

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF **PUBLIC SAFETY**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
COLORADO STATE PATROL
DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
COLORADO INTEGRATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM



JAMES H. DAVIS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

**DEPARTMENT
PERFORMANCE PLAN**

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC SAFETY

Department Description

James H. Davis
Executive Director

Mission:

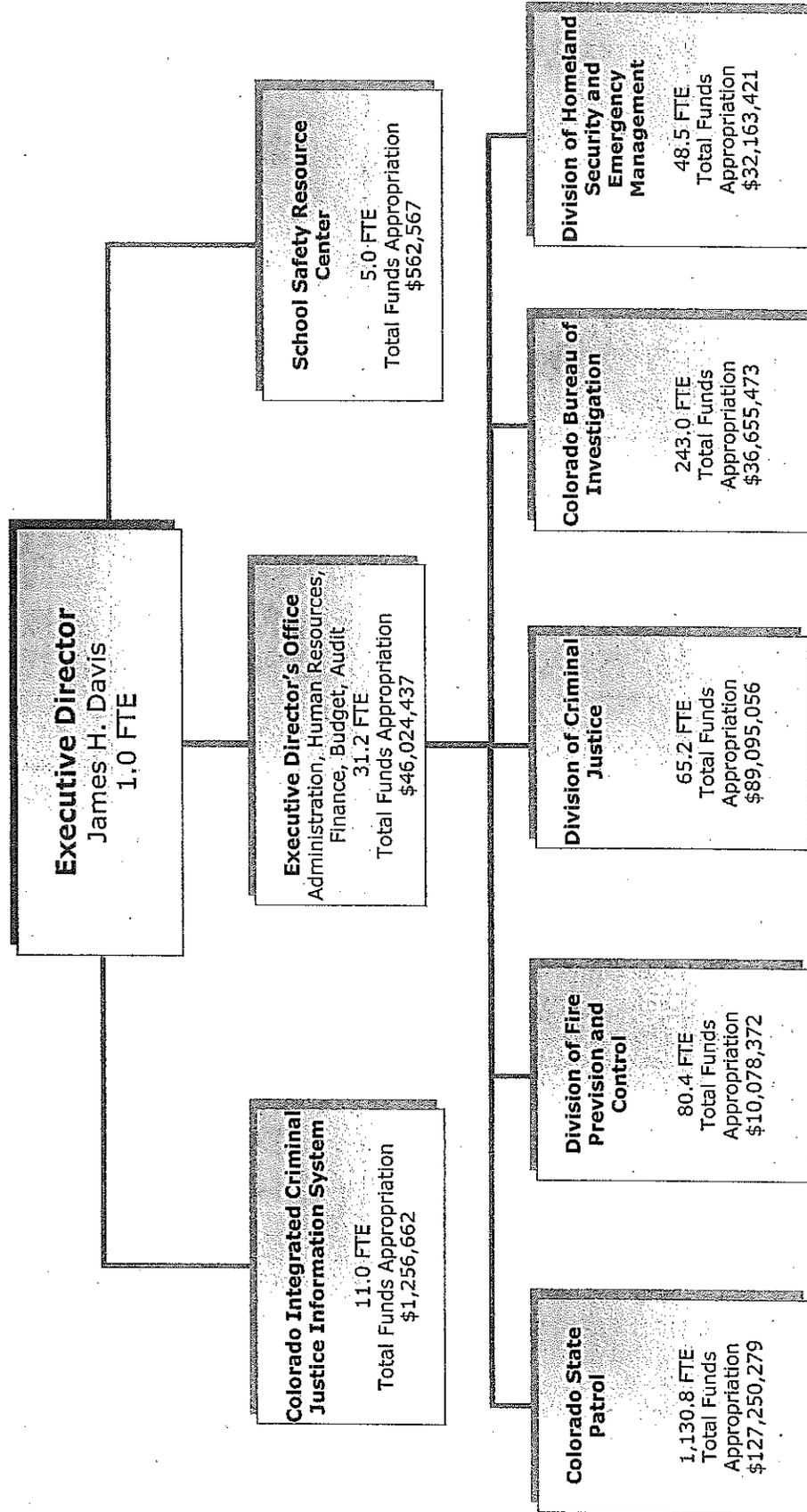
The mission of the Colorado Department of Public Safety is to provide a safe environment in Colorado by maintaining, promoting, and enhancing public safety through law enforcement, criminal investigations, fire and crime prevention, emergency management, recidivism reduction, and victim advocacy. The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

Vision:

The Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) seeks excellence in all aspects of public safety through integrity, science, research, technical competence, and community partnerships. CDPS' five operating divisions interface with stakeholders at various levels of government, the private sector, and individual citizens through the Department's law enforcement, traffic safety, homeland security, fire suppression and mitigation, community corrections, and research programs. The Department employs core values to maximize resources, streamline operations, and identify efficiencies in all of its programs without compromising customer service or public safety.

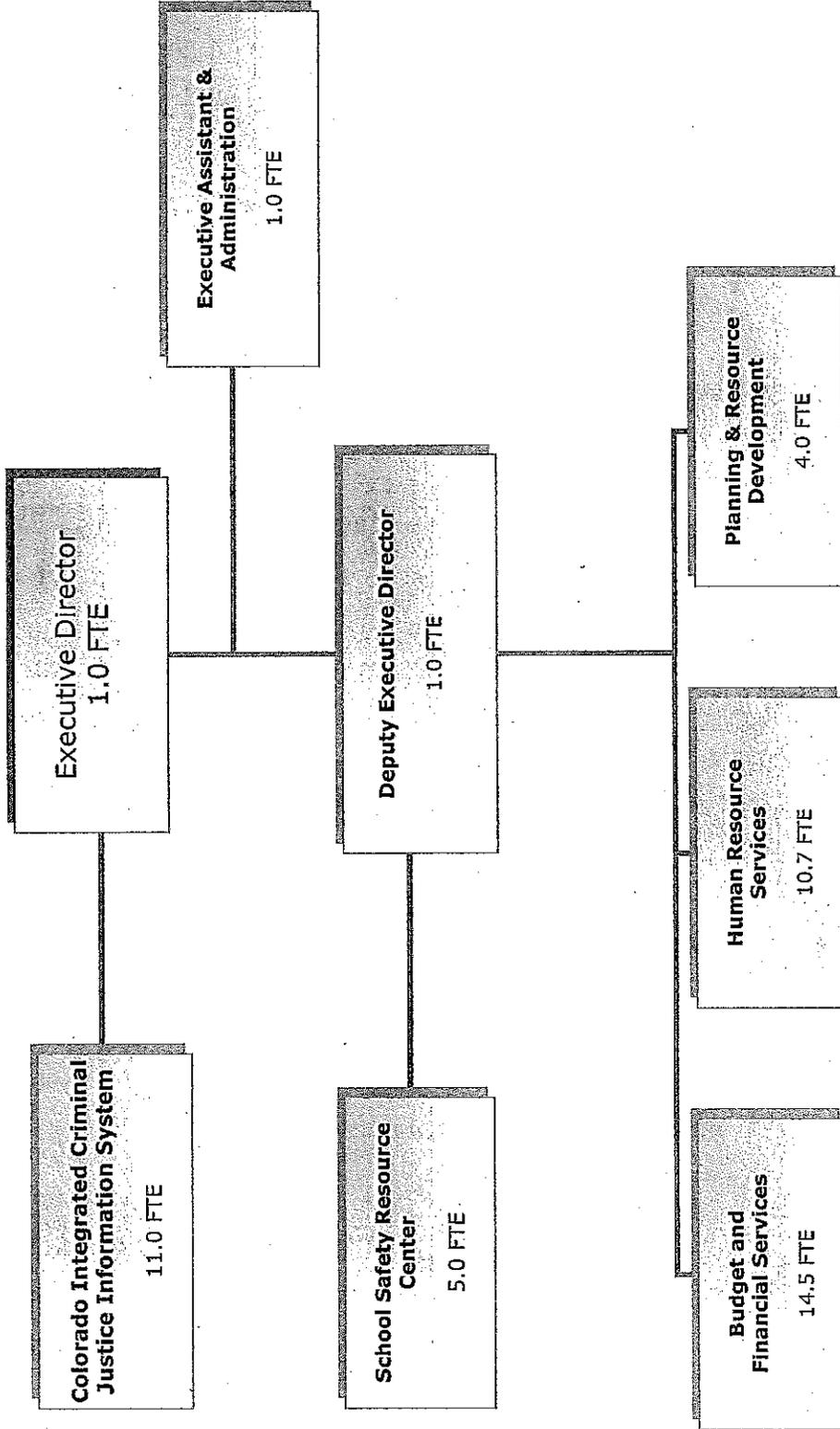
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**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2013-14
Total FTE: 1,616.1
Total Funds Appropriation: \$343,086,267**

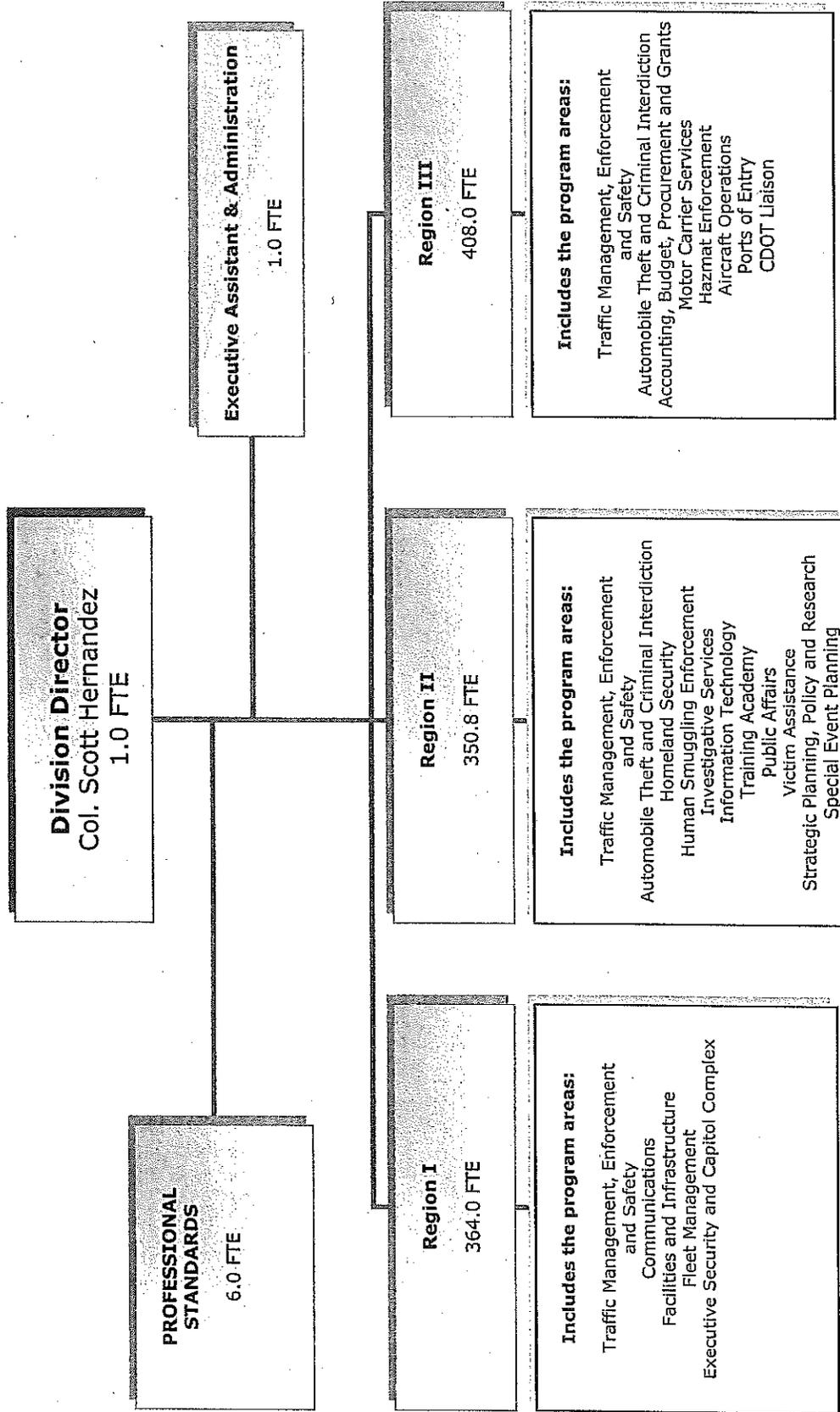


• Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Executive Director's Office Organizational Chart
 Fiscal Year 2013-14
 Total FTE: 48.2
 Total Funds Appropriation: \$47,843,666

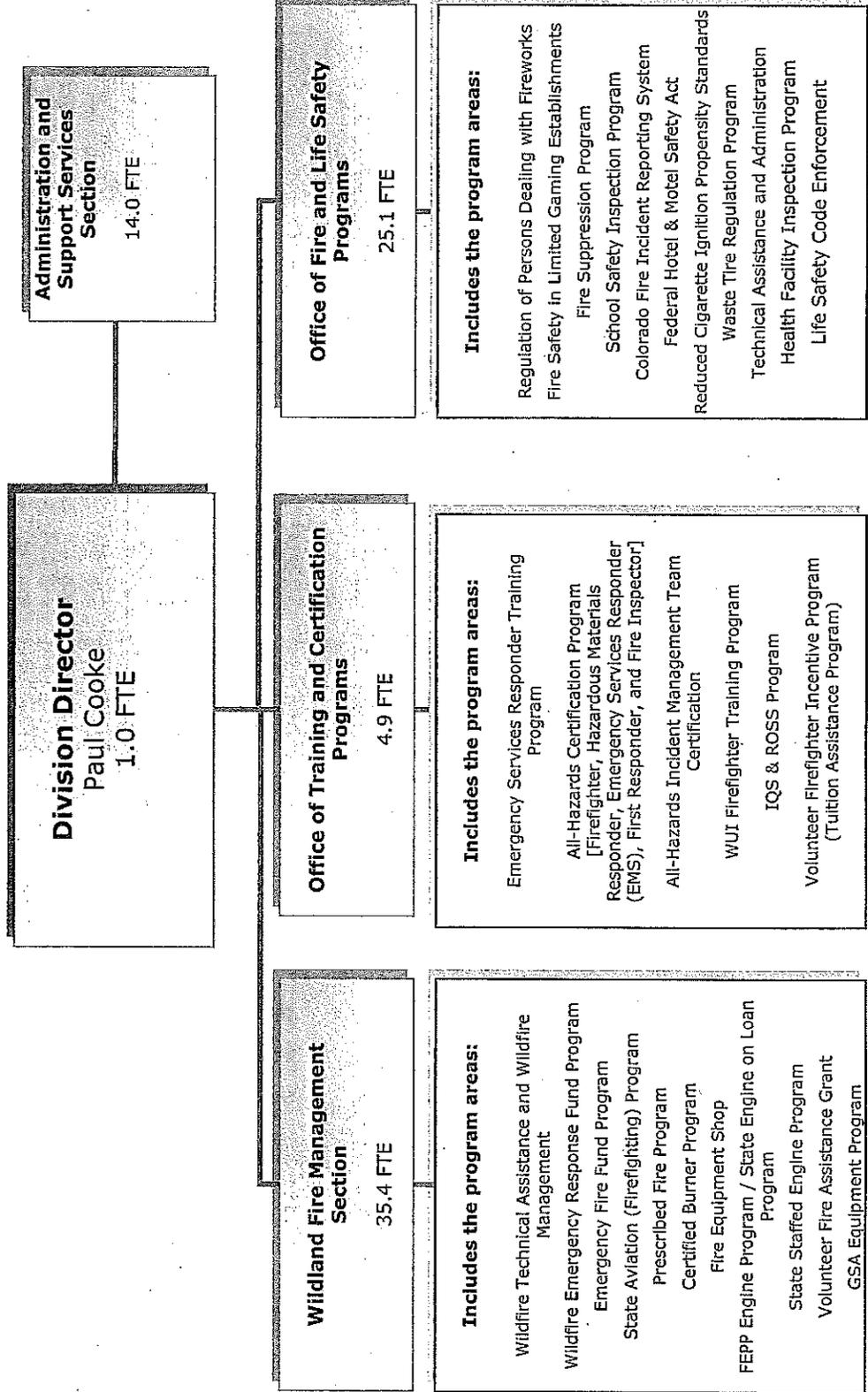


**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Colorado State Patrol Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2013-14
Total FTE: 1,130.8*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$127,250,279**



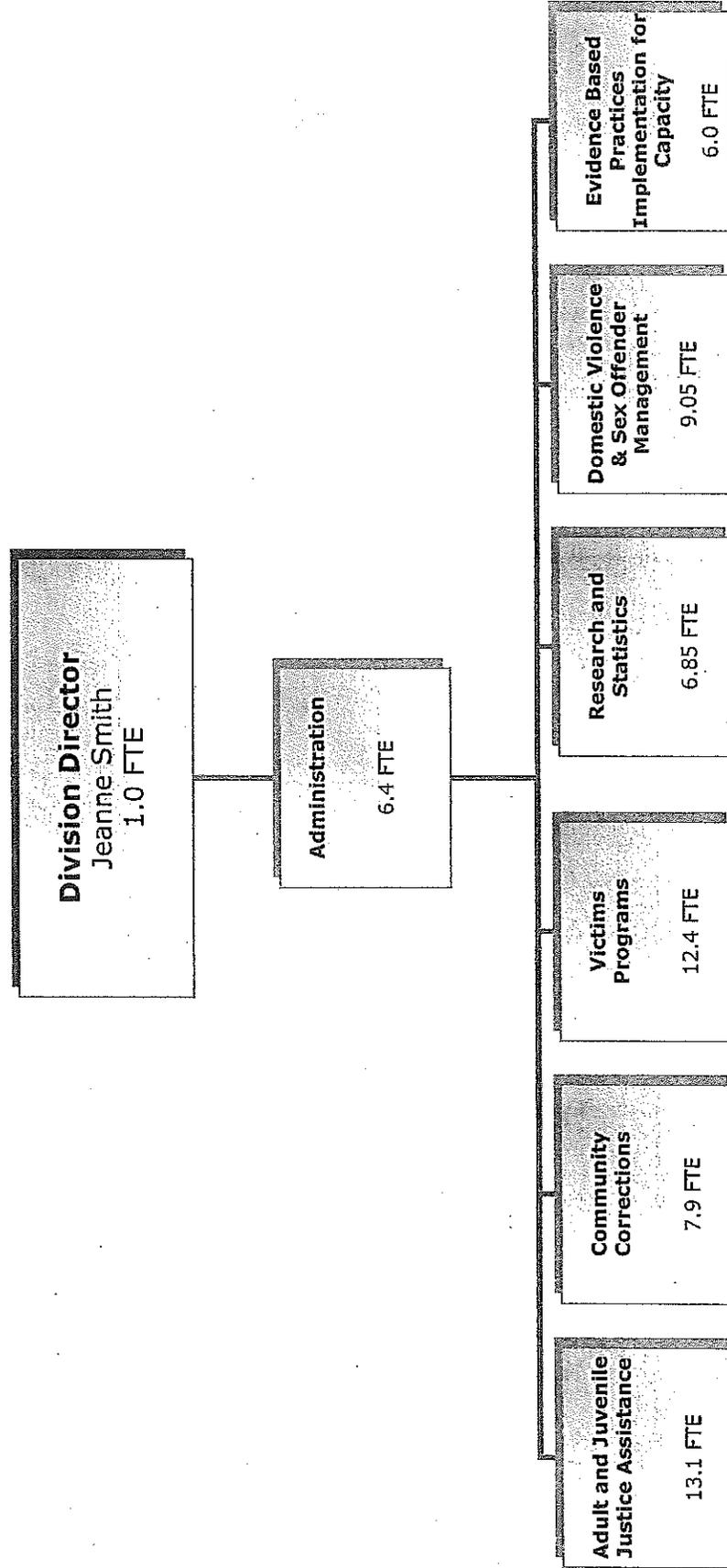
* Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
 Division of Fire Prevention and Control
 Fiscal Year 2013-14
 Total FTE: 80.4*
 Total Funds Appropriation: \$10,078,372**



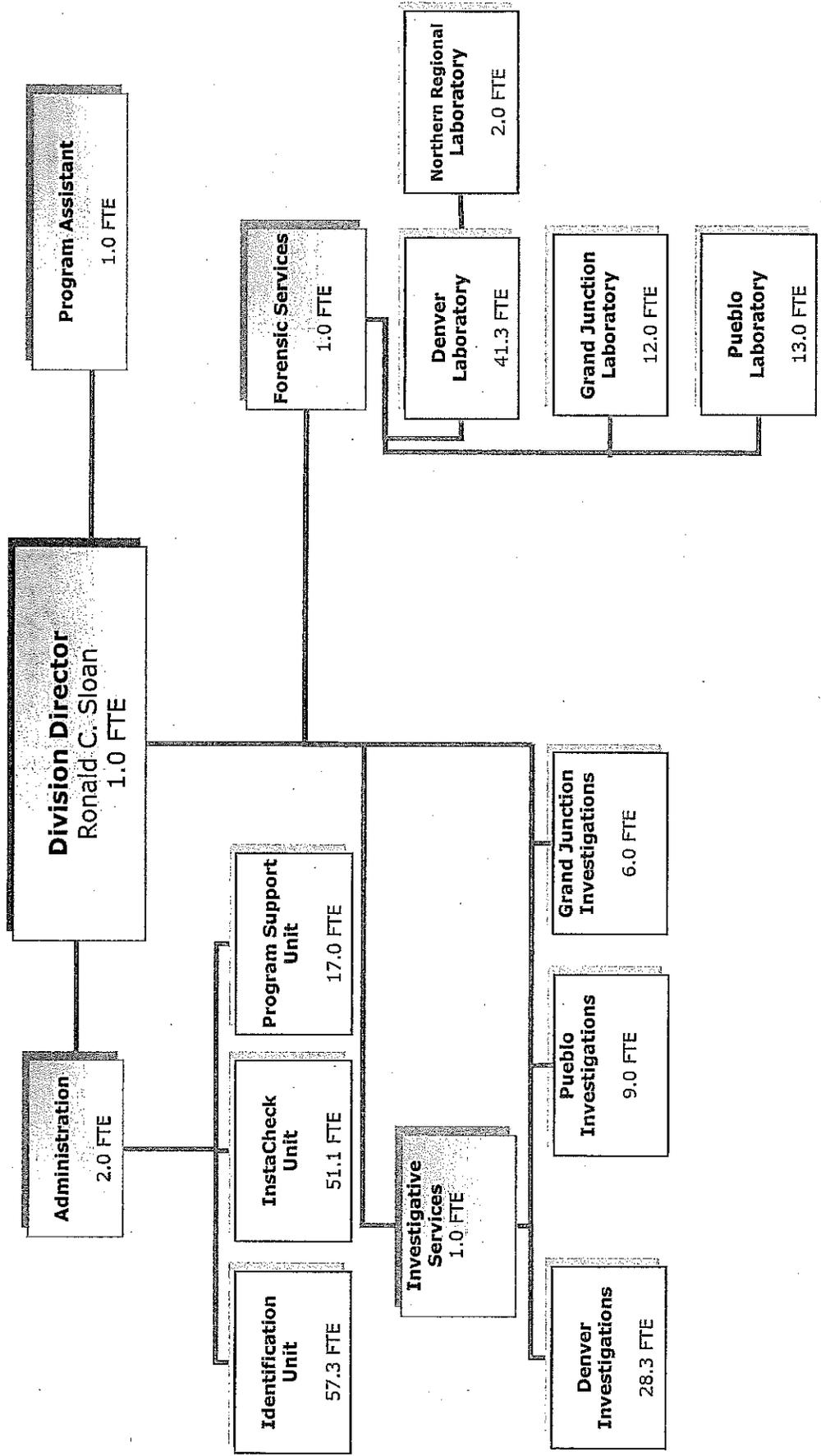
* Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2013-14
Total FTE: 65.2*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$89,095,056



- * Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees
- FTE Includes Colorado Regional and Community Policing Institute (CRCPI) which no longer exists (2.5 FTE). **Division total is 62.7**

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Organizational Chart
 Fiscal Year 2013-14
 Total FTE: 243.0*
 Total Funds Appropriation: \$36,655,473



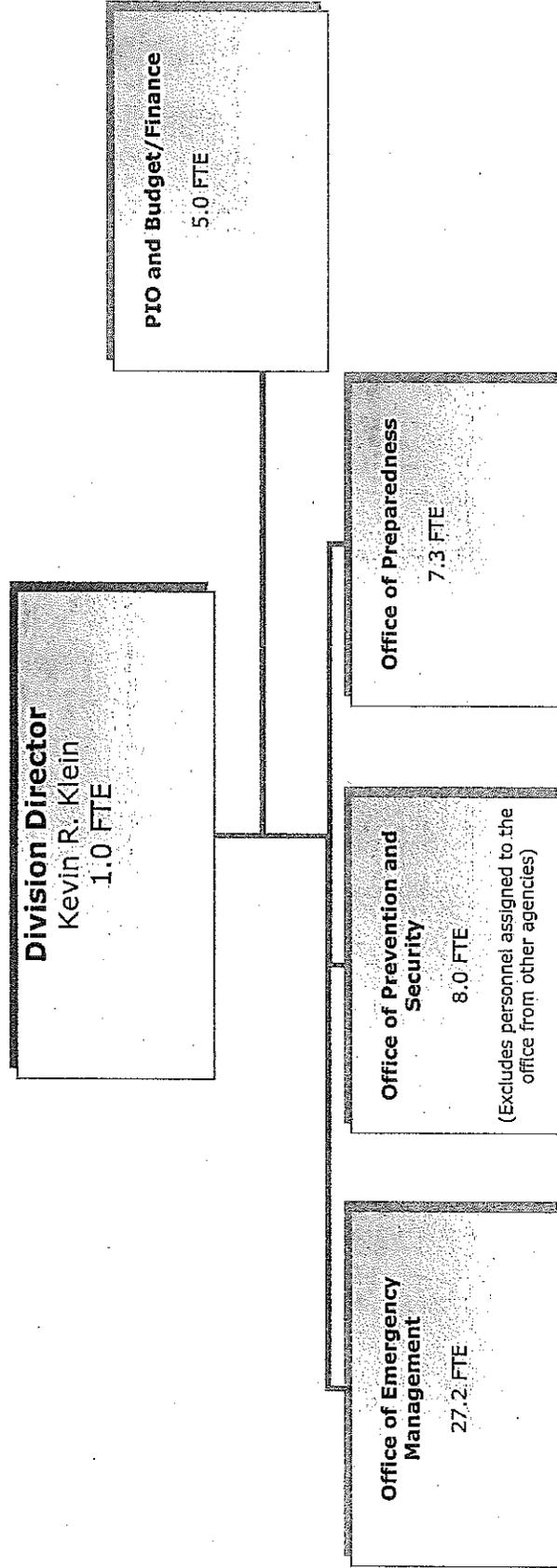
• Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management**

Fiscal Year 2013-14

Total FTE: 48.5*

Total Funds Appropriation: \$32,163,421



• Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

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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. CSSRC has 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 utilizing the strengths of our members to provide professional law enforcement services that reflect our core values of Honor, Duty and Respect.

The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) has evolved over the last 78 years into a multifaceted and complex law enforcement agency. Through the dedication of our members, past and present, and our high level of professional service and industry-leading technical competence, the CSP has adhered to our traditions while taking on new and challenging law enforcement missions. In addition to our expertise in traffic safety, we are also leading the state in areas such as: commercial motor vehicle safety, hazardous materials routing and rulemaking, aviation, homeland security, communications, investigative services, capitol complex security, and criminal interdiction.

Programmatic Priorities for the Colorado State Patrol

Maximize Intelligence-Led Strategies to Protect Life and Property: Traffic 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:

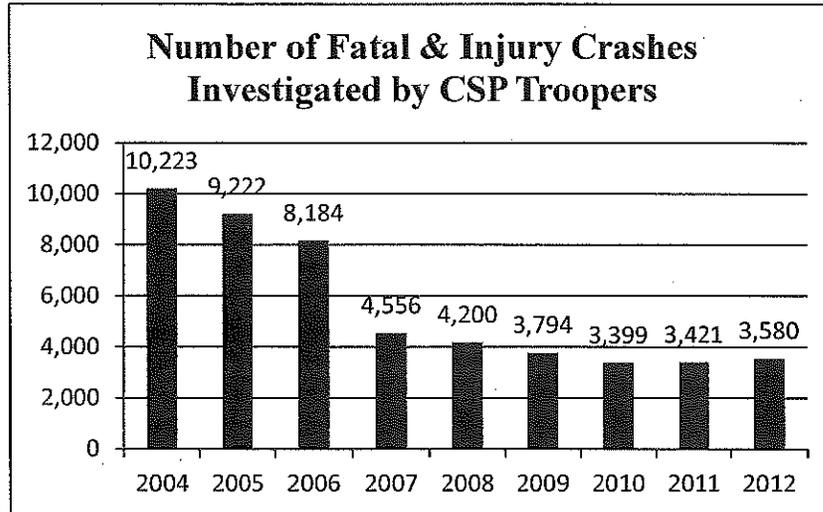
- Selective enforcement actions on Colorado’s roadways;
- high-visibility saturation patrols (e.g. accident prevention teams or DUI checkpoints);
- professional traffic crash investigations; and
- preventive educational and safety programs.

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 five field districts and 18 troop offices spread throughout Colorado in order to fulfill its statutory charge.

Past Results and Major Indicators¹

Fatal and Injury Crashes

Since CY 2001, the Patrol has reduced the number of fatal and injury crashes on all CSP covered roadways by 70 percent (12,245 in 2001 to 3,580 in 2012)². Since July 1, 2002, high-visibility enforcement operations and data-driven enforcement strategies have continuously reduced the number of serious crashes.



Number of Fatalities

In CY 2012, 277 individuals were killed in crashes investigated by CSP troopers, an increase by 3.3 percent over CY 2011. This is an overall decrease of 49 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.



¹ Information was extracted from the CSP CY 2012 Annual Report, dated April 2013, and is subject to further revision and updates due to reporting lags.

² In 2007, the new DR2447 accident reporting form changed the definition of an injury crash to be more consistent with national standards, and as a result, the total number of injury crashes in 2007 dropped significantly from the previous year.

The Patrol has made significant strides in all of its strategic goals – most notably by improving traffic safety through the use of high trooper visibility, saturation patrols, data-driven decision making, and intelligence-led policing.

Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL	CY 2001	CY 2012	Eleven-Year Change
*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.			
Vehicle Miles Traveled (Millions)*	25,775	Not Available	-
Licensed Drivers (Thousands)	3,160	3,808	20.5%
Fatalities Per 10 Million VMT (CSP Investigated Crashes)*	2.025	Not Available	-
Persons Killed (CSP Investigated Crashes)	522	277	(46.9%)
Fatal and Injury Crashes	12,245	3,580	(70.7%)
Felony Arrests	1,418	950	(33.0%)
Auto Theft Recoveries	533	227	(57.4%)
Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL	CY 2001	CY 2012	Eleven-Year Change
*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.			
HVPT Citations	119,342	90,935	(23.8%)
Seat Belt Citations	30,515	20,813	(31.8%)
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	6,282	3,313	(47.3%)
“Proactive” Officer Hours	370,111	-	-
Calls for Service “Incidents” Handled by Comm. Centers	596,571	819,712	37.4%
“Off-the-Top” HUTF Appropriation (Millions) (FY02 vs.FY12)	\$67.4	\$86.8	28.8%
Total FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY12)	926.2 FTE	1,125.8 FTE	17.7%

* 2012 data is not available at this time.

Communications – The Colorado State Patrol Communications Branch provides a professional communications system for all members of the Patrol; other State, local, and federal agencies; and Colorado residents. The CSP is responsible for providing support for uniformed members at the Capitol Complex, all field and specialty units, and for 64 other partner agencies. The total number of incidents handled by the five CSP Regional Communication Centers decreased by 6.9 percent between CY 2011 and CY 2012.

The Colorado State Patrol collaborates with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) and allied agencies to identify Digital Trunked Radio (DTR) coverage outages and interruptions, and develop intelligence-led strategies focused on the alleviation of these challenges in order to provide the best service to our members and partner agencies.

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 2012, the Patrol made 950 criminal felony arrests and recovered 227 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.

In CY 2012, the Patrol investigated 165 hazardous material incidents.

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.

Smuggling and Trafficking Interdiction Section (STIS) – The CSP's Smuggling and Trafficking Interdiction Section (STIS) was created in order to enforce the State's human smuggling and human trafficking laws on Colorado's roadways.

STIS 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 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 2012, the Smuggling and Tracking Interdiction Section investigated 42 human smuggling cases, in addition to maintaining an active trooper presence on Colorado's roadways, for the purpose of traffic safety.

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. The program manages 38 CSP buildings and 17 Port of Entry buildings comprising more than 250,000 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).

Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Mission Statement

The mission of the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) is to safeguard those that live, work, learn and play in Colorado, by reducing threats to lives, property and the environment. The Division safeguards the public through: fire prevention and code enforcement; wildfire preparedness, response, suppression, coordination, and management; training and certification; public information and education; and technical assistance to local governments.

This mission is accomplished through the development and maintenance of relationships and cooperative delivery of various statewide fire prevention, protection and suppression programs that support local governments as well as state and federal agencies for delivery of services to the citizens of Colorado.

Programmatic Priorities for the Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Wildland Fire Management Program³

The Wildland Fire Management Section of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control provides technical assistance to local governments, assumes the management of wildfires that exceed the capacity of local governments upon the request of local authorities or when wildfires threaten to become state emergencies or disasters, and, at all times, provides for the safety of firefighters and the public.

Primary responsibility for wildfire response and suppression rests first with fire departments or fire protection districts. When wildland incidents exceed local control, statutory responsibility for control or extinguishment of wildland fires rests with the County Sheriff. Fire protection in Colorado requires the ability to utilize expertise and resources from local, state, federal, and tribal governments. The Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention and Control may assist in any necessary administrative, technical and planning support, including supervision of suppression activities, at the request of the County Sheriff.

Health Facility Construction and Inspection Program⁴

The Health Facility Construction and Inspection Program in the Division of Fire Prevention and Control ensures the safety of licensed health facilities and their occupants through the adoption and enforcement of building, fire, and life safety codes, issuing building permits, performing construction inspections, issuing certificates of occupancy, certifying inspectors and plan reviewers, and conducting ongoing safety inspections.

Public School and Junior College Construction and Inspection Program

The School Construction and Inspection Program requires the Division of Fire Prevention and Control to adopt and **enforce building and fire codes**, issue building permits,

³ Program transferred from CSU to CDPS pursuant to HB12-1283 that began July 2012.

⁴ Program transferred from CDPHE to CDPS pursuant to HB12-1268 that began July 2013.

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 Prevention and Control is **responsible for several different certification and licensing programs** for the following occupations:

- 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 Fitters
- 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 798 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 Fitter, 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.

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

- **Colorado All-Risk Incident Reporting System** – Pursuant to HB02-1315, the Division is responsible for administering a uniform statewide reporting system for fires, hazardous materials incidents, emergency medical services incidents, and other incidents to which fire departments respond. Significant progress has been made toward the statewide implementation of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) an all-incident reporting system for fire departments. Participation in NFIRS has increased to 287 fire departments, which protect about 88% of the State's resident population.
- **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. This program began in July 2011.
- **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.

Quick Facts

- The Division of Fire Prevention and Control was created by HB12-1283, which transferred the health facility life safety code enforcement from the Department of Public Health and Environment, effective July 1, 2013.
- In calendar year 2012, there were an estimated 10,687 fires in Colorado.⁵ Fires caused 23 civilian fire deaths and 188 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, 93 line-of-duty injuries were reported. Additionally, fires resulted in approximately \$371 million in direct property loss.⁶
- On a given school-day, there are over 818,000 children and over 55,000 teachers and administrators occupying Colorado public school buildings. It is vital to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public's health, safety, and general welfare through code enforcement. These requirements protect life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the building environment; and provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.
- 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 percent) career firefighters and 9,324 (62 percent) volunteer firefighters in the state.

⁵ Fire statistics are reported on the calendar year, as many departments only report annually.

⁶ \$352.6 Million in direct property loss of insurance claims was filed due to the Waldo Canyon Fire, which is more than three times Colorado's average annual fire loss over the last five years.

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

Office of 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. The Division is statutorily required to provide technical assistance to community corrections boards and programs. The Division priority is the implementation of evidence based practices (EBP) in community corrections as part of this technical assistance function.

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 return to DOC institutions at a rate that exceeds 50 percent.*

Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance – The Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) administers several major federal funding programs in the areas of criminal and juvenile justice, and the State Juvenile Diversion Program.

Overall in FY 2012-2013, the Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) made 148 awards totaling over \$6.4 million in state and federal funding. This includes \$1.2 million in state **Juvenile Diversion Program** funding to 19 programs to support community based programming to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system.

Federal funding is a significant portion of the funds awarded by the OAJJA. In FY 2012-13, OAJJA made 68 **Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)** awards totaling over \$3.2 million to local and state government and community based organizations for criminal and juvenile justice system improvement and basic law enforcement efforts. Five additional

grant programs, the **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**, **Coverdell Forensic Science Grant Program**, the **Aurora Theater Shooting, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)**, and the **Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)** resulted in awards to 25 projects totaling \$863,078.

The **Juvenile Justice 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 2012-13 funding priorities included: 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 were used for direct services, program development, policy design, research and other activities. In FY 2012-13, these grant programs awarded over \$1 million to 34 programs.

In addition, through 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), DCJ awarded funds to 15 recipients totaling \$56,142. Finally, the **Juvenile Information Sharing (JIS) Grant** supports 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.

Office of 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 four separate federal grant programs for victims, along with the **State VALE (Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement)** grant program. OVP received a second federal **Encourage Arrest** grant from the US Department of Justice – Office of Violence Against Women to help communities develop Sexual Assault Response Teams to provide a victim centered approach to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases.

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 2012-2013, the federal victims grant programs administered by OVP totaled over \$ 8.9 million. Additionally, OVP administered approximately \$1.2 million in State VALE funds. In total, these funds served over 103,000 victims in Colorado.

Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management – 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 provide training for domestic violence and sex offender management service providers in Colorado where appropriate. Finally, both the DVOMB and SOMB conduct research related to the effectiveness of the standards they create and implement.

Office of Evidence Based Practices for Capacity (EPIC) – The Office of Evidence Based Practices for Capacity (EPIC) was created in statute as a sustainable infrastructure to increase the efficacy of professionals who work with various offender populations by providing education, skill-building, and consultation in evidence-based practices and the science of implementation. EPIC is staffed by a team of professionals who partner with criminal justice agencies in creating, replenishing, or maintaining internal, sustainable structural implementation components to support evidence based practices. EPIC began in 2009 with grant funds from the U.S. Department of Justice and in three years educated and coached over 2,600 Colorado professionals from 104 agencies in probation, parole, behavioral health and community corrections.

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.

Forensic Services – The Forensic 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 and 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, distance determination, serial number restorations, 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 preservation, and analysis of hair, fiber, paint, gunshot residue, bloodstain patterns, and fire debris 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 the 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.

Investigative Services – The Investigative Services Unit provides **critical investigative assistance to law enforcement agencies (LEAs) 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 HB 10-1399, 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 HB 06-1347 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 HB 07-1272 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 2012-13, CBI Investigative Services responded to 1,984 requests for investigative assistance from law enforcement agencies, investigated a total of 468 separate cases, and made 85 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.

In April 2013, the CBI completed the three-plus year effort to replace its ailing Automated Fingerprint Identification System – installed 20 years earlier – with a state of the art Automated Biometric Identification System capable of handling the increasing volume of criminal and civil fingerprint submissions. The new system allows CBI to process fingerprints with far greater speed, automating what used to take 13 manual steps for each fingerprint card submitted. System improvements include increased fingerprint matching which will improve public safety and crime solving. It will create a palm print identification system which will link to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit through measures of services provided to both public and private customers. During FY 2012-13, the Identification Unit processed over 330,000 name-based criminal history checks for the public, and over 156,000 fingerprint-based criminal background checks for licensure or pre-employment as required by state statute. Additionally, the unit processed over 227,000 fingerprints received from law enforcement agencies at arrest or booking.

Program Support Unit (PSU) – It is the mission of the CBI Program Support Unit (PSU) to provide support services and ensure security regulations are met by users of Colorado criminal justice information (CJI). The CBI is responsible for upholding and enforcing the standards enacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) division, which require the CBI to enforce standards, provide training and perform audits of agencies who access CJI as users of the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, the National Data Exchange (N-DEX), the Colorado State Coplink node and the Colorado Sexual Offender Registry (COSOR). To fulfill its mission, PSU provides:

- **CCIC System Security Enforcement** – This program is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations and policy to protect the CCIC/NCIC, and other related criminal justice databases secure from any unauthorized use, access and dissemination;
- **Criminal Justice Information User Management** – This program identifies users of Criminal Justice Information, verifies they meet national standards for access, and enforces the continued training and testing of the users to assure CJI is secure and accurate in Colorado;
- **Criminal Justice Database System Integrity** – This program is responsible for ensuring information within the CCIC/NCIC, along with information used for the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) 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 Program** – This program collects, verifies, and reports statistical data regarding crime trends and victimization in Colorado. To assure accuracy, the program contacts agencies where data errors are identified and works cooperatively to correct them. The collected data are used by law enforcement for investigative purposes, and are released in the *Crime in Colorado Publication*. Crime in Colorado is an annual publication reporting offense and arrest 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. Duties include the management of sexual offender registry lists for the public, the Sex Offender website, and inquiring law enforcement agencies.

In FY 2012-13, the PSU maintained a database of 16,121 registered sex offenders, processed 1,592 sex offender DOC releases and 395 sex offender "Failure to Register" information packets, audited 120 criminal justice agencies; trained 641 individuals in CCIC use, crime reporting and sex offender registration; and added 1,797 additional law enforcement users to the CCIC system. The PSU gathered UCR statistics from 245 agencies: 244 using NIBRS and 1 using UCR Summary reporting. The PSU has received and logged 1,334 new CCIC requests and issues. The PSU has also tested and closed 1,353 logged requests and issues during the fiscal year.

Instant Criminal Background Check Program – The InstaCheck Unit contributes significantly to the safety and well-being of our citizens and is mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 to conduct background checks for firearms transfer; however the unit was not launched until August 1999. Colorado is one of 13 states that serve as the Point of Contact (POC) to conduct all or part of a firearm background check as opposed to relying on the FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

Presently, the InstaCheck Unit examines seven distinct databases to determine the eligibility of an applicant to purchase, possess or receive a firearm. Much of the background material queried by the InstaCheck Unit is not available to NICS through their basic NICS search. The InstaCheck Unit's unique ability to access otherwise restricted records is one of the primary characteristics that distinguish the information gained through the InstaCheck Unit versus background searches conducted by FBI NICS. The additional databases searched by the InstaCheck Unit include the Colorado State Judicial database, Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), and Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). The Unit also reviews any felony juvenile adjudications when making a determination on a firearm background check, while federal firearm statutes do not specify felony juvenile adjudications as qualifying prohibitors.

During the 2013 Session, the General Assembly passed new legislation, including cash funding for background checks and Universal Background Checks. House Bill 13-1228 required a \$10.00 fee to be collected by Colorado Federal Firearms Licensed Dealers (FFL) on every transfer of a firearm in the State of Colorado. The fee is collected monthly by the CBI to fund InstaCheck's operations.

Universal Background Checks (HB 13-1229) requires a background check on all firearms transfer to include private sales of firearms. The law mandates that private sellers/buyers must seek out an FFL to perform a background check on buyers before a firearm can be legally transferred (not including exceptions for between certain family members). Gun dealers or FFLs may charge up to \$10.00 to process a private sale in addition to the \$10.00 requirement for the background check as permitted under HB 13-1228.

InstaCheck 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 June 2013 InstaCheck processed over 2.71 million firearm transactions. In

FY 2012-13, InstaCheck processed a total of 432,140 checks, resulting in 8,240 denials, representing a denial rate of 1.90 percent. Approximately 88 percent of these background checks are processed via the Internet, while the remaining checks are performed over the telephone.

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Mission Statement

The Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHSEM) was created July 1, 2012. The Division consists of three offices: the Office of Emergency Management, Office of Prevention and Security and the Office of Preparedness. The Division includes the public information/external relations and the budget/finance functions and their associated personnel. **The mission of the Division is: Provide leadership and support to Colorado communities to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from all-hazard events including acts of terrorism.**

The values of the Division are:

- Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management staff will build public trust and confidence through performance and partnerships by demonstrating a commitment to excellence that is reflected in our services, skills, collaborations, timeliness and understanding the needs of those we support.
- As representatives of state government, and as individuals, we value communication, transparency, consistency, compassion, innovation, personal excellence, mutual respect, and teamwork. We hold ourselves accountable to our partners and the communities of Colorado by honoring our commitments, being focused on outcomes, and striving for the highest quality of service. We are committed to our chosen profession and believe that the services we provide are essential.

Programmatic Priorities for the Division Functions

Public Information/External Relations – Public Information/External Relations is the public interface with the division through the Division Public Information Officer and staff. This section staffs Emergency Support Function 15 in the State Emergency Operations Center and supports statewide preparedness efforts through messaging and strategic communication with citizens and community partners using a variety of media, enabling them to become an integral part of protecting their communities. This section also **develops and coordinates risk-based communication** products, incorporating homeland security, public health, and emergency management information for state-level awareness and distribution.

Budget/Finance – Budget/Finance is the monetary section of the Division. This section staffs the Finance Section in the State Emergency Operations Center and supports statewide homeland security and emergency management functions by developing the Division budget, Emergency Management Grant Program budget, and processing all expenditures and grant reimbursements. This section handles all procurement for the Division. This section also prepares all federal financial reporting documentation, maintains the accounting of the Disaster Emergency Fund, and participates in all federal and state monitoring and auditing.

Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The Office of Emergency Management was created in CDPS on July 1, 2012. **The mission for the Office of Emergency Management is to lead, manage and coordinate state-level actions for all hazards preparedness, natural hazards mitigation, emergency response, and disaster recovery in support of local governments within Colorado.**

To help achieve its mission, the Office:

- Reduces the vulnerability of people and communities to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural catastrophes or catastrophes of human origin;
- Prepares for prompt and efficient search, rescue, recovery, care, and treatment of persons lost, entrapped, victimized, or threatened by disasters or emergencies;
- Provides a setting conducive to the rapid and orderly restoration and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure affected by disasters;
- Clarifies and strengthens the roles of the Governor, state agencies, and local governments in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters;
- Authorizes and provides coordination of activities relating to disaster and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery by agencies and officers of the State and local, interstate, federal, and tribal partners;
- Provides disaster and emergency management systems embodying all aspects of pre-disaster and pre-emergency preparedness and post-disaster and post-emergency response; and,
- Assists local jurisdictions in the prevention of disasters by providing technical assistance and grants for mitigation plans and projects.

OEM's activities are often delivered through local emergency managers. This takes the form of technical assistance in developing emergency operation plans, sponsoring training courses, evaluating exercises, developing pre-disaster mitigation plans, providing financial documentation requirements during disasters or emergencies, and providing liaison staff in an effort to identify potential areas where State assistance can be employed.

During a State declared disaster or emergency, OEM coordinates the State's response and recovery programs. OEM maintains the State Emergency Operations Center where representatives from other State departments and non-state agencies come together to coordinate the State's response.

Programmatic Priorities for the Office of Emergency Management

Improve State Level Incident Response –The Office's strategy for **better preparing Colorado for the next emergency** focuses on developing and validating the state's ability to implement incident and capability based action plans. This strategy also involves a re-focusing of human resources and the targeted application of federal grant resources. The Office executes an annual series of exercise events to assess state response capability, validate incident action plans and improve the state's ability to respond to the

next disaster emergency. **These regularly scheduled exercises, with measured outcomes and implemented improvement plans, will better prepare Colorado for the next emergency.**

Mitigate Hazards – OEM’s strategy for **reducing risk to Colorado communities** focuses efforts on increasing the number of counties that have a federally approved hazard mitigation plan and on managing known community high hazard risks. In addition to hazard mitigation planning, OEM personnel work with local emergency managers to identify hazards, assess the risk the hazards pose, identify and implement risk mitigation and management actions, and develop state response plans to support local government in the event the hazards may occur.

Improve the Delivery of Emergency Management Services – OEM depends on its relationships with local emergency managers and supporting state agencies. The Office’s strategy for strengthening and maintaining these relationships involves a combination of customer satisfaction surveys and targeted action plans to improve service delivery.

Emergency Resource Mobilization – Pursuant to HB 12-1283 and HB 13-1031, the Office 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 Office is currently involved in a **public-private partnership** with the Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership that allows the Office to inventory private resources.

Office of Prevention and Security

The Office of Prevention and Security was created on July 1, 2012. **Its mission 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 the Office is to achieve its mission through a collaborative, cooperative, and interdisciplinary approach. This vision includes the accomplishment of goals and objectives that are focused on prevention and deterrence that are reliant on information-sharing, sound defensive strategies, and quality training.

The Office is authorized or required by House Bill 12-1283 to perform the following, among other, functions:

- 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.

Programmatic Priorities for the Office of Prevention and Security

Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) – The CIAC serves as Colorado's central point for the collection, analysis, and timely dissemination of terrorism-related information and functions as a terrorism early warning system. 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.

Planning – Under the Colorado State Homeland Security Strategy, Office personnel assist in developing planning goals and objectives. Office of Prevention and Security personnel maintain and enhance the State Terrorism Annex within the State Emergency Operations Plan and coordinate with the nine all-hazards region coordinators on regional terrorism annexes. The Office coordinates 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.

Office of Preparedness

The Office of Preparedness was created on July 1, 2012 pursuant to House Bill 12-1283. The Office of Preparedness works in concert with the Office of Emergency Management and Office of Prevention and Security to enhance the resiliency of our communities by partnering with local government to build homeland security and emergency management capabilities that protect our citizens. The mission of the Office of Preparedness is to best position the state to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from threats and hazards that jeopardize our way of life in Colorado by developing sustainable programs, increasing capability and building strong partnerships with the whole Community.

The Office's responsibilities include:

- Improve community preparedness and citizen involvement through external outreach;
- Identify and reduce duplicative homeland security-related training needs and efforts;
- Coordinate homeland security-related training among tribal, state, local, and regional agencies, and create a single training and exercise calendar with identified points of contact that is accessible via the internet;

- Coordinate and update homeland security plans;
- Coordinate all-hazard public risk communication products among state agencies; and,
- Administer Federal homeland security and emergency management performance grants, providing technical assistance to grantees, and coordinate grant funding opportunities with other state agencies;
- Coordinate critical infrastructure protection activities for the State in partnership with local, State, Federal, Tribal and private-sector partners;
- Strengthen planning and preparedness for all-hazard events.

To accomplish its mission, the Office of Preparedness is organized into five program areas, which enables staff to develop a depth of experience in their respective program areas. This ensures that products and services are tailored to the communities we serve and are in alignment with the State Homeland Security Strategy. Program areas within the Office of Preparedness include: Community Preparedness, Planning, Training and Exercise, Grant Administration, Policy, and Critical Infrastructure Protection. The Office's collective efforts align with the National Preparedness Goal in the five mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery.

Programmatic Priorities for the Office of Preparedness

Community Preparedness – The Community Preparedness section coordinates with non-governmental organizations and other local, regional, state and federal partners to **enhance the resiliency of Colorado communities through training, awareness, and outreach with citizens and communities.** The section also embraces the “Whole Community” approach, empowering people, organizations, and government at all levels to work cooperatively to achieve resiliency against natural, man-made and technological hazards.

Planning – The Office is responsible for development of the **State Homeland Security Strategy and the State Preparedness Goal.** The section also facilitates implementation of U.S. Department of Homeland Security planning requirements, completes the annual State Preparedness Report for FEMA, the State Emergency Operations Plan, and the Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment. The Office also coordinates planning activities with other local, state, regional, tribal and federal partners to ensure greater coordination and alignment with strategic objectives.

Grant Administration – The Office manages the allocation of homeland security grants to the State and sub-grantees. The Office is responsible for approving grant expenditures, tracking the progress of the regional and state homeland security strategies, and implementing corrective action to ensure compliance. The Office develops federal and state progress reports and submits all appropriate grant and contract monitoring documentation into state and federal systems.

Training and Exercise – The Office facilitates state-level training that supports the State Homeland Security Strategy and State Preparedness Goal. The Office also works with local agencies and the regions to ensure greater coordination in planning local and regional exercises. **The Office leads the integration of state-level training with local, regional and federal training programs, and works collaboratively with stakeholders for both training and exercise planning and implementation.** The Office also ensures compliance with exercise and training support documentation records and submission of reports for federal compliance.

Critical Infrastructure Protection – The Office is charged with working closely with private industry, state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners to **protect key resources, facilities, systems and assets that are vital to Colorado’s safety and security.** The Office is charged with working with State agencies on protecting State-owned infrastructure and developing Continuity of Operations plans and Continuity of Government plans for state agencies. While these functions remain in the Office’s programmatic priorities, resources are not currently available for these functions at this time.

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Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System

Mission Statement

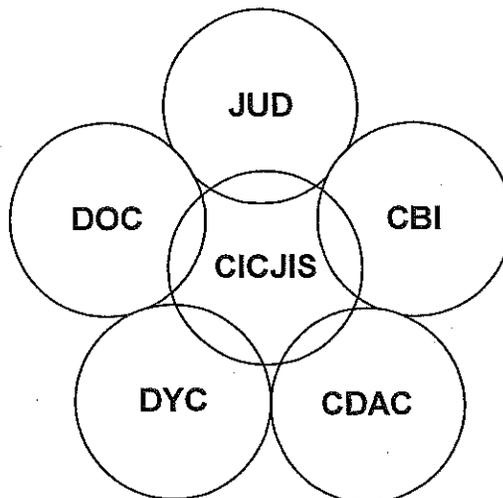
The mission of the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is to develop and maintain criminal justice services that promote cost effective information sharing with timely and appropriate access, avoiding unnecessary duplication, while maintaining information security. The Colorado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

- Enhance **public safety** by making timelier, 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.
- Enhance **decision-making** by increasing the availability of statistical measures for evaluating public policy.
- 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).
- 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.).
- **Standardize business practices** by evaluating and improving the workflow of existing staff.
 - Simplify business processes to create, access, and exchange complete, accurate, and timely information.
 - Provide automated services to share common data, access unique information stored on remote systems, and add value to the information presentation.
 - Develop, maintain, and foster partnerships among federal, state, local criminal justice agencies and other agencies, while recognizing the independence of each.
 - 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 July 2013 was 97.31 percent.

PRIOR SESSION INFORMATION

Following are highlights of legislation passed during the 2013 session with direct and indirect impacts on the Department of Public Safety.

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
HB 13-1012	EXTEND WILDFIRE MITIGATION FINANCIAL INCENTIVES	GEROU AND LEVY/ROBERTS AND NICHOLSON	4/4/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1014	RELOCATING NEWSPAPER THEFT	LEVY/KING	2/27/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1020	TESTING EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	MCNULTY/ROBERTS	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1021	IMPROVING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	FIELDS/HUDAK	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1022	PROOF OF MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE	HOLBERT/JAHN	4/26/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1038	VOTING RIGHTS PERSONS IN YOUTH CORRECTIONS CUSTODY	ROSENTHAL/TODD	3/15/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1041	PROCEDURES FOR TRANSMISSION OF RECORDS UNDER CORA	PETTERSEN/JAHN	3/8/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1043	MODIFY DEFINITION OF DEADLY WEAPON	FOOTE/HEATH	3/15/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1046	EMPLOYEE USER NAME AND PASSWORD PRIVACY PROTECTION	WILLIAMS/ULIBARRI	5/11/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1060	RAISE MAXIMUM MUNICIPAL COURT FINE	MCLACHLAN/NEWELL	4/18/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1062	REGULATION OF PUBLIC ADJUSTERS	GINAL/KEFALAS	3/22/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1076	NO POST CERTIFICATION FOR CBI DIRECTOR	MCLACHLAN/KING	2/27/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1079	CREATION OF THE JOINT TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE	TYLER/NEWELL	5/18/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1082	EXPUNGING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RECORDS	LABUDA/STEADMAN	5/18/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1097	DUTIES OF CORONERS	GARDNER/NICHOLSON	4/4/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1109	APPLY PROTECTION ORDER TO PAROLEES	BUCK/RENFROE	3/15/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1118	ISSUING ID'S TO RETIRED PEACE OFFICERS	ROSENTHAL/KING	3/27/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1126	SEVEN DAY COURT TIME INTERVALS	WRIGHT/AGUILAR	3/22/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1129	EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES FOR OFFENDER SERVICES	PETTERSEN/NEWELL	5/11/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1146	ID THEFT VICTIM CBI RECORDS CHALLENGE	LEB SOCK/ULIBARRI	3/15/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1154	CRIMES AGAINST PREGNANT WOMEN	FOOTE AND LEVY/STEADMAN	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1155	CORRECT HB 12-1268 PROVISIONS THAT EFFECT TRANSFERS	GEROU/HODGE	3/14/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1156	ADULT PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM	LEVY/STEADMAN	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1159	USE CELL PHONES TO PRESENT EVIDENCE OF INSURANCE	ROSENTHAL/TOCHTROP AND BALMER	4/4/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1160	CONSOLIDATE THEFT STATUTES WITH NEW PENALTIES	PABON/KING	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1163	SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM EMERGENCY PAYMENT PROGRAM	KAGAN/AGUILAR	5/13/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1166	REPEAL CRIMES WITH MARITAL STATUS AS ELEMENT	KAGAN/STEADMAN	3/22/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1171	EMERGENCY USE OF EPINEPHRINE INJECTORS IN SCHOOLS	PRIMAVERA/TODD	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1179	AGENCY AND OSPB DEADLINES TO SUBMIT APPROPRIATIONS DOCUMENTS	LEVY/STEADMAN	4/18/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1195	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	WRIGHT/HILL	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1224	PROHIBITING HIGH CAPACITY MAGAZINES	FIELDS/HODGE	3/20/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1225	HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE REFORM ACT	LEVY/KEFALAS	5/10/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1228	PAYMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECK FOR GUN TRANSFERS	FOSTER/BROWN	3/20/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1229	BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR GUN TRANSFERS	CADMAN/FERRANDINO	3/20/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1230	COMPENSATION FOR PERSONS WRONGLY INCARCERATED	WILLIAMS/GUZMAN	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1236	BEST PRACTICES IN BOND SETTING	LEVY/ULIBARRI	5/11/2013 Governor Action - Signed

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
HB 13-1239	CREATION OF A STATEWIDE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN	MCCANN/HODGE	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1240	PENALTIES FOR PERSISTENT DRUNK DRIVERS	YOUNG/KING	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1241	STATEWIDE VICTIM INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM	FIELDS AND GARDNER/GUZMAN AND KING	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1242	REPEAL MANDATORY SENTENCE BAIL CONDITION VIOLATION	PETTERSEN/KING	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1254	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	LEE/NEWELL	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1258	COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TRUST ACT	SALAZAR/AGUILAR AND CARROLL	4/26/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1282	GOVERNOR MAY REPAY TRANSFERS TO DISASTER EMERGENCY FUND	GEROU/LAMBERT	5/11/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1298	EMPLOYMENT POLICIES FOR NONCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES	RYDEN/GIRON	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1299	CHANGES TO THE SMART GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2010	FERRANDINO/STEADMAN	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1300	REVISOR'S BILL	GARDNER/MORSE	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1308	CELL PHONE INFO TO POLICE IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	KAGAN AND GARDNER/ULIBARRI AND KING	5/13/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1317	IMPLEMENT AMENDMENT 64 MAJORITY RECOMMENDATIONS	PABON/JAHN AND BAUMGARDNER	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1323	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS REQUEST CLARIFICATION OF MITTIMUS	LEVY/GUZMAN	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
HB 13-1325	INFERENCES FOR MARIJUANA AND DRIVING OFFENSES	WALLER/KING	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-007	ELIMINATE REPEAL OF CCJJ	MORSE/WALLER	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-013	SECRET SERVICE LIMITED PEACE OFFICER AUTHORITY	KING/MCCANN	4/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-018	PERMISSIBLE USE OF CREDIT INFORMATION		4/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-023	INCREASE DAMAGES CAPS UNDER CGIA	CADMAN AND MORSE/LEVY AND GARDNER	4/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-025	COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FIREFIGHTERS	TOCHTROP/WILLIAMS	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-030	ADDITIONAL REVIEW OF RULES PROMULGATED BY AGENCIES	SCHEFFEL/NORDBERG	4/8/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-038	EMERGENCY PROVIDER AND RESCUE UNIT CONFIDENTIALITY	BALMER/GARCIA	3/20/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-059	PEACE OFFICERS OBTAIN LIQUOR LICENSE	CADMAN/MORENO	4/8/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-060	CIVIL AIR PATROL VEHICLE LICENSE PLATE	MCNULTY/SCHEFFEL	5/13/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-082	WILDFIRE MATTERS REVIEW COMMITTEE	NICHOLSON AND ROBERTS/LEVY	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-083	PRESCRIBED BURN PROGRAM DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL	ROBERST AND NICHOLSON/GEROU AND LEVY	5/23/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-101	SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	STEADMAN/LEVY	2/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-109	STATE AGENCY INDIRECT COST RECOVERY	LAMBERT/DURAN	3/8/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-110	WILDLAND FIRE COST RECOVERY FUND	LAMBERT/LEVY AND GEROU	2/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-111	MANDATORY REPORTING OF ELDER ABUSE	SCHAFER AND STEPHENS/HUDAK	5/16/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-116	PSYCHOLOGISTS EVALUATE DEFENDANT'S MENTAL STATE	ULIBARRI/LEE	4/8/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-120	NAVY SEAL VEHICLE LICENSE PLATES	GARCIA/HARVEY	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-123	COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES	STEADMAN/LEVY	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-138	SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	KING/GARCIA AND MCLACHLAH	5/23/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-173	SUNSET REVIEW DIVISION OF GAMING	KERR AND NICHOLSON/PABON	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-177	REDUCE JUVENILE DETENTION BED CAP	LAMBERT/GEROU	3/29/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-184	DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION CRIME	STEADMAN/ROSENTHAL	4/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-192	EMERGENCY DELAY CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND	HEATH/TYLER	4/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed

Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
	CHECKS		
SB 13-193	INCREASING PARENT ENGAGEMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	HUDAK/KRAFT-THARP	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-195	NO ON-LINE TRAINING FOR CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMITS	TOCHTROP/MAY	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-197	NO FIREARMS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS	HUDAK/MCCANN AND FIELDS	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-198	COURTS AND CHILD SEXUALLY EXPLOITATIVE MATERIAL	JAHN/GARDNER	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-208	LIMITATIONS ON DRUG PARAPHERNALIA CRIMES	STEADMAN/MAY	4/19/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-210	CORRECTIONS OFFICER STAFFING LEVELS	GIRON/DURAN	5/24/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-216	CORRECTIONS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM	GIRON/ROSENTHAL	5/10/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-219	METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORY REMEDIATION	TOCHTROP/PENISTON	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-220	EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROVIDERS TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE	NICHOLSON/FIELDS	5/14/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-224	PROTECT OUR RIVERS VEHICLE LICENSE PLATE	HAMNER AND WRIGHT/KERR AND BAUMGARDNER	5/18/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-227	PROTECT RAPE VICTIM FROM CONTACT WITH FATHER	CARROLL AND HUDAK/LANDGRAF	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-229	CRIMINAL OMNIBUS	GUZMAN/KAGAN	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-230	LONG APPROPRIATIONS BILL	STEADMAN/LEVY	4/29/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-238	TRANSFER FUNDS FOR MEDICAL MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT	MCCANN/NEWELL	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-244	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREND AND RESPONSE TASK FORCE	GUZMAN/KAGAN	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-245	CREATED THE COLORADO FIREFIGHTING AIR CORPS	KING AND JAHN/GARDNER	6/5/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-246	CRIMINAL DISCOVERY TASK FORCE	LAMBERT/LEVY	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-248	OUT OF STATE SUBPOENAS	AGUILAR/PRIOLA	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-250	DRUG SENTENCING CHANGES	STEADMAN AND KING/LEVY AND DELGROSSO	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-268	BILLS FUNDED WITH GIFTS, GRANTS AND DONATIONS	STEADMAN/MAY	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-269	WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION GRANT PROGRAM	NICHOLSON AND ROBERTS/CORAM AND MCLACHLAN	5/23/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-270	WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUNDS	NICHOLSON AND ROBERTS/FISCHER AND CORAM	5/23/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-283	IMPLEMENT AMENDMENT 64 CONSENSUS RECOMMENDATIONS	JAHN AND BAUMGARDNER/MAY	5/28/2013 Governor Action - Signed
SB 13-288	GA APPROVAL ADDITIONAL PAYMENT UNDER CGIA	CADMAN AND MORSE/LEVY AND GEROU	5/25/2013 Governor Action - Signed

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KEY TRENDS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Departmental Changes

Legislation enacted during the 2012 and 2013 sessions significantly impacted the size, scope, and structure of operations within the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS). In 2012, homeland security, emergency management, and wildfire suppression functions were consolidated in CDPS through HB 12-1283, which re-constituted the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) and the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) out of functions previously housed in multiple state agencies. Legislation in 2012 also began the process of transferring health facility safety inspection functions from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to DFPC. This transfer was confirmed and continued by legislation in 2013, and officially started on July 1, 2013. Additionally, in the previous year, the Colorado State Patrol took responsibility for the Port of Entry program, formerly operated by the Colorado Department of Revenue.

Taken together, these changes increased the department's size by more than 250 FTE, an increase of approximately 20 percent in FTE, who were transferred into the department from other state departments. The changes made CDPS one of the largest departments in state government.

In 2013, the InstaCheck program in the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which conducts background checks for gun purchases and concealed handgun permits, experienced workload challenges and changes as a result of demand for services and legislation. In December 2012, the InstaCheck program experienced record levels of transactions which resulted in a days-long backlog that continued into the start of 2013. Through strategic targeting of resources, the CBI was able to eliminate the backlog and return wait times for gun purchases to the average 11 minutes and 22 seconds. Two specific pieces of legislation passed in 2013 that directly affect InstaCheck's operations. HB 13-1228 imposes a fee for gun purchase background checks and will eventually make InstaCheck an entirely cash-funded unit. HB 13-1229 requires background checks on private gun purchases, not just purchases made at firearms dealers or gun shows, and will increase the InstaCheck's overall workload.

Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

The Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCCJJ) was authorized by legislation in 2007, and was set to expire on June 30, 2013. Legislation in 2013 continued the CCCJJ until 2018, maintaining the Commission's current statutory charge and membership. The CCCJJ received several directives from the legislature in 2013, including studying state sex offender laws, making recommendations about criminal penalties for newly-legalized adult-use marijuana, and examining human trafficking cases in the state. In addition to these projects, the CCCJJ will continue examining various parts of the criminal justice system, such as community corrections, sentencing practices, and juvenile justice, and making evidence-based recommendations for administrative and policy changes.

CDPS Assistance to Local Communities and Public Customers

The Colorado Department of Public Safety, through its various divisions, continues to provide law enforcement and emergency management assistance, technical guidance, and wildfire

mitigation and suppression to local communities and the public. CDPS recently redesigned its website to be more customer-friendly and ensure that those who contact the Department are directed toward the proper resource. Additionally, CDPS is currently undertaking rule-making pursuant to various pieces of legislation with participation and input from multiple stakeholders. Additional information about CDPS and its divisions can be found at: www.cdpsweb.state.co.us

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 2012 Actuals	CY 2013 Projections
		CY 2010	CY 2011			
TRAFFIC SAFETY[1][2]	Persons Killed	267	272	1.8%	277	265
	Fatal Crashes	243	241	3.3%	249	240
	Injury Crashes	3,146	2,968	12.2%	3,331	3,091
	Property Damage Crashes	20,699	21,445	3.6%	21,811	21,651
	DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes	469	546	16.4%	506	497
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY	Felony Arrests	1,226	1,111	(14.5%)	950	1,101
	Total Citations	170,984	148,913	(12.9%)	128,707	154,794
	HVPT Citations	143,805	123,012	(14.5%)	90,935	119,116
	Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	5,717	4,551	(20.4%)	3,313	4,773
	Seat Belt Citations	30,113	26,260	(12.8%)	20,813	28,270
CONTACT ACTIVITY	Motorist Assists	39,732	46,756	17.7%	53,157	50,502
	Vehicle Contacts	458,102	424,918	(7.2%)	377,954	431,798
	Licenses Checked	401,391	368,857	(8.1%)	320,631	372,221
	Safety/Education Programs	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICER ACTIVITY	Traffic Enforcement Hours	281,897	292,326	3.7%	284,723	281,660
	Self-Initiated Hours	69,049	67,083	-2.8%	55,524	63,869
	Reactive Hours	200,073	210,326	5.1%	211,935	196,533
	Administrative Hours	433,385	636,376	46.8%	607,860	492,667

The CSP Regional Communication Centers has seen a steady decrease in calls for service since CY 2009. This reduction in calls for service is considered to be temporary, due to the decreases in population and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Colorado.

The following table shows the total number of incidents by year for the last six calendar years.⁷

CSP COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH WORKLOAD INDICATORS						
TYPE	All User Agencies					
	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012
TOTAL INCIDENT COUNT ⁷	941,617	954,008	956,611	889,264	880,491	819,712
<i>Annual Change</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>(7.0%)</i>	<i>(1.0%)</i>	<i>(6.9%)</i>
<i>Authorized FTE Communication Officers and Supervisors</i>	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	136.1 FTE
<i>Annual Average Per 1.0 FTE</i>	7,165 Incidents	7,588 Incidents	7,708 Incidents	7,276 Incidents	7,095 Incidents	6,023 Incidents

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) 2003-2012											
INDICATOR		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012
Vehicle Miles Traveled	United States (Millions)	2,890,893	2,954,788	2,989,807	3,014,116	3,031,000	2,977,000	2,957,000	2,967,000	2,967,000	2,931,000
	Colorado (Millions)	43,379	45,766	47,900	48,713	48,713	47,860	46,230	46,940	46,606	44,585
	CSP Roads (Millions)	26,135	27,434	28,740	28,640	29,213	27,811	27,369	27,898	-	-
Registered Vehicles	United States (Thousands)	230,788	243,010	247,421	251,423	257,472	259,360	258,958	252,936	-	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,498	4,610	4,732	4,814	4,970	5,020	5,024	5,074	5,230	-
Licensed Drivers	United States (Millions)	196.1	198.8	200.5	202.8	205.7	208.3	209.6	210.1	-	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	3,313	3,330	3,342	3,424	3,503	3,662	3,744	3,779	3,803	3,808
Population	United States (Thousands)	290,788	293,655	296,507	299,398	301,580	304,375	307,007	308,745	313,232	314,919
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,548	4,601	4,665	4,755	4,862	4,987	5,075	5,029	5,116	5,118

*Preliminary estimates subject to further revision.

⁷ This information was extracted from CAD in January 2013.

⁸ 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.

DUI/DUID Activity Summary January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012						
Measure	CY 2011	CY 2012	Annual Change	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)	CY 2015 (est.)
DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes ⁸	546	506	(7.3%)	497	479	482
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	4,551	3,313	(27.2%)	4,773	4,720	4,470

Non-crash Criminal Felony Filing Activity Summary January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012						
Measure	CY 2011	CY 2012	Annual Change	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)	CY 2015 (est.)
Felony Arrests ⁸	1,111	950	(14.5%)	1,101	1,098	1,065
Contraband Felony Arrests	61	74	21.3%	85	86	77
Street Value of Drugs Seized	\$4,511,372	\$18,021,410	299.5%	\$8,276,123	\$9,148,251	\$9,989,289
Weapons Seized	12	4	(66.7%)	7	8	8

Communication Activity Summary January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012						
Measure	CY 2011	CY 2012	Annual Change	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)	CY 2015 (est.)
Incident Count	880,491	819,712	(6.9%)	850,000	850,000	850,000

Commercial Motor Vehicle Crash Summary January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012						
Measure	CY 2011	CY 2012	Annual Change	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)	CY 2015 (est.)
All Crashes (Comm. Vehicle)	1,982	2,090	9.1%	1,882	1,910	1,966
Compliance Reviews	202	210	4.0%	205	208	206
Safety Inspections	29,887	27,493	(8.0%)	27,829	27,971	28,295

Hazardous Material Incidents Summary January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012						
Measure	CY 2011	CY 2012	Annual Change	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)	CY 2015 (est.)
HazMat Incidents	173	165	(4.6%)	159	161	158
Safety Inspections	2,077	2,225	7.1%	2,023	2,009	1,992
Route/Permit Enforcement Actions	146	85	(41.7%)	119	94	85

⁹ Projections for 2013 utilize a four year average from 2009-2012 under the Patrol's 2011-2015 Strategic Plan measures.

Division of Fire Prevention and Control Workload Indicators

Wildland Fire Management⁹					
Provide technical assistance to local governments and assumes the management of wildfires that exceed the capacity of Counties upon the request of the sheriff, or when wildfires threaten to become state emergencies or disasters.					
Measure	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of county cooperative fire protection agreements developed and managed	N/A	N/A	64	64	64
Number of Annual Operating Plans developed and managed	N/A	N/A	50	55	64
Number of EFF agreements developed and managed	N/A	N/A	43	50	60
Number of federal/state and state/state agreements developed and managed	N/A	N/A	12	12	12
Number of individuals for which IQS data is maintained	N/A	N/A	5055	6700	7500
Cooperator Reimbursements	N/A	1391	2504	2500	2500
Participating Cooperators	N/A	134	157	160	170
Total Incidents	N/A	321	419	200	200
Average Days to Process Invoices for Cooperators	N/A	60	45	45	45

Health Facility Construction and Inspection					
Ensure the safety of licensed health facilities and their occupants through the adoption and enforcement of building, fire, and life safety codes, issuing building permits, performing construction inspections, issuing certificates of occupancy, certifying inspectors and plan reviewers, and conducting ongoing safety inspections.					
Measure	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Health Facility Construction Permits Issued	N/A	N/A	200	200	200
Certificates of Compliance Issued	N/A	N/A	2400	600	600
Certificates of Occupancy Issued	N/A	N/A	100	100	100
Code Violation Enforcement Actions	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Number of local building departments performing plan review and inspections.	N/A	N/A	31	31	31
Number of building plan reviews conducted by the Division.	N/A	N/A	200	200	200
Number of construction inspections conducted by the Division.	N/A	N/A	500	500	500

⁹ Program transferred from CSU to CDPS pursuant to HB12-1283, which began July 2012.

Estimated number of consultations and meetings with architects, engineers, contractors, local fire departments, and facilities.	N/A	N/A	9000	9000	9000
Number of Fire Inspectors conducting Health Facility Inspections	N/A	N/A	375	375	375

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	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
School building construction permits issued.	604	467	475	475	500
Number of delegated, prequalified local building departments capable of doing plan review and inspections.	31	35	35	35	35
Percent of building permits issued within 30 days that a complete application is received. ¹⁰	90%	91%	92%	92%	93%
Percent of public schools and junior colleges that have annual state level fire inspections.	91%	91%	92%	92%	93%
Number of annual inspections overseen by the division that are conducted by local fire departments.	1,398	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,396
Number annual inspections conducted by the Division.	635	637	637	637	637
Number of building plan reviews conducted by the Division.	686	570	575	600	625
Number of construction inspections conducted by the Division. ¹¹	1,168	1,071	1,075	1,080	1,090
Number of consultations and meetings with architects, engineers, contractors, local fire departments, and schools.	6,375	5,806	6,000	6,000	6,000
Number of Fire Inspectors certified.	364	361	375	400	425

¹⁰ A complete application requires all documents that are necessary to conduct the plan review. If the application is incomplete, delays may occur.

¹¹ 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.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Exams Administered	4,281	5,578	5,000	5,000	5,000
Number of Firefighters, EMS First Responders and Hazardous Materials Responders Certified	6,584	5,904	7,000	7,000	7,000
Number of Renewals of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification	3,537	3,676	3,800	3,800	3,800
Days required to process 90 percent of the renewal application certificates.	40	40	40	30	30
Certification Program Technical Assistance ¹²	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	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	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of departments participating in NFIRS.	286	287	290	295	300
Percent of Departments Participating in NFIRS.	72%	74%	75%	76%	78%
Percent of population protected by departments participating in NFIRS.	88%	88%	89%	90%	91%
Introduction to NFIRS courses delivered.	3	3	4	4	4

¹² 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.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Courses Delivered	12	29	30	30	30
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Students	250	538	500	500	500
National Incident Management System Courses Delivered	103	56	50	50	50
National Incident Management System Students	1,725	1,487	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other Classes Delivered	15	16	65	60	60
Students in Other Classes	160	212	1100	1000	1000

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.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of Fire Suppression System Plan Reviews Conducted	120	113	125	150	175
Number of Inspections of Fire Suppression Systems	160	184	200	225	250
Number of Fire Suppression Contractors Registered	386	402	425	450	475
Number of Fire Suppression System Inspectors Certified	246	246	250	275	300
Number of Sprinkler Fitter Contractors Certified ¹³	N/A	265	275	300	325
Number of Multipurpose Inspectors Certified ¹⁴	N/A	2	25	50	75

¹³ New program under HB10-1241

¹⁴ New program under HB10-1241

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	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of Wholesaler, Exporter, Display Retailer Licenses, and Display permits.	30	30	25	30	30
Number of Fireworks Retailer licenses issued.	292	292	223	300	300
Number of Outdoor Display Operator and Pyrotechnic Operator licenses issued.	70	70	58	75	75
Number of inspections of fireworks establishments.	25	25	35	150	200
Number of warnings issued for fireworks violations.	0	0	5	0	0
Number of licenses revoked, suspended or not renewed.	0	0	1	0	0

Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments					
Establish and enforce minimum standards of fire and life safety in Colorado's limited gaming establishments in order to reduce the risk of fire, fire related injuries, deaths and property loss in these facilities.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of Plan Reviews Conducted for Gaming Establishments.	4	37	40	40	50
Number of Inspections of Existing Gaming Establishments	84	72	75	80	85
Number of Inspections of New or Remodeled Gaming Establishment	20	8	10	15	20
Number of Fire Safety Deficiencies Cited Upon Inspection	302	470	400	350	300

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. ¹⁵					
Measure	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Local government technical assistance requests responded to (all programs other than Certification and School Construction).	6,051	6,051	6,000	6,000	6,000
Citizen Assists	420	420	450	500	550
Technical plan reviews	50	151	200	200	200

¹⁵ Advanced technical assistance has been broken out into new measures to better reflect services that may become eligible for reimbursement from local government.

Technical inspections on new construction	60	8	65	65	65
Technical inspections on existing buildings	60	121	65	65	65
Consultations and meetings with local government.	1,024	1,024	1,000	1,000	1,000

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.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of Hotels and Motels Certified in Compliance with Federal Act	1,070	1,111	1,156	1,206	1,261
Number of Revocations	6	2	5	5	5
Number of Inspections Conducted	30	41	45	50	55
Number of Fire Departments Reporting Compliance ¹⁶	20	20	20	20	20

Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes¹⁷					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of cigarette brand families approved for three-year certification	18	18	12	12	18
Number of cigarette brands tested for compliance	0	0	0	0	0
Number violations issued	0	0	0	0	0
Number of seizures of improperly marked cigarettes	0	0	0	0	0

Regulation of Fire Safety in Waste Tire Facilities¹⁸					
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.					
	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Target	FY14 Target	FY15 Target
Number of waste tire facility plan reviews conducted by the Division.	N/A	0	5	10	15
Number of waste tire facility inspections conducted by the Division	N/A	0	5	10	15

¹⁶ New program

¹⁷ New Program in FY 08-09. Certification begins in January 2009 and enforcement begins on July 31, 2010.

¹⁸ 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 11	Actual FY 12	Actual FY 13	Estimate FY 14
Number of approved new applications-DVOMB	Target	15	15	15	15
	Actual	19	12	11	
Number of approved new applications-SOMB	Target	12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile	20 adult 10 juvenile	12 adult 15 juvenile
	Actual	19 adult 26 juvenile	36 adult 23 juvenile	13 adult 22 juvenile	
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-DVOMB	Target	185	0*	185	0*
	Actual	186	0*	180	
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-SOMB	Target	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 35 juvenile
	Actual	45 adult 42 juvenile	49 adult 28 juvenile	46 adult 47 juvenile	
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-DVOMB	Target	20	0*	20	0*
	Actual	17	0*	5	
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	3 adult 9 juvenile	6 adult 8 juvenile	3 adult 2 juvenile	
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process DVOMB	Target	6	6	3	3
	Actual	4	1	6	
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process SOMB	Target	1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile	3	3
	Actual	1 adult 1 juvenile	1 adult 1 juvenile	3 adult	

*DVOMB is in a 2 year renewal cycle

Federal Grants Administration - OAJJA and OVP

Workload Measures		Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Actual FY 13	Estimate FY 14
Number of sub-grants awarded.	Target	382	375	350	300
	Actual	444	344	309	
Number of sub-grants monitored through desk audits and on-site visits.	Target	154	150	150	150
	Actual	163	222	180	
Number of people trained in grant management issues.	Target	160	200	200	250
	Actual	120	328	361	
Number of crime victims served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	85,100	85,000	85,000	90,000
	Actual	113,156	112,115	103,272	
Number of adult offenders served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	500	500	1,000	1,000
	Actual	11,210	8,083	1,461	
Number of juveniles served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000
	Actual	22,885	16,138	9,987	
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	2 audit findings resolved.	100%	100%	
Completion of annual plan/strategies/reports assisting Board/Councils in decision making for distribution of federal and state grant funds.	Target	4	4	6	6
	Actual	6	6	7	

Community Corrections

Workload Measures		Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Actual FY 13	Estimate FY 14
Complete and publish community corrections field performance audits (based on fiscal year).	Target	12	15	11	11
	Actual	Total 15: 5 full; 7 follow up; 3 non-res	Total 15: 12 residential; 3 non-res	Total 13: 9 residential; 3 non-res 1 specialized	
Verify accuracy of State Identification (SID) data in CCIB for data integrity purposes.	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	8,000 cases	8,000 cases
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	8,348	
Complete CCIC and NCAC background checks on new community corrections staff	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	600 cases	600 cases
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	749	
Complete and report Exhibit A/Policies and Procedures Audits (shown are number of programs reviewed).	Target	36	35	35	35
	Actual	35	35	35	
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	6,500	7,000
	Actual	8,006	8,045	8,569	
Provide situational technical assistance site visits and remote TA services to community corrections boards and programs.	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	12 events	50 events
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	87 events	
Deliver offender risk assessment training to community corrections field staff.	Target	250	250	250	250
	Actual	260	320	257	

Research and Statistics

Workload Measures		Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Actual FY 13	Estimate FY 14
Conduct empirical analyses for the Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice (CCCJJ).	Target	12	15	15	15
	Actual	20+ analyses completed	20+ analyses completed	20+ analyses completed	
Forecast adult and juvenile incarceration and parole populations with high degree of accuracy.	Target	97%	97%	97%	97%
	Actual	98%	98%	98%	
Conduct annual recidivism study using case level aggregate data on felony filings to track decision making and offender characteristics.	Target	1	2	2	2
	Actual	1	2	2	
Conduct and disseminate comprehensive research reports regarding criminal justice programs and policy analysis.	Target	3	2	2	2
	Actual	6	2	2	
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	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Arrest of Fugitives	29	3	18	12	20
Arrests Metro Gang Task Force*	0	0	0	0	0
Front Range Task Force/Fugitive	9	3	0	2	5
Totals	38	6	18	14	30

*Note: Metro Gang Task Force ended in 2012. FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Major Crime Denver Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	1,021	1,008	526	736	750
Investigation Cases	170	323	304	239	250
Arrests	47	30	30	26	25
Failure to Register Sex Offenders	653	105	18	12	20

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Denver Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Computer Crime Requests	0	16	0	20	20
Computer Crime Investigations	0	0	0	0	0
Arson Requests	27	78	62	55	60
Arson Investigations	27	77	61	66	60
Criminal Polygraph Requests	47	40	19	22	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	47	40	22	22	25
Intelligence Requests	419	510	174	290	300
Technical Support Requests	0	0	0	5	5

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Denver Investigation Employment Checks (amounts included in total above)

Type of Check	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Judicial Background Investigations	17	116	40	0	40
Employee Background Investigations	9	25	27	42	25
Pre-Employment Polygraph Requests	45	55	93	50	50

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Major Crime Grand Junction Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	154	211	97	97	105
Investigation Cases	30	32	46	56	60
Arrests	10	7	12	6	10

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Grand Junction Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Arson Investigations	1	0	0	1	1
Intelligence	0	11	25	4	10
Criminal Polygraph Requests	5	21	4	1	5
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	5	19	3	1	5
Technical Support Requests	3	4	3	2	2
Technical Support Investigations	2	4	3	2	2

Major Crime Durango Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	46	63	18	19	25
Investigation Cases	14	38	11	11	15
Arrests	11	5	0	1	5

*Note: These statistics were included in the Montrose Office. FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Durango Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Arson Investigations	0	1	0	1	0
Intelligence	0	1	0	0	0
Criminal Polygraph Requests	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Support Requests	0	0	0	0	0

*Note: These statistics were included in the Montrose Office. FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Delta Montrose Drug Task Force Totals

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	57	69	37	0	0
Investigation Cases	27	54	28	0	0
Arrests	25	24	29	0	0

*Note: Delta Montrose Drug Task Force ended March 2012. FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Major Crime Pueblo Investigation Totals

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	212	165	238	202	250
Investigation Cases	112	104	124	127	130
Arrests	18	20	24	24	25

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Pueblo Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Arson Investigations	24	29	23	15	20
Intelligence	1	0	2	1	5
Criminal Polygraph Requests	19	19	22	23	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	13	13	22	22	25
Technical Support Requests	2	1	1	0	0
Technical Support Investigations	1	0	0	0	0

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Gaming Unit

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	499	523	470	448	450
Investigations	30	7	5	26	15
Arrests	6	1	2	12	10
Organized Crime Investigations	3	0	6	5	5
Intelligence	8	3	0	2	2

*Note: FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Missing Persons

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Student Enrollment Name Check*	2,123	2,097	2,086	1,736	1,800
Total Requests (Interpol, Intel, Amber Request, Missing Person Cases)	279	245	99	166	170
Requests – Dentists Name & Address	1,757	1,849	1,791	1,861	1,900
Missing Persons Reports Reviewed	49,468	69,733	50,799	44,925	46,000
Quality Control Messages Sent	670	630	403	569	600

* Note: Activity is contingent on the submission of enrollment information from Colorado schools. The CBI is actively working with school districts to increase submissions, but projections are difficult to estimate. FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

ID Theft / Fraud Unit

Activity	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Requests	314	455	485	482	500
Investigation Cases	18	24	14	9	15
Arrests	21	21	1	2	5
Organized Crime Investigations	0	0	0	2	2
Intelligence	0	0	0	0	2

*Note: ID Theft and Fraud Unit implemented in February 2007. FY13 actual current as of June 24, 2013.

Total Laboratory Specimens Analyzed

Location	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Denver	45,127	33,144	29,061	32,302	33,275
Grand Junction	16,754	16,866	14,712	15,840	16,315
Pueblo	10,862	10,833	10,377	10,239	10,546
Durango (closed June 30, 2013)	2,997	2,298	1,190	956	0
Greeley	1,652	2,554	712	2,686	3,067
DNA Database	17,677	39,607	45,111	54,505	55,595
Total	95,069	105,302	101,163	116,528	118,798

Denver Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Chemistry	6,338	2,856	2037	2,067	2,139
DNA	9,606	9,287	5818	6,407	6,599
Latent Fingerprints	5,676	2,637	2113	1,239	1,276
Firearms	3,580	2,308	2279	3,860	3,976
Footwear/Tire tracks	415	551	577	16	17
Gunshot residue	415	323	349	247	254
Hair and Fibers	102	432	9	81	84
Questioned Documents	610	623	166	N/A	N/A
Serology	15,078	13,695	15099	17,846	18,381
Trace (Fire Debris, Paint and Miscellaneous)	386	402	484	533	549
Digital Evidence	87	30	79	6	0

Grand Junction Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Chemistry	9,384	8,058	5683	5,513	5,678
Latent Fingerprints	2,536	2,786	4338	3,217	3,314
Firearms	1,328	912	311	1,234	1,271
Footwear/Tire Tracks	55	81	9	1	1
Serology	1,915	3,864	3194	4,198	4,324
DNA	884	1,165	1211	1,677	1,727

Pueblo Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Chemistry	1,584	1,060	759	523	539
Latent Fingerprints	813	1,010	1005	1,531	1,577
Serology	4,416	6,030	6023	5,290	5,449
DNA	3,084	2,733	2,825	2,676	2,756
Footwear/Tire Tracks	N/A	N/A	N/A	154	159
Firearms	N/A	N/A	N/A	65	66

Durango Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Chemistry	2,997	2,298	1229	956	N/A

Greeley Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Chemistry	1,652	2,554	702	2,686	3,067

Crime Scene Requests

Requests By Location	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Denver	30	41	35	31	31
Grand Junction	16	21	25	14	14
Durango	10	12	6	2	0
Pueblo	45	22	12	19	21
TOTAL	101	96	78	66	66

Civil Fingerprint and Name Check

Category of Check	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Name Checks					
Electronic Clearance System/Internet	302,204	306,087	319,222	317,031	330,000
Manual Name Checks	4,538	8,536	11,178	10,923	12,000
OSNs by Program Support	390	0	0	0	0
CCW's by Insta-Check	4,304	0	0	0	0
Total Name Checks	311,436	314,623	330,400	327,954	342,000
ABLE					
Public	3,165	3,052	2,920	3,850	4,000
Daycare	24,612	29,726	27,589	30,470	32,000
Education	28,267	29,706	30,860	32,260	34,000
Security	319	323	247	301	320
Nursing	55	55	101	43	50
Gaming	2,054	1,639	1,610	1,638	1,800
Racing	418	510	321	385	400
Police Officer Standard Training	910	1,047	917	1,232	1,400
Liquor License	2,934	3,246	3,123	3,247	3,400
Lottery Commission	257	233	205	171	200
Carrying Concealed Weapon	16,150	17,175	18,089	46,493	30,000
Domestic Violence Board	14	12	15	15	15
Sex Offender Board	80	77	66	77	80
Insurance Commission	152	133	124	20	50
Real Estate Commission	2,616	2,216	2,262	3,926	4,000
Sheriff's Candidate	114	12	1	6	10
Visa	403	348	415	380	400
Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)	853	1,317	3,303	2,930	3,100
Vulnerable	443	802	678	866	900
Bail Recovery Agent	159	167	111	42	50
Emergency Medical Technician	2,395	2,619	2,309	2,646	2,800

Category of Check	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Assisted Living Residence	158	160	208	216	230
Civil Restraining Order	137	119	143	152	160
Adoption Court Ordered/Non Lic.	1,158	1,088	1,019	967	1,000
Domestic Insurer	30	18	26	11	20
Contract Prison Design	1,035	886	695	732	750
Juvenile Facility Contract Prison	138	169	192	49	70
Legal Name Change	1,710	1,840	1,864	1,846	1,900
Police Applicants	3,795	5,422	5,199	5,812	6,000
OSN	1,784	2,495	2,818	2,819	2,820
Contract Vendor	0	1	0	0	0
Coroner Candidate	50	19	0	9	10
Foreign Capital Depositories/Money Transmitter	61	65	57	62	70
Explosives Permit	0	0	0	0	0
Prints -- No longer Flagged	6	1	85	47	50
Guardian (Conservator)	46	31	22	20	25
Identity Theft/Victim of Mis-Identification	424	536	350	271	350
Mortgage Brokers*	967	1,820	1,641	2,789	3,000
Private Occupational School*	11	7	10	5	10
Wholesalers Prescription Drugs*	105	136	147	138	150
Transportation*	1,186	1,713	1,104	1,990	2,000
Debt Management Service*	87	59	64	64	70
Exempt child care providers	831	556	270	237	250
Home care agency owners	325	183	167	171	180
Massage Therapist	2,657	1,862	1,772	1,973	2,000
Medical Marijuana License	0	2,389	5,152	1,828	2,000
Department of Revenue Employment	0	237	86	52	50
Licensed Neighborhood Youth Organizations	0	0	7	16	20

Category of Check	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Licensed Private Investigator	0	0	0	72	80
Private Security Officer	0	0	0	91	100
Totals	103,071	116,228	118,538	153,437	141,990
Total Name Checks/Prints	414,507	430,851	448,938	481,543	483,990
<i>All data current as of June 25, 2013.</i>					

Criminal Fingerprints

Number Processed	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Actual	FY 12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Fingerprint Totals	237,762	229,585	226,612	216,491	240,000

Program Support Unit Workload Measures

Activity	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
CCIC training (# of students)	446	312	446	408	500
NIBRS training (# of students)	4	12	224	233	300
Authorized terminals to access CCIC	19,687	22,944	23,845	24,476	25,500
Active Operator Security Numbers	20,410	23,068	23,113	23,155	23,800
Operator Security Numbers (OSN) issued	1,436	1,520	1,627	1,797	1,850
Audit CCIC/NCIC Agencies	19	158	119	120	150
Intercept Time - Terminal CBI	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340
ADP requests for Off-Line printouts	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	
UCR Crime in Colorado preparation (# of hrs)	850	800	489	720	800
UCR summary agency report (# of hrs)	475	530	180	8	Discontinued
UCR NIBRS agency report (# of hrs)	3,330	550	174	98.8	120
UCR agency reporting statistics	236	244	245	252	253
Seal arrest information in NIBRS	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	
Out-of-State treatment center entries	318	277	434	378	400
Out-of-State Sex Offender Notifications/Information from public	632	1,415	4,241	3,823	4,100
Sex Offender web-site postings	469	801	857	669	750
Sex Offender - research packages	1,233	2,316	3,148	1,987	2,500

Activity	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Processed court orders for Sex Offender discontinuation of registration	309	402	442	495	525
Sex Offender web site maintenance hours	65.5	484.5	175	134.25	180
Sex Offender public list requests	95	98	105	89	100
Process failure sex offender to register notices from State Judicial (Hours)	36.5	26.5	200.75	157.65	180
Number of Colorado law enforcement agencies participating in Colorado Gang (CoG)	90	98	89	87	90
CoG training (# of students)	25	0	0	5	100
CoG advisory board meetings	4	4	4	4	4
CoG presentations to Colorado	0	0	1	1	0

CCIC Information Technology Workload Measures:

Description	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
# Of Authorized Users	16,000	23,068	23,113	23,155	23,800
# Of Transactions Per Week	3.5M	7.1M	7.0 M	7.8M	7.9M
# Of logged CCIC requests		2,091	2215	1,344	1,500
# Of Closed CCIC requests		2,245	1545	1,353	1,300
#Of Coplink Users		742	845	954	1,050
# Of N-Dex Users		54	417	443	500

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics:

	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Approvals	193,042	228,219	268,535	428,233	449,967
Denials	5,408	5,613	6203	8,320	8,734
Total	198,450	233,832	274,738	436,553	458,701

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

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-CHP*

	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Eligible	19,119	24,086	26,118	47,017	70,117
May Be Ineligible	208	244	181	314	456
Prohibited	50	90	76	127	189
Total	19,377	24,420	26,375	47,458	70,762

* Concealed Handgun Permit FY

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

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-Appeals

	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Projected
Overtured	1,128	1,697	1,124	2,437	700
<i>Sustained</i>	412	1,362	2,147	2,006	4,018
Total	1,540	3,059	3,271	4,443	4,718

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Workload Indicators

As the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management is a relatively new division, it is important for the reader to understand that workload indicators and performance measures are likely to change. As the Division continues to integrate its functions among its offices and develops services that matter most to the citizens and local governments it serves, the Division will develop performance measures that are meaningful and consistent with the SMART Act. Where possible, the workload indicators below were transferred from previous incarnations of the appropriate office and from other divisions where responsibilities were transferred under HB 12-1283.

Office of Emergency Management Workload Indicators

Workload Indicator	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Projected
Number of state-level HSEEP exercises conducted annually to improve state government response capability in accordance with the State Emergency Operations Plan	6	8	9	10	5
Percentage of positive responses from customers surveys regarding the satisfaction with OEM's services	86%	85%	89%	83%	85%
The number of County/Tribe/Municipal jurisdictions in the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)/Local Emergency Management Support (LEMS) Program.	76	76	71	71	72
Number of emergency incidents requiring State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) physical activation	n/a	8	26	12	12
Number of days with physical SEOC activations.	n/a	n/a	73	30	30
Number or resources listed in resource mobilization database	n/a	n/a	6500	7925	9000
Number of local jurisdictions assisted with updating their Hazard Mitigation Plan for FEMA approval and Local Adoption	n/a	n/a	5	8	15
Number of incidents requiring a Disaster Assistance Center	n/a	n/a	4	3	5

Office of Prevention and Security Workload Indicators

Workload Indicator	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 ¹⁹ Actual	FY 2013-14 Projected
Increase the audience for CIAC products.	n/a	1,881	2,455	2,650	3300
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) Early Warning Alerts	4	6	10	30	50
Number of CIAC Law Enforcement Sensitive Reports	321	364	315	320	500
Number of CIAC For Official Use Only Reports	138	102	107	140	225
Number of Requests for Information processed by CIAC staff	884	1208	989	1030	1200
Number of Suspicious Activity Reports ²⁰	409	420	102	150	300
Number of statewide CIAC Regional Information Sharing Meetings and Colorado Threat Awareness Calls	8	12	12	15	15
Number of presentations made by OPS staff on the role of the CIAC	70	75	85	80	80
Number of Terrorism Screening Center cases processed for Colorado Contacts ²¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	100
Percentage of time the CIAC is operational ²²	75%	85%	85%	85%	100%

¹⁹ Because the CIAC's Records Management System went down and the Office of Information Technology was unable to repair it for an extended period of time, some of these figures are estimates.

²⁰ This workload indicator experienced a major decrease in FY 2011-12 through FY 2012-13, due to the failure of the CIAC's website that collects tips and leads and the Office of Information Technology's inability to repair or procure a new website. A new tips and leads system has been implemented in FY 2013-14.

²¹ This was a new responsibility and workload indicator in FY2012-13. The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) now requests state law enforcement workups on "TSC hits" within Colorado.

²² The CIAC, while not open 24X7, now has a 24X7 duty officer.

Office of Preparedness Workload Indicators²³

Workload Indicator	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Projected
Grant Administration Section					
Number of Desktop Monitoring sessions of Subgrantees	n/a	n/a	n/a	288	200 ²⁴
Number of on-site Monitoring of Subgrantees	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	12
Number of Reimbursement Requests	n/a	n/a	n/a	253	220 ²⁵
Number of Grant Awards Issued to Regions and Local Jurisdictions ²⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	120
Avg. Cycle Time (days) for contract approval	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5
Planning Section					
Technical Assistance visits to State agencies for COOP/COG	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	4
Technical assistance visits in support of other State agency's contingency or operation plans	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	10
Community Preparedness					
Number of Preparedness Outreach Events	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	24
Number of Preparedness Training Events	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	33
Training Section					
Number of NDPC Consortium training applications approved	n/a	n/a	n/a	477	548
Number of state-sponsored training courses/sessions provided	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	63
Critical Infrastructure Protection²⁷					
Attendance at InfraGard or SLTTGCC meetings/trainings	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	16
Technical Assistance visits to State agencies for Enterprise Security	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
Technical Assistance visits to State agencies for COOP/COG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
Number of Outreach Visits w/DHS Protective Security Advisor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14

²³ Effective July 1, 2013, External Relations became part of PIO at the Division Level; reported there.

²⁴ Due to a reduction in Homeland Security Grant Program funding and a change in the performance period from 36 months to 24 months effective with the Federal FY 2012 grant, the number of outstanding grants requiring Desktop Monitoring and reimbursement requests will decrease.

²⁵ Same as Footnote 24

²⁶ These are the grants issued to regions and local jurisdictions, different from Federal and State Grants / Executive Orders received reported in Division Finance.

²⁷ New section added during 2013 Legislative Session effective July 1, 2013

Division-level Workload Indicators

Workload Indicator	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Projected
Public Information Officer (PIO) / External Relations					
Number of page views to ReadyColorado.com	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,000	50,000
Number of ReadyColorado.gov Twitter Followers (running total)	n/a	n/a	n/a	422	650
Number of page views to CoEmergency.com	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,582,471	1,740,718
Number of CoEmergency.com Twitter Followers (running total)	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,970	19,000
Number of page views to Division website: www.DHSEM.state.co.us	n/a	n/a	n/a	34,679	40,000
Finance					
Number of Grant Reimbursements Made	n/a	n/a	n/a	253	250
Number of Total Payments Made	n/a	n/a	n/a	2879	2900
Number of Federal Grants, State Grants and Executive Orders Received by the Division and Administered ²⁸	n/a	n/a	n/a	78	82
Number of Procurements on State BIDS system	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	8
Number of Fiscal Audit Findings or Monitoring Recommendations for Improved Fiscal Processes	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Financial Reports Submitted	n/a	n/a	n/a	144	156

²⁸ These are federal and state grants / Executive Orders received by the Division, different from grants awarded to regions and local jurisdictions reported in Office of Preparedness

Colorado School Safety Resource Center (CSSRC)

The Colorado School Safety Resource Center (CSSRC) is part of the Executive Director's Office within the Colorado Department of Public Safety. The mission of the CSSRC is to assist educators, emergency responders, community organizations, parents, and students to create safe and positive school environments for all Colorado students in K-12 and higher education schools. The CSSRC provides consultation, resources, training, and direct technical assistance to foster safe and secure learning environments, positive school climates, and early intervention to prevent crisis situations.

School Safety Services Program

The School Safety Services Program supports schools and local agencies in their efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all types of emergencies and crisis situations. The School Safety Resource Center uses the four phase model of crisis planning for schools as established by the U.S. Department of Education. This model addresses four components which include: prevention/mitigation, response, preparedness, and recovery. In addition, the CSSRC provides a variety of school safety resources including a monthly electronic newsletter which reaches over 7,065 school safety stakeholders in Colorado and online training courses through the CSSRC website.

Why is this program important?

The School Safety Services Program is vital to promoting and maintaining a safe educational environment for students, teachers, and parents in Colorado. The School Safety Services Program conducted over 59 school safety trainings in FY 2012-13 for school professionals, law enforcement, community stakeholders, parents, and students. These trainings covered a range of topics including emergency management, suicide prevention, threat assessment, substance abuse prevention, and creating positive school climates all in an effort to create safer schools. The School Safety Services Program also reached over 12,000 people via the CSSRC website. Through the CSSRC students, teachers, and parents are educated on how to prevent, prepare, and respond to tragedy in the educational environment.

Who are the program's customers?

The School Safety Services Program's customers are diverse due to the breadth of the education field. The CSSRC provides resources and trainings to community stakeholders, school administrators, mental health professionals, first responders, teachers, students, parents, and individuals who are seeking support or education pertaining to school safety.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The strategic policy initiative of the School Safety Services Program is to promote safe and positive school climates for all of Colorado's students by supporting schools and local agencies

in their efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all types of safety emergencies and crisis situations. These outcomes support the policy initiative:

- Provide training, consultation, and resources for school safety;
- Schools will apply the information as evidenced by developing emergency plans using evidence based practices, creating safety/threat assessment teams, and conducting drills;
- Schools are safe through code enforcement so as to minimize the likelihood of injuries or deaths in the event of an emergency.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Increase the number of in-person trainings from 59 to 70
 - Increase the number of consultations from 990 to 1,040
 - Increase the number of resources distributed from 36,365 to 38,183
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016):
 - Increase the number of in-person trainings to 80
 - Increase the number of consultations to 1,204
 - Increase the number of resources distributed to 44,202

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The major processes of the School Safety Resource Program are driven by quantifiable inputs and outputs that contribute to advancing trainings, consultations, and resources within the education environment. These processes provide for the further development of resources and increase understanding about how to efficiently handle emergencies and crisis that occur within the educational environment.

Colorado State Patrol

The mission of the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) is to ensure a safe and secure environment in Colorado for all persons by utilizing the strengths of its personnel to provide professional law enforcement services that reflect CSP’s core values of: Honor, Duty, and Respect. The Colorado State Patrol has evolved since its inception in 1935 into a multifaceted and complex law enforcement agency. Through the dedication of its members, past and present, and the high level of professional service and industry-leading technical competence, the CSP has adhered to traditions while taking on new and challenging law enforcement missions. Colorado State Patrol is leading the state in areas such as:

- Traffic Safety
- Training and Professional Development
- Communications
- Road Hazard Mitigation
- Executive Security

Traffic Safety

The Patrol's fundamental statutory charge is to promote safety, protect human life, and preserve the highways of the state. This statutory charge is accomplished through high visibility, strict enforcement, maximum deployment of resources, and community education.

Why is this program important?

Traffic safety is the central operation in achieving the statutory charge set forth for the Patrol. The Patrol enforces traffic safety 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 is comprised of five field districts and 19 troop offices spread throughout Colorado. The Patrol's traffic safety operations and strategic initiatives provide for safer highways for the motoring public.

Who are the program's customers?

All individuals that travel the state highways are connected to the Patrol's traffic safety enforcement and are direct customers to the Patrol.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Strategic initiatives are developed and deployed using data-driven strategies to enhance traffic mitigation and combat traffic safety challenges to reduce the number of fatal and injury crashes on Colorado highways. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- Reduce the number of serious injury and fatal crashes statewide to protect life and property;
- The reduction of crashes will increase commerce and reduce economic loss and environmental damage;
- Develop a sustainable strategy which dramatically reduces fatal and injury crashes within the State of Colorado.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): The Colorado State Patrol will reduce by 5% the number of DUI/DUID caused fatal and injury crashes investigated by troopers statewide. This equates in a reduction of 26 crashes (506 in CY 2012 to 480 in CY 2014).
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): The Colorado State Patrol will reduce by 5% the number of fatal and injury crashes investigated by troopers statewide each year over a three-year period. This equates to a reduction of 73 crashes over a three-year period.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Through high visibility, strict enforcement, the maximum deployment of resources, and community education, the Colorado State Patrol will promote safety, protect human life, and preserve the highways of the state. The Patrol empowers business unit managers to develop

customized, intelligence-led strategies to achieve desired results based on the challenges faced at the local level. This flexibility allows members to promote traffic safety based on the needs of the communities it serves.

Training and Professional Development

The Colorado State Patrol recognizes its members as its greatest asset. The Patrol is committed to investing in personnel by providing education, personal enrichment, and professional development. This investment enables members to utilize their individual strengths to achieve the collective mission of offering the highest quality of service to the public. The Patrol enriches the personal and professional lives of its members by providing the programmatic means through which members can advance at all stages within their careers.

Why is this program important?

Trained law enforcement officers result in the highest level of professional service to the motoring public. By investing in CSP's members through leadership training and education, a mentoring philosophy, and implementation of best practices in the Patrol's promotional process, CSP strives to improve overall member satisfaction and increase member retention. Furthermore, developing a culture of continuous evolution in the organization provides members with the comprehensive resources needed to achieve success.

Who are the program's customers?

The direct customers are the personnel within the Colorado State Patrol. The indirect customers are the individuals that interface with the members of the Patrol.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Colorado State Patrol will encourage member professional development through training and resources. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- The Colorado State Patrol will provide leadership training to agency supervisors to further continued learning and ensure the highest level of public service;
- The Patrol will develop a training curriculum that is diverse and available to all members. This will promote leadership throughout the agency with varying types of trainings offered;
- Develop a professional work force capable of leading the Colorado State Patrol.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): During 2014, the Colorado State Patrol will offer two Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO) classes that are available to all CSP members.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): The Colorado State Patrol will develop a variety of leadership training courses from which members can select training(s). Success will be measured by the number of CSP members trained through a multi-pronged leadership approach.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Through the evaluation of multiple leadership training courses, the Patrol will provide all members with the opportunity to attend nationally recognized leadership training. Diversification of available courses will guide member selection of training and allow members the flexibility to select training that is personally beneficial.

Road Hazard Mitigation

Traffic mitigation is defined as an issue or incident that can adversely affect the transportation systems that serve the commerce of America. These incidents routinely fall within the scope of automobile accidents, but may also revolve around natural disasters, terrorist incidents, structure failure, and special events. To further agency progress of first responder and motorist safety, an organizational Traffic Incident Management System (TIMS) plan will be developed and implemented. This plan will address agency philosophy, policy, training, and public outreach.

Why is this program important?

Effective traffic incident management will increase first responder and motorist safety while decreasing economic and environmental impact.

Who are the program's customers?

This process impacts Colorado State Patrol members, allied agencies, and the motoring public.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Colorado State Patrol will develop and implement a Traffic Incident Management System (TIMS) plan to prevent economic loss and reduce environmental impact. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- The Colorado State Patrol will develop a statewide Traffic Incident Management System (TIMS) plan;
- Members will be trained on the TIMS plan and begin implementation of best practices to ensure philosophy, policy, and training are effective;
- Ensure the economic and environmental impact of traffic congestion in the state is minimized.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Throughout 2014, Colorado State Patrol members will train local, state, and federal allied agencies on the Traffic Incident Management System (TIMS). This measure will be based on the number of agencies trained, which will establish a baseline for future goals.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): The Colorado State Patrol will train 75% of statewide traffic safety allied agencies to ensure the implementation of TIMS standards.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Through member education, policy and the understanding of traffic incident management philosophy; the Patrol will reduce the economic and environmental impact of traffic crashes. External partnerships and partner's understanding of the traffic incident management philosophy will be critical to effective statewide traffic mitigation strategies.

Division of Fire Prevention and Control

The Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) was created within the Colorado Department of Public Safety on July 1, 2012 when the state's responsibilities related to wildland and prescribed fire were transferred from the Colorado State University to the former Division of Fire Safety. The goals of the DFPC are to safeguard those that live, work, learn, and play in Colorado by reducing threats to lives, property, and the environment. The Division safeguards the public through these major program areas:

- School Safety Services
- Wildland Fire Management
- Fire and Life Safety
- Fire Service Training and Certification/Qualifications

School Safety Services

The School Construction and Inspection Program requires the Division of Fire Prevention and Control 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.

Why is this program important?

On a given school day, there are over 818,000 children and over 55,000 teachers and administrators occupying Colorado public school buildings. It is critical to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard public health, safety, and general welfare through code enforcement. These requirements protect life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the building environment and provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

Who are the program's customers?

The School Construction and Inspection Program serve the public schools in Colorado. The customers impacted by this program are public schools and junior colleges; their students, staff and visitors, design professionals, contractors, and local building and fire departments.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The program's strategic policy initiative is to ensure the safety of public schools and junior colleges and their occupants through: the adoption and enforcement of building and fire codes, issuing building permits, performing construction inspections, issuing certificates of occupancy,

certifying inspectors and plan reviewers, and conducting annual safety inspections. The broader policy initiatives support the following outcomes:

- To perform plan reviews and inspections in order to ensure that new school construction projects are code compliant;
- Perform maintenance inspections in order to ensure that existing schools are appropriately maintained in compliance with the codes;
- Make public K-12 schools and junior colleges in Colorado as safe as possible through code enforcement in order to minimize the likelihood of injuries or deaths in the event of an emergency.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): increase the number of plan reviews for school construction projects from 575 to 580 and increase the number of inspections for school projects from 1,075 to 1,085.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): increase the number of plan reviews for school construction projects from to 690 and increase the number of inspections for school projects from 1,105.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The major processes of this program include providing training, resources, and consultation to school district personnel, design professionals, contractors, and other code enforcement authorities. The strategy begins with plan reviews for new construction projects. The plan review ensures that construction documents for all new construction including new buildings, additions and renovations are code compliant. The next step of the strategy is to perform inspections of the new construction to ensure that it has been done according to the approved code compliant plans. Finally, maintenance inspections are performed to ensure that existing buildings remain in compliance and that proper testing, maintenance, drills and records have been maintained. By implementing these strategies, schools will meet the building and fire code regulations resulting in a safer learning environment.

Wildland Fire Management

The Wildland Fire Management Section develops and manages interagency cooperative fire protection agreements with local, county, state, federal, and tribal governments. The Section uses these agreements and annual operating plans to coordinate wildfire response with local, county, and federal wildfire agencies. In addition to state-to-state wildfire agreements, the Wildland Fire Management Section utilizes compacts between agencies to provide additional resources. The Section utilizes the Federal Excess Property to develop and fabricate fire trucks for local agencies; and manages a fleet of state owned fire vehicles. It also contracts suppression aircraft on an annual basis. Furthermore, the Emergency Fire Fund along with the prescribed fire

operations for state agencies and the wildfire suppression reimbursements are managed by the Wildland Fire Management Section.

Why is this program important?

Fire protection in Colorado requires the ability to utilize expertise and resources from local, state, federal, and tribal governments. The Wildland Fire Management Section provides technical assistance to local governments, assumes the management of wildfires that exceed the capacity of local governments upon the request of local authorities or when wildfires threaten to become state emergencies or disasters and, at all times, provides for the safety of firefighters and the public.

Who are the program's customers?

Wildland Fire Management Section interfaces with various levels of governments and works with entities such as: local counties, state, federal, and tribal governments to provide technical assistance and wildfire management.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Manage wildfires that exceed the capability of local government, upon the request of local authorities, or when wildfires threaten to become state emergencies or disasters. The broader policy initiatives support the following outcomes:

- Maintain the annual operating plans to reflect changes to laws, and other agreements between federal and state, state-to-state and state-to-county. Educate all parties to the agreements and annual operating plans clarifying what their roles and responsibilities are in order to protect the public and responders
- To continue to establish new agreements and annual operating plans in other areas that currently do not have plans in place to standardize processes for fire management throughout the state. This will improve safety to the public and responders in these areas;
- All counties will have cooperative agreements and annual operating plans with the state to improve safety to the public and responders. In addition, the local, county, state and federal partners will understand how to work with one another before, during and after fire management activities. This will further enhance safety to the public and responders.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Maintain and update the 64 State to County Cooperative Fire Protection agreements to meet the current state and federal standards.
 - Increase the number of counties from 50 to 55 that are covered by Annual Operating Plans. The AOPs are reviewed annually to insure compatibility with local, state and federal laws. These plans provide guidance to counties on planning, response and business practices to be used during wildfires.

- Increase the number of counties contributing to the Emergency Fire Fund from 43 to 50.
- Update and maintain 12 agreements between fire protection agencies to meet the current state standards. In addition add any agreements that are required to link fire protection agencies to the state for service.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016):
 - Maintain and update the 64 State to County Cooperative Fire Protection agreements to meet the current State and Federal standards.
 - Increase the number of counties to 64 that are covered by Annual Operating Plans.
 - Increase the number of counties that contribute to the Emergency Fire Fund from 50 to 60.
 - Update and maintain the number of agreements between fire protection agencies to meet the current state standards. In addition add any agreements that are required to link fire protection agencies to the state for service.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The major processes for this program are to develop and manage interagency cooperative fire protection agreements with local, county, state, federal, and tribal governments through communication and collaboration. Communication is imperative to achieving interagency collaboration which is required to meet or exceed the strategic polices and increase public safety.

Fire and Life Safety

The Division of Fire Prevention and Control administers the Fire Suppression Program, Limited Gaming Fire Safety Program, Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Program, and Waste Tire Facility Fire Safety Program. Fire and life safety adopts codes and standards and inspects facilities and processes to ensure compliance with adopted codes and standards. In addition, the Health Facility Construction and Inspection Program within the DFPC seeks to ensure the safety of licensed health facilities and their occupants through the adoption and enforcement of building and fire codes, issuing building permits, performing construction inspections, issuing certificates of occupancy, certifying inspectors and plan reviewers, and conducting annual safety inspections.

Why is this program important?

- The Fire Suppression Program is important as it ensures that fire sprinkler systems installed in commercial and residential occupancies are installed and maintained properly, according to nationally recognized standards.

- The Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments Program ensures that the minimum standards for fire and life safety are met for building construction and fire and life safety systems in Colorado's limited gaming establishments.
- The Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Program allows the DFPC to protect lives and property by addressing Colorado's responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.
- The Waste Tire Fire Safety Program is vital because it establishes minimum fire safety standards for the storage and disposal of waste tires and provides training and technical assistance to local governments regarding waste tire fire safety.
- The Health Facility Construction and Inspection Program is imperative as it ensures the safety of licensed health facilities and their occupants through the adoption and enforcement of building, fire, and life safety codes, issuing building permits, performing construction inspections, issuing certificates of occupancy, certifying inspectors and plan reviewers, and conducting ongoing safety inspections.

Who are the program's customers?

Due to the programs encapsulated within the Fire and Life Safety Program the customers are multi-faceted throughout the state of Colorado. Customers include but are not limited to: building owners and renters, hospitals and patients, hotel/motel owners and patrons, and citizens that use programs described in this section.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Ensure that the fire code is enforced during fire and life safety projects and the new and existing buildings/facilities are maintained in accordance with the fire code. The broader policy initiatives support the following outcomes:

- Provide pre-construction plan reviews, associated construction supervision permitting, and technical assistance services to local governments to ensure that regulated facility (sprinkler systems statewide, limited gaming establishments, hotels and motels, waste tire facilities and state licensed health facilities) construction projects are built in a manner that is code compliant;
- Conduct ongoing inspections and provide technical assistance services in order to ensure that regulated facilities (sprinkler systems statewide, limited gaming establishments, hotels and motels, waste tire facilities and state licensed health facilities) maintain code compliance with applicable fire and life safety codes.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Conduct approximately 1250 plan reviews and associated construction permit supervision inspections as either the Authority Having Jurisdiction or as technical assistance to a local Authority Having Jurisdiction to ensure the building, fire, and life safety of the constructed facility. This amounts to an increase of an estimated 400 plan reviews and associated construction permit supervision projects over DFPC's FY 2013 estimated 845 projects. This is to accommodate the assumption of these similar responsibilities for licensed health facilities effective July 1, 2013 from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). The process that is being implemented at DFPC is distinct from the previous process employed at CDPHE and hence there is no way to distinguish this number from Fiscal Year 2013's actual performance.
 - Conduct 2500 ongoing safety inspections as either the Authority Having Jurisdiction or as technical assistance to a local Authority Having Jurisdiction to ensure the building, fire, and life safety of a previously constructed facility is maintained as required by the applicable codes and standards. This amounts to an increase of an estimated 1300 ongoing safety inspections over DFPC's FY 2013 estimated 1159 inspections. This is to accommodate the assumption of these similar responsibilities for licensed health facilities effective July 1, 2013 from the CDPHE. The process that is being implemented at DFPC is distinct from the previous process employed at CDPHE and hence there is no way to distinguish this number from Fiscal Year 2013's actual performance.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016):
 - Conduct 1375 plan reviews and associated construction permit supervision inspections as either the Authority Having Jurisdiction or as technical assistance to a local Authority Having Jurisdiction to ensure the building, fire, and life safety of the constructed facility. This amounts to approximately a 10% estimated potential for increase in demand for our services over the next three years. DFPC actively seeks to provide this technical assistance to its regulated facilities but the need for the service is driven by economic and regulatory factors not under the control of the Division.
 - Conduct 2750 ongoing safety inspections as either the Authority Having Jurisdiction or as technical assistance to a local Authority Having Jurisdiction to ensure the building, fire, and life safety of a previously constructed facility is maintained as required by the applicable codes and standards. This amounts to approximately a 10% estimated potential for increase in demand for our services over the next three years. DFPC actively seeks to provide this technical assistance to its regulated facilities but the need for the service is driven by economic and regulatory factors not under the control of the Division.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Perform building and fire code plan review and inspections for occupancies where the DFPC is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) or as technical assistance to a local Authority Having Jurisdiction. By increasing the level of review and ongoing inspections the Division hopes to provide better customer service to the facilities and local AHJs while also reducing the loss of life and property due to fire and environmental hazards in the built environment.

Fire Service Training and Certifications/Qualifications

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 789 certificates per month for these emergency responder certifications. The Division's programs are among the few that have been awarded both International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board) accreditation. The various other certifications and licensing programs that DFPC are responsible for include:

- 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 Fitters
- Colorado Type 3 Incident Management Team

Why is this program important?

The program is a vital component in statewide trainings, certifications, and qualifications as it provides a measure for individuals and agencies to reference in regard to standards and procedures. The Fire Service Training and Certifications and Qualifications Program seek to increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado emergency personnel and to reduce the incidence of deaths and injuries, through standardized, statewide training programs and maintaining valid assessment procedures that measure specific levels of knowledge and abilities consistent with national professional competency standards.

Who are the program's customers?

The customers to the Fire Service Training and Certifications and Qualifications Program are emergency personnel and organizations and/or agencies that are seeking training, certification, and qualifications for certification programs that the program oversees.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Maximize efficiency and customer satisfaction with the Division's Certification Programs. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- To provide emergency responders clearly defined career development processes;
- To see an increase in the percentage of emergency responders seeking basic, mid-level and upper-level certifications;
- Emergency response in Colorado will be provided safely and efficiently, resulting in the reduction of property loss, loss of life and environmental damage.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): increase by 10% the number of agencies and individuals that participate in the Incident Qualifications System (IQS) system and increase the number of firefighters, hazardous materials responders and emergency medical first responder that are certified in the certification system.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): increase by 30% the number of agencies and individuals that participate in the IQS system and increase the number of firefighters, hazardous materials responders and emergency medical first responder that are certified in the certification system.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Maintain Incident Qualifications System (IQS) data for all local and state agencies participating in the State's cooperative fire protection system and maintain the certification system that the emergency responders participate to obtain their accredited certification(s). Thousands of emergency responders participate in the certification process most are certified in the following three certification areas: firefighter, hazardous materials responders, and emergency medical first responder certification system.

Division of Criminal Justice

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

- Community Corrections
- Research and Statistics
- Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management
- Grant Management

Community Corrections

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) administers and executes all contracts with units of local government, community corrections boards, or nongovernmental agencies for the provision of community corrections programs and services. OCC works with stakeholder groups and local programs to determine projected need and capacity for community corrections beds. Initial contracts are completed with respective entities. Regular communication and training is provided by OCC to ensure the maximum use of dollars in a manner that ensures public safety, treatment, and success.

Why is this program important?

Community corrections is a cost-effective alternative sentencing option to prison, and also serves as a method to transition offenders back into communities from prison. Offenders in community corrections are supervised in a less-restrictive setting than prison and are frequently allowed to leave the programs for work or school. Because these programs and the participants have frequent and direct contact with the public, program safety is paramount. Program safety includes not simply the physical design of a facility, but also ensuring that offenders are provided with the appropriate treatment and services to avoid re-offending. The Office of Community Corrections, through its contracts and compliance-monitoring, ensures that community corrections programs are operating safely in communities.

Who are the program's customers?

The direct customers of the OCC are the local community corrections boards and programs that receive contract funding. The offenders served by the boards and programs are secondary customers. Finally, the community as a whole is a customer because the public benefits from appropriate use of limited funds to manage the community corrections population in a cost-effective way.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The primary objectives of the Office of Community Corrections are to provide funding support to community corrections boards and units and to properly resource the community corrections system to reduce risk among clients. Outcomes of these objectives include:

- Payments are made to community corrections contractors;
- Offenders in community corrections are served with appropriate supervision and treatment;
- With that appropriate supervision and treatment, the level of risk by offenders is reduced from the point of entry to the point of release.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Using the Community Corrections Information and Billing System (CCIB), manage and maintain 100 contracts, funding and allocation letters to providers of community corrections offender services. Ensure appropriate payments are made for 1690 residential bills, 740 nonresidential bills and 1600 specialty services bills.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Manage and maintain 100 contracts, funding and allocation letters to providers of community corrections offender services. Ensure appropriate payments are made for 1690 residential bills, 740 nonresidential bills and 1600 specialty services bills.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Regular communication with boards and providers is a key strategy used by the OCC to ensure that limited dollars are used for maximum benefit. In addition to frequent contact, the OCC provides training to boards and providers throughout the year. The relationship that the OCC maintains with stakeholders is important for determining system capacity and potential gaps.

Research and Statistics

The Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) is responsible for analyzing justice policies and practices, evaluating criminal justice programs, conducting recidivism studies, providing research support to state agencies and local criminal justice agencies, projecting the prison and detention populations, analyzing parole board decisions, and distributing information to policymakers and the public through publications, trainings, and the Office's website. The ORS also provides staff and research support to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCCJJ).

Why is this program important?

The ORS provides important information about criminal justice program efficacy and best practices that policymakers and budget-writers use to ensure that state dollars used for corrections are spent in the most cost-effective way.

Who are the program's customers?

The ORS' customers include state agencies, state policymakers, and members of the public with an interest in criminal justice planning and evaluating program effectiveness.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The primary objective of the ORS is to provide research and analysis to policymakers and stakeholders to guide their work with various aspects of the criminal justice system. The outcomes of this objective are:

- Collecting and analyzing relevant criminal justice data;
- Publishing reports and responding to requests for information;
- Providing research and data for the public and policymakers who want to improve the criminal justice system.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Analyze 20 policy proposals, data from previous 3 years Department of Corrections and Division of Youth Corrections inmate information and collect and analyze 10,000 parole board decisions. Produce 3 reports and studies for the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and the Legislature.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Analyze 20 policy proposals, data from previous 3 years DOC and DYJ inmate information and collect and analyze 10,000 parole board decisions. Produce 3 reports and studies for the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and the Legislature.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The ORS monitors emergent research and criminal justice literature to ensure that its publications are informed by the most recent information in the field. The ORS also works closely with other criminal justice agencies, such as the Department of Corrections and the Division of Parole, to obtain data for its reports and publications.

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management

The Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management (ODVSOM) is responsible for the administration of the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (DVOMB) and the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB). The ODVSOM is also statutorily responsible for developing and implementing standards and policies for the evaluation, treatment, monitoring, and management of convicted adult domestic violence offenders and sex offenders, and juveniles adjudicated for a sexual offense. Staff from the ODVSOM provides support to the DVOMB and SOMB in developing, revising, and implementing research-informed practice standards for the treatment and supervision of domestic violence and sex offenders.

Why is this program important?

Domestic violence and sex offenders are required to undergo treatment while under correctional supervision. The ODVSOM, the DVOMB, and the SOMB ensure that treatment for these types of offenders is standardized so that offender and public safety outcomes are improved.

Who are the program's customers?

The primary customers are the treatment providers who are approved to deliver services to domestic violence and sex offenders.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The ODVSOM's primary objective is to provide resources to domestic violence and sex offender treatment, management, and victim services professionals to enhance service delivery through compliance and consistency with statewide standards. The outcomes that the ODVSOM seeks to realize through its primary objective are:

- Demonstrated provider compliance with the standards via the approval and complaint process;
- Providers and victims services professionals receive training and technical assistance about research and best practices that promote appropriate delivery of services.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Strategic Policy Initiative Outcome Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Provide 35 trainings to 1,100 providers and victims services professionals. Approve 75 new providers and renew 265 providers.

- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Provide 40 trainings to 1,200 providers and victims services professionals. Approve 75 new providers and renew 75 providers (this is a 2 year renewable cycle).

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Through the development and distribution of research-informed standards, the ODVSOM seeks to improve the treatment and supervision of offenders. The SOMB and DVOMB meet monthly to discuss standards and complaints, and approve providers. Additionally, the ODVSOM provides trainings to professionals in domestic violence and sex offender management and treatment.

Grant Management

The grant management program includes several offices within the Division of Criminal Justice. The Office for Victims Programs (OVP) administers three federal grant programs (Victims of Crime Act, S.T.O.P Violence Against Women Act, and the Sexual Assault Services Program) and one state grant program (State Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement, or VALE). OVP awards over \$9.0 million per year to approximately 160 law enforcement and victim services agencies to provide victim-centered services to crime victims. The Office of Adult and Juvenile Assistance (OAJJA) administers 12 federal grant programs and one foundation grant from the MacArthur Foundation. OAJJA manages an average of 169 subgrants per year. The DCJ grants programs announce, review, and award sub grants to governmental and non-profit agencies involved with the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Why is this program important?

The grant management program in the Division of Criminal Justice ensures that federal, state and private resources are available to state and local criminal justice practitioners and governmental and nonprofit victim services organizations in Colorado. Proper management of the grants from announcement to award to monitoring is important to maintain the grant funds in future years. Grant funding can supplement state dollars for criminal justice and can enable or enhance programs that may not otherwise receive state funding.

Who are the program's customers?

Customers include the federal government, state and local criminal justice practitioners, victim's service providers and private foundations.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The primary objective of DCJ's grant management program is to ensure that grant funds are effectively managed and available to recipients working at all levels of the criminal justice system. The intended outcomes of this objective are:

- Fully implement the Colorado Grant Management System to distribute funds in the most effective manner;
- Provide funds to support and enhance the infrastructure of the juvenile and criminal justice systems and victims services.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Administer seven funding solicitations and award funding to 270 state, local, and non-profit agencies for criminal justice and victims programs. (These figures are determined by levels of funding available and decisions by various funding boards).
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Administer seven funding solicitations and award funding to 280 state, local, and non-profit agencies for criminal justice and victims programs.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The major process of the grants management program is the distribution of state and federal grants to provide programmatic and financial support to state and local governments and non-profit organizations to address high priority criminal and juvenile justice needs.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is responsible for suppressing crime, promoting public safety and security, and managing statewide criminal justice information. Through relationships with state and local law enforcement partners, the CBI delivers excellence in criminal and background investigations, forensic laboratory services, and comprehensive criminal justice data management. The CBI's major program areas are:

- Investigative Services
- Forensic and Laboratory Services
- Criminal Justice Information Services

Investigative Services Program

The Investigative Services Program assists local law enforcement with criminal investigations and fugitive apprehension, investigates gaming, organized crime, and financial fraud/identity theft cases, compiles and distributes missing persons information, maintains the cold case database and participates in cold case investigations, and provides training to law enforcement. The Investigative Services Program serves law enforcement across Colorado and operates from three regional facilities in Denver, Grand Junction, and Pueblo.

Why is this program important?

The assistance provided by the Investigative Services Program to local law enforcement agencies is upon request when resources or expertise are needed and/or in the event of the existence of a local conflict of interest. Upon request, the Investigative Services Program provides critical investigative assistance for homicide, sexual assault, arson, robbery and other criminal cases as appropriate. Additionally, as the statewide repository for missing persons information, the Investigative Services Program is able to disseminate key information to the public and law enforcement in cases of missing children, developmentally disabled and missing seniors, as well as information about individuals who have harmed or killed a police officer.

Who are the program's customers?

The Investigative Services Program interfaces with multiple customers, principally local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, other state agencies, and also members of the public.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Investigative Services Program's primary policy initiative is to provide a timely and appropriate response to local law enforcement criminal investigations into homicide, sexual assault, arson, and robbery cases. The CBI aims to respond to requests for assistance as expeditiously as possible. For example, the CBI's response may be determined in part by location of the crime, the time at which assistance was requested, and number of ongoing simultaneous investigations. The outcomes associated with this policy initiative are:

- Number of investigations where CBI was primary lead or assisted requested agency;
- Number of investigations where an offender is identified;
- Number of cases affirmatively cleared (circumstances where the case/investigation is cleared. Examples such as: the filing of charges, the suspect being identified but no charges filed, or the DA deciding to not file charges).

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Retain a 90% clearance rate as primary agency (by arrest, exceptional means or unfounded)
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Retain a 90% clearance rate as primary agency (by arrest, exceptional arrest or unfounded)

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

In order to assist local law enforcement upon request, the Investigative Services Program maintains its equipment and adequate staffing levels and is available for request 24-7, year-round. Communication with local law enforcement is a key process in ensuring that the Investigative Services Program is informed, accessible, and ready to assist.

Forensic and Laboratory Services Program

The Forensic and Laboratory Services Program provides forensic crime scene investigation, forensic laboratory analysis of criminal evidence, and training to law enforcement agencies. The Forensic Services Program operates three full service laboratories in Denver, Grand Junction, and Pueblo as well as to ensure that jurisdictions around the state have access to a forensic facility.

Why is this program important?

Forensic analysis is an increasingly important part of the criminal justice process. The Forensic and Laboratory Services Program offers physical and biological evidence analysis, including fingerprint and tire-print examination and DNA amplification. The Forensic and Laboratory Services Program interfaces with national databases such as the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) which are instrumental in solving crimes across states. The accuracy and integrity of the forensic analysis process is paramount, and the scientists in the Forensic and Laboratory Services Program are highly trained professionals.

Who are the program's customers?

The Forensic and Laboratory Services Program's customers include state and local law enforcement, district attorneys, and federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

A primary objective of the Forensic and Laboratory Services Program is to reduce the turnaround time for providing forensic analysis and results to submitting agencies. In the coming fiscal years, the Forensic and Laboratory Services Program aims to process and return analysis results within 60 days of submittal. The outcomes that are associated with this policy initiative are:

- Timely assignment of items submitted for analysis;
- Timely analysis of all items submitted;
- Timely return of report of analysis.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Reduce average turnaround time for all disciplines from 147 calendar days (as of September 30, 2013) to 90 calendar days.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Reduce average turnaround time for all disciplines from 147 calendar days (as of September 30, 2013) to 60 calendar days.

What are the major processes and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

To meet its primary objective, the Forensic and Laboratory Services Program continually identifies process improvements, new technologies and efficiencies that can maximize staff time. Training for and communication with submitting agencies are key components for increasing

efficiency. The Forensic and Laboratory Services Program educates local law enforcement about the importance of notifying the CBI of case status changes, such as when charges are dropped, so that staff time is not spent analyzing evidence that is no longer necessary.

Criminal Justice Information Services Program

The Criminal Justice Information Services Program creates, maintains, and supports criminal justice databases and information systems, as well as conducts background checks related to firearms purchases, civic licensing for employment, and criminal history. Systems maintained or operated by the Criminal Justice Information Services Program include the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the statewide uniform crime reporting system, the sex offender registration and information website, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and criminal history records.

Why is this program important?

State and national law enforcement agencies, as well as members of the public, rely on the data contained in the multiple information systems maintained by the Criminal Justice Information Services Program.

Who are the program's customers?

The Criminal Justice Information Services Program's customers include local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, federal firearms license dealers, and applicants for employment licensing.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Criminal Justice Information Services Program has two main objectives that relate to accessibility and expedience of its services: to improve the efficiency and timeliness of processing requests for fingerprint-based information, and; to minimize the average wait time for a call for InstaCheck services.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Three day turnaround for processing of civil fingerprint. This turnaround time is based on statutory guidelines outlined at 24-72-303 (3), C.R.S.
 - Average processing time for approval of firearms transaction is 15 minutes.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016):
 - Three day turnaround for processing of civil fingerprint. This turnaround time is based on statutory guidelines outlined at 24-72-303 (3), C.R.S.
 - Average processing time for approval of firearms transaction is 5 minutes.

What are the major processes and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Requests for fingerprint-based information and requests for gun purchase background checks require both manual input and processing of data, as well as automated functions that may involve multiple information systems. Technology is a key part of delivering the services that the Criminal Justice Information Services Program provides, and the program continually seeks cost-effective technology updates to improve operations. For example, the InstaCheck Unit has automated some of the initial query process to require less manual interaction and allow staff to process more requests per day. Additionally, the Criminal Justice Information Services Program recently acquired a new Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to replace an outdated and sporadically-functional system. This system will significantly improve the processing of employment-based background checks. Outcomes of these processes include:

- Timely launching of automated fingerprint identification process;
- Timely database query and examination;
- Determination of need to create or update Colorado Criminal History Record;
- Determination of approval of denial of firearms transfer;
- Timely update or creation of Colorado criminal history record;
- Timely returns of background check results.

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

The Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHSEM) was created July 1, 2012. The Division consists of three statutory offices: the Office of Emergency Management, Office of Prevention and Security, and the Office of Preparedness. The mission of DHSEM is to provide leadership and support to Colorado communities to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from all-hazard events including acts of terrorism. The DHSEM staff will build public trust and confidence through performance and partnerships by demonstrating a commitment to excellence that is reflected in DHSEM's services, skills, collaborations, timeliness and understanding the needs of those who are supported. The Division enhances preparedness statewide by devoting available resources toward prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery, ensuring greater resiliency of communities. DHSEM is leading the state in such areas as:

- Criminal Intelligence Training and Professional Development
- Grant Management
- Emergency Response Management
- Mitigation and Disaster Recovery
- Information and Intelligence Sharing
- Homeland Security, Planning, Training, and Preparedness

Criminal Intelligence Training and Professional Development

The Division complies with Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 23 (28 CFR Part 23), which governs operations of federally funded, multijurisdictional criminal intelligence systems in order to protect individuals' privacy and constitutional rights during the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal intelligence information. In addition, the Division complies with national security standards in order to securely share actionable, timely, and relevant classified information among federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector partners. Annually, the Division trains and tests appropriate personnel to ensure these privacy and security standards are met.

Why is this program important?

Compliance with 28 CFR Part 23 is mandated by the federal government for any agency receiving federal funds intended for criminal intelligence information systems to ensure the submission/collection, storage, and sharing of criminal intelligence information by law enforcement agencies occurs in a manner that protects the privacy and constitutional rights of individuals, groups, and organizations. The Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC), as the state fusion center, is funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which requires that fusion centers adhere to the collection, storage, and retention requirements of 28 CFR Part 23.

Who are the program's customers?

The customers are individual citizens whose civil rights and civil liberties are being protected through federal regulations contained in 28 CFR Part 23.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

This initiative is intended to enhance training of permanent staff assigned to the CIAC to ensure compliance with 28 CFR Part 23, which aims to preserve the civil rights and civil liberties of individual citizens

- New hires shall complete 28 CFR part 23 training within six months of hire;
- Existing personnel will complete 28 CFR part 23 training annually to ensure ongoing compliance;
- Compliance reviews will be conducted monthly by the CIAC Privacy & Civil Rights/Civil Liberties Officer (P/CRCL) to gauge compliance with 28 CFR Part 23, the results thereof will be communicated to the Division Director;
- At least once annually the CIAC shall undergo an audit of P/CRCL using the *Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Compliance Verification for the Intelligence Enterprise* tool, the results thereof will be communicated to the Division Director.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): CIAC staff will complete 28 CFR Part 23 training annually, to include review of the CIAC's Privacy Policy; perform 12 monthly compliance reviews of data subject to P/CRCL protections; and conduct an annual audit of P/CRCL using the *Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Compliance Verification for the Intelligence Enterprise* tool.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Institutionalize a rigorous compliance program that encourages voluntary reporting of 28 CFR Part 23 infractions; implementation of corrective action steps to mitigate future infractions; ongoing training and certification of staff; and a well-established compliance and audit process.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The major processes of this program are to track and implement federally required privacy and security training in order to maintain privacy and security standards. The strategies implemented include formal webinar training and certification through the U.S. Department of Justice; an internal CIAC Privacy Policy that must be read and adhered to by all staff; designation of a Privacy, Civil Rights/Civil Liberties Officer within the CIAC; ongoing compliance reviews coupled with an annual audit of P/CRCL policies and practices; and approval of CIAC products prior to dissemination to partners.

Grant Management

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) manages the allocation of U.S. Department of Homeland Security grants to state agencies, local governments, and other sub-grantees. DHSEM is responsible for developing grant guidance, approving grant expenditures, tracking the progress of the regional and state homeland security strategies, and implementing corrective action to ensure compliance. The Division also develops federal and state progress reports and submits all appropriate grant and contract monitoring documentation into state and federal systems. In order to better ensure compliance and the efficient use of grant funds, the Division averages four desktop monitoring occurrences per Homeland Security Grant Program sub-grantee on an annual basis.

Why is this program important?

This grant program plays an important role in preparing and protecting the citizens of Colorado by enhancing the ability of the State of Colorado, local and tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) of a secure and resilient nation. Delivering core capabilities requires the combined effort of the whole

community, rather than the exclusive effort of any single organization or level of government. The Program's allowable costs support efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas.

Who are the program's customers?

The customers are state, local, and tribal agencies, as well as, non-profit organizations receiving grant funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

The primary objective of DHSEM's grant management program is to ensure that grant funds are effectively managed and available to sub-grantees who are involved with the homeland security and emergency management areas. The intended outcomes of this objective are:

- Distribute grants funds in the most efficient and effective manner;
- Monitor grantees to ensure compliance with all state and federal grant requirements.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Increase the number of onsite monitoring visits of subgrantees in the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP) from 12 to 15 to improve compliance with state and federal grant guidance.
 - Maintain an average cycle time for contract approval to the CDPS Controller to 5 business days.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016):
 - Increase the number of onsite monitoring visits of subgrantees in the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP) from 12 to 20.
 - Reduce the average cycle time for contract approval to the CDPS Controller from 5 to 4 business days.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

The major processes of this program include: issuance of grant contracts to sub-grantees and, maintaining and executing a division-wide system to apply for, receive, properly account for, report on, execute, and closeout grants that make funds available for the purposes of achieving the division's mission and goals.

Emergency Response Management

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) is responsible for management and coordination of statewide emergency operations for emergencies that exceed local capabilities. It is responsible for the organization and operation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The Division coordinates with the Federal Emergency Management

Agency (FEMA) and state, tribal, and local agencies in developing and maintaining emergency operation processes and procedures. In emergency or disaster situations the SEOC provides emergency resource management to include acquisition, prioritization, and mobilization of resources. The SEOC tasks appropriate state and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide requested resources, services or informational needs. The SEOC provides situational awareness and coordination among private, non-governmental, local, tribal, state, and federal agencies and conducts consequence management operations in order to minimize impacts to life safety, preserve property, and stabilize the incident.

Why is this program important?

Incidents typically begin and end locally, and are managed on a daily basis at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. However, there are instances where successful response and recovery operations depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions, higher levels of government, functional agencies, and disciplines. These instances require effective and efficient coordination across this broad spectrum of organizations and activities. DHSEM, through its Office of Emergency Management (OEM), is the key organization in coordination of state level response operations for emergencies disasters special events. OEM maintains the policies, plans and procedures to provide state agency capabilities in these situations. In addition, OEM is the agency that coordinates support and activities from the federal government through the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and private sector/voluntary agencies working with the state. This program is required by the Disaster Emergency Act, 24-33.5-Part 7, C.R.S.

Who are the program's customers?

Direct customers of the program are federal, state, local, tribal, and NGOs providing services to the citizens of Colorado.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Improve statewide emergency responses by enhancing partnerships with emergency management stakeholders by engaging in regular communication and; direct support through field managers, and the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) and systems technology. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- House Bill 13-1031 added 3.0 FTE effective July 1, 2013 to increase resource mobilization speed and number of resources inventoried in the Division's database. There is a Lean project scheduled this fall, which includes federal, state and local partners, effectively implement House Bill 13-1031.
- The SEOC activates as required by the State Emergency Operations Plan and provides resource mobilization as requested at level required by incident complexity analysis;

- The Division implements the enhanced resource mobilization system based upon procedures and systems developed in the Lean process; resulting in earlier control and, therefore, lower costs;
- The state provides emergency management and response that is comprehensive including a highly functional SEOC and resource mobilization system seamlessly integrated with local, state, tribal, federal, NGO, and private sector partners, by maintaining its accreditation with the Emergency Management Accreditation Program.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Complete the Lean project and implement coordinated fire emergency resource mobilization with federal and state partners during the wildfire season.
 - Increase the number of resources listed in mobilization system from 9,000 to 9,850.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Successfully renew accreditation with the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).
 - Revise the State Resource Mobilization Plan utilizing the stakeholder driven Resource Mobilization Committee.
 - Increase the number of resources listed in the mobilization system from 9,000 to 11,591.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

- Activate and coordinate an effective response from the SEOC through a coordinated response by Emergency Support Function leads (subject matter experts from other agencies that work in the SEOC)) and other agencies utilizing the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP);
- Maintain operational readiness and capabilities by conducting Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) approved exercises within the SEOC;
- Provide resources on an as needed basis to large-scale emergencies through the Emergency Resource Mobilization Program.

Mitigation and Disaster Recovery

The Mitigation and Recovery Section coordinates hazard mitigation and disaster recovery operations for DHSEM. This includes updating the state level natural hazard mitigation plan and state recovery plan, coordinating state and federal level recovery efforts in support of local jurisdictions, working with local and tribal governments on developing and updating local hazard mitigation plans, administering pre- and post-disaster grants for planning and construction projects, developing assessment tools, and providing training.

Why is this program important?

Maintaining a state level natural hazard mitigation plan is necessary to best understand and help develop strategies to minimize the impact of natural hazards in Colorado. This planning is also required to meet the eligibility requirements for federal funding programs such as Public Assistance, Fire Management Assistance Grants, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Flood Mitigation Assistance. The State of Colorado and its communities rely on these funding programs to mitigate risks to known hazards and to be eligible for reimbursement following federally declared emergencies and disasters. Developing and maintaining a strong technical assistance program for local hazard mitigation plans is critical as these plans provide federally required inputs into the State Mitigation plan.

Mitigation and recovery funding carries the responsibility for sound program management. In any given year, DHSEM manages the pass-through of tens of millions of dollars in mitigation and recovery funding to local jurisdictions. An “All-Hazard Mitigation” approach decreases fatalities, injuries, and damages by producing less vulnerable conditions through pre and post-disaster repairs and reconstruction. The implementation of such mitigation actions, by tribal, state and local governments as well as other public and private entities, reduces future injuries and damages. Finally, studies show that every dollar invested in mitigation results in four dollars saved in future disaster damages. The benefits of an “All-Hazard Mitigation” approach are:

- Reduction in the potential for loss of life, property, essential services, and critical facilities;
- Reduction of adverse economic impacts;
- Reduction in short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction costs;
- Increased cooperation and communication with the community through the planning process; and,
- Increased potential for state and federal funding for recovery and reconstruction projects.

The goal of recovery is to return the community’s systems and activities to an equivalent or better state than existed prior to the event. The recovery period can last for months or even years after a disaster, depending on its size and impact. Recovery spans a continuum that starts with activities to restore vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards and extends through the rebuilding and redevelopment process. Longer-term activities focus on efforts to return communities to a new and improved condition that incorporates principles of hazard mitigation, energy efficiency, smart growth or other design concepts adopted by affected communities.

Who are the program’s customers?

Direct customers are federal, state, local, tribal, and NGOs providing services to the citizens of Colorado.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Work with partners to develop, maintain, and enhance local level risk reduction through plans, studies, strategies, and best practice documents. Establish, maintain, and foster mitigation expertise to provide comprehensive technical assistance and to encourage empowered communities. Coordinate and communicate with partners to encourage and develop mitigation projects to protect people, property, critical assets and lifelines, and the environment. Develop and maintain components of recovery systems through plans, guides, policies, tools, and procedures. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- States, tribes and local governments complete planning processes to develop mitigation plans that gain FEMA approval and local adoption. The planning process is intended to build partnerships and awareness for mitigation needs and opportunities within a community;
- Development and maintenance of mitigation plans enhance tribal, state and local government capabilities with regard to strategic identification, prioritization and investment of public funding to minimize the impact of hazards on vulnerable people, populations and economies;
- Identification and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation and recovery projects that provide a positive return on investment by reducing losses to people, property and the economy while avoiding a cycle of damage, reconstruction and repeated damage.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Provide technical assistance for local pre-disaster mitigation grant applications to maintain Colorado’s history of competitive nationwide applications. The desired outcome is at least one Colorado project selected and awarded, as this is the annual baseline.
 - Increase the historic annual average amount of Flood Mitigation Assistance funding (pre-2013) awarded to Colorado communities by 50%.
 - Ensure obligation of all Public Assistance (PA) projects from the three 2013 Presidential Disaster Declarations; resulting in public infrastructure damage include mitigation improvements where feasible.
 - By providing technical assistance, increase the number of local jurisdictions with FEMA approved and locally adopted Hazard Mitigation Plans from 8 to 15.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016):
 - Increase the historic annual average amount of Flood Mitigation Assistance funding (pre-2013) awarded to Colorado communities by 100%.
 - Close out all PA projects from the three 2013 Presidential Disaster Declarations.

- Continue successful implementation of the post disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program from the 2012 and the three 2013 Presidential Disaster Declarations, resulting in decreased future risk from similar disaster events.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

- Staff meets periodically with local jurisdictions to assist communities with development of their local hazard mitigation plans by providing planning assistance, technical guidance, and facilitation services, in partnership with local project managers;
- Staff monitors availability of mitigation program grants and other funding opportunities and makes application for those funds, while assisting local jurisdictions with their grant applications through technical expertise;
- In conjunction with the Division of Local Government and FEMA, as applicable, support local disaster recovery efforts for all incidents where 10 or more homes are destroyed, or other critical recovery needs are present;
- Work with communities to develop construction project applications and/or project worksheets, administer grant funds, monitor projects, and conduct site visits and project closeouts.

Information and Intelligence Sharing

The Office of Prevention and Security is a very efficient in that it integrates personnel from local, state, and federal agencies to accomplish the full aspect of its mission. In addition to the 8.0 FTE assigned to the Office, there are 27.0 FTE provided by partnering agencies for a total of 35.0 FTE working full and part time in the Office of Prevention and Security. Local agencies that contribute personnel to the Office of Prevention and Security include the Denver Police Department, Aurora Police Department, North Central Homeland Security Region, and the San Luis Valley Homeland Security Region. The contributing state agencies include the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Colorado Department Public Health and Environment, Colorado National Guard, and the Colorado State Patrol, to include the Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Authority. Federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security also place individuals within the Office of Prevention and Security.

The Office of Prevention and Security runs the Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) – The CIAC serves as Colorado's central point for the collection, analysis, and timely dissemination of terrorism-related information and functions as a terrorism early warning system. The center provides an integrated, multi-disciplinary, information sharing network, taking an all-crimes, all-hazards approach and is designed to be a cross-jurisdictional partnership with local, state, tribal, private sector and federal agencies when appropriate.

Why is this program important?

The CIAC, as the only state fusion center, is a unique intelligence environment that maximizes the expertise of diverse disciplines and coordinates the collaboration of the private sector, local, state, federal, and tribal agencies to create intelligence information valuable to all of Colorado and potentially the nation. The CIAC is the only program in the state that is dedicated to gathering and assessing potential threats to the state from acts of terrorism, working closely with federal agencies and other fusion centers across the country, as well as the private sector, local, state, federal and tribal agencies within Colorado. The Center also supports multi-jurisdictional criminal cases, monitors large-scale special events and supports state emergencies through intelligence-related situational awareness.

Who are the program's customers?

The CIAC works closely with professionals in the law enforcement, fire protection, public health, healthcare, critical infrastructure, education, and various government and tribal disciplines. The CIAC's partners include the private sector, local, state, federal and tribal agencies. The ultimate customers are the citizens of Colorado as all activities the CIAC engages in with these partners are intended to protect Colorado citizens from acts of terrorism and other threats.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Collect, assess and disseminate information regarding threats to the public's safety and making timely recommendations that are realistic and actionable. Provide analysis on suspicious activity reports and share information about suspected and known threats. Provide and promote an integrated, multi-disciplined, information sharing network to collect, analyze and disseminate information. The outcomes of these processes support the broader policy initiatives:

- Expand partnerships;
- Enhance the TLO (Terrorism Liaison Officer) program with multi-discipline professionals and subject matter experts;
- Engage local, state and tribal partners through technical assistance and involvement in the CIAC Data Collection Plan;
- Engage TLO members into the CIAC programs, projects, activities;
- Expand CIAC membership of local, state and federal partners through temporary duty assignments and exchange programs;
- Expand the CIAC products through TLO collaboration and sharing of subject matter expertise.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014): Create a tiered TLO program that encompasses trusted partners, basic TLOs and advanced TLOs, and in conjunction therewith, develop

measures that capture the extent of information sharing between the CIAC and the TLO network.

- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2016): Grow by 10-percent annually the total number of TLO's in the tiered network from a current baseline of 750 trained and certified TLO's statewide.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

Operate an integrated, multi-disciplined, information sharing network to collect, analyze, and disseminate information to stakeholders. Operate the Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) program, which incorporates local first responders and some private industry into the information sharing network. Strategies implemented include having a set curriculum for all three tiers for the training of individuals achieving each classification, tracking involvement of TLOs in CIAC projects and activities, and including collaborative activities in the CIAC Production Plan that enhance TLO involvement with the CIAC.

Homeland Security Planning, Training and Preparedness

Citizens, first responders, local, tribal, and State governments are prepared to deal with the consequences of any natural, technological, or human-caused event utilizing a multi-pronged approach. First, based upon identification of capability gaps and requests, training is provided to meet stakeholder needs at all levels. Second, community preparedness is critical because preparedness is a shared responsibility between public, private, nonprofit partners and our citizens. Public information, via a wide variety of means, of imminent danger and appropriate actions to be taken is a function of risk messaging processes. Finally, through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process, strategic and operational planning can take place.

Why is this program important?

This program is vital to increasing effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of training and preparedness activities statewide. Major disasters in recent years have highlighted the importance of prepared communities. In order to respond and recover effectively from disasters, planning, training and exercising public, private and nonprofit partners along with our citizens will improve our response capabilities and minimize damage enhancing recovery and resiliency. The cross-training and alignment of all relevant partners in response increases capacity to respond to and care for the diversity of communities of Colorado. In addition, it creates a structure and strategy for identification of essential preparedness activities and means for standardizing and measuring capacity development.

Who are the program's customers?

Direct customers are state, local, tribal, first responders and policy makers.

Program Strategic Policy Initiatives

Devise and deliver protocols ensuring the rapid mobility of employees during steady-state and emergency events. Engage community members to be active participants in the prevention of acts of terrorism and enhance preparedness for disaster events. Strengthen our ability to respond by identifying and providing training specific to the needs of the Division and our communities. Develop new and strengthen existing partnerships across Colorado communities to enhance statewide recovery capabilities. The outcomes of these policy initiatives support the broader policy initiatives:

- To identify four new courses each fiscal year that support local and regional partners based on identified gaps, desired capability development or Training Exercise Planning Workshops (TEPW);
- Enhance risk messaging to citizens utilizing ReadyColorado.gov and CoEmergency.com;
- Enhance citizen preparedness through outreach and education.

Associated 1-Year and 3-Year Goals:

- 1-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Increase the number of state-sponsored homeland security and emergency management training courses delivered from 55 to 60.
 - Increase by 10-percent the number of twitter followers for ReadyColorado.gov and CoEmergency.com (baselines are 422 and 16,970 respectively).
 - Increase the number of attendees at community preparedness outreach events from 3,486 to 3,600 attendees.
- 3-Year goal (July 1, 2014):
 - Increase the number of state-sponsored homeland security and emergency management training courses delivered from 55 to 70.
 - Increase by 25-percent the number of twitter followers for ReadyColorado.gov and CoEmergency.com (from a baseline of 422 and 16,970 respectively).
 - Increase the number of attendees at community preparedness outreach events from 3,600 to 3,700 attendees.

What are the major processes of this program and what strategies are employed to achieve program objectives?

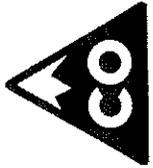
- Delivery of homeland security and emergency management training and exercise programs to state, local, tribal and regional organizations across Colorado;
- Risk messaging delivered to citizens and local government using ReadyColorado.gov and CoEmergency.com, which includes Facebook, twitter, blog posts, and web posts.
- And, attendance and participation by state staff to various local and regional outreach events intended to enhance community preparedness.



COLORADO
Department of Public Safety

FY 14/15 Decision Items

Priority	Name	Amount	FTE	Description
R-1 CBI	New Pueblo Facility Lease/Lease Purchase and Operating	\$417,760 GF	0	Ongoing funding for a 20 to 30 year capital lease-purchase agreement and operating expenses associated with the relocation of the CBI Pueblo Regional Forensic Laboratory and Investigative Office.
R-2 DFPC	Funding for Wildfire Preparedness Fund	\$4,150,000 CF	0	Appropriation of insurance premium taxes to the Wildfire Preparedness Fund (WPF) for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and beyond for the ongoing funding of wildfire suppression functions within the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC).
R-3 DHSEM	Sustainability of State Fusion Center	FY 14/15 \$656,134 GF FY 15/16 \$706,348 GF	0	Funding to ensure continued operation of the Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC), which is Colorado's Fusion Center for law enforcement information and intelligence sharing.
R-4 DPS	Colorado Cyber Crime Initiative	FY 14/15 \$489,074 GF FY 15/16 \$517,091 GF	2.7 3.0	Funding to create a Cyber Crime Task Force with the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT). In addition, OIT requests a corresponding 1.8 FTE and \$231,061 Reappropriated Funds for FY 2014-15, and 2.0 FTE and \$250,021 Reappropriated Funds for FY 2015-16 and beyond.
R-5 DFPC	Budget and Policy Analyst Request	FY 14/15 \$95,095 GF FY 15/16 \$98,827 GF	0.9 1.0	Funding for a Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) Budget Analyst, similar to the financial positions that exist in every other division within CDPS.
R-6 DCJ	Community Corrections FTE Support Request	FY 14/15 \$240,460 GF FY 15/16 \$245,169 GF	2.8 3.0	Funding for compliance monitoring of Prison Rape Elimination Act and specialized treatment programs as well as implementation of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) in community corrections.
R-7 DPS	Rulemaking Support Staff for DPS	FY 14/15 \$45,679 RF FY 15/16 \$45,679 RF FY 15/16 \$7,997 GF	0	Funding will support centralized rulemaking within the Executive Director's Office (EDO).



COLORADO

Department of Public Safety

FY 14/15 Decision Items

R-8 CBI	InstaCheck Lease Space Request	FY 14/15 \$84,050 CF FY 15/16 \$89,387 CF	0	Funding for leased space needed to accommodate the entire Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) InstaCheck unit in one location.
R-9 DPS	DPS Vehicle Variable Rate Increase	\$28,488 GF \$8,843 CF \$335,393 HUTF \$10,073 RF (\$382,797) total	0	Funding for a vehicle variable rate increase for the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) and Colorado Bureau of Information (CBI).
R-10 CSP	Acquisition of Portable Radios	\$1,343,900 HUTF	0	Funding to acquire 356 portable radios for the Colorado State Patrol (CSP).
R-11 DFPC	DFPC State Engine Staffing	FY 14/15 \$622,004 GF FY 15/16 \$562,374 GF	7.3 8.0	Funding for the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) to provide state fire engine staffing.
R-12 CSP	World Alpine Ski Championship	\$178,020 HUTF	0	Funding to lodge and provide per diem for 43 members of the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) who will provide traffic enforcement and accident investigation for the 2015 World Alpine Ski Championship (WASC).
R-13 DCJ	CCIB System Improvements and Maintenance	\$25,000 GF	0	Funding for the ongoing maintenance and upgrades to the central information and billing system for community corrections.
R-14 DPS	Community Corrections Provider Rate Increase	\$859,630 GF	0	Funding for a 1.5 percent provider rate increase for community corrections providers.

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Lease Purchase Authority for Colorado Bureau of Investigation Pueblo Forensic Laboratory

This bill will authorize the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to enter into a lease purchase agreement to acquire a new laboratory/regional office in Pueblo. The current Pueblo facility is unsafe and structurally unsound and will not receive international accreditation in 2014. Without accreditation, the CBI would close the facility and move operations to Denver and Grand Junction, leaving local law enforcement in the Southern and Southeastern regions of Colorado without important forensic services and investigative support.

Cyber Crime Investigative Authority for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation

This bill will provide the Colorado Bureau of Investigation with original jurisdiction to investigate and pursue cyber intrusions. Cyber-crime and computer crime affect all sectors of the economy and are increasingly frequent; however, there is no state agency responsible for investigating and criminally charging individuals committing these offenses.

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Efficiencies and Operational Improvements

This bill will consolidate advisory boards that interface with the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management under one governing committee to ensure greater unity of purpose and to reduce duplicative efforts. This bill will also allow the Governor to authorize state individual assistance after disasters without a presidential declaration.

Uniform Carrier Registration Fees

This bill will allow the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) to use excess uniform carrier registration fees for general motor carrier safety functions by creating a new cash fund. The CSP has submitted two capital construction requests to enhance motor carrier safety using these funds, and this legislation is necessary to enable the requests.

Cash Fund Clean Up in the Division of Fire Prevention and Control

This bill will make two technical accounting statutory changes to funds transferred from Colorado State University to the Division of Fire Prevention and Control to ensure that adequate funding is available for wildfire suppression and mitigation functions.

Background Check Process Improvements

This bill will streamline the employee background check process for the Department of Corrections (CDOC) and the Department of Public Safety (CDPS). Specifically, the bill will allow the CDOC to exclude individuals who have felony convictions or who have been convicted of crimes of moral

Colorado Department of Public Safety 2014 Legislative Agenda

turpitude from being hired to all positions within the Department. CDPS is already exempt from this section of statute. The bill will also allow the CDOC and CDPS to inquire about or determine any applicant's criminal history or conduct a criminal background check at any stage in the hiring process, and will allow the CDOC and CDPS to apply a "balancing test" at any stage of the hiring process.

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