

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

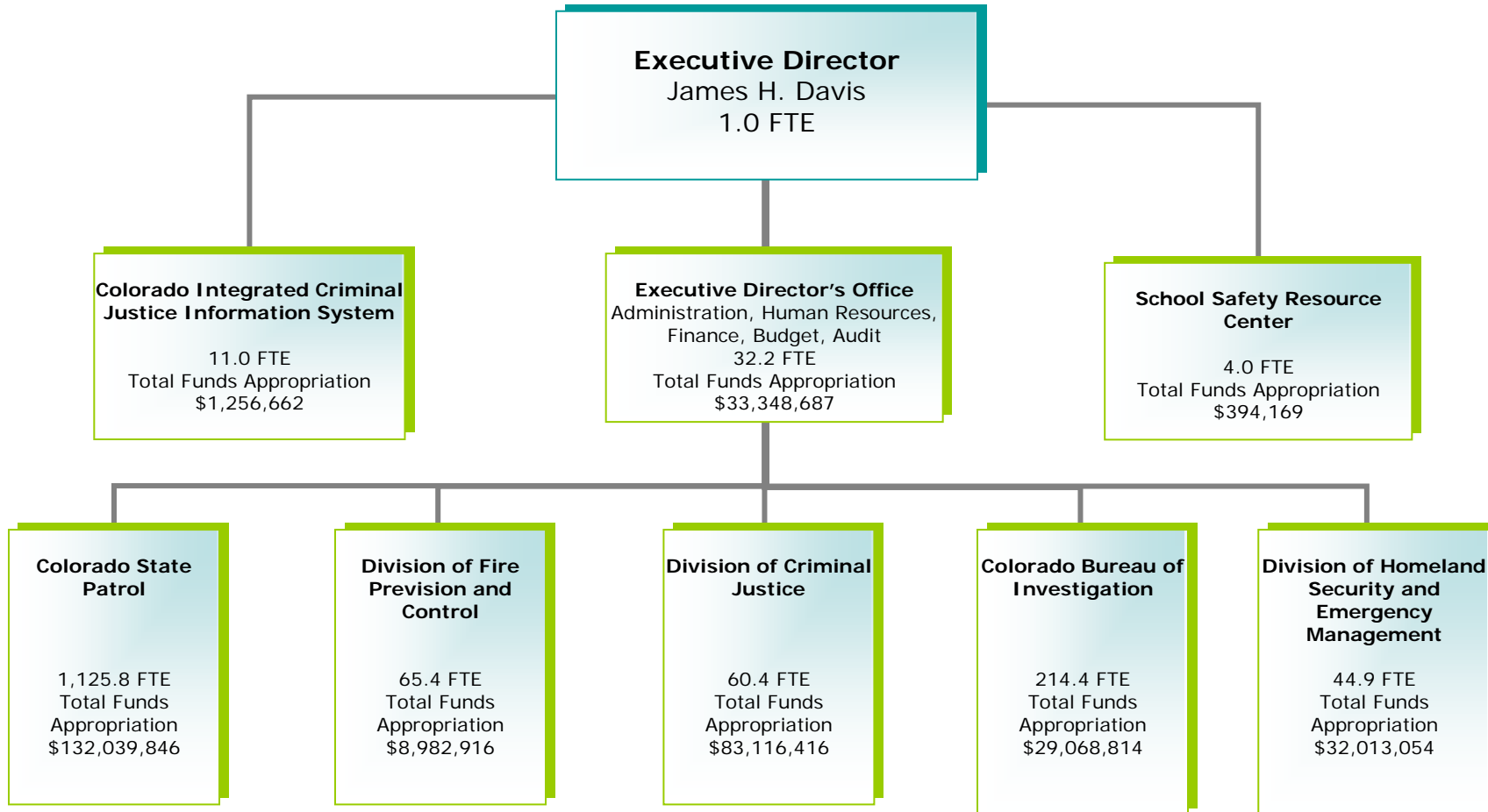
Department Description

James H. Davis
Executive Director

The mission of the Colorado Department of Public Safety is to provide a safe environment in Colorado by maintaining, promoting, and enhancing public safety through law enforcement, criminal investigations, fire and crime prevention, 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.

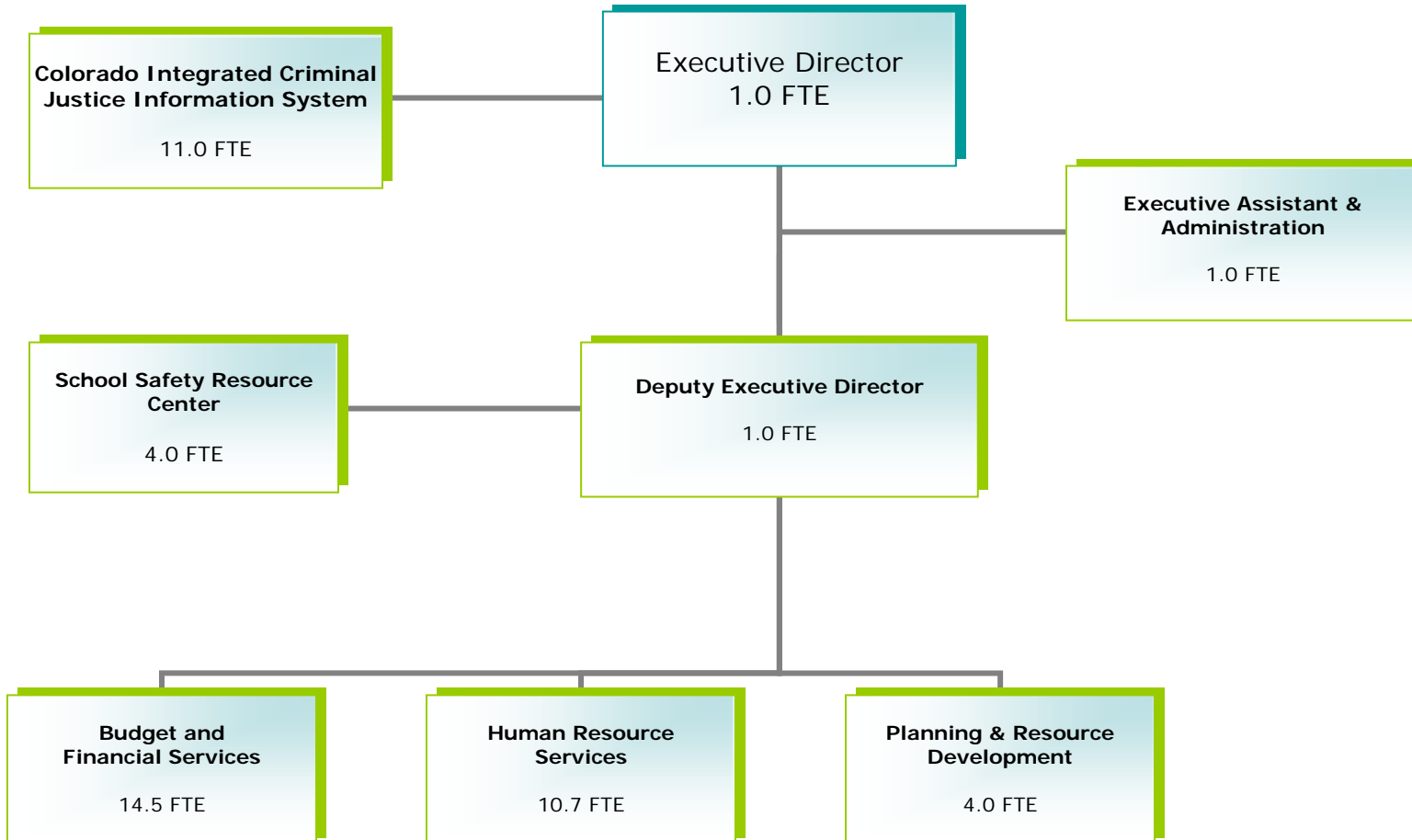
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Colorado Department of Public Safety
Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 1,558.1
Total Funds Appropriation: \$320,220,564

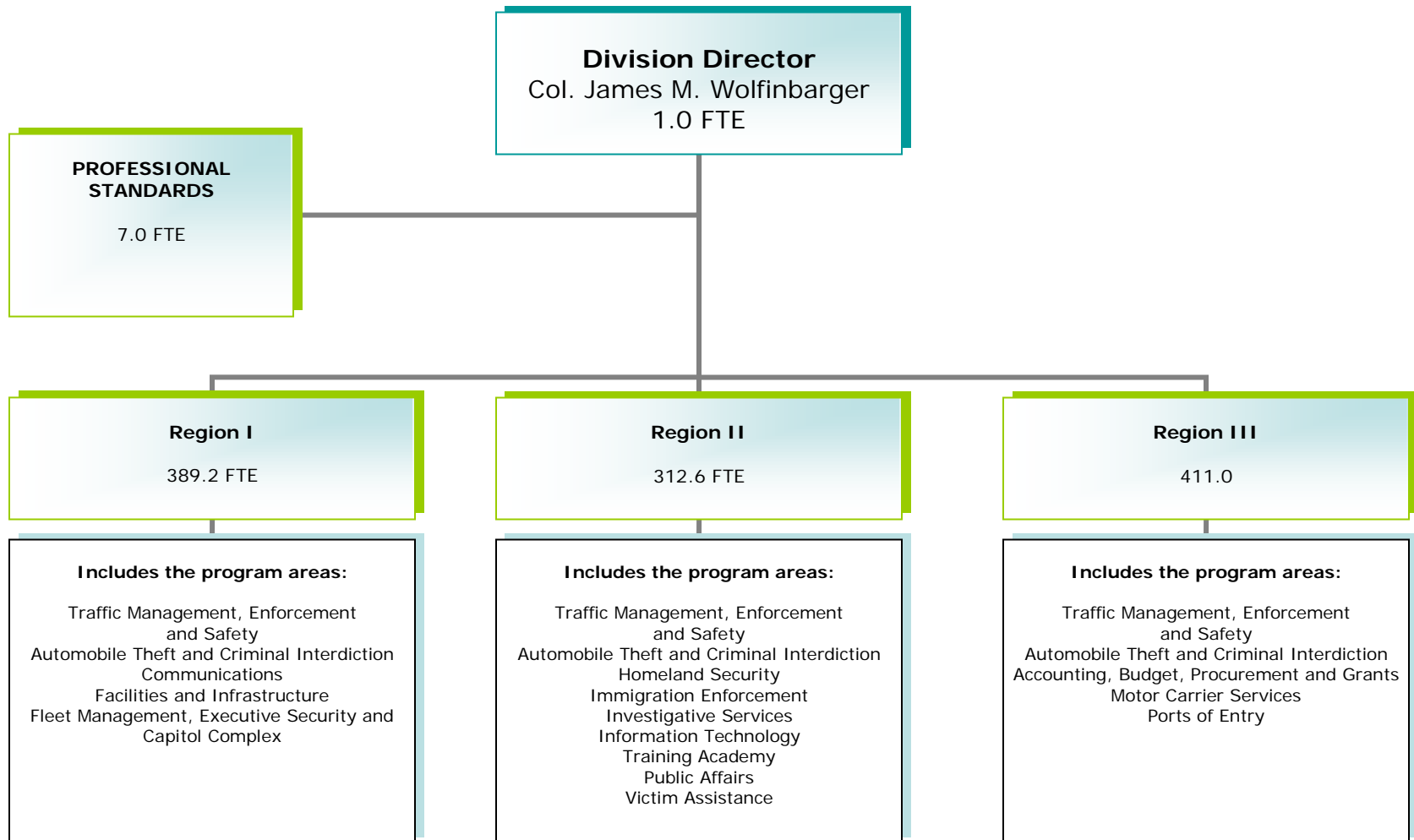


- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Executive Director's Office Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 47.2
Total Funds Appropriation: \$34,999,518**

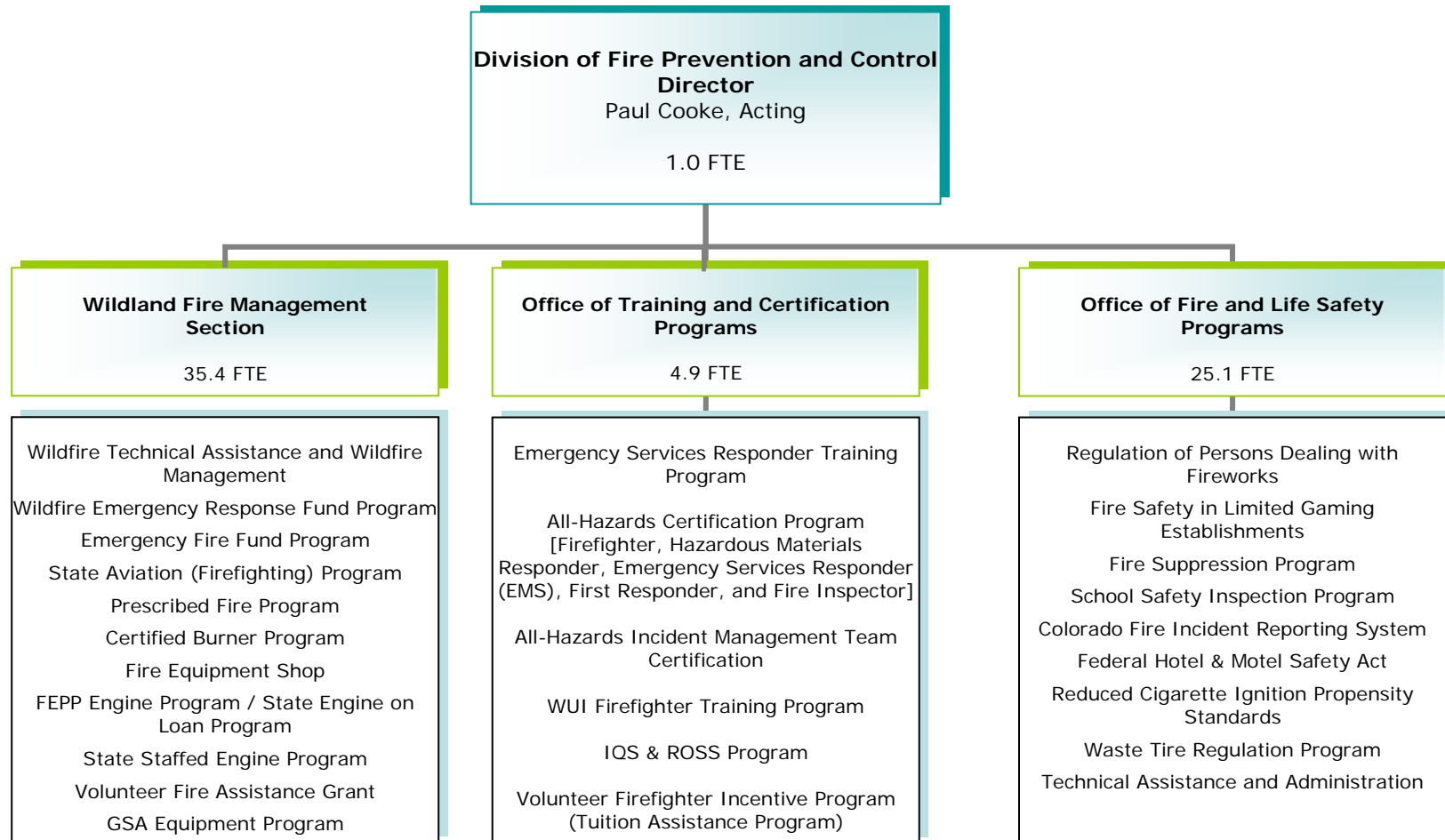


Colorado Department of Public Safety
Colorado State Patrol Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 1,125.8*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$132,039,846



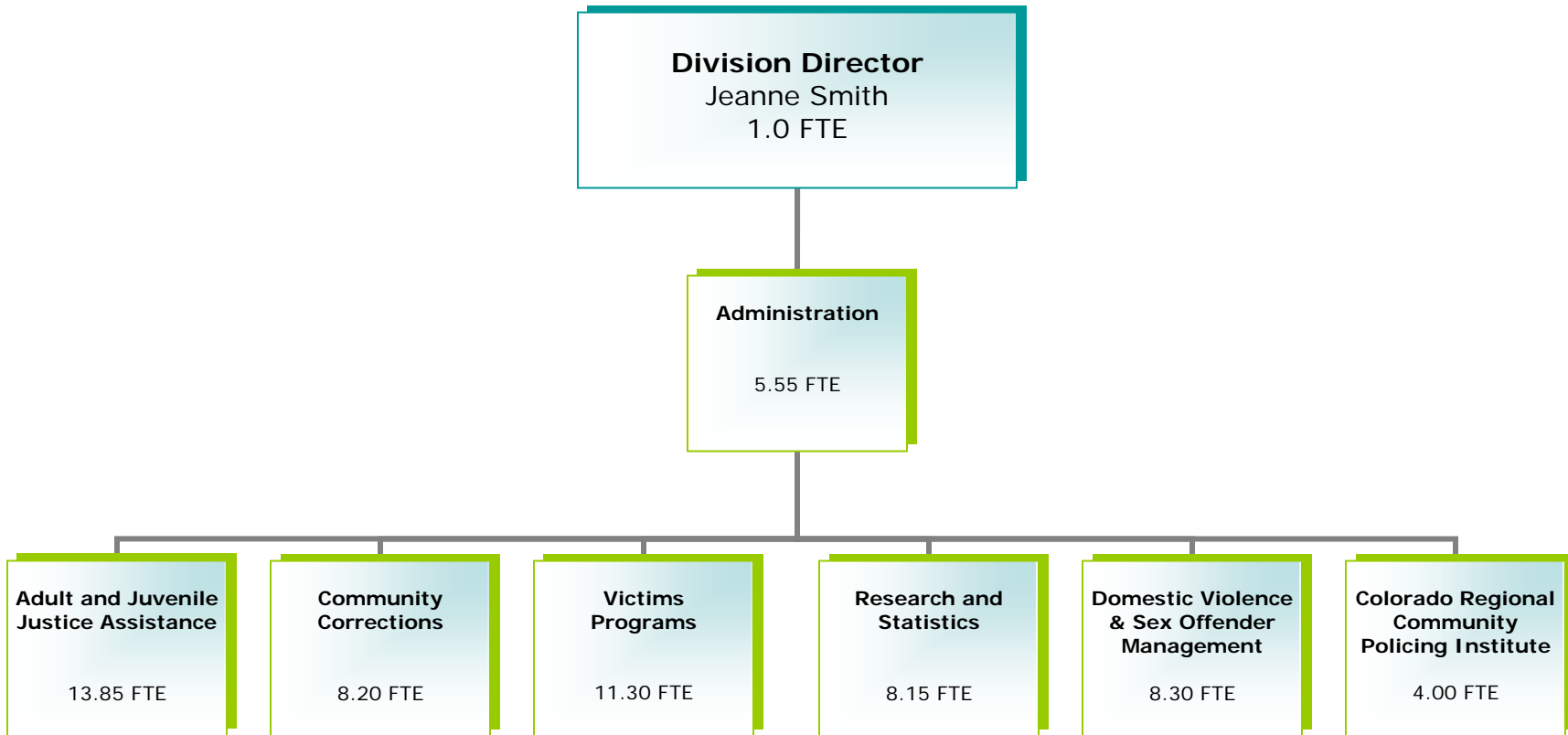
- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire Prevention and Control
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 65.4*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$8,982,916



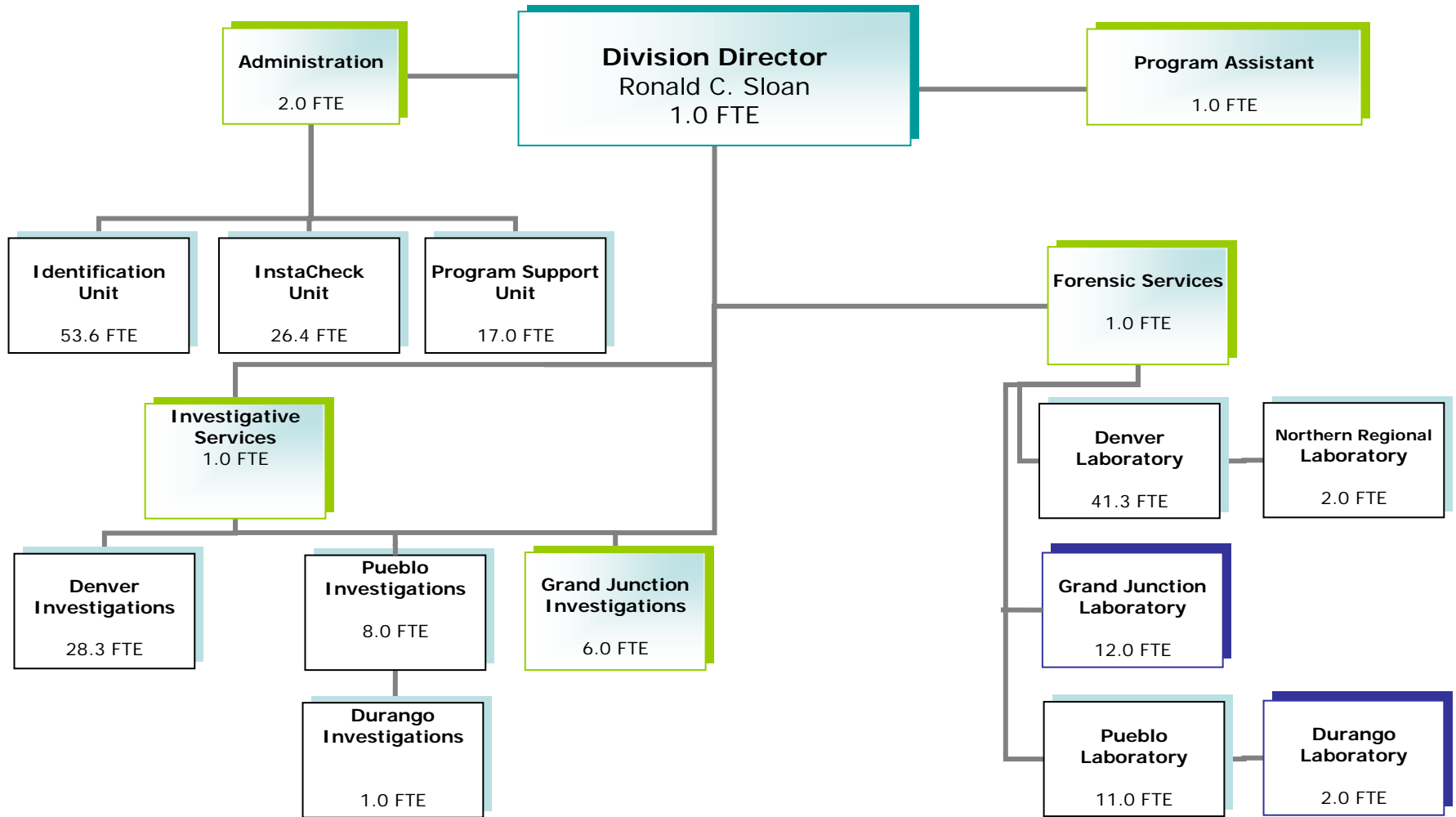
- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 60.4*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$83,116,416**



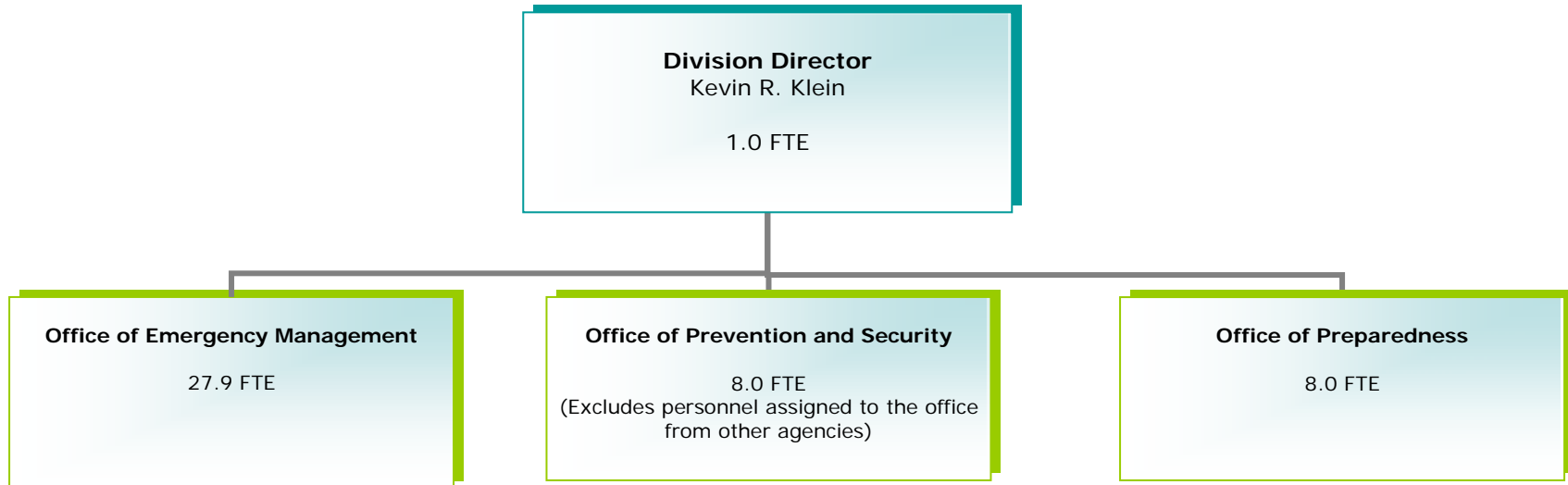
- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Organizational Chart
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 214.4*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$29,068,814



- Includes 100% Federally Funded Employees

**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Fiscal Year 2012-13
Total FTE: 44.9*
Total Funds Appropriation: \$32,013,054**



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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. We have a fifteen member advisory board from various state agencies and others with a stake in school safety issues in Colorado.

Colorado State Patrol

Mission Statement

The mission of the Colorado State Patrol is to ensure a safe and secure environment in Colorado for all persons by 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 has evolved over the last 76 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:

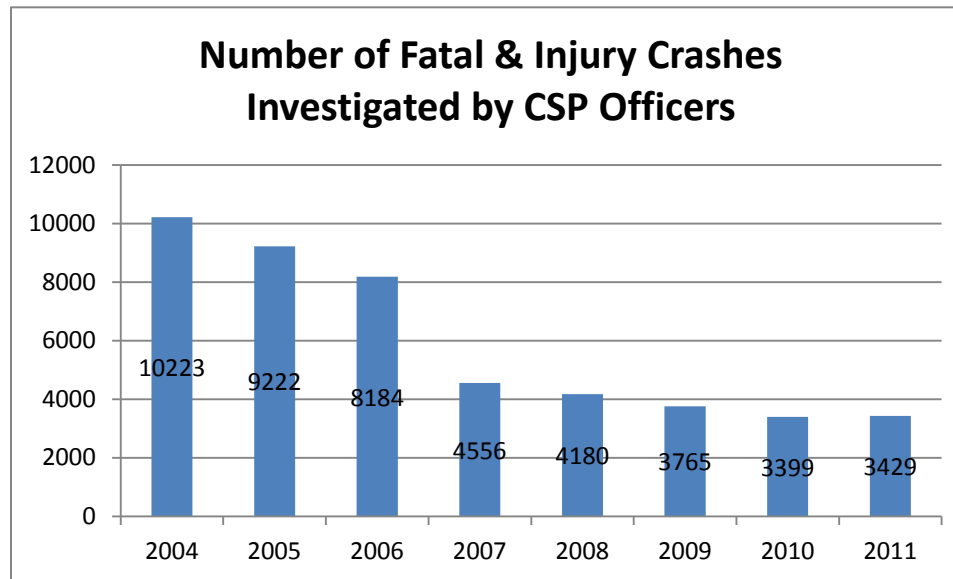
- selective enforcement actions on Colorado's roadways;
- high-visibility saturation patrols (e.g., accident prevention teams or DUI checkpoints);
- professional traffic crash investigations; and
- preventive educational and safety programs.

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 six field districts and 19 troop offices spread throughout Colorado in order to fulfill its statutory charge.

Past Results and Major Indicators¹

Fatal and Injury Crashes

Since CY 2001, the Patrol has reduced the number of fatal and injury crashes on all CSP covered roadways by 72 percent (12,245 in 2001 to 3,429 in 2011). Since July 1, 2002, the high-visibility enforcement operations that began under this new strategic direction have reduced the number of serious crashes on targeted CSP roadways at a far greater rate than on non-targeted CSP roadways.



¹Information was extracted from the CSP CY 2011 Annual Report, dated March 2012, and is subject to further revision and updates due to reporting lags

Number of Fatalities

In CY 2011, **272 individuals were killed in crashes investigated by CSP troopers, an increase by 1.9 percent over CY 2010.** This is an overall decrease of 48 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.**



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, aggressive driver reporting program and targeting specific driving behaviors.

Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL	CY 2001	CY 2011	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	3,803	17.1%
Fatalities Per 10 Million VMT (CSP Investigated Crashes)*	2.025	Not Available	-
Persons Killed (CSP Investigated Crashes)	522	272	(47.9%)
Fatal and Injury Crashes	12,304	3,429	(72.2%)
Felony Arrests	1,418	1,111	(21.7%)
Auto Theft Recoveries	533	287	(46.2%)
Outcome or Performance Indicator COLORADO STATE PATROL	CY 2001	CY 2011	Eleven-Year Change
*Information on a fiscal year (FY 2001-02) is equal to CY 2001.			
HVPT Citations	119,342	123,012	3.0%
Seat Belt Citations	30,515	26,260	(14.0%)
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	6,282	5,812	(7.5%)
"Proactive" Officer Hours	370,111	-	-
Calls for Service "Incidents" Handled by Comm. Centers	596,571	880,491	32.3%
"Off-the-Top" HUTF Appropriation (Millions) (FY02 vs. FY11)	\$67.4	\$96.8	30.4%
Total FTE Allocation (FY02 vs. FY11)	926.2 FTE	1,120.8 FTE	17.4%

* 2011 data is not available at this time.

Communications - The CSP Communications Branch provides a professional communications system for all members of the Patrol; other State, local, and federal agencies; and Colorado residents. The Colorado State Patrol 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 1.0 percent between CY 2010 and CY 2011.

It is also important the Colorado State Patrol collaborate 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 2011, the Patrol made 1,111 criminal felony arrests and recovered 287 stolen vehicles.

Hazardous Materials Enforcement - The CSP's hazardous materials response and enforcement activities improve the overall safety of hazardous material transportation through:

- enforcement of permitting and routing rules;
- development of safe transportation laws, rules, and regulations; and
- provision of prompt response and mitigation resources for on-roadway hazardous material incidents.

The number of hazardous material incidents stayed the same at 173 incidents in both CY 2010 and CY 2011.

Executive and Capitol Complex Security - The CSP's Executive Security Unit (ESU) provides 24-hour security at the Capitol Building and the State Capitol Complex, and provides an associated 24-hour communications system. In addition, the Patrol provides security for the Governor, the First Family, visiting dignitaries, and for any associated functions or public demonstrations.

Because the ESU has unique responsibilities beyond those of typical CSP personnel, ESU Troopers have received specialized training in dignitary protection, bomb detection, critical incident management, and media relations from agencies such as the FBI, the U.S. State Department, and the U.S. Secret Service.

Immigration Enforcement Unit (IEU) - The CSP's Immigration Enforcement Unit (IEU) was created in order to enforce the State's human smuggling and human trafficking laws on Colorado's roadways. Additionally, with the IEU, the CSP has the authority to enforce immigration law through what is commonly referred to as a 287(g) agreement. (Section 287(g) originated in 1996 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act passed by Congress). The

initiative is designed to effectively multiply the forces of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) through enhanced cooperation and communication with state and local law enforcement.

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

In CY 2010, the Immigration Enforcement Unit investigated 52 human smuggling cases, in addition to maintaining an active trooper presence on Colorado's roadways.

Other Programs - The CSP manages several other programs that are critical to the safety of Colorado's citizens, and to the safety of CSP troopers. A summary of these programs includes:

- **Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program** - This federally-funded program works to reduce the frequency and severity of motor vehicle and hazardous materials incidents involving commercial motor vehicles.
- **CSP Aircraft Program** - The CSP Aircraft operation uses State-owned aircraft to support traffic enforcement activities, and to transport State officials and employees of other State agencies.
- **CSP Facilities Management Program** - This program manages and maintains CSP facilities in support of personnel and operations essential to the mission of the Patrol. 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 Homeland Security and Emergency Management

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 mission of the Division is to support the needs of local government and partner with them before, during, and after a disaster and to enhance preparedness statewide by devoting available resources toward prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery, which will ensure greater resiliency of our communities.

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.

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, 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 Office of Preparedness' mission is to implement a State Preparedness Goal and System in order to build and improve the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to Colorado.**

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.

To accomplish its mission, the Office of Preparedness is organized into six program areas, which enables staff to develop a deep understanding of their area of responsibility and ensure that products and services are tailored to the communities the Office serves and contribute to the State Homeland Security Strategy. Program areas within the Office of Preparedness include: Community Preparedness, External Relations, Planning, Training and Exercise, Grant Administration, 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.

External Relations – The Office supports statewide preparedness efforts through messaging and strategic communication with citizens 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 for the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, incorporating homeland security, public health, and emergency management information for state-level awareness and distribution.

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 subgrantees. 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 support 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.

Division of Fire Prevention and Control

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.

Quick Facts

- The Division of Fire Prevention and Control was created by HB12-1283, effective July 1, 2012, which transferred the wildland and prescribed fire responsibilities of the Colorado State Forest Service to the former Division of Fire Safety.
- In calendar year 2010, there were an estimated 16,500 fires in Colorado.² Fires caused 19 civilian fire deaths and 1,372 hospitalizations due to burns or smoke inhalation. On average, one Colorado firefighter is killed in the line-of-duty annually. Fortunately, there were no line-of-duty deaths last year; however, 331 line-of-duty injuries were reported. Additionally, fires resulted in approximately \$398 million in direct property loss.³
- On a given school-day, there are over 818,000 children and over 55,000 teachers and administrators occupying Colorado public school buildings.
- Of the approximately 395 fire departments in Colorado, 57 percent are all-volunteer, 32 percent are combination volunteer and career, and 11 percent are all-career. There are approximately 5,810 (38%) career firefighters and 9,324 (62%) volunteer firefighters in the state.

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

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

Programmatic Priorities for the Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Wildland Fire Management Program

The Wildland Fire Management Section of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control provides technical assistance to local governments, assume 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.

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, 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** including:

- Firefighter
- Hazardous Material Emergency Responder
- Medical First Responder
- Public School Fire and Life Safety Inspector and Plan Reviewer
- Public School Building Inspector
- Pyrotechnician (fireworks shooter)

Department Description FY 2013-14

- Fire Suppression Systems (fire sprinkler systems)
- Fire Sprinkler Fitters⁴
- Colorado Type III Incident Management Team
- Federal National Incident Management System

The Division's core certification programs are the firefighter, hazardous material emergency responder, and medical first responder programs. Currently, the Division has records of approximately 28,000 Colorado emergency responders in its system. **The Division issues approximately 856 certificates per month** for these emergency responder certifications.

The Division's core certification programs are the firefighter, hazardous material emergency responder, and medical first responder programs. Currently, the Division has records of approximately 28,000 Colorado emergency responders in its system. **The Division issues approximately 843 certificates per month** for these emergency responder certifications.

The Division's Firefighter and Hazardous Materials Emergency Responder certification programs are accredited through both the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board). **The Division's programs are among the few that have been awarded both IFSAC and Pro Board accreditation.**

While the Division's Firefighter and Hazardous Materials Emergency Responder certification programs are "voluntary," certification is no longer truly voluntary. More and more fire departments require certification for employment and promotion. The Division's Fire Suppression System Inspector, Sprinkler Fitter⁵, Public School Fire Inspector, Public School Building Inspector, and Pyrotechnician certification programs are not voluntary; people involved in these activities are required by Colorado law to be certified and or licensed.

⁴ New program.

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

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 286 fire departments, which protect about 94% of the State's resident population.
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** - The Division of Fire Prevention and Control and the Office of Emergency Management have been designated with joint responsibility for implementing the NIMS, pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5. Last year, **the Division of Fire Safety coordinated a total of 56 NIMS or NIMS Incident Command System courses, delivered to 1,487 responders.**
- **Emergency Services Responder Education and Training** - Through this program, the Division provided a broad range of emergency service education and training programs to 750 students.
- **Fire Suppression Program** - This program ensures that fire sprinkler systems installed in commercial and residential occupancies are installed and maintained properly, according to nationally recognized standards.
- **Colorado Fireworks Act** - This program establishes minimum requirements and licensing for the sale and use of fireworks in Colorado.
- **Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments** - The purpose of this program is to ensure minimum standards are met for building construction and fire and life safety systems in Colorado's limited gaming establishments.
- **Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes** - The Division enforces the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act, which establishes flammability standards on cigarettes sold in Colorado.
- **Regulation of Fire Safety in Waste Tire Facilities** - The Division establishes, administers and enforces rules and regulations for fire safety in waste tire facilities.⁶
- **Hotel and Motel Fire Safety** - The Division protects lives and property by addressing Colorado's responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.

⁶ New program that began July 2011

Department Description FY 2013-14

- **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.

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%.*

Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute (CRCPI) - CRCPI is designed to enhance public safety throughout Colorado by strengthening the performance and professionalism of Colorado law enforcement agencies and improve the overall quality of life for Colorado communities. This was accomplished through training, education and technical assistance. The CRCPI has met a public safety need for professional training that is both current and

relevant to the problems faced by communities and public safety agencies throughout the state. The CRCPI developed and delivered training for law enforcement in Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) training, developed Toolkits for local agencies on the basic 40-hour course, an 8-Hour Youth CIT and a 24-hour CIT Children in Crisis course. CRCPI also provided technical assistance with statewide curriculum development, in a variety of subjects including Organized Retail Crime Awareness and Cold Case Investigations.

Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance - 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 2011-2012, the Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) made 154 awards totaling over \$6.6 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 2011-12, OAJJA made 57 **Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)** awards totaling over \$3.26 million to local and state government and community based organizations for criminal and juvenile justice system improvement and basic law enforcement efforts. Three additional grant programs, the **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**, **Coverdell Forensic Science Grant Program** and the **Anti-Gang Initiative (AGI)** resulted in awards to 12 projects totaling \$697,873.

The **Formula (Title II) Grant, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) and the Title V (Prevention) Block Grant** all provide dollars for DCJ to distribute to communities for local efforts addressing delinquency issues from prevention through aftercare. The 2011-12 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 2011-12, these grant programs awarded over \$1.35 million to 38 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 28 recipients totaling \$117,821. 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 administered the final year of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funds. OVP received a federal Community Defined Solutions 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 2011-2012, the federal victims grant programs administered by OVP totaled over 11 million dollars. Additionally, OVP administered approximately \$1.2 million in State VALE funds. In total, these funds served over 115,000 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 provides training for domestic violence and sex offender management service providers in Colorado where appropriate.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation

Mission Statement

The mission of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is to serve Colorado with the finest in law enforcement services that include, but are not limited to:

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

Programmatic Priorities for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation

Information Technology Unit - The CBI operates an information system for local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, enabling them to exchange timely, accurate, and complete information. The Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) network also enables communications between out-of-state law enforcement agencies and agencies within Colorado.

The CCIC operates on a 7-day, 24-hour basis to ensure delivery of key information to law enforcement organizations around the clock. The CCIC network provides information on criminal history, wants and warrants, case status, stolen property, vehicle registrations, sex offender registration, protection orders, and intelligence information to over 500 Colorado locations serving law enforcement activities. This system directly affects the quality of life and safety of Colorado's citizens as well as officer safety. The CCIC transports essential law enforcement queries for information to the correct database, such as CCIC and FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). It is also responsible for all Colorado law enforcement communication from Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) to state and national level databases, and for messages between LEAs.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit primarily through measures of system availability and response and recovery times to unforeseen system problems. The services provided by the current system have an availability of over 99 percent.

Laboratory Services - The Laboratory Services Unit provides forensic investigative assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado. Local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) often lack the resources and technical expertise to analyze evidence found at crime scenes. The CBI employs highly-qualified personnel 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, projectile velocity analysis, serial number restorations, and tool and toolmark identifications;
- **Drug Chemistry analysis** - involves the collection, analysis, and interpretation, and identification of controlled substances and unknown chemical substances found at crime scenes;
- **Crime Scene Investigations** - response to requests from LEAs in the technical investigation of crime scenes, including finding, identifying, documenting, and collecting evidence;
- **Forensic Serology analysis** - includes the identification, characterization, analysis, and interpretation of physiological fluids found at crime scenes;
- **Trace Evidence analysis** - includes the identification, extraction, and analysis of hair, fiber, glass, paint, gunshot residue, bloodstain patterns, and fire debris found at crime scenes;
- **Forensic Document analysis** - includes analysis and interpretation of handwriting, typewriting, computer printouts, photocopies, inks, papers, and other such evidence found at crime scenes;
- **Forensic Digital Evidence analysis** - includes analysis and interpretation of audio and video evidence found at a crime scene; and
- **DNA Offender Database management** - involves accepting, extracting, analyzing, and interpreting, and entry into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database of DNA samples submitted by the Department of Corrections from convicted offenders.

In large part, the CBI monitors the effectiveness of these programs through 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. The OPS conducted four internal investigations in 2011.

Investigative Services – The Investigative Services Unit provides critical investigative assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado. LEAs often lack the resources and technical expertise to investigate serious crimes such as homicide, sexual assault, arson, robbery, and organized crime. The CBI may also respond to requests from the governor, state agencies, or any district attorney to investigate crimes. Pursuant to 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 2011-12, CBI Investigative Services responded to 1,970 requests for investigative assistance from law enforcement agencies, investigated a total of 538 separate cases, and made 115 arrests.

Identification Unit - The CBI's Identification Section is the state repository for criminal history information.

Colorado criminal histories are updated continuously with a wide variety of demographic data, including subsequent arrests, court dispositions, aliases, and social security numbers. The Identification unit receives and catalogs this information either electronically or on paper cards from law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado. The Identification unit also responds to requests for fingerprint-based and name-based criminal history records checks from federal agencies, local law enforcement agencies, private entities, and citizens.

The CBI monitors performance of this unit through measures of services provided to both public and private customers. During FY 2011-12, the Identification Unit processed over 330,000 name-based criminal history checks for the public, and over 118,000 fingerprint-based criminal background checks for licensure or pre-employment as required by state statute. Additionally, the unit processed over 226,000 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) system, 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 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) files, sex offender registry and intelligence databases are accurate, complete, and timely. This unit performs routine audits of Colorado law enforcement agencies to ensure state and federal laws, regulations, policies and procedures are met;
- **Criminal Justice Database Training** – This program develops and presents training information for state, local, and federal agencies regarding the use of several criminal and law enforcement related databases;
- **Uniform Crime Reporting** – This program collects, verifies, and reports statistical data regarding crime trends and victimization in Colorado. 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 the statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the State; and
- **Sexual Offender Registration Unit** – This program engages in the constant monitoring and compliance of sexual offender registrants within the Colorado Sex Offender Registry as it pertains to Colorado state statute. Duties include the management of sexual offender registry lists for the public, the Sex Offender website, and inquiring law enforcement agencies.

In FY 2011-12, the PSU maintained a database of 15,284 registered sex offenders, processed 2,639 sex offender DOC releases and 509 sex offender “Failure to Register” information packets, audited 119 criminal justice agencies; trained 620 individuals in CCIC use, crime reporting and sex offender registration; and added 1,627 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 2,215 new CCIC requests and issues. The PSU has also tested and closed 1,545 logged requests and issues during the fiscal year.

Instant Criminal Background Check Program – On November 30, 1993 Congress passed the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1994. Subsequently, the Colorado General Assembly enacted statute at 12-26.5-101 C.R.S., et seq. implementing the Brady Act. Until April 1999 the Colorado Bureau of Investigation was the state point of contact for firearm purchases in Colorado. After this time the FBI assumed the role of point of contact for Colorado. Later, the CBI was reauthorized on August 1, 1999 as the point of contact by virtue of executive order and on March 7, 2000 when Senate Bill 00-125 (24-33.5-424, C.R.S. (2012)) was passed.

A citizen’s initiative to close the gun show loophole was passed in the fall of 2000 and became effective on March 31, 2001 (12-26.1-101 through 108, C.R.S. (2012)). It requires the CBI to conduct background checks on all people purchasing

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firearms at gun shows. Effective May 19, 2003, InstaCheck's background check became a requirement for all concealed weapons permits pursuant to SB 03-024. Since 2003 the Concealed Handgun Permit Unit of InstaCheck has processed over 152,711 permit applications through June 2012.

During the 2010 General Session, the General Assembly passed HB 10-1411 which places the requirement on InstaCheck to prove that an individual was correctly denied a gun purchase. Prior to HB 10-1411 the burden was with the purchaser to prove they were incorrectly denied a gun transfer. Since the implementation of this appeal process, InstaCheck has processed more than 6,297 appeals with no additional staff. Of these, a total of 3,295 denials resulted in the issuance of an approval after the successful completion of the appeal process. Approximately 50 percent of all appeals received are reversed once criminal records are updated to reflect accurate disposition of an arrest or conviction.

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 2012 InstaCheck processed over 2.28 million firearm transactions. In FY 2011-12, InstaCheck processed a total of 274,738 checks, resulting in 6,203 denials, representing a denial rate of 2.26 percent. Approximately 93 percent of these background checks are processed via the Internet, while the remaining checks are performed by conventional telephone inquiry.

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Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System

Mission Statement

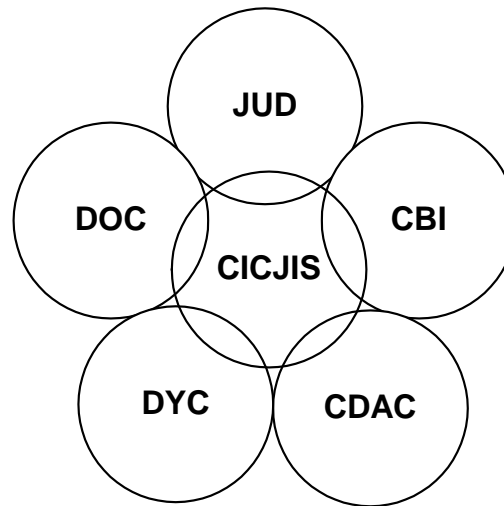
The mission of the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is to Develop and maintain criminal justice services that promote cost effective information sharing with timely and appropriate access, avoiding unnecessary duplication, while maintaining information security. The Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is a collaborative program designed to facilitate information sharing at key decision points in the criminal justice process, across the boundaries of organizations and jurisdictions among the State criminal justice agencies to:

- Enhance Public Safety;
- Improve Decision Making;
- Increase Productivity; and
- Improve Access to Information.

The five State criminal justice agencies include:

- Colorado Department of Public Safety, Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI);
- Colorado District Attorneys Council (CDAC);
- Colorado Judicial Branch (JUD);
- Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC); and
- Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC).

CICJIS is an independent program that relies on the equal participation of the five CICJIS agencies. Each agency has its own business”, business models, and strategies, yet each has a vested interest in and gains benefits from the CICJIS program. The agencies (primary stakeholders) and integrated systems are depicted below:



Programmatic Priorities for CICJIS

Information Sharing - The main value (or product) of CICJIS is *getting the right information to the right people at the right time and place*. As a result, CICJIS has the following goals:

1. Enhance **Public safety** by making more timely, accurate and complete offender information available statewide to all criminal justice agencies and to individual decision-makers within the system — including police officers, district attorneys, judges, and corrections officers.
2. Enhance **Decision-making** by increasing the availability of statistical measures for evaluating public policy.
3. Improve **Productivity of existing staff** by reducing redundant data collection and input efforts among the agencies and by reducing paper flow and contacts (phone/fax/e-mail).
4. Provide **Access to timely, accurate, and complete information** by both criminal justice agency staff and to some degree, the public (when permitted by article 72 of the title 24, C.R.S.).
5. **Standardize business practices** by evaluating and improving the workflow of existing staff.
 - a. Simplify business processes to create, access, and exchange complete, accurate, and timely information.
 - b. Provide automated services to share common data, access unique information stored on remote systems, and add value to the information presentation.

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- c. Develop, maintain, and foster partnerships among federal, state, local criminal justice agencies and other agencies, while recognizing the independence of each.
- d. Develop key public and private sector partnerships.

CICJIS monitors its effectiveness in reaching these goals through several technical measures of system performance (throughput, volume, capacity, load, stress, uptime), and transaction performance (time, efficiency, auto recovery, error rate, validation).

At this time, Disposition Matching is the main outcome performance measure, indicative of criminal history accuracy. Disposition matching is the process of connecting the disposed court case with an arrest on the defendant's RAP sheet. In April 1998, Colorado's Disposition Match rate was between 8 and 10 percent. By contrast, the Disposition Match rate for the twelve months ending in June 2012 was 98.0 percent.

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PRIOR SESSION INFORMATION

Following are highlights of legislation passed during the 2012 session with direct and indirect impacts on the Department of Public Safety.

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
HB 12-1002	RULE REVIEW BILL	SONNENBERG/JAHN	6/4/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1008	LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS FOR RULES	ACREE/JAHN	5/17/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1009	FEDERAL FUNDS TRANSPARENCY ACT	GEROU/LAMBERT	4/16/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1013	INTERVENTIONS FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS	FIELDS AND HOLBERT/HUDAK AND KING, K.	3/16/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1019	TRANSFER OF THE PORTS OF ENTRY TO THE COLORADO STATE PATROL	VAAD/KING, S.	4/26/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1023	FALLEN HEROES LICENSE PLATE	NIKKEL/KING, S.	4/26/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1026	MUNICIPAL PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS PEACE OFFICERS	CORAM/ROBERTS	4/6/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1032	CONTINUE FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAMS 5 YEARS	HAMNER/NICHOLSON	3/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1036	OPEN RECORDS ACT CLARIFICATION	KERR, J./BOYD	6/7/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1038	MULTI-YEAR REGISTRATION FOR CLASS A TRAILERS	LOOPER/WILLIAMS, S.	6/8/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1053	VICTIMS RIGHTS CHANGES	GARDNER/GIRON	6/4/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB12-1079	CDPS PEACE OFFICER DESIGNATIONS	BARKER/KING, S.	3/16/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1084	PENALTY FOR LEAVING THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT	FIELDS AND CONTI/JAHN AND KING, S.	6/6/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1085	HEARSAY EXCEPTION FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED	FIELDS/CARROLL AND HUDAK	4/3/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1094	PARKING IN FRONT OF A HYDRANT PENALTY	KERR, A./KING, S.	4/6/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1095	VERIFICATION OF ELECTRONIC COURT DOCUMENTS	WALLER/NEWELL	3/22/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1100	PREGNANCY AND EVIDENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE	SUMMERS/AGUILAR	3/9/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1110	REGULATION OF APPRAISAL MANAGEMENT COMPANIES	WILLIAMS, A./CARROLL	6/8/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1114	STALKING MANDATORY PROTECTION ORDER	HAMNER/SCHWARTZ	5/11/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1131	CHILD LOSS AWARENESS VEHICLE LICENSE PLATE	LABUDA/TOCHTROP	5/3/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1129	PRETRIAL DETENTION OF JUVENILES TRIED AS ADULTS	LEVY/GUZMAN	3/15/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1140	SUICIDE PREVENTION FOR MINORS FAMILY EDUCATION	JONES/NEWELL	5/11/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1151	HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND PROSTITUTION	MCCANN/KING, S.	5/11/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1153	FLYING CROSS LICENSE PLATE	SOPER/LAMBERT	5/3/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1162	OPERATION DESERT STORM LICENSE PLATE	PACE/WHITE	5/3/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1163	CONDITIONAL AND PROVISIONAL PEACE OFFICER STATUS	WALLER/MORSE	3/22/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1195	SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	GEROU/HODGE	2/23/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB12-1206	SUNSET REVIEW COLD CASE TASK FORCE	ACREE/MORSE	4/12/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1213	ESCAPE FROM COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	FIELDS/KING, S.	5/17/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1223	INMATES ELIGIBILITY FOR EARNED TIME	LEVY/STEADMAN	5/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1228	NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS BACKGROUND CHECKS	DELGROSSO/STEADMAN	4/23/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1246	REVERSE PAYDAY SHIFT STATE EMPLOYEES PAID BI-WEEKLY	BECKER/HODGE	4/16/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1263	REDUCING BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT CRIMINAL RECORDS	LEVY/STEADMAN	5/29/2012 Governor Action - Signed

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Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
HB 12-1266	SUNSET CONTINUE BAIL BOND REGULATION	SONNENBERG/MORSE	6/8/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1268	HEALTH FACILITY SAFETY INSPECTION TRANSFER TO CDPS	ACREE/HUDAK	5/29/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1271	JUVENILE DIRECT FILE LIMITATIONS	NIKKEL AND MCCANN/GIRON AND NEVILLE	4/20-2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1275	COLORADO WILDLIFE SPORTING LICENSE PLATE	PACE/WHITE	5/21/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1283	CONSOLIDATE HOMELAND SECURITY FUNCTIONS UNDER CDPS	BARKER/GIRON	6/4/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1302	CREATION OF FLIGHT FOR LIFE COLORADO LICENSE PLATE	MASSEY/TOCHTROP	5/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1304	PREVENTION OF ORGANIZED RETAIL THEFT	BARKER/NEWELL	5/29/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1310	CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OMNIBUS CHANGES	GARDNER/CARROLL	6/7/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1321	MODERNIZATION OF THE STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM	FERRANDINO AND VAAD/JOHNSTON AND KING, K.	6/6/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1327	MOTOR CARRIER AND THE REPEALING OF THE SURETY BOND	CORAM/ROBERTS	5/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1335	LONG APPROPRIATIONS BILL	GEROU/HODGE	5/8/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1336	PRISON UTILIZATION STUDY	BECKER AND LEVY/STEADMAN AND LAMBERT	5/3/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1337	CLOSE CSP II	GEROU AND LEVY/STEADMAN AND LAMBERT	5/3/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1346	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION NO FIXED RESIDENCE	GARDNER/KING, S.	5/24/13 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1352	LOWER NORTH FORK FIRE COMMISSION	GARDNER AND GEROU/CADMAN	6/4/2012 Governor Action - Signed
HB 12-1361	CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE UNDER CGIA	GARDNER AND GEROU/CADMAN AND NICHOLSON	6/4/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12S-001	REGISTRATION OF SPECIAL MOBILE MACHINERY FLEETS	CADMAN/PRIOLA	6/8/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-007	STANDARDIZATION OF PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES	HUDAK/HAMNER	4/6/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-010	CBI GRANTS AND DONATIONS	HODGE/FERRANDINO	5/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-013	LOW SPEED ELECTRIC VEHICLES	SCHWARTZ/JONES	5/2/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-020	IMMUNITY FOR REPORTERS OF OVERDOSE	AGUILAR/SUMMERS	5/29/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-026	AGENCY RULES WITH STATE MANDATES ON A LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CADMAN/VAAD	5/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-028*	AGGRAVATED JUVENILE OFFENDERS	GRANTHAM/BARKER	6/7/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-037	ELECTRONIC PRESCRIPTION CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	KING, S./YOUNG	3/22/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-044	FAILURE TO PROVIDE VALID TRANSIT PASS OR COUPON	GUZMAN/PABON	6/8/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-046*	SCHOOL DISCIPLINE	NEWELL AND HUDAK/NIKKEL AND LEVY	5/19/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-059	COMMERCIAL VEHICLE STANDARDS LIVESTOCK AND WEIGHT	BROPHY/SONNENBERG	4/16/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-072	COLORADO MOUNTED RANGERS	LAMBERT/STEPHENS	3/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-078	PROTECTIONS FOR AT-RISK ADULTS	HUDAK/SCHAFFER	5/29/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-079	SAFE-2-TELL PROGRAM REVISIONS	KING, S./STEPHENS	3/24/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-092	MOTOR VEHICLE VIDEO DISPLAY	JAHN/LISTON	4/13/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-099	EXPAND ACCESS TO ACADEMIC MODEL FACILITIES	SPENCE/TODD	4/12/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-102	REPEAL CRIME OF CRIMINAL LIBEL	BROPHY/NIKKEL	4/13/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-104	TREATMENT FUNDING CONSOLIDATION	STEADMAN/DELGROSSO	6/7/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-111	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT DEPARTMENT REPORTING	HODGE/LEVY	3/19/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-112	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES DEFINITION	HODGE/LEVY	3/19/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-116*	BATH SALTS AS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	FOSTER/BROWN	6/7/2012 Governor Action - Signed

Department Description FY 2013-14

Bill Number	Bill Title	Sponsors	Bill Status
SB 12-152	PROCEDURES FOR FILING REPORTS WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	CADMAN/FERRANDINO	4/13/2012 Governor Action - Signed
SB 12-163*	REDUCE PENALTY CERTAIN DRUG POSSESSION OFFENSES	MITCHELL AND STEADMAN/BEEZLEY AND LEVY	6/7/2012 Governor Action - Signed

*Denotes that bill was passed via amendment to another bill.

KEY TRENDS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Several key trends will affect the Department's overall operations during FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14.

Departmental Challenges

The Colorado Department of Public Safety faced significant challenges and changes during 2012. Most of the biggest challenges arose from uncontrollable events including natural disasters and weather. The most noteworthy challenge resulted from the state's hottest weather and worst wildland fire season in history. During the first half of the year, more than two dozen devastating wildland fires developed throughout the state, including the most destructive fire in the state's history. Compounding the challenge, work to consolidate the state's disaster response and wildland fire control services occurred at the same time as the fires.

Pursuant to HB 12-1283, CDPS includes the newly-created Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the re-created Division of Fire Prevention and Control (formerly the Division of Fire Safety). This legislation consolidated homeland security, emergency response, and wildfire suppression functions that were previously divided between three state entities. The effort to align state emergency preparedness and response capabilities was underway via Executive Order and pending legislation when the Lower North Fork Fire occurred in March 2012. This fire emphasized the importance of interagency communication and cooperation, and resulted in a multi-disciplinary team recommending that emergency management and wildfire suppression be consolidated in CDPS. HB 12-1283 effected the changes to homeland security, emergency management, and wildfire suppression efforts and was signed into law on June 4, 2012. The Division of Homeland Security consists of three offices: the Office of Prevention and Security, the Office of Preparedness, and the Office of Emergency Management. The Division of Fire Prevention and Control encompasses all of the functions of the former Division of Fire Safety, as well as wildfire response and recovery functions that were housed in the Colorado State Forest Service and Colorado State University. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will seek improved prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts, and will provide quality customer service to citizens and local governments. The Division will evaluate operations, identify additional efficiencies to ensure maximum use of limited resources, and distribute federal grant dollars in compliance with federal standards and statewide needs. By February 2013, the Division will report to the legislature on any future efficiencies or opportunities to improve homeland security and disaster preparedness capabilities.

Legislation enacted in 2010 moved parts of the Motor Carrier Services Division from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Public Safety for safety functions associated with the Ports of Entry program. HB 12-1019 transferred the remaining components of the Ports of Entry program to Colorado State Patrol within CDPS. The Colorado State Patrol will be the primary entity charged with motor carrier safety services, improving roadway safety and business processes for motor carriers. This transfer became effective July 1, 2012.

Taken together, the administrative changes increased the department's size by nearly 250 FTE, an increase of approximately 20 percent in FTE, who were transferred into the department from other executive departments. The changes, effected over a period of a few months, made Public

Safety one of the largest departments in state government. Within the past two years, the department, under House Bill 09-1151, also became responsible for school construction project inspections and will become responsible for hospital fire suppression inspections.

Important Crime Trends

Only seven years ago, Colorado ranked among the top 12 states for motor vehicle theft. Significant progress has been made in Colorado against a crime that affects all vehicle owners and insurers. Preliminary figures for 2011 indicate that 9,311 vehicles were stolen last year. The list of stolen vehicles includes all types of motor vehicles, including farm and construction equipment. Motor vehicle theft had been growing steadily and alarmingly each year through 2005, when more than 26,000 vehicles were stolen. Even with Colorado's growing population, last year's theft statistic demonstrates a dramatic reduction of nearly two-thirds, far exceeding national trends toward fewer motor vehicle thefts. Using national estimates of the cost of a vehicle theft, the savings to Colorado vehicle owners and insurers stands at a cumulative \$88 million beginning in 2006.

Several factors have contributed toward the reduction, including advanced theft prevention features installed in newer cars, which helped national theft reductions. In Colorado, however, two additional factors greatly accelerated the reductions. Establishment of 10 regional auto theft task forces, made possible initially by voluntary contributions from insurers and more recently by a mandated assessment of \$1 per insured vehicle, is one reason Colorado's thefts have declined so dramatically. Another reason is the creation of the Auto Theft Intelligence Center, or ATICC, which is also funded by the same grant program that supports regional task forces.

While regional auto theft task forces place more law enforcement attention on vehicle theft, ATICC offers an innovative approach that suggests that the same analytical techniques developed to detect potential acts of terrorism can now be applied to many other types of criminal activity. Among other things, ATICC staff examine patterns of theft. For the first time, it is possible to predict not only which vehicles are likely to be stolen, but what physical settings and environments can lead to theft. Knowing when, where and how vehicles are likely to be stolen can assist local law enforcement agencies with an increased presence in the targeted environments in order to prevent thefts from taking place.

Chronic, repeat auto theft offenders engage in additional serious crimes such as burglaries and robberies using stolen vehicles. These offenders remain the highest priority to ATICC and local law enforcement. ATICC says 75 percent of stolen vehicles were involved in other subsequent crimes. ATICC analysis work establishes clearly that reducing auto theft contributes toward a reduction of other criminal activity.

"Intelligence-led policing" using a combination of better crime trend analysis and better use of existing policing resources—such as has been the ATICC and task force experience-- has helped communities throughout the state control crime in the wake of diminishing resources. Colorado remains a relatively low-crime state, compared against states both in the Rocky Mountain region and in the United States generally; however, violent crime reported from the state's largest communities appears to be increasing. Reductions in municipal budgets and fewer federal grant opportunities will produce fewer innovative approaches in Colorado cities that report higher violent crime trends in 2011.

Department Description FY 2013-14

What has become apparent throughout 2011 is that the theory associating a weak national economy with increasing violent crime is much less accurate in predicting trends than many criminologists might be prepared to admit.

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Colorado State Patrol Workload Indicators

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

ACTIVITY SUMMARY FOR HIGH-LEVEL STATISTICAL INDICATORS						
COLORADO STATE PATROL						
Category	Measure	January 1 st to December 31 st		Annual Change (%)	CY 2011 Actuals	CY 2012 Projections
		CY 2009*	CY 2010			
TRAFFIC SAFETY[1][2]	Persons Killed	299	267	(10.70%)	272	240
	Fatal Crashes	276	243	(12.00%)	241	219
	Injury Crashes	3,569	3,146	(11.90%)	2,968	2,838
	Property Damage Crashes	22,650	20,699	(8.60%)	21,445	20,454
	DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes	571	469	(19.70%)	546	462
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY	Felony Arrests	1,116	1,226	9.90%	1,111	1,144
	Total Citations	170,570	170,984	0.20%	148,913	156,358
	HVPT Citations	118,711	143,805	21.10%	123,012	129,162
	Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	4,987	5,717	14.60%	5,075	5,329
	Seat Belt Citations	35,894	30,113	(16.10%)	26,260	27,573
CONTACT ACTIVITY	Motorist Assists	62,363	39,732	(36.30%)	46,756	49,093
	Vehicle Contacts	466,219	458,102	(1.70%)	424,918	391,326
	Licenses Checked	398,003	401,391	0.90%	368,857	387,300
	Safety/Education Programs	382	-	-	-	-
OFFICER ACTIVITY	Traffic Enforcement Hours	267,693	281,897	5.30%	-	-
	Self-Initiated Hours	63,820	69,049	8.20%	-	-
	Reactive Hours	163,796	200,073	22.10%	-	-
	Administrative Hours	293,046	433,385	47.90%	-	-

Department Description FY 2013-14

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 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
TOTAL INCIDENT COUNT ⁸	889,220	941,617	954,008	956,611	889,264	880,491
<i>Annual Change</i>	3.4%	5.9%	1.3%	0.3%	(7.0%)	(1.0%)
<i>Authorized FTE Communication Officers and Supervisors</i>	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE	124.1 FTE
<i>Annual Average Per 1.0 FTE</i>	6,928 Incidents	7,165 Incidents	7,588 Incidents	7,708 Incidents	7,276 Incidents	7,095 Incidents

The total incident count for the next calendar year is projected to decrease by 0.5 percent in 2012, with a total incident count of 880,491 in CY 2011, due to a temporary reduction in population and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in the state. Total calls for service handled by CSP Communication Centers in CY 2012 are expected to remain consistent with CY 2011 projections or increase in conjunction with population and VMT increases associated with economic recovery in the state.

Trends in Colorado's Motoring Environment

There are a number of indicators that affect the ability of the Colorado State Patrol to deliver its services to and on behalf of the public: the traffic volume, the state's population, the number of licensed drivers and the number of registered vehicles.

Motoring Environment Indicators, Calendar Years (CY) 2002-2011											
INDICATOR		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2010*	2011*
Vehicle Miles Traveled	United States (Millions)	2,855,756	2,890,893	2,954,788	2,989,807	3,014,116	3,074,398	2,921,900	2,979,394	2,999,970	-
	Colorado (Millions)	43,545	43,379	45,766	47,900	48,641	49,614	47,233	47,582	44,766	-
	CSP Roads (Millions)	26,099	26,135	27,434	28,740	28,640	29,213	27,811	27,369	27,898	-
Registered Vehicles	United States (Thousands)	225,685	230,788	243,010	247,421	251,423	257,472	259,360	258,958	-	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	3,933	4,498	4,610	4,732	4,814	4,970	5,020	5,024	5,074	5,124
Licensed Drivers	United States (Millions)	194.6	196.1	198.8	200.5	202.8	205.7	208.3	209.6	-	-
	Colorado (Thousands)	3,162	3,313	3,330	3,342	3,424	3,503	3,662	3,744	3,779	3,803
Population	United States (Thousands)	287,974	290,788	293,655	296,507	299,398	301,580	304,375	307,007	308,745	313,232
	Colorado (Thousands)	4,496	4,548	4,601	4,665	4,755	4,862	4,987	5,075	5,029	5,110

*Preliminary estimates subject to further revision.

⁷ This information was extracted from CAD in April, 2012.

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.

Department Description FY 2013-14

DUI/DUID Activity Summary January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011						
Measure	CY 2010	CY 2011	Annual Change	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)
DUI/DUID Caused Serious Crashes ⁹	469	546	14.2%	530	514	499
Non-Crash DUI/DUID Arrests	6,991	5,812	(1.7%)	5,522	5,246	4,984

Non-crash Criminal Felony Filing Activity Summary January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011						
Measure	CY 2010	CY 2011	Annual Change	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)
Felony Arrests ⁴	1,226	1,111	(9.4%)	1,144	1,178	1,213
Contraband Felony Arrests	124	61	(50.8%)	64	67	70
Street Value of Drugs Seized	\$5,784,098	\$4,511,372	(22.0%)	\$5,900,358	\$5,959,362	\$6,018,362
Weapons Seized	10	12	16.7%	13	14	15

Communication Activity Summary January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011						
Measure	CY 2010	CY 2011	Annual Change	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)
Incident Count	886,876	880,491	(1%)	900,000	900,000	900,000

Commercial Motor Vehicle Crash Summary January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011						
Measure	CY 2010	CY 2011	Annual Change	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)
All Crashes (Comm. Vehicle)	993	887	(10.7%)	843	801	761
Compliance Reviews	215	202	(6.1%)	212	222	233
Safety Inspections	26,674	29,887	12.1%	31,381	32,950	34,597

Hazardous Material Incidents Summary January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011						
Measure	CY 2010	CY 2011	Annual Change	CY 2012 (est.)	CY 2013 (est.)	CY 2014 (est.)
HazMat Incidents	173	173	(0%)	166	159	153
Safety Inspections	2,077	2,225	6.7%	2,182	2,291	2,405
Route/Permit Enforcement Actions	146	-	-	-	-	-

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

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	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
School building construction permits issued.	685	604	600	600	600
Number of delegated, prequalified local building departments capable of doing plan review and inspections.	24	31	31	31	31
Percent of building permits issued within 30 days that a complete application is received. ¹⁰	90%	90%	90%	93%	95%
Percent of public schools and junior colleges that have annual state level fire inspections.	94%	91%	93%	95%	97%
Number of annual inspections overseen by the division that are conducted by local fire departments.	1,325	1,398	1,350	1,350	1,350
Number annual inspections conducted by the Division.	431	635	600	600	600
Number of building plan reviews conducted by the Division.	644	686	620	570	520
Number of construction inspections conducted by the Division. ¹¹	1,220	1,168	1,200	1,400	1,500
Number of consultations and meetings with architects, engineers, contractors, local fire departments, and schools.	2,00	6,375	6,000	6,000	6,000
Number of Fire Inspectors certified.	398	364	375	375	375

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.

Department Description FY 2013-14

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.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Exams Administered	4,877	4,281 ¹²	5,000	5,000	5,000
Number of Firefighters, EMS First Responders and Hazardous Materials Responders Certified	8,337	6,584 ^c	7,000	7,000	7,000
Number of Renewals of Firefighter, EMS First Responder and Hazardous Materials Responder Certification	2,750	3,537	3,800	3,800	3,800
Days required to process 90 percent of the renewal application certificates.	40	50	40	30	30
Certification Program Technical Assistance ¹³	2,500	3,000	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	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of departments participating in NFIRS.	284	286	292	292	296
Percent of Departments Participating in NFIRS.	72%	72%	74%	74%	76%
Percent of population protected by departments participating in NFIRS.	93%	94%	95%	95%	96%
Introduction to NFIRS courses delivered.	4	3	4	4	4

¹² Due to certification testing improprieties the all hazards certification program was in a moratorium for the last two months of the fiscal year.

¹³ 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.

Department Description FY 2013-14

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.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 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	25	25	25
Students in Other Classes	160	212	200	225	250

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.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of Fire Suppression System Plan Reviews Conducted	154	120	150	175	200
Number of Inspections of Fire Suppression Systems	223	160	200	225	250
Number of Fire Suppression Contractors Registered	403	386	400	400	400
Number of Fire Suppression System Inspectors Certified	306	246	275	300	300
Number of Sprinkler Fitter Contractors Certified ¹⁴	N/A	N/A	800	900	1,000
Number of Multipurpose Inspectors Certified ¹⁵	N/A	N/A	30	40	50

14 New program under HB10-1241.

15 New program under HB10-1241

Department Description FY 2013-14

Resource Mobilization Plan					
Develop and administer a statewide mobilization plan for the allocation and deployment of emergency resources.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Percent of Fire Service Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of EMS Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	77%	82%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Search and Rescue Agencies Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	81%	94%	95%	96%	97%
Number of Resources in the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report	8,075	9,038	9,400	9,500	9,600
Number of Private Sector Organizations Reporting into the Colorado Emergency Resource Inventory Report 16	N/A	N/A	41	50	60

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	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of Wholesaler, Exporter, Display Retailer Licenses, and Display permits.	25	30	30	30	30
Number of Fireworks Retailer licenses issued.	268	292	300	300	300
Number of Outdoor Display Operator and Pyrotechnic Operator licenses issued.	62	70	75	75	75
Number of inspections of fireworks establishments.	26	25	100	150	200
Number of warnings issued for fireworks violations.	9	0	0	0	0
Number of licenses revoked, suspended or not renewed.	0	0	0	0	0

16 New program

Department Description FY 2013-14

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.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of Plan Reviews Conducted for Gaming Establishments.	2	4	15	15	15
Number of Inspections of Existing Gaming Establishments	65	84	84	84	84
Number of Inspections of New or Remodeled Gaming Establishment	3	20	20	20	20
Number of Fire Safety Deficiencies Cited Upon Inspection	290	302	250	250	250

Administration & Technical Assistance					
Assist units of local government in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems and to propose and implement solutions to fire safety-related problems that are common to local, state and federal governmental units. In addition, assist private citizens and commercial entities with technical assistance. ¹⁷					
Measure	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Local government technical assistance requests responded to (all programs other than Certification and School Construction).	254	6,051	6,000	6,000	6,000
Citizen Assists	215	420	450	500	550
Technical plan reviews	45	50	55	60	65
Technical inspections on new construction	40	60	65	70	75
Technical inspections on existing buildings	5	60	65	70	75
Consultations and meetings with local government.	30	1,024	1,000	1,000	1,000

¹⁷ Advanced technical assistance has been broken out into new measures to better reflect services that may become eligible for reimbursement from local government.

Department Description FY 2013-14

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.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of Hotels and Motels Certified in Compliance with Federal Act	1,050	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070
Number of Revocations	7	6	10	20	20
Number of Inspections Conducted	5	30	30	30	30
Number of Fire Departments Reporting Compliance ¹⁸	23	20	20	20	20

Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes¹⁹					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity Standards and Firefighter Protection Act.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of cigarette brand families approved for three-year certification	170	18	10	100	100
Number of cigarette brands tested for compliance	10	0	0	0	0
Number violations issued	5	0	0	0	0
Number of seizures of improperly marked cigarettes	1	0	0	0	0

Regulation of Fire Safety in Waste Tire Facilities²⁰					
Establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for waste tire facilities. Conduct plan reviews and inspections of waste tire facilities in coordination with the CDPHE.					
	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Target	FY13 Target	FY14 Target
Number of waste tire facility plan reviews conducted by the Division.	N/A	N/A	100	400	400
Number of waste tire facility inspections conducted by the Division	N/A	N/A	5	20	20

¹⁸ New program

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

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

Division of Criminal Justice Workload Indicators

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management

Workload Measures		Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Estimate FY 13
Number of approved new applications-DVOMB	Target	15	15	15	15
	Actual	11	19	12	
Number of approved new applications-SOMB	Target	12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile	12 adult 5 juvenile	20 adult 10 juvenile
	Actual	24 adult 25 juvenile	19 adult 26 juvenile	36 adult 23 juvenile	
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-DVOMB	Target	0*	185	0*	185
	Actual	0*	186	0*	
Number of quality assurance reviews that demonstrate compliance-SOMB	Target	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile	46 adult 30 juvenile
	Actual	45 adult 41 juvenile	45 adult 42 juvenile	49 adult 28 juvenile	
Number of approved providers that were given technical assistance in order to come into compliance.-DVOMB	Target	0*	20	0*	20
	Actual	0	17	0*	
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	8 adult 80 juvenile	3 adult 9 juvenile	6 adult 8 juvenile	
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process DVOMB	Target	6	6	6	3
	Actual	6	4	1	
Number of providers formally disciplined via complaint process SOMB	Target	1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile	1 adult 0 juvenile	3
	Actual	3 adult 2 juvenile	1 adult 1 juvenile	1 adult 1 juvenile	

*DVOMB is in a 2 year renewal cycle

Department Description FY 2013-14

Community Policing

Workload Measures		Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Estimate FY 13
Number of Training Courses Delivered/Coordinated	Target	35	30	30	0
	Actual	23	36	51	
Number of Training Hours Delivered /Coordinated	Target	500	500	500	0
	Actual	544	788	994	
Number of New Course Curricula Developed and Approved by Colorado POST	Target	2	2	1	0
	Actual	1	1	0	
Number of outside agencies requesting Training Coordination Services	Target	2	2	2	0
	Actual	2	3	3	
Number of Line Officer Grants Awarded to Community/Police Partnerships	Target	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	

Department Description FY 2013-14

Federal Grants Administration - OAJA and OVP

Workload Measures		Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Estimate FY 13
Number of sub-grants awarded.	Target	382	382	375	350
	Actual	521	444	344	
Number of sub-grants monitored through desk audits and on-site visits.	Target	120	154	150	150
	Actual	148	163	222	
Number of people trained in grant management issues.	Target	100	160	200	200
	Actual	379	120	328	
Number of crime victims served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	85,000	85,100	85,000	85,000
	Actual	104,657	113,156	112,115	
Number of adult offenders served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	500	500	500	1,000
	Actual	5,040	11,210	8,083	
Number of juveniles served by state and federal grant funds.	Target	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Actual	15,824	22,885	16,138	
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	1 audit finding resolved.	2 audit findings resolved.	100%	

Department Description FY 2013-14

Completion of annual plan/strategies/reports assisting Board/Councils in decision making for distribution of federal and state grant funds.	Target	4	4	4	6
	Actual	4	6	6	

Community Corrections

Workload Measures		Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Estimate FY 13
Complete and publish community corrections field performance audits (based on fiscal year).	Target	15	12	15	11
	Actual	Total 15: 6 full; 8 follow up; 1 non-res	Total 15: 5 full; 7 follow up; 3 non-res	Total 15: 12 residential; 3 non-res	
Verify accuracy of State Identification (SID) data in CCIB for data integrity purposes.	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	8,000 cases
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	
Complete CCIC and NCAC background checks on new community corrections staff	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	600 cases
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	
Complete and report Exhibit A/Policies and Procedures Audits (shown are number of programs reviewed).	Target	36 ¹	36	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	6,200	6,500
	Actual	8,289	8,006	8,045	
Provide situational technical assistance site visits and remote TA services to community corrections boards and programs.	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	12 events
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	
Deliver offender risk assessment training to community corrections field staff.	Target	200	250	250	250
	Actual	220	260	320	

Department Description FY 2013-14

Research and Statistics

Workload Measures		Actual FY 10	Actual FY 11	Actual FY 12	Estimate FY 13
Conduct empirical analyses for the Colorado Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice (CCCJJ).	Target	10	12	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	99%	98%	98%	
Conduct annual recidivism study by obtaining and analyzing case-level aggregate data on felony filings to track decision making and offender characteristics.	Target	1	1	2	2
	Actual	1	1	2	
Conduct and disseminate 3 comprehensive research reports regarding criminal justice programs and policy analysis.	Target	3	3	2	2
	Actual	6	6	2	
Plan and conduct recidivism analysis of EPIC Training Project	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	1 report
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	
Publish and disseminate research bulletin.	Target	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	2 bulletins
	Actual	New for 2013	New for 2013	New for 2013	
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	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Arrest of Fugitives	62	29	3	18	20
Arrests Metro Gang Task Force*	24	0	0	0	0
Front Range Task Force/Fugitive	23	9	3	0	4
Totals	109	38	6	18	24

*Note: Metro Gang Task Force ended in 2012.

Major Crime Denver Investigation Totals

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Requests	1,340	1,021	1,008	526	550
Investigation Cases	218	170	323	304	300
Arrests	82	47	30	30	30
Failure to Register Sex Offenders	62	653	105	18	20

Denver Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Computer Crime Requests	56	0	16	0	0
Computer Crime Investigations	6	0	0	0	0
Arson Requests	64	27	78	62	60
Arson Investigations	64	27	77	61	60
Criminal Polygraph Requests	30	47	40	19	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	30	47	40	22	25
Intelligence Requests	559	419	510	174	200
Technical Support Requests	0	0	0	0	0

Department Description FY 2013-14

Denver Investigation Employment Checks (amounts included in total above)

Type of Check	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Judicial Background Investigations	40	17	116	40	40
Employee Background Investigations	25	9	25	27	30
Pre-Employment Polygraph Requests	33	45	55	93	50

Major Crime Montrose and Grand Junction Investigation Totals

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Requests	202	154	211	97	100
Investigation Cases	39	30	32	46	50
Arrests	3	10	7	12	15

* These statistics include amounts from the Montrose Office that closed March, 2008. The Grand Junction Office opened April, 2008.

Montrose and Grand Junction Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Arson Investigations	1	1	0	0	5
Intelligence	0	0	11	25	25
Criminal Polygraph Requests	0	5	21	4	10
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	0	5	19	3	10
Technical Support Requests	0	3	4	3	2
Technical Support Investigations	12	2	4	3	2

*These statistics include amounts from the Montrose Unit that closed March 2008. The Grand Junction Unit Opened April 2008.

Department Description FY 2013-14

Major Crime Durango Investigation Totals

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Requests	135	46	63	18	20
Investigation Cases	39	14	38	11	10
Arrests	30	11	5	0	5

*Note: These statistics were included in the Montrose Office

Durango Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Arson Investigations	2	0	1	0	1
Intelligence	2	0	1	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

Delta Montrose Drug Task Force Totals

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Requests	78	57	69	37	0
Investigation Cases	49	27	54	28	0
Arrests	29	25	24	29	0

*Note: Delta Montrose Drug Task Force ended March 2012.

Department Description FY 2013-14

Major Crime Pueblo Investigation Totals

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Requests	263	212	165	238	250
Investigation Cases	137	112	104	124	125
Arrests	23	18	20	24	25

Pueblo Investigative Components (amount included in totals above)

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Projected	FY12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Arson Investigations	38	24	29	23	25
Intelligence	2	1	0	2	5
Criminal Polygraph Requests	43	19	19	22	25
Criminal Polygraph Investigations	29	13	13	22	25
Technical Support Requests	2	2	1	1	1
Technical Support Investigations	0	1	0	0	1

Gaming Unit

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Requests	308	499	523	470	490
Investigations	28	30	7	5	7
Arrests	24	6	1	2	2
Organized Crime Investigations	1	3	0	6	5
Intelligence	6	8	3	0	2

Department Description FY 2013-14

Missing Persons

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Student Enrollment Name Check*	1,790	2,123	2,097	2,086	2,000
Total Requests (Interpol, Intel, Amber Request, Missing Person Cases)	259	279	245	99	250
Requests - Dentists Name & Address	1,002	1,757	1,849	1,791	2,000
Missing Persons Reports Reviewed	29,952	49,468	69,733	50,799	50,000
Quality Control Messages Sent	669	670	630	403	700

* 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.

ID Theft / Fraud Unit

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Requests	531	314	455	485	450
Investigation Cases	23	18	24	14	10
Arrests	12	21	21	1	25
Organized Crime Investigations	0	0	0	0	3
Intelligence	15	0	0	0	10

*Note: ID Theft and Fraud Unit implemented in February 2007.

Department Description FY 2013-14

Total Laboratory Specimens Analyzed

Location	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Denver	30,200	45,127	33,144	29,061	29,642
Grand Junction	8,595	16,754	16,866	14,712	15,006
Pueblo	7,853	10,862	10,833	10,377	10,584
Durango	0	2,997	2,298	1,190	1,213
Greeley	0	1,652	2,554	712	726
DNA Database	21,148	17,677	39,607	45,111	46,013

Denver Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Chemistry	3,638	6,338	2,856	2037	2077
DNA	5,177	9,606	9,287	5818	5934
Latent Fingerprints	6,339	5,676	2,637	2113	2155
Firearms	2,015	3,580	2,308	2279	2324
Footwear/Tire tracks	583	415	551	577	588
Gunshot residue	387	415	323	349	355
Hair and Fibers	227	102	432	9	10
Questioned Documents	1,076	610	623	166	169
Serology	10,297	15,078	13,695	15099	15268
Trace (Fire Debris, Soil, Paint, Glass, Miscellaneous)	398	386	402	484	493
Digital Evidence	61	87	30	79	81

Department Description FY 2013-14

Grand Junction Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Chemistry	5,717	9,384	8,058	5683	5796
Latent Fingerprints	1,121	2,536	2,786	4338	4425
Firearms	659	1,328	912	311	317
Footwear/Tire Tracks	36	55	81	9	10
Serology	617	1,915	3,864	3194	3257
DNA	576	884	1,165	1211	1235

Pueblo Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Chemistry	1,477	1,584	1,060	759	774
Latent Fingerprints	770	813	1,010	1005	1024
Serology	3,283	4,416	6,030	6023	6143
DNA	2,026	3,084	2,733	2825	2881

Durango Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Chemistry	0	2,997	2,298	1229	1253

Greeley Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of Specimen	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Chemistry	0	1,652	2,554	702	716

Department Description FY 2013-14

Crime Scene Requests

Requests By Location	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Denver	15	30	41	35	36
Grand Junction	17	16	21	25	26
Durango	0	10	12	6	7
Pueblo	18	45	22	12	13
TOTAL	50	101	96	78	82

Department Description FY 2013-14

Civil Fingerprint and Name Check

Category of Check	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY 12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Name Checks					
Electronic Clearance System/Internet	313,173	302,204	306,087	319,222	308,000
Manual Name Checks	4,966	4,538	8,536	11,178	12,000
OSNs by Program Support	710	390	0	0	0
CCW's by Insta-Check		4,304	0	0	0
Total Name Checks	318,849	311,436	314,623	330,400	320,000
Prints					
Attorney License/Bar Applicant	0	0	1	0	0
Public	2,622	3,165	3,052	2,920	3,000
Daycare	29,460	24,612	29,726	27,589	27,000
Education	35,412	28,267	29,706	30,860	31,000
Security	325	319	323	247	240
Nursing	64	55	55	101	100
Gaming	2,100	2,054	1,639	1,610	1,500
Racing	350	418	510	321	300
Regulatory	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer Standard Training	1,068	910	1,047	917	1,000
Liquor License	3,003	2,934	3,246	3,123	3,000
Lottery Commission	299	257	233	205	200
Carrying Concealed Weapon	23,423	16,150	17,175	18,089	17,000
Domestic Violence Board	17	14	12	15	15
Sex Offender Board	89	80	77	66	70
Financial Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance Commission	169	152	133	124	125
Real Estate Commission	2,680	2,616	2,216	2,262	2,200

Department Description FY 2013-14

Category of Check	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY 12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Sheriff's Candidate	3	114	12	1	2
Visa	293	403	348	415	350
Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)	1,107	853	1,317	3,303	2,900
Vulnerable	1,059	443	802	678	700
Bail Recovery Agent	158	159	167	111	120
Bail Bonding Agent	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Medical Technician	2,550	2,395	2,619	2,309	2,300
Assisted Living Residence	224	158	160	208	200
Civil Restraining Order	104	137	119	143	120
Adoption Court Ordered/Non Lic.	1,286	1,158	1,088	1,019	1,000
Domestic Insurer	41	30	18	26	25
Contract Prison Design	1,173	1,035	886	695	700
Juvenile Facility Contract Prison	276	138	169	192	200
Legal Name Change	1,814	1,710	1,840	1,864	1,800
Police Applicants	4,438	3,795	5,422	5,199	5,000
OSN	2,513	1,784	2,495	2,818	2,700
Contract Vendor	3	0	1	0	0
Coroner Candidate	0	50	19	0	1
Foreign Capital Depositories/Money Transmitter	36	61	65	57	60
Explosives Permit	1	0	0	0	0
Prints - No longer Flagged	5	6	1	85	60
Guardian (Conservator)	43	46	31	22	25
Identity Theft/Victim of Mis-Identification	520	424	536	350	400
Mortgage Brokers*	890	967	1,820	1,641	1,700
Private Occupational School*	12	11	7	10	10

Department Description FY 2013-14

Category of Check	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY 12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Wholesalers Prescription Drugs*	224	105	136	147	140
Transportation*	717	1,186	1,713	1,104	1,200
Debt Management Service*	160	87	59	64	60
Exempt child care providers	959	831	556	270	300
Home care agency owners	242	325	183	167	160
Massage Therapist	8,528	2,657	1,862	1,772	1,700
Medical Marijuana License		0	2,389	5,152	5,000
Department of Revenue Employment		0	237	86	80
Licensed Neighborhood Youth Organizations		0	0	7	10
Totals	140,189	103,071	116,228	118,538	115,948
Total Name Checks/Prints	455,395	414,507	430,851	448,938	435,948

Criminal Fingerprints

Number Processed	FY 09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY 11 Projected	FY 12 Projected	FY13 Projected
Fingerprint Totals	250,921	237,762	229,585	226,612	235,000

Program Support Unit Workload Measures

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
CCIC training (# of students)	512	446	312	446	500
NIBRS training (# of students)	475	4	12	224	250
Authorized terminals to access CCIC	15,754	19,687	22,944	23,845	24,800
Active Operator Security Numbers	15,787	20,410	23,068	23,113	23,160
Operator Security Numbers (OSN) issued	1,680	1,436	1,520	1,627	1,720
Audit CCIC/NCIC Agencies	99	19	158	119	156
Intercept Time - Terminal CBI	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340
ADP requests for Off-Line printouts	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
UCR Crime in Colorado preparation (# of hrs)	800	850	800	489	500

Department Description FY 2013-14

Activity	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
CCIC training (# of students)	512	446	312	446	500
NIBRS training (# of students)	475	4	12	224	250
UCR summary agency report (# of hrs)	475	475	530	180	150
UCR NIBRS agency report (# of hrs)	3,325	3,330	550	174	
UCR agency reporting statistics	236	236	244	245	245
Seal arrest information in NIBRS	873	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
Out-of-State treatment center entries	302	318	277	434	470
Out-of-State Sex Offender Notifications/Information from public	486	632	1,415	4,241	5,641
Sex Offender web-site postings	731	469	801	857	907
Sex Offender - research packages	1,478	1,233	2,316	3,148	4,509
Processed court orders for Sex Offender discontinuation of registration	292	309	402	442	480
Sex Offender web site maintenance hours	126	65.5	484.5	175	200
Sex Offender public list requests	84	95	98	105	120
Process failure sex offender to register notices from State Judicial (Hours)	40	36.5	26.5	200.75	190
Number of Colorado law enforcement agencies participating in CoG	85	90	98	89	93
CoG training (# of students)	132	25	0	0	100
CoG advisory board meetings	4	4	4	4	4
CoG presentations to Colorado	1	0	0	1	1

CCIC Information Technology Workload Measures:

Description	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
# Of Authorized Users	15,754	16,000	23,068	23,113	23,160
# Of Transactions Per Week	3.5M	3.5M	7.1M	7.0 M	7.1M
# Of logged CCIC requests			2,091	2215	2,400
# Of Closed CCIC requests			2,245	1545	2,200
#Of Coplink Users			742	845	954
# Of N-Dex Users			54	417	1,262

Department Description FY 2013-14

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics

	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Approvals	221,041	193,042	228,219	268,535	308,771
Denials	6,136	5,408	5,613	6203	7,919
Total	227,177	198,450	233,832	274,738	316,690

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

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-CHP*

	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Eligible	30,287	19,119	24,086	26,118	28,136.5
May Be Ineligible	372	208	244	181	131.5
Prohibited	101	50	90	76	62
Total	30,760	19,377	24,420	26,375	28,330

* Concealed Handgun Permit FY

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

InstaCheck Comparative Statistics-Appeals

	FY09 Actual	FY 10 Actual	FY11 Actual	FY12 Actual	FY13 Projected
Overtuned	1,446	1,128	1,697	1,124	571
<i>Sustained</i>	694	412	1,362	2,147	2,912
Total	2,140	1,540	3,059	3,271	3,483

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**Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Workload Indicators**

As the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management is a new division, it is important for the reader to understand that workload indicators and performance measures are likely to change. As the Division begins 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.

The mission of the Division is to support the needs of local government and partner with them before, during, and after a disaster and to enhance preparedness statewide by devoting available resources toward prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery, which will ensure greater resiliency of our communities.

Office of Emergency Management Workload Indicators

Workload Indicator	FY 2008-09 Actual	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Projected
Number of state-level HSEEP exercises conducted annually to improve state government response capability in accordance with the State Emergency Operations Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
Percent of state high risk hazards that have a current risk management and response plan	7%	30%	86%	86%	86%
Percentage of positive responses from customers surveys regarding the satisfaction with OEM's services	86%	85%	89%	85%	85%

Office of Prevention and Security Workload Indicators

Workload Indicator	FY 2008-09 Actual	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Projected
Increase the audience for CIAC products.	N/A	N/A	1,881	2,455	2,650
Number of Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) Early Warning Alerts	2	4	6	10	30
Number of CIAC Law Enforcement Sensitive Reports	160	321	364	315	320
Number of CIAC For Official Use Only Reports	62	138	102	107	140
Number of Requests for Information processed by CIAC staff	773	884	1208	989	1030
Number of Suspicious Activity Reports ²¹	346	409	420	102	150
Number of statewide CIAC Regional Information Sharing Meetings and Colorado Threat Awareness Calls	11	8	12	12	15
Number of presentations made by OPS staff on the role of the CIAC	61	70	75	85	80
Number of Terrorism Screening Center cases processed for Colorado Contacts ²²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150
Percentage of time the CIAC is operational	65%	75%	85%	85%	85%

21 This workload indicator experienced a major decrease 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.

22 This is a new responsibility and workload indicator. The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) now requests state law enforcement workups on “TSC hits” within Colorado.

Office of Preparedness Workload Indicators

Workload Indicator	FY 2008-09 Actual	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Projected
Grant Administration Section					
Desktop Monitoring of Subgrantees					230
On-site Monitoring of Subgrantees					10
Reimbursement Requests Processed					200
Regional All-Hazard Board Meetings Attended					24
Process Change Requests					60
Issuance of New Grant Awards					30
Regional All-Hazard Board Meetings Attended					9
Planning Section					
Regional All-Hazard Planning Sessions Held w/Local Govt.					9
Attendance at InfraGard or SLTTGCC Training/Meetings					4
Number of Outreach Visits w/DHS Protective Security Advisor.					10
Community Preparedness					
Facilitated Outreach Sessions Provided to Local Community Groups					50
Number of Hits to ReadyColorado Website					2500
Number of Community Emergency Response Team Trainers Trained					40
Number of local Citizen Corps Meetings Attended					15
External Relations Section					
Number of Citizen Risk Communications in PH, EM, and HLS					150
Training Section					
Number of Consortium and FEMA training applications processed					160
Number of state-sponsored training sessions provided					20

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