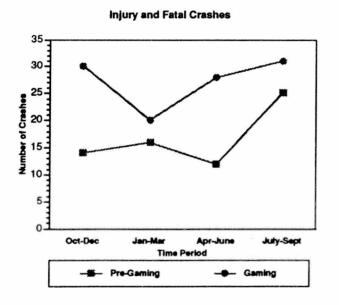


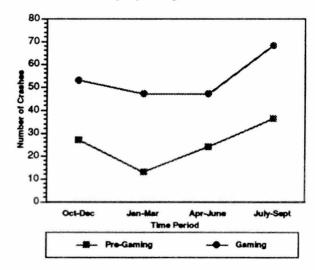
Teller County Crash Comparisons



The number of crashes in Teller county were up slightly. The average daily traffic counts were much greater than during the previous quarter. The increase in injury and fatal crashes was not as great as was seen in 1991. The number of property damage crashes also increased.

Quarterly Trend Comparisons of Crash Activity

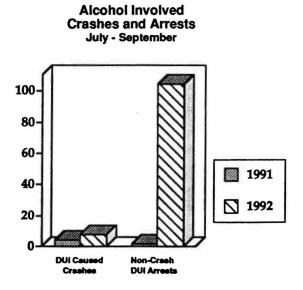




July - September						
1991 199						
Туре	# Crashes	# Crashes				
injury/Fatal	25	31				
Property Damage	36	68				
DUI/DWI	4	8				
Non-Accident DUI Arrests	2	104				

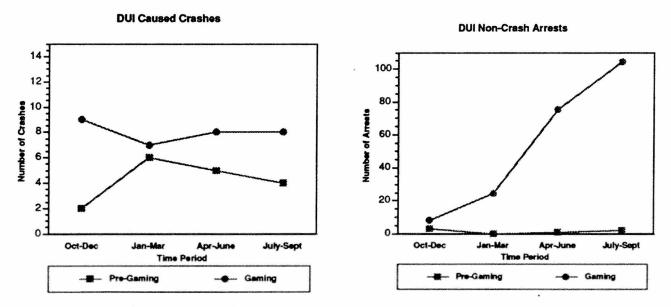
Property Damage Crashes

Teller County Alcohol Crashes and Arrests Comparisons



The number of DUI caused crashes stayed at the same levels as the previous quarter. There was an increase in traffic volume, and an increase in overall traffic crashes. This indicates that the extensive efforts in non-crash DUI arrests had a very positive impact in crash prevention in Teller county.

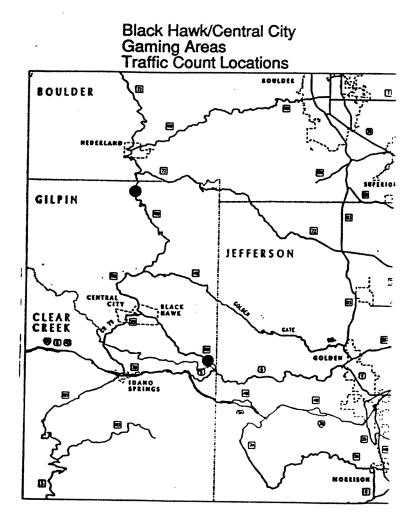
Quarterly Trend Comparisons of Alcohol Crashes and Arrests



A crash causal factor is the factor that is considered the primary cause of the crash, even though there may be other factors involved. Inattentive to driving remains as the number one crash causal factor, with exceeding the lawful speed becoming a more dominant cause.

	July - Se	ptember		
	1991		1992	
Crash Causal Factor	# Crashes	% Crashes	# Crashes	% Crashes
Inattentive to Driving	20	32.8%	22	22.2%
Exceeding Lawful Speed	7	11.5%	19	19.2%
DUI/DWI	4	6.6%	8	8.1%
Exceeding Safe Speed	3	4.9%	7	7.1%

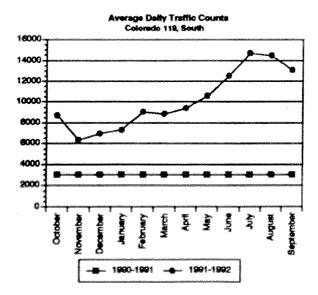
Gilpin County Traffic Volume Comparisons

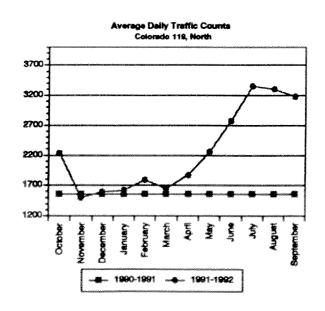


Traffic volume counters have been placed in two locations in Gilpin County, on Colorado 119. The first one is in northern Gilpin County, south of Nederland. The second one is in southern Gilpin County, just north of U.S. 6.

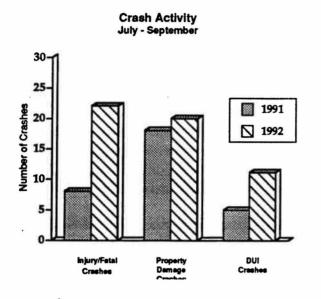
The counts on the south part of this highway indicate consistently high traffic volume, compared to pre-gaming volume. A counter was not placed on U.S. 6 in Jefferson County to measure change in traffic volume, but the increase has probably been consistent with that in south Gilpin County. Data has been included for the portion of U.S. 6 which is between Colorado 58 and the intersection with Colorado 119.

Detailed information is available from Colorado Department of Transportation.



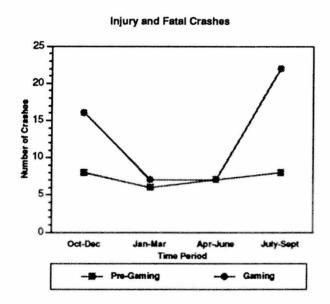


Gilpin County Crash Comparisons



The number of injury and fatal crashes increased dramatically, compared to the previous quarter, in Gilpin county. The average daily traffic counts also increased. DUI/DWI increased as the primary cause of crashes (see page 8).

Quarterly Trend Comparisons of Crash Activity

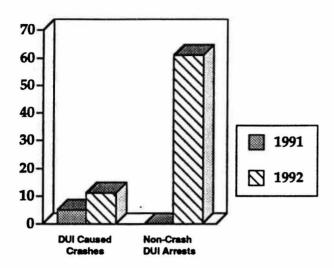


Property Damage Crashes 30 25 Number of Creshee 20-15 10. 5. 0 Oct-Dec ian-Mar Apr-June July-Sept Time Period ------- Pre-Gaming Gaming

	1991	1992	
Туре	# Crashes	# Crashes	
Injury/Fatal	8	22	
Property Damage	18	20	
DUI/DWI	5	11	
Non-Accident DUI Arrests	0	61	

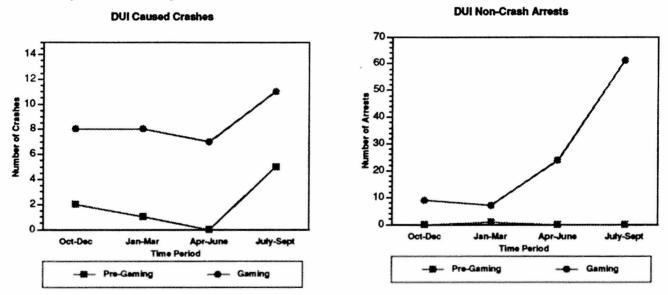
Gilpin County Alcohol Crashes and Arrests Comparisons

Alcohol Involved Crashes and Arrests July - September



The number of alcohol caused crashes increased from 5 to 11 in Gilpin county. There was an increase in non-crash DUI arrests from 0 in 1991 to 60 in 1992, for equivalent time periods. There was an increase in traffic as well as an increase in injury and fatal crashes. This indicates that many DUI/DWI crashes were prevented by the increased DUI noncrash arrests.





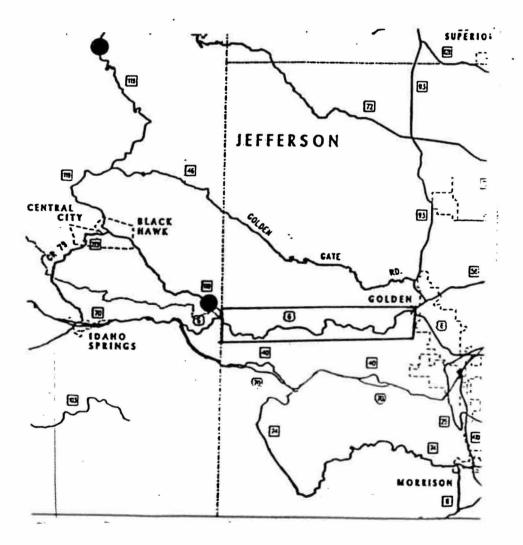
A crash causal factor is the factor that is considered the primary cause of the crash, even though there may be other factors involved. DUI/DWI remains as the number one crash causal factor, and has increased proportionally as the primary cause.

July - September					
	1991		1992		
Crash Causal Factor	# Crashes	% Crashes	# Crashes	% Crashes	
DUI/DWI	5	19.2%	11	26.2%	
Inattentive to Driving	5	19.2%	4	9.5%	
Wrong Side Road	2	7.7%	3	7.1%	
Exceeding Lawful Speed	2	7.7%	2	4.8%	

Highway 6, Jefferson County

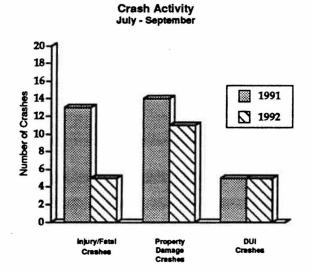
Traffic volume counters have been placed in Gilpin County, but none have been placed on U.S. 6 in Jefferson County. The traffic volume in this area has been definitly effected by gaming. This part of U.S. 6 is a very narrow two lane highway, which is even narrower than Colorado 119 in Gilpin County.

The statistics that follow are for the portion of Highway 6 which is between Colorado 58, in Golden, and Colorado 119.



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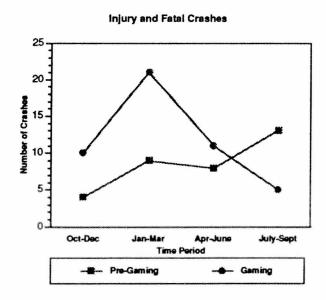
U.S. 6, Jefferson County Crash Comparisons



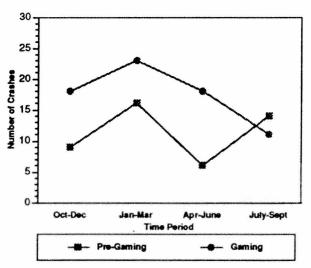
6

During the fourth quarter, the number of injury and fatal crashes, as well as property damage crashes, were below last year's levels for the first time since gaming began. No traffic counts were done on this road, so the relationship between change in traffic patterns and accidents can't be determined.



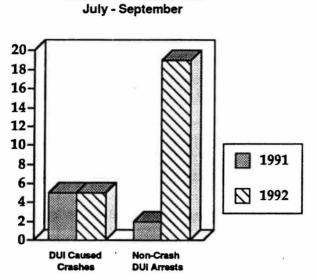


Property Damage Crashes



July - September				
	1991	1992		
Туре	# Crashes	# Crashes		
Injury/Fatal	13	5		
Property Damage	14	11		
DUI/DWI	5	5		
Non-Accident DUI Arrests	2	19		

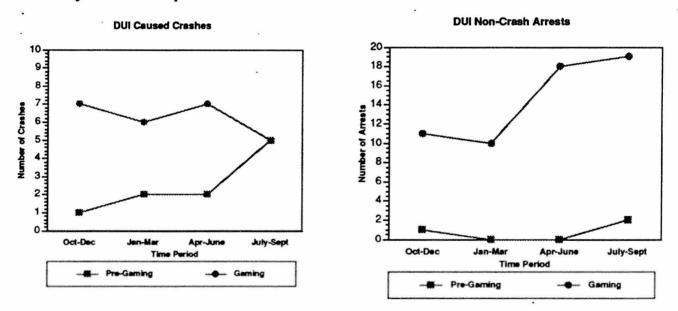
U.S. 6, Jefferson County Alcohol Crashes and Arrests Comparisons



Alcohol Involved Crashes and Arrests

> The number of alcohol caused crashes decreased from the previous quarter. There was an increase in non-crash DUI arrests from 2 in 1991 to 19 in 1992, for equivalent time periods. The DUI enforcement that took place on U.S. 6 and on Colorado 119 appear to have helped decrease the number of crashes in this area.

Quarterly Trend Comparisons of Alcohol Crashes and Arrests



A crash causal factor is the factor that is considered the primary cause of the crash, even though there may be other factors involved. DUI/DWI remains as the number one crash causal factor, and has increased proportionally as the primary cause.

	July - Se	ptember		
	1	991	1992	
Crash Causal Factor	# Crashes	% Crashes	# Crashes	% Crashes
DUI/DWI	5	18.5%	5	31.3%
Lane Violation	1	3.7%	2	12.5%
Inattentive to Driving	4	14.8%	2	12.5%
Improper Passing	2	7.4%	1	6.3%

Expenses Billed to Gaming Commission For Fiscal Year 1992-1993					
	July 1992	August 1992	September 1992	Year to Date Total	
Personal Services	33,352.66	34,451.57	29,455.81	97,260.04	
Operating Expenses	3,599.57	1,239.55	3,104.56	7,943.68	
Indirect Costs	3,335.27	3,445.16	. 2,945.58	9,726.01	
Total	40,287.50	39,136.28	35,505.95	114,929.73	