Department of Law
SMART Act/Strategic Plan
FY 2013-14 Budget Request

Mission Statement:

It is the mission of the Department of Law to provide professional, ethical, and independent legal services to the State of Colorado and its citizens, to promote respect for law and access to the justice system, to ensure the fair and open exercise of government, and to protect and advance the public interest.

Vision Statement:

The Colorado Department of Law will be the premier law enforcement agency and public law office leading the state with the trust, confidence, and support of partners, consumers, and policy-makers, while committing to the highest professional and ethical standards.

Statutory Authority:

The statutory authority for the Department is found in Section 24-31 C.R.S. Additional more specific statutory authority is found in Titles 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 25, 33, 34, 36, 37 and 39.

Description:

The Colorado Attorney General is one of four independently elected statewide offices in Colorado and was established by the state constitution upon statehood in 1876.

The Attorney General and the Department of Law, which Attorney General John W. Suthers oversees (collectively referred to as the Colorado Attorney General's Office or AGO), represents and defends the legal interests of the people of the State of Colorado and its sovereignty. The Attorney General exercises the responsibilities given to his office by the Colorado Constitution, statutes enacted by the Colorado General Assembly and the people of the state of Colorado, and the common law.

The Attorney General has primary authority for enforcement of consumer protection and antitrust laws, prosecution of criminal appeals and some complex white-collar crimes, the Statewide Grand Jury, training and certification of peace officers, and most natural resource and environmental matters. Additionally, the Attorney General's Office works concurrently with Colorado's 22 district attorneys and other local, state and federal law enforcement authorities to carry out the criminal justice responsibilities and activities of the office. The Attorney General is also the chief legal counsel and advisor to the executive branch of state government including the governor, except as otherwise provided by statute, all of the departments of state government, and to the many state agencies, boards, and commissions.

The Department is primarily a cash funded agency that receives funding from state agencies and various programs for the provision of legal services, the investigation and prosecution of fraud, and helping protect the citizens of this state through a number of consumer protection efforts. The Department delivers its responsibilities within a nearly $57M budget and utilizes roughly

430 employees to carry out these responsibilities. The Department's services are delivered primarily through seven operational sections.

These seven divisions carry out their specific responsibilities in order to provide the highest quality legal representation for state clients, to all state government agencies, and each program and board within. Additionally, investigative and prosecutorial efforts help protect the interests of state citizens through minimizing fraud and ensuring public safety. These seven units include:

- Criminal Justice and Appellate – Colorado statutes provide that the Attorney General's Office has criminal jurisdiction to: 1) To pursue trial level prosecutions of certain offenses, 2) To oversee certification and training of peace officers, and 3) Provide victim services for Department of Law cases. The Appellate Division – Represents the state on defense appeals of all felony convictions before the state appellate courts or the federal courts.

- Legal Services to State Agencies/ Business and Licensing Section – Provides litigation and legal counsel to State professional licensing and occupational regulatory boards, under the Department of Regulatory Agencies. The section also represents the Department of Agriculture and the Independent Ethics Commission.

- Legal Services to State Agencies/ Revenue and Utilities – Provides litigation and legal counsel representing the Department of Revenue in taxation, bankruptcy and regulatory matters involving the racing, lottery, liquor and motor vehicle dealer boards and commissions. Additionally, this section represents the staff of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission in rate cases, company mergers, licensee matters and performance standards for the telecommunications, electric, gas and transportation companies.

- Legal Services to State Agencies/Natural Resources Section – Protects and defends the interests of the State and its citizens in all areas of natural resources and environmental law. It represents and advises state agencies and boards that regulate and oversee the use and conservation of Colorado's natural resources and the quality of Colorado's environment.

- Legal Services to State Agencies/State Services Section – The Section's work protects children and people at risk. It also conserves the state's fiscal system by reviewing hundreds of state contracts and defending the State against claims typically involving the inadequacy of funding of various programs. The Section also gives legal advice to the statewide elected officials (including the various Governor's offices),and provides legal advice and counsel to the Public Utilities Commission, and the State Higher Education Institutions.

- Legal Services to State Agencies/Civil Litigation and Employment Law Section – Defends State employees and agencies in State and federal courts. Cases may involve personal injury suits, property damage, or employment discrimination among others.

The Section also prosecutes civil rights violations in administrative and state courts and provides employment law legal advice to all state agencies.

- Consumer Protection Section – Protects Colorado consumers against fraud and provides a competitive business environment through enforcement of state and federal consumer protection, charitable solicitations, antitrust, consumer lending, fair debt collection practices, and numerous other consumer protection statutes. The Section also represents the state Office of Consumer Counsel, advocating before the Public Utilities Commission on behalf of residential, small business, and agricultural rate payers.

Objectives:

The Department of Law aims to achieve our vision and accomplish our mission through these objectives:

- Minimize state risk through the effective representation of client agencies and protect citizens by enforcing regulatory laws and prosecuting cases referred by client agencies;
- Facilitate consumer protection and maintain financial integrity through consumer protection and antitrust enforcement efforts;
- Ensure consumer protection through licensure and registration of regulated consumer lenders, debt collectors, debt-management services providers, and credit repair companies;
- Minimize state risk through the effective representation of state prosecution when defendants challenge their felony convictions before the state appellate courts or the federal courts;
- The Attorney General's Office has statewide jurisdiction to prosecute criminal offenses and, as such, this section handles a wide variety of criminal matters across all areas of the state including white-collar crime offenses, human trafficking cases, homicides, complex drug conspiracies, and special prosecutions in which our assistance is requested by the Governor or an elected district attorney.

The Department tracks specific workload and performance measures and strategic efforts in attempting to meet performance measures. In coordination with the objectives listed above, the Department of Law has provided specific performance measures, strategies, and performance evaluations provided below.

The Department's annual budget request reports additional measures to help provide a complete analysis of the Department's efforts. Please refer to the Attorney General's webpage at http://www.coloradoattorneygeneral.gov/ to review the annual budget document.

Priorities:

Representation of Client Agencies. The Attorney General by statute is the legal counsel and advisor of each department, division, board, bureau and agency of state government other than the legislative branch (§ 24-31-101 C.R.S.). The Department represents the various clients efficiently and effectively. The key to this success is retaining quality employees by providing competitive attorney compensation and benefits package and a dynamic work environment.

Objective: To provide quality legal counsel and representation and provide effort that is satisfactory or greater to client agencies.

Performance Measures		Actual FY 11	Actual FY12	Estimate FY13	Request FY14
Provide quality legal counsel and representation to client agencies as measured by client annual survey as satisfied or very satisfied with legal counsel.	**Target**	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	95.4%	96.61%		

Strategy: The Attorney General's Office strives to hire and retain the best lawyers possible to represent client agencies by providing high level and interesting work. Additionally, the office attempts to build the career for each attorney through ongoing continuing legal training, brief writing, oral advocacy, and substantive and procedural matters, as well as exercising good judgment in advising and representing client agencies.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: The department witnessed the highest overall satisfaction rating since implementing this performance measure. The department will continue to hire and do its best to retain quality attorneys through the valuable work attorneys are exposed to and within available resources be "an employer of choice" for the legal field.

Criminal Enforcement and Prosecution. The Department has acquired additional resources in order to pursue criminal prosecutions, particularly in the insurance fraud arena. It's important that the Department be effective in these areas because many DA's offices do not have the resources or expertise to handle them.

Complex and/or multi-jurisdictional Securities fraud investigations and prosecutions

Objective: To conduct a statewide program for investigating and prosecuting violations of applicable state laws pertaining to securities fraud which local jurisdictions would be unable to effectively handle.

Performance Measures		Actual FY 11	Actual FY12	Estimate FY13	Request FY14
Measure 1.5. Restitution Ordered	**Target**	$4,000,000	$5,000,000	$9,000,0000	$9,000,000
	Actual	$20,680,887	$11,023,182		

Strategy: The Unit receives referrals from numerous sources. The Division of Securities refers approximately 50% of the Unit's cases to our office. Private attorneys, law enforcement and private citizens also refer cases to the Unit. Fraud referrals often require substantial investigation, and most investigations take months or years. Some of the fraud referrals, once investigated, do not result in criminal charges. This is due to various reasons, including lack of provable criminal intent, inconsistencies or uncooperative victims and witnesses, or statute of limitations problems when cases are brought to our attention years after the criminal behavior. The Unit had 103 referrals for FY 12.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: The unit's numbers were fairly similar for the past two years; while the case numbers are low, the sentences and restitution figures reflect the complexity and size of the cases prosecuted. Additionally, Colorado victims across the Front Range are well represented in that cases prosecuted this year involve Larimer, Arapahoe, Adams, Jefferson, Douglas and El Paso counties.

Complex and/or multi-jurisdictional Insurance fraud investigations and prosecutions

Objective: To conduct a statewide program for investigating and prosecuting violations of applicable state laws pertaining to fraud relating to insurance which local jurisdictions would be unable to effectively handle.

Performance Measures		Actual FY11	Actual FY12	Estimate FY13	Request FY1
Measure 1.4 Restitution Ordered	Target	$450,000	$450,000	$450,000	$450,000
	Actual	$164,386	$648,347		

Strategy: The Unit receives referrals from numerous sources. Fraud referrals often require substantial investigation, and some investigations take months or years. Many of the fraud

referrals, once investigated, do not result in criminal charges. This is due to various reasons including lack of provable criminal intent, and inconsistencies or vagueness of applicable rules.

The Unit endeavors to be as quick and responsive as possible in reviewing referrals, opening investigations, and bringing cases through the court system. When cases are not appropriate for investigation, the Unit occasionally refers them to other agencies or informs the referring entity or person of alternative avenues that may allow their concerns to be addressed.

While the Unit did not have any grand jury cases in FY 12, it is anticipated that there will be a couple in FY 13. Due to the complexity of cases taken to the grand jury, and the time frame of when the grand jury is available, the timing did not work out this year to make appropriate use of the grand jury.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: The significant increase in restitution ordered helps illustrate that the Unit is meeting the goal of prosecuting more serious cases.

Medicaid Fraud Unit

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit ("MFCU"), authorized for 17 FTE positions, defends the financial integrity of the state's Medicaid program and the safety of patients in Medicaid-funded facilities. The MFCU investigates and prosecutes fraud by providers against the Medicaid program and patient abuse in Medicaid-funded facilities throughout the state. It also pursues civil recoveries and damages against providers under the Colorado Medicaid False Claims Act, which became law on May 26, 2010.

Performance Measures		Actual FY11	Actual FY12	Estimate FY13	Request FY14
Medicaid Fraud Total fines / Costs / Restitution Recovered	Target	$450,000	$450,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
	Actual	$5,197,151.64	$8,469,092.38		

Strategy: The Unit receives referrals from numerous sources. Fraud referrals often require substantial investigation, and some investigations take months or years. Many of the fraud referrals, once investigated, do not result in criminal charges. This is due to various reasons including lack of provable criminal intent, and inconsistencies or vagueness of applicable rules.

The Unit endeavors to be as quick and responsive as possible in receiving referrals, opening investigations, and bringing cases through the court system. When cases are not appropriate for criminal investigation, the Unit refers them promptly for consideration of civil recoveries or refers them to other agencies and/or delivers information or assistance to the referring entity or person to assure that their concerns may be addressed.

The MFCU's case load increased sharply with the addition of the civil unit, both from new local civil cases and from the service upon the state of scores of civil *qui tam* cases based in federal courts throughout the country.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: The MFCU had an increase in criminal convictions in FY12, which was a direct result of increased criminal filings in FY11. The dollar amount listed in this measure reflects all recoveries, both civil and criminal, made by the Unit. Per estimates obtained from the National Association of Medicaid Fraud Control Units(NAMFCU), with whom the Unit coordinates its participation in global cases, the amount of dollar recoveries to be obtained through global cases over the next few years is expected to decrease markedly. While such estimates are not an exact science, they are worth noting, as the largest part of the Unit's recoveries over the past several years has been through global cases. Future years' recoveries have been adjusted to reflect both current trends and the NAMFCU estimates.

Per 18-1.3-602(3)(a) C.R.S, restitution is defined as, "..any pecuniary loss suffered by a victim and includes but is not limited to all out-of-pocket expenses, interest, loss of use of money, anticipated future expenses, rewards paid by victims, money advanced by law enforcement, money advanced by a governmental agency for a service animal, adjustment expenses, and other losses or injuries proximately caused by an offender's conduct and that can be reasonably calculated and recompensed in money."

Consumer Protection: Given the fact that the AG's Consumer Protection Section is small but has very broad jurisdiction (Consumer Protection Act, Antitrust Act, Charitable Solicitation Act and approximately a dozen other statutes) the section does a very good job of selecting appropriate cases for investigation and enforcement, as well as providing consumer outreach to vulnerable groups, most notable the elderly.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Actual	FY 13 Estimate	FY 14 Request
Investigate and either sue or settle with individuals or entities that are engaged in deceptive trade practices					
	Target	70	60	70	70
	Actual	69	55		

Strategy:

The strategy of both Units continues to be, as it has in the past, to investigate those companies attracting both the largest number and the most discernable pattern of complaints alleging a deceptive trade practice. The consumer intake unit analyzes complaint volume and patterns and regularly communicates to the attorneys within the unit those businesses attracting the most compelling consumer allegations of deceptive advertising and sales practices. The unit also confers with other law enforcement agencies including the FTC, postal service, FBI, and state district attorney's offices to determine what investigations merit the resources of this unit. When investigations confirm the allegations of deceptive trade practices the unit proceeds with prosecution alternatives ranging from voluntary changes to business practices to Formal Assurances of Discontinuance to Complaints for restitution, fines, attorney fees and injunctive relief.

This figure represents investigations and cases that were worked on during FY 12 under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act and Charitable Fraud Act. This figure represents the following actions:

- 38 investigations opened
- 18 settlements, assurances of discontinuance or stipulated final judgments reached in cases, regardless of when they were opened
- 13 lawsuits filed

Performance Evaluation: The number of lawsuits filed and the amount of settlements reached declined from last year. This decline can be attributed to the amount of time and resources devoted to two large cased handled over this past year; Westwood College and the Magazine case. Westwood required an estimated 70% of one attorney's time while the Magazine case required an estimated 70% of another's. Westwood resulted in a $4.2 million dollar Consent Judgment. The court order also requires Westwood to implement extensive remedial measures. The Magazine case involves five corporate entitites and numerous individual defendants. A lengthy hearing resulted in a preliminary injunction imposed by the court that will severely curtail the deceptive practices of this industry while significantly diminishing harm to consumers, a large percentage of whom are seniors.

The Magazine case will proceed to trial in January and will continue to consumer the large majority of the attorney's time. With Westwood having concluded with a Consent Judgment it is expected that that attorney can devote more time to other investigations and filed cases.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Actual	FY 13 Estimate	FY 14 Request
Investigate and either sue or settle with individuals or entities that are engaged in anticompetitive conduct such as price fixing, agreeing to restrain trade or entering into mergers that unreasonably restrict competition		Incidents	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents
	Target	7	8	10	10
	Actual	8	9		

Strategy:

The antitrust enforcement strategy is to leverage our limited resources by participating in investigations and cases with the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and other state Attorney General Offices. Anticompetitive practices with the most profound impact on Colorado residents are usually perpetrated by companies operating on a nationwide basis. With just one antitrust lawyer who also splits his time on enforcement of the no-call laws, this unit can leverage our enforcement efforts by coordinating with other state and federal antitrust enforcement agencies. This strategy allows us to take on those practices that have widespread harm within the state and across the nation.

The figure reported for FY12-13 reports the number of cases investigated, litigated or brought to resolution through settlement or judgment. They include traditional investigations of anticompetitive conduct, such as price fixing and agreements to restrain competition. They also include reviews of mergers that threatened to reduce competition. These activities are broken down as follows:

- 1 lawsuit filed against 3 publishers and Apple, Inc. for the sale of electronic books
- 1 merger investigation opened
- 10 settlements reached

Performance Evaluation:

All of these cases were conducted in coordination with other state Attorney General offices and/or the U.S. Department of Justice. This strategy has allowed this unit to reach large scale anticompetitive conduct with a limited staff. As a result of this strategy we were able to

fulfill our goal of providing protecting for Colorado consumers by leveraging limited resources. This same strategy will be used for FY 12-13.

The E-books lawsuit provides a good example as to the effectiveness of this strategy. In April 2012 Colorado, along with 32 state Attorney General offices, filed suit against 3 publishers and Apple for price fixing on best-selling books that are distributed electronically and read by consumers on tablets or other electronic devices. This is a nationwide practice that Colorado could not handle on its own with just one part-time attorney. This strategy has already resulted in settlements with 3 publishers that cancel the anticompetitive agency agreements that were used for to sell the e-books. These settlements have will result in the payment of $69.0 Million to consumers on a nationwide basis. Colorado consumers will be eligible to receive $1.5 Million in restitution.

Consumer Credit:

Objective: Ensure compliance with consumer credit laws by regulated entities.

Performance Measures		Actual FY11	Actual FY12	Estimate FY13	Request FY14
Require Consumer Refunds	Target	$2,000,000	$2,200,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
	Actual	$2,159,806	$5,287,437		

Strategy: Refunds result from overcharges and illegal charges discovered from compliance examinations, consumer complaints, searching the Internet, and from litigation. Refunds may include credits to existing balances on open accounts.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: Consumer refund total amounts were substantially larger than anticipated. This was due to the new examination program of creditors and sales finance companies that had never before been examined and to the litigation under the DMSA. That law prohibits debt management companies from retaining any enrollment fees for certain violations of the law. In addition, the total refund number reflects payday lender refunds due under erroneous interpretations of HB 10-1351. Refunds may not be this large again.

Appellate:

Objective: Produce quality briefs appropriately tailored to the seriousness of the offense/appellate challenge while maintaining or improving success rate. As a performance measure, the most quantifiable indicator may be "Cases Resolved," which reflects the number of briefs filed plus the cases decided by the Court of Appeals via its expedited docket (which issues opinions in simple cases without the need for an AG response) or otherwise resolved.

Performance Measures		Actual FY11	Actual FY12	Estimate FY13	Request FY14
Percentage of cases with a successful outcome on appeal	Target	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	90%	91.2%	90%	90%

Strategy: The strategy of the Division is do whatever it can to resolve cases in a timely fashion while providing quality representation of the state's interests. Toward that end, it is critical that the Division reduce the backlog to a manageable level. The Division has maximized what it can do with the resources currently available, and requires additional staff to meet its obligations.

For example, the Division has implemented the following strategies:

1. The Deputy Solicitor General has organized a working group consisting of representatives from the Appellate Division, the Court of Appeals, the Public Defender's Office, and the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel to discuss matters of metal concern and how we might streamline our interaction for maximum efficiency. The group meets every other month and has come up with a number of improvements.

2. The Division is working with the Court of Appeals on a procedure for an "experimental docket" in which Division attorneys screen cases and file abbreviated pleadings short of thorough briefs. This is designed to expedite those simple cases that can be dealt with easily and effectively without full briefing, thereby increasing Division and court efficiency and expediting case processing. That program is in its early stages, but early results are promising. However, only a small percentage of cases lend themselves to such summary treatment. The majority of cases require careful research and analysis, critical thinking, and careful writing.

3. Those cases are channeled within the Division as efficiently as possible so that the best people for the job are working on particular cases. Many Division attorneys have developed special expertise, and to the extent possible, cases dealing with their subject areas are channeled to them (few cases, however, ever consist of single issues). Resource materials (a brief bank, outlines, etc) are complied and updated to provide starting points and shortcuts for research, and senior staff provide mentoring and oversight so that junior staff get on the right track quickly and efficiently.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: Over the past two years, the Division has met its goal of preserving at least 90% of the convictions challenged on appeal.

It has not done as well meeting its caseload. Although the Division has implemented a variety of strategies for increasing efficiency, circumstances beyond its control have hindered that effort. Large incoming numbers, increasingly complex cases, and high turnover resulting in a high percentage of junior attorneys have combined to cause the Division to fall further and further behind each year.

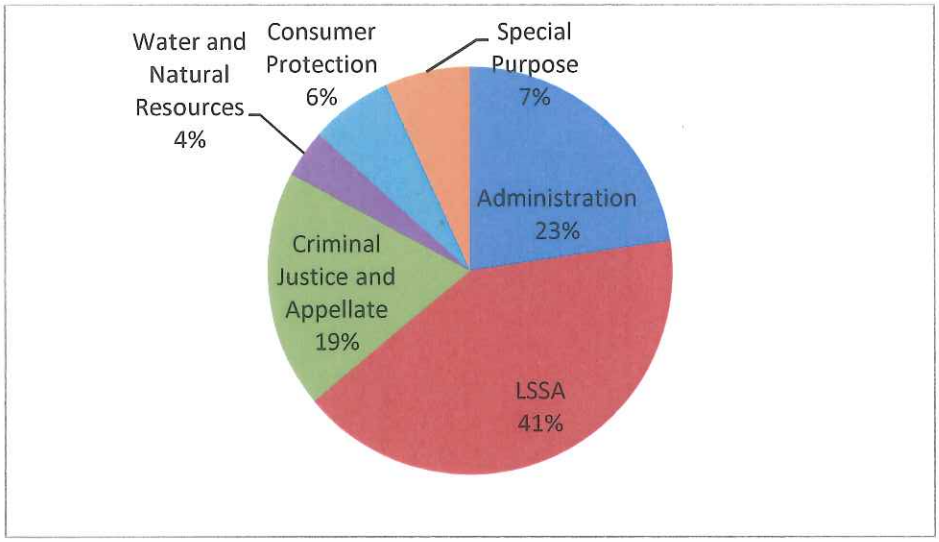
Budget Request:

FY 2012-13 Appropriation		FY 2013-14 Request	
Total Appropriation	$57,294,289	Total Appropriation	$61,769,338
General Fund Appropriation	$10,416,092	General Fund Appropriation	$11,915,957
Total Full Time Equivalent Employees (FTE):	429.7	Total Full Time Equivalent Employees (FTE):	437.6

FY 2013-14 Request by Long Bill Division

Long Bill Division	Total Funds
Administration	$13,991,491
LSSA	$25,510,138
Criminal Justice and Appellate	$11,693,898
Water and Natural Resources	$2,342,409
Consumer Protection	$4,062,921
Special Purpose	$4,168,480
Total	**$61,769,338**

FY 2013-14 Request by Long Bill Division



Department Budget Highlights in Summary

- SB 12-110 modified the fee structure for Insurance fraud and Workers' Compensation fraud investigation and prosecutorial efforts. The department's insurance fraud efforts, which include Workers' Compensation carriers other than Pinnacol, were traditionally funded through a statutorily set $561 annual fee. Additionally, the department traditionally received roughly $285K annually from Pinnacol to investigate fraud on their behalf. This bill provides for a tiered fee structure based on how much business the insurance carrier does in Colorado. The two-tiered structure is designed to allow companies with zero or little business in Colorado to pay a lesser fee. Additionally, this tiered structure will ensure Pinnacol is treated as other companies based on market share. This bill also appropriated an additional 2.0 FTE and associated expenses to the Special Prosecutions Line Item.

- HB 12-1248 authorizes the Department of Law to spend gifts, grants, and donations, and it created a new cash fund for purposes of accounting for moneys received from other state agencies for the provision of legal services.

- FY 2012-13 Decision Item: 5.0 FTE Consumer Protection Enhancements. This request allows the Department of Law, to better protect Colorado consumers across a whole range of deceptive trade practices. Additionally, these resources enable the agency to manage the huge number of consumer complaints and inquiries received each year, better manage a growing number of lawsuits, and more efficiently investigate and resolve complaints.

- FY 2012-13 Decision Item: 2.0 FTE Consumer Credit Unit Unlicensed Entities Compliance Effort. This request allows the Department of Law to better protect Colorado consumers involved in lending, debt management, credit repair, and debt collection activities. Additionally, these resources enable the unit to better support these industries by maintaining a level playing field for those companies that lawfully provide these services to Colorado residents while enforcing the laws against those that fail to comply.

- FY 2012-13 Decision Item: 1.0 FTE Case Management System. This request enables the Department of Law to implement a case management system. The Department has no case management system and yet handles thousands of cases and documents annually. The benefits of having such a system are substantial and a case management system is necessary to handle a continuing growing case load.

- FY 2012-13 Decision Item: 1.0 FTE Deputy Assistant Attorney General. This request allows the Department of Law to support an additional Deputy Attorney General in the Legal Services to State Agencies (LSSA) Line item. The department has witnessed extensive growth in FTE to support client agencies the past two legislative sessions. Due to this growth, the department is witnessing a span of control concern.

- FY 2012-13 Decision Item: Appellate Unit 1.5% base reduction reinstatement. This request reinstated the FY 2011-12 1.5% base reductions to the Appellate Unit for $37,428.

- FY 2012-13 Budget Amendment: This request provides 2.0 additional FTE and associated litigation expenses to support the Natural Resources Section's support of the State Land Board litigation surrounding the Lowry Range property.

Leading Budget Change Requests for FY 2013-14:

The FY 2013-14 budget request highlights include the following:

- Decision Item #1 – Appellate FTE Increase to Manage Backlog. This request will allow the Department of Law, to reduce the growing appeals backlog. The Department witnessed an increase of 210 cases in the backlog, growing from 398 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 608 by the end of FY 2012.
- Decision Item #2 – Additional FTE for Special Prosecution. This request will allow the Department of Law to better protect Colorado citizens in the investigation and prosecution of complex criminal conspiracies, environmental crimes, and gang activities. Specifically, the new investigator will focus efforts on human trafficking and election fraud, as well as provide support to the ongoing efforts outlined above.
- Decision Item #3 - Tobacco Litigation Funding. The Department of Law is requesting a refinance of $676,952 GF. This request will allow the Department to continue to advocate for the state's interests on Tobacco Litigation efforts. The department's Tobacco efforts have traditionally been funded by the Tobacco Settlement Defense Account within the Tobacco Litigation Settlement Cash Fund. The department is projecting that the balance within this fund will be exhausted by the end of FY 2012-13, thereby leaving no resources for these efforts moving forward. Because of this, the Department is making a GF request to continue the support of the Tobacco Litigation efforts on behalf of the state.
- Decision Item #4 – Refinance PIO in Administration. The Department of Law is requesting a refinance of the current Public Information Office Position (PIO) from the Consumer Protection/Antitrust line item to the Administration Personal Services Line Item.

For more information about this Department and its programs, please call 303-866-4500.

Links to Additional Fact Sheets and Websites

Colorado Department of Law http://www.ago.state.co.us/index.cfm

Colorado No Call Web-site http://www.coloradonocall.com/