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**COLORADO**  
**Department of Public Safety**

**FY2024**  
Performance Plan

# Table of Contents

<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>CDPS Guiding Principles</b>	<b>4</b>
Mission:	4
Vision:	4
Core Values in Action:	4
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
Letter from the Executive Director	5
<b>Department Description</b>	<b>7</b>
Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	7
Colorado State Patrol	10
Traffic Safety	10
Executive and Capitol Security	11
Communications	11
Criminal Interdiction and Automobile Theft	11
Hazardous Materials Enforcement	11
Smuggling and Trafficking Interdiction Section	11
Port of Entry and Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	11
Aircraft Program	11
Victims Assistance	11
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)	12
Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA)	12
Office of Community Corrections	12
Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management (ODVSOM)	12
Office of Research and Statistics (ORS)	13
Office for Victim Programs (OVP)	13
Office of Liaison for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives (OMMIR)	13
Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC)	14
Wildfire Management	14
Fire and Life Safety	14
Professional Qualifications & Training	15
Center of Excellence for Advanced Technology Aerial Firefighting	15
Fire Commission	15
Grants	15
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	15
Division Director's Office	16

Office of Emergency Management	16
Office of Preparedness (Office of Grants Management)	16
Office of Security and Prevention: Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC)	16
Executive Director's Office (EDO)	17
<b>Process Improvement</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>FY2023 Performance Evaluation</b>	<b>19</b>
WIG #1: Reduce Fatal and Injury Crashes	19
WIG #2: Wildland Fire Support to Local Agencies	19
WIG #3: Enhance Service Through Right-Sizing CBI	20
WIG #4: Accessible Programs, Services and Events	21
<b>FY2024 Wildly Important Goals</b>	<b>22</b>
WIG #1: Reduce Auto Theft	22
Goal	22
Problem Statement	22
Desired Outcome	22
Impact on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Colorado	22
Strategies to Support Reducing Auto Theft	22
WIG #2: Increase Support to Local Fire Agencies	23
Goal	23
Problem Statement	23
Desired Outcome	23
Impact on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Colorado	23
Strategies to Increase Responses and Support to Local Fire Agencies	24
WIG #3: Reduce Highway Fatalities	24
Goal	24
Problem Statement	24
Desired Outcome	24
Impact on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Colorado	25
Strategies to Reduce Highway Fatal and Injury Crashes	25



**COLORADO**

**Department of Public Safety**

## CDPS Guiding Principles

### **Mission:**

Engaged employees working together  
to safeguard lives and provide diverse public safety  
services to local communities.

### **Vision:**

Creating safer and more resilient communities across Colorado.

### **Core Values in Action:**

Unity: Reach Out.  
Honor: Speak Up.  
Service: Pitch In.

# Introduction

## Letter from the Executive Director

The Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) comprises six divisions that deliver numerous public safety services for Colorado communities, including law enforcement and investigation, fire prevention and response, emergency management, and a variety of criminal justice functions.

Our motto at CDPS is "Safer Together" in recognition that public safety is achieved through the collaborative efforts of numerous local, state and federal agencies in partnership with the people and communities we serve.



Our FY24 Wildly Important Goals aim to save lives and enhance service to our customers:

- Reduce auto theft;
- Increase our support of local fire agencies for wildland fire and all-hazard incidents;
- Reduce fatal and injury crashes on Colorado's highways;

These initiatives and the ongoing public safety work of CDPS provide critical support for the Polis Administration's vision of a Colorado For All. Safe communities, roads, and classrooms are foundational for achieving a strong economy, healthy population, and successful education system.

CDPS will track our Wildly Important Goals in the [Governor's monthly dashboard](#), utilizing the lead and lag measures described in this report. In addition to these goals, CDPS pursues continuous improvement across all of our services and programs. We encourage our employees to innovate and to always seek to improve, every day.

Finally, it is important to note the environment in which the Department of Public Safety operates. Colorado's home rule status means that nearly all decisions and responses start locally. Local jurisdictions manage disasters, wildfires, investigations, and criminal justice in their communities, and turn to CDPS for support, guidance, and resources. Additionally, although CDPS engages in public awareness campaigns and proactive strategies aimed at achieving our public safety goals, major factors beyond our control influence safety outcomes in Colorado. For example, Colorado has

experienced unprecedented challenges due to the pandemic, climate change and drought, civil unrest, and economic uncertainty. These and other factors have contributed to nationwide trends such as more frequent, destructive wildfires and disasters; higher crime rates and increased highway deaths; and an opioid crisis in which illicit fentanyl has risen to the forefront. The members of CDPS have adapted and responded to these and other crises. They will continue to work tirelessly with our state and local partners to find innovative solutions to enhance public safety in the face of new and complex challenges.

Sincerely,  
Stan Hilkey

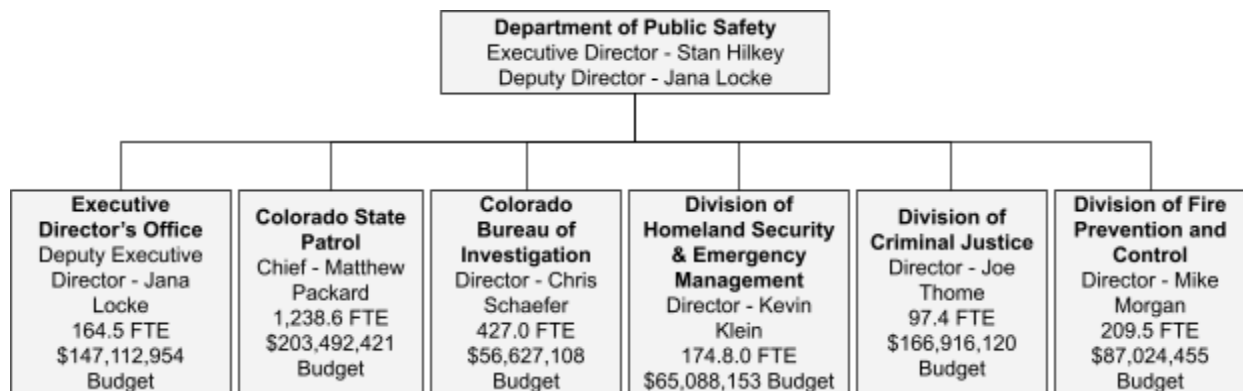
# Department Description

The Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) has approximately 2,000 dedicated employees who are committed to providing excellent public safety services to local communities and people in Colorado. At CDPS, we understand that when we collaborate with our partners, listen to our customers, and support our employees, we make Colorado Safer Together.

The operating divisions of CDPS are:

- Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- Colorado State Patrol (CSP)
- Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)
- Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)
- Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)

These divisions are supported by the Executive Director's Office (EDO).



## Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

The CBI is dedicated to providing exceptional support to public safety organizations and Colorado residents across the state. As a by request agency, The dedicated CBI team has offered assistance through comprehensive criminal investigations, scientific testing in its internationally accredited forensic laboratories, and through the management of millions of criminal justice records.

### Forensic Services

Scientists conduct the forensic testing of evidence submitted to the Bureau's three full-service laboratories, and at one regional facility. CBI scientists provide testing in nine disciplines: Biological Sciences, DNA Database, Latent Prints, Firearms and

Toolmarks, Footwear and Tire, Drug Chemistry, Toxicology, Trace Chemistry and Digital Media.

### **Investigative Services**

Agents, analysts and crime scene responders provide a full range of criminal investigative assistance to more than 300 police departments, sheriff offices, district attorneys and state agencies in Colorado. The types of crimes investigated include homicide, officer-involved uses of force, illicit market marijuana and other drugs, sexual assault, cybercrime, fraud, identity theft, missing persons, and public corruption. Agents assigned to the Investigations Section routinely conduct fugitive and human trafficking operations across the state. Crime Scene teams are available to provide crime scene response 24 hours a day. Additionally, Colorado's Sex Offender Registry is housed within Investigations.

### **InstaCheck**

Conducts hundreds of thousands of background checks for firearms transfers each year, as well as background checks for Colorado sheriffs as part of the Concealed Handgun Permit process.

### **Crime Information Management Unit**

Serves as the conduit for nationwide criminal justice information provided by the CBI. They provide policy and regulation for the handling and security of criminal justice information for every organization that uses the information in Colorado. CBI also manages the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) and the Colorado Crime Stats repositories. Respectively, these systems provide real-time information regarding individuals, property and vehicles sought by law enforcement, and statistical data related to crime within a jurisdiction. Through connections to these systems, Colorado law enforcement agencies have split-second communications with all law enforcement nationwide, as well as internationally.

### **Biometric Identification and Records Unit**

Serves as the state repository for millions of criminal history records. The team conducts fingerprint-based and name-based criminal history background checks for nearly 500 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the team provides criminal history checks for licensing purposes for more than 1,000 government and private entities.

### **Office of Professional Standards**



Ensures adherence to national accreditation standards, standardizes policies and training, investigates complaints and allegations of misconduct, and reports on CBI statistics and inspections.

**CBI Customers:**

- Police departments and sheriff offices
- District attorney offices
- General public
- Crime victims
- Colorado firearms dealers (Federal Firearms Licensees)
- Federal partners
- State partners
- Media

**“Right Sizing” the CBI**

The Decision Item to add more than 100 new staff members to the CBI is the most robust endeavor in the Bureau’s 56-year history. The effort to Right Size the CBI is part of a three-year phased approach to increase staffing primarily in the Bureau’s Investigations and Forensic Services sections. The addition of generalized criminal investigative agents allows for geographic and case flexibility to provide resources to operations involving Major Crime Investigation, Cold Cases, Human Trafficking, Fugitives, Registered Sex Offenders, Drug Offenses, Cyber Crime and Identity Theft, and many other crimes throughout the state. The additional Forensic Services staff is addressing increased evidence submissions that have coincided with Colorado’s population growth.

As a way of background, In a review of 32 (out of 47) state criminal investigative agencies participating in a comprehensive CBI survey, the CBI was found to have the lowest Agent per million population vs. Agency in the nation at .008. The survey was critical in showing that both the CBI’s Investigations and Forensic Services sections are dramatically understaffed compared to most states across the nation.

To provide perspective within Colorado, the CBI’s entire sworn Investigation Section is smaller than that of the Lakewood Police Department (48 total deployable detectives for 155,146 population), the El Paso County Sheriff’s Office (41 total deployable investigators for 720,403 population) and others. With only 41 agents to provide statewide investigative assistance (note Colorado’s population of 5.75 million) the CBI has less sworn staff than the Wheat Ridge Police Department, serving a population of 31,331.

The Colorado Legislature approved this Decision Item in its entirety in the spring of 2022. At a cost of \$15.3 million over three years, the CBI just completed the Year 1 implementation plan for the positions identified in the Decision Item. To date (June 6), 46 of 47 positions (98%) have been hired and are currently working at CBI offices around the state.

The following table provides a snapshot of the funding and staffing goals over the next two years.

Service area	FY2023 FTE	FY2023 General Fund	FY2024 FTE	FY2024 General Fund	FY2025 FTE	FY2025 General Fund
Investigation services	26	\$4,320,647	53	\$8,516,801	72	\$11,255,985
Forensic Services	13	\$1,693,665	18	\$2,275,156	23	\$2,909,652
Support Services	4	\$401,354	6	\$691,340	6	\$664,238
EDO Administrative Services	4	\$394,033	6	\$545,784	6	\$531,784
<b>Total Request</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>\$6,809,699</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>\$12,029,081</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>\$15,361,659</b>

## Colorado State Patrol

The Colorado State Patrol ensures a safe and secure environment for all persons by providing professional law enforcement services that reflect the Core Values of honor, duty, and respect. Through a high visibility, education and enforcement strategy, CSP works to save lives through the following programs:

### Traffic Safety

Enforces Colorado laws on 8,400 miles of highway and 57,000 miles of county roads, including selective enforcement, saturation patrols, crash investigations, and educational safety programs.

**Executive and Capitol Security**

Provides 24-hour security at the State Capitol and Capitol Complex, and security for the Governor, First Family, and other dignitaries.

**Communications**

Supports Colorado residents, members of the Patrol, and other state, local, and federal agencies.

**Criminal Interdiction and Automobile Theft**

Proactively investigates motor vehicle theft and related offenses, inspects Vehicle Identification Numbers, interdicts illegal drugs, weapons and currency, and gathers intelligence to support state and national homeland security efforts.

**Hazardous Materials Enforcement**

Enforces permitting and routing rules, develops safe transportation rules and regulations, and provides timely response and mitigation for hazardous materials events on roadways.

**Smuggling and Trafficking Interdiction Section**

Enforces the state's human smuggling and human trafficking laws on Colorado roadways.

**Port of Entry and Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program**

Collaborates with the motor carrier industry to support the safe transport of materials on commercial motor carriers in Colorado.

**Aircraft Program**

Supports traffic enforcement activities and transports state officials and employees.

**Victims Assistance**

Provides direct services to victims of highway traffic crimes in accordance with the Victim Rights Act.

**State Patrol Customers:**

- Motoring public, including residents and visitors of Colorado
- Commercial motor vehicle industry
- Local and federal law enforcement agencies
- Media
- Colorado Governor and First Family
- Other executive branch agencies and the Governor's Office

- Staff and visitors at the Colorado Capitol
- State officials and employee
- Highway traffic crash victims, survivors, and family members.

## **Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)**

DCJ provides services to crime victims, conducts criminal justice research and analysis, and supports the management of offenders. DCJ's range of statutory charges includes technical assistance, grants management, data collection and reporting, victim assistance, and the creation of standards for community corrections, sex offender management, and domestic violence offender management. The offices described below carry out DCJ's multi-faceted responsibilities:

### **Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA)**

OAJJA administers federal and state criminal and juvenile justice grant programs. Additionally, OAJJA supports the Justice Assistance Grant Advisory Board, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council, and multiple State Crime Prevention Grant Advisory Committees. OAJJA is the designated state agency to ensure the states compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and administers state funding and guidance for Juvenile Diversion Programs. In collaboration with multiple stakeholders, OAJJA is actively involved in policy initiatives intended to improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems and engaging in statewide criminal juvenile justice strategic planning efforts.

### **Office of Community Corrections**

Community Corrections provides a sentencing or placement alternative in lieu of prison incarceration for felony offenders, combining residential supervision and specialized treatment for individuals ineligible for probation supervision or for those who have spent time in prison and are awaiting parole placement by the state parole board. The State Office of Community Corrections sets the standards for community corrections programs and distributes funding through performance-based contracting to local community corrections boards. In addition, the office is responsible for conducting performance evaluations and providing technical assistance. Local boards establish contracts with and provide oversight for community corrections programs serving their judicial district.

### **Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management (ODVSOM)**

ODVSOM supports the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board and the Sex Offender Management Board. These boards set and review standards of practice for the evaluation and treatment for individuals convicted of domestic violence or sex offenses. The standards are designed to enhance victim and community safety,

promote offender accountability, and provide an opportunity for individuals to eliminate violent and abusive behavior.

#### **Office of Research and Statistics (ORS)**

ORS analyzes justice policies and problems, evaluates criminal justice programs, conducts recidivism studies, and distributes information through publications, presentations, and its website. This work informs the General Assembly, the Governor's Office, state and local agencies, and the public for the purpose of enhancing the administration of justice.

#### **Office for Victim Programs (OVP)**

OVP supports the lives of crime victims through a series of programs. Some programs provide indirect support to victims, while other programs work directly with crime victims and agencies to ensure the rights of crime victims are upheld and grant funding supports victims in their recovery. Programs include victim compensation, sexual assault response initiatives, anti-human trafficking efforts, victim assistance through grant funding, and more.

#### **Office of Liaison for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives (OMMIR)**

OMMIR serves as a liaison on behalf of the indigenous community on issues related to missing or murdered indigenous relatives. The office collaborates with the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs, federally recognized tribes, indigenous-led organizations, tribal and local law enforcement agencies, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Colorado State Patrol, and others.

#### **DCJ Customers:**

- Crime victim services agencies
- Criminal justice agencies
- Community corrections boards and providers
- Sex offender treatment providers and sex offender victim services agencies
- Domestic violence offender treatment providers and victim services agencies
- Juvenile justice practitioners
- District attorney offices
- Colorado law enforcement agencies
- Colorado General Assembly
- The Governor's Office
- Colorado residents

## **Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC)**

The mission of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control is to serve and safeguard the people and protect the property, resources, environment, and quality of life in Colorado. Each of the sections described below supports the Division's mission in various ways:

### **Wildfire Management**

Mitigates, detects, and responds to wildfires with aggressive initial attack strategies; provides technical assistance to local governments; and manages wildfires that exceed the capacity of local agencies.

### **Fire and Life Safety**

Administers the Division's adopted fire, building, and life safety codes and is available to assist local fire and building officials with plan review, inspection, code analysis of non-regulated facilities, community risk reduction efforts, and investigations at their request.

- The Building Code Branch ensures that public schools, charter schools, and junior colleges comply with building and fire codes by conducting plan reviews and inspections or certifying local plan reviewers and inspectors.
- The Fire Prevention Branch issues building permits, performs inspections, and ensures that state-licensed health facilities, public schools, charter schools, and junior colleges comply with fire and life safety codes.
- The Investigation Branch is available to aid in determining the origin, cause, and circumstances of fires (structural, vehicle, and wildland) that occur throughout Colorado.
- The Community Risk Reduction and Education Branch supports the state's CRR initiative, Fire Safe Colorado, by assisting local jurisdictions in conducting Community Risk Assessments and establishing Community Risk Reduction Plans and is available to aid in the professional development of building and fire code inspectors and plan reviewers through education and training.

The Fire & Life Safety Section also ensures that all fire suppression systems installed in Colorado are properly installed and maintained by certified and registered professionals; establishes minimum standards for the sale and use of fireworks; establishes minimum building and fire safety standards for limited gaming establishments; enforces flammability standards on cigarettes; and creates rules for fire safety in waste tire facilities.

### **Professional Qualifications & Training**

Provides educational offerings for Firefighter, Hazardous Materials Responder, Driver Operator, Fire Officer, Youth Firesetter Prevention, Fire and Life Safety Educator and Fire Instructor programs. The Section also administers the state's voluntary firefighter certification program, hosts three fire schools annually featuring National Fire Academy courses, and supports other fire educational and training programs as needed by fire services.

### **Center of Excellence for Advanced Technology Aerial Firefighting**

Researches, tests, and evaluates new technologies related to public safety. Manages the Colorado Team Awareness Kit (CoTAK), resource tracking program statewide for all first responders in the State of Colorado. Facilitates Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) pilot certification for all CDPS employees.

### **Fire Commission**

Leads an integrated, statewide process focused on the fire service's capacity to conduct fire management and preparedness, prevention, and response activities.

### **Grants**

Administers grants intended to help volunteer, combination, and career fire and rescue companies improve their capabilities to provide firefighting, and rescue services.

### **DFPC Customers:**

- Fire chiefs, training officers, emergency responders
- Fire departments and fire protection districts
- County sheriffs
- County commissioners
- Other state and federal agencies
- Contractors, regulated businesses, property owners
- Health care facilities, school districts, gaming establishment owners
- General public

### **Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)**

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) provides leadership to Colorado communities to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all-hazard events including natural disasters and human acts. DHSEM was created in 2012 to consolidate homeland security and emergency management functions that were previously located in multiple state agencies. DHSEM's offices and units include:

### **Division Director's Office**

Is responsible for the general administrative and organizational management of the division. This includes reviewing, updating and developing policies and procedures; leading strategic initiatives; staff development and engagement; and the division's strategic planning. In addition, this office includes internal and external communications and stakeholder outreach. The business sections include:

- Chief of Staff
  - Support Services Section
  - Strategic Communications Section

### **Office of Emergency Management**

Conducts the four phases of emergency management (Preparedness, Response, Mitigation and Recovery) in coordination with other state agencies and in support of local jurisdictions. The office integrates emergency management efforts across all levels of government: state, local, tribal and federal. Sections include:

- Field Operations Section
- Integrated Preparedness Section
- Planning Section
- Mitigation Section
- State Recovery Section
- State Emergency Operations Center / Response Section

### **Office of Preparedness (Office of Grants Management)**

Works to standardize, streamline, and improve federal and state grant management practices. This office manages over \$2.5 billion in grants for projects and programs to build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all-hazards events. The support provided includes all phases of the grant life cycle, from application and awarding of the grant agreements to close-out of the grant program and agreements. Sections include:

- School emergency Response Section
- Subrecipient Monitoring Section
- Preparedness Grants and Contract Section
- Recovery Grant Section
- Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program Section

### **Office of Security and Prevention: Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC)**

Serves as the focal point within the state for receiving, analyzing and sharing threat-related information among private sector, local, tribal, and federal partners. The CIAC includes representatives from all levels of government and serves as a clearinghouse for threat information with a focus on protecting civil rights, civil



liberties, and privacy concerns. The CIAC also provides situational awareness, a common operating picture, and coordinated information collection, analysis, and dissemination for CDPS. Sections include:

- All Threats Intelligence Unit
  - Terrorism Liaison Officer Program
- Watch Center
- Safe2Tell
- State, local and other agencies
- Federal partners co-located in the CIAC

#### CIAC Customers

- Local governments
- Local emergency managers
- Private Sector
- Nonprofit Governmental Organizations
- Federal emergency management entities
- Other state agencies
- Local law enforcement
- Federal law enforcement
- General public and media

### **Executive Director's Office (EDO)**

The EDO is the backbone of CDPS, providing effective administrative and management support services to the Department's five operating divisions. The EDO includes:

- The Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director
- Financial services (accounting and procurement)
- Human Resources
- Operational Excellence
- Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion
- Logistics (such as fleet and facilities maintenance)
- Compliance, auditing, and professional standards.
- Legislative Affairs

The EDO also includes the new Office of School Safety (including the Colorado School Safety Resource Center), which assists local schools and communities to create safe and positive school climates, and the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS), which develops cost-effective information sharing services for criminal justice agencies.

#### EDO customers:

- Financial staff in CDPS and other agencies

- Internal fleet users
- Potential, current, and former employees of CDPS
- Colorado General Assembly and staff
- Media
- Local governments
- Other executive branch agencies and the Governor's Office
- Schools, teachers, students, and parents
- Criminal justice agencies that use CICJIS

## Process Improvement

At the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS), we are always improving our operations so we can deliver excellent services to all of our customers. The Colorado State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive and Transparent Government (SMART) Act, along with CDPS's values of Honor, Unity and Service, are key drivers of innovation and improvement at CDPS. CDPS's Office of Operational Excellence, Leadership and Managers all work to ensure that employees have the tools, skills and ability to improve efficiency at all levels of the organization.

As part of this effort, CDPS works to spread innovative ideas through two official programs, CDPS's Innovation Driven by Employee Action (I.D.E.A) program and CSP's New Ideas for Research and Development (N.I.R.D) program. Both of these initiatives are focused on collecting and spreading efficiencies throughout CDPS.

### **Examples of process improvement efforts from FY23 include:**

- Process Mapping the Division of Fire Prevention & Control's (DFPC) Inspection Processes for clarified, standardized process and team roles.
- Creating automation and workflows using technology to reduce manual work and improve information flow. Examples Include:
  - Court data and reminders for CSP troopers
  - Digitizing and building approval workflows for internal forms such as HR forms and facility construction projects
  - Digitizing crew time reports for wildland firefighters
- Training employees on accessibility best practices to create documents, reports, websites and provide accessible services to all employees and customers who need information and life saving services from CDPS

# FY2023 Performance Evaluation

For FY23, CDPS selected and tracked four Strategic Policy Initiatives, also called Wildly Important Goals (WIGs). The charts below indicate progress toward the WIG metrics as of June 1, 2023. Full-year data for each FY23 strategic policy initiative will be available in mid-July 2023.

## WIG #1: Reduce Fatal and Injury Crashes

**Goal:** The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) will reduce the number of CSP-investigated fatal and injury crashes from 4,210 in 2022 to 3,999 (-5%) by June 30th, 2023.

### Activities:

- Increase proactive traffic stops for speeding, weaving, or lane usage, which cause the most crashes.
- Increase the number of proactively conducted data-driven surge enforcement events.
- Increase the number of media impressions through statewide public awareness campaigns related to lane violations.

### Outcomes:

Metric	FY2022 Baseline	FY2023 Goal	FY25 Goal	Progress as of 6/30/2023
Number of fatal & injury crashes	4,210	3,999	3,599	Available in mid-July 2023

This WIG aligns with Governor Polis' goal of making Colorado one of the top safest states in the country.

Colorado's challenges with the reduction of fatal and injury crashes reflect the national trend as fatalities have been on the rise across the country for the last two years. There are multiple potential causes for this rise; increased population, increased dangerous driving behavior, and staffing shortages within the Colorado State Patrol.

## WIG #2: Wildland Fire Support to Local Agencies

**Goal:** The Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC) will increase the total number of response hours personnel spend supporting local fire agencies with wildland fire and all-hazard incidents by 10%, from a 4-year average of 48,500 to 53,350 by June 30, 2023.

**Activities:**

- Increase support to wildland fire incidents
- Increase support to non-wildland fire and all-hazard incidents

**Outcomes:**

Metric	FY2022 Baseline	FY2023 Goal	FY2025 Goal	Progress as of 6/30/2023
Response hours supporting local fire agencies	48,500	53,350	56,018	Available in mid-July 2023

### WIG #3: Enhance Service Through Right-Sizing CBI

**Goal:** The Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) will increase agent response to local jurisdiction requests by 5%, from 302 to 317 responses, by June 30, 2023.

**Activities:**

- Decrease turnaround days for forensic reports
- Increase hits in forensic databases
- Increase support to rural law enforcement agencies
- Gather feedback and improvement ideas for CBI activities
- Hire additional CBI staff to “Right Size” the CBI

**Outcomes:**

Metric	FY2022 Baseline	FY2023 Goal	FY2025 Goal	Progress as of 6/30/2022
Agent response to local jurisdiction requests	302	317	437	Available in mid-July 2023

## WIG #4: Accessible Programs, Services and Events

**Goal:** In order to provide equal access to vital public safety services and information, the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) will increase the percentage of its website editors, content creators, and public meeting/event hosts, who have completed accessibility training from 5% to 100% by June 30th, 2023.

### Activities:

- Increase the number public website that achieve 90 or higher on WCAG level A and AA standards
- Increase employees trained on disability etiquette
- Train content creators in accessibility standards
- Train meeting planners and hosts in accessibility and virtual meeting best practices

### Outcomes:

Metric	FY2022 Baseline	FY2023 Goal	FY2025 Goal	Progress as of 6/30/2022
Percentage of website editors, content creators, and public meeting hosts who completed accessibility training	5%	100%	100%	Available in mid-July 2023

# FY2024 Wildly Important Goals

## WIG #1: Reduce Auto Theft

### Goal

In an effort to make Colorado a Top 10 Safest State, the Department will decrease the rate of auto theft by 20%, from 791 to 633 thefts per 100,000 people, by June 30, 2024.

Metric	FY2023 Baseline	FY2024 Goal	FY2026 Goal
Auto Theft Rate per 100,000	791	633	405

### Problem Statement

Auto theft has sharply increased in Colorado and nationwide from 2020 to 2023. Stolen vehicles are frequently used to commit other crimes. Reducing auto theft is a priority for Governor Polis and the focus of the Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Authority, which is part of the Colorado State Patrol.

### Desired Outcome

Successful completion of this goal will reduce auto theft in Colorado and drive towards making Colorado a top 10 safest state.

### Impact on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Colorado

During FY 2022, there were 41,131 vehicle thefts reported to the Stolen Vehicle Database Repository where we appear to be on track to reduce statewide auto theft by 10% before the end of FY 2023 with 36,875 vehicle theft reports. Considering 25% of the 2022 vehicle thefts were Hyundai and Kia vehicles, where OEM software upgrades are available in June 2023, we anticipate these upgrades to have a direct impact on reducing theft and will be attentive to public outreach and messaging for owners to acquire the software upgrades and/or vehicle hardening systems. In addition, existing efforts of the FY 2023 WIG have demonstrated success, where additional resources will be leveraged to expand strategic operations in high-risk areas to have a further reduction effort.

### Strategies to Support Reducing Auto Theft

- Increase the number of dedicated automobile prosecution programs in district attorney offices

- Increase the number of statewide law enforcement intelligence-led policing strategies in high risk terrain areas
- Increase the number of victim support services to statewide victims of auto theft
- Increase the number of education and outreach activities statewide on awareness of auto theft victimization
- Implement strategies to enhance and upgrade the capabilities for automobile theft tracking and reporting to assist investigators, crime analysts and prosecutors

## **WIG #2: Increase Support to Local Fire Agencies**

### **Goal**

The Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC) will increase the single year total of response and technical assists to local fire agencies with wildland fire and all-hazard incidents by 7.5%, from a 4-year average of 1,797 to 1,932 by June 30, 2024.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>FY2023 Baseline</b>	<b>FY2024 Goal</b>	<b>FY2026 Goal</b>
Number of responses and technical assists to local fire agencies	1,797	1,932	2,077

### **Problem Statement**

Fires have been steadily increasing in both frequency, severity and cost to Coloradans due to a number of factors. Four of the five largest wildfires have occurred in the last four years. The 3 largest fires in Colorado's history all happened in 2020. DFPC is the Colorado fire authority and has the capability to help local fire agencies with fire prevention, mitigation and response. This specific goal is focused on response to fires and all hazard events that DFPC can assist with.

### **Desired Outcome**

Successful completion of this goal improves safety and reduces losses for Colorado residents by reducing the impacts of wildfires and all-hazard incidents.

### **Impact on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Colorado**

This WIG is tracking the support DFPC provides to local fire departments responding to incidents in their communities. Over the past several years, DFPC has worked to supplement local resources in areas that have less money for response resources

locally (e.g. Sterling, La Junta, Alamosa). This WIG will impact EDI by increasing state support to volunteer fire departments in rural communities with fewer resources.

### **Strategies to Increase Responses and Support to Local Fire Agencies**

- Increase DFPC support to wildland fire incidents.
- Increase DFPC support to non-wildland fire and all-hazard incidents
- Increase outreach to local fire departments to ensure they have a good understanding of DFPC resources available to support local response efforts.
- Strategically locate DFPC response resources in rural communities that are predominately supported by volunteer fire departments.
- Ensure field staff are attending county and regional fire chiefs meetings to better understand local needs and communicate about capabilities.

## **WIG #3: Reduce Highway Fatalities**

### **Goal**

In an effort to protect the traveling public in Colorado, the Colorado State Patrol and Colorado Department of Transportation will reduce the percentage of fatal and serious injury crashes in fiscal year 2024 by 15%, compared to the same month in fiscal year 2023, with a continued goal of achieving a similar reduction in fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>FY2023 Baseline</b>	<b>FY2024 Goal</b>	<b>FY2026 Goal</b>
Number of fatal and injury crashes	0 <sup>1</sup>	15% reduction	15% reduction from FY25

<sup>1</sup> Baseline is 0 because the FY24 goal is compared to the same month from FY23.

### **Problem Statement**

In recent years, highway fatalities have been steadily increasing along with the state's population, and CDPS would like to continue to focus on reducing fatal and injury crashes as a WIG. This continues to be an important overall focus for CDPS and it contributes to our department's vision of creating safe and resilient communities in Colorado.

### **Desired Outcome**

Successful completion of this goal will lead to the reduction of fatal and injury crashes and improved safety and well-being for people throughout the state.



### **Impact on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Colorado**

To better understand the impact of traffic in Disproportionately Impacted (DI) communities, CDOT will track fatal crashes involving vulnerable roadway users in 100% of Disproportionately Impacted communities during the next FY. Through our partnership, CSP will be able to target education and outreach based on this analysis. By better understanding the fatal crashes occurring in DI communities, it allows us to focus on residents of those communities (as opposed to those just traveling through).

### **Strategies to Reduce Highway Fatal and Injury Crashes**

- Apply data-driven strategies, high visibility, and strict enforcement.
- Increase the number of proactive citations for top crash causal factors.
- Prioritize the deployment of limited personnel in “surge enforcement” efforts based on data such as day of week, time of day, and crash causal factor.
- Perform education and community outreach to help the public understand the importance of safe driving behaviors, with a focus on the 2021 top causal factors of inattentive driving/lane violations.