



Department of Public Safety April 2015 Performance Evaluation

Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Department of Public Safety has identified several strategic policy initiatives for FY 2014-15 and beyond. For this performance evaluation, the Department has updated progress on the selected initiatives used in the November 3, 2014 Annual Performance Report that best capture some of the Department's strategic and operational priorities, and reflect the overall direction as identified by Department leadership. The updates reflect data as of March 31, 2015.

Additional detail for these, and other, strategic policy initiatives is available in the Department's Performance Plan, which may be accessed [here](#).

Colorado Bureau of Investigation - Timely response and return of forensic investigative information

The timely return of forensic information to law enforcement partners provides critical investigative leads that identify perpetrators and prevent additional crimes. The CBI's goal is to reduce the turnaround time for forensic investigative information from 244 days in FY 2012-13 to 90 days by FY 2016-17. The CBI implemented an action plan three years ago to reduce forensic turnaround-time, including improving staff training and utilizing technological advances like robotics, which has significantly expedited forensic processing.

Colorado State Patrol – Reduce the number of fatal and injury crashes investigated by troopers statewide

Reducing fatal and injury crashes on highways is primary to the CSP's traffic safety mission, and the Colorado Department of Public Safety's mission of providing a safe environment for Colorado citizens and visitors. The CSP's goal is to reduce fatal and injury crashes investigated by troopers statewide by 20 percent in FY 2016-17 compared to FY 2012-13. During FY 13-14, the CSP reduced fatal and injury crashes by 1 percent, or 37 crashes. Throughout FY 13-14, the Patrol focused primarily on DUI/DUID enforcement, education and outreach which resulted in a 15 percent decrease in DUI/DUID fatal and injury crashes.

Division of Criminal Justice – Resource boards and providers such that the risk and needs of offenders are reduced by at least 15 percent upon completion of residential supervision

Community corrections programs provide structured, secure environments that prepare offenders for an eventual return to the community. The success of an offender's return depends greatly on a program appropriately addressing criminogenic factors. The DCJ's goal is to increase the number of trainings for providers from 50 per year in FY 2013-14 to 70 per year in FY 2016-17 to ensure that community corrections programs are able to properly assess and treat offenders. This is a new goal for DCJ, and one that will be measured by whether offenders leave the residential settings at a lower risk/need level than upon entry.

Division of Fire Prevention and Control – Reduce impact of wildland fire by increasing state support to local agencies for preparedness and response

Mitigating and minimizing the effects of wildland fire by supporting local agencies with resources and personnel is critical to the Colorado Department of Public Safety's mission. The DFPC's goal is to decrease the number of large wildland and Wildland Urban Interface fires and amount of associated loss by establishing annual operating plans with all 64 counties by FY 2016-17, and by expediting the reimbursement process for local communities.



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Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management – Provide disaster recovery mitigation and technical assistance for state disaster recovery plans, and coordinate with state/federal recovery efforts

After a disaster, communities need technical assistance and training to maximize recovery dollars and expedite projects. DHSEM coordinates recovery plans and efforts with state, federal, and local partners to support communities during recovery. Due to the variability among communities during the recovery process, the goals DHSEM set regarding application numbers and project awards are dynamic and will likely be revised this fiscal year. To assist with flood recovery and ensure that project applications are completed, the DHSEM will work closely with communities throughout FY 2014-15.

Operational Measures

Major Program Area – Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

Process - The CBI provides effective analysis of criminal evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies through the extraction, quantification, amplification, analysis, and preservation of evidence.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Average turnaround time of information (Days)	281	244	151	138	120	90

Process - A system sends fingerprints and demographics directly to a Multi-Biometric Identification System. Fingerprints are searched, identified, and processed and the charges are sent to the Colorado Criminal Histories system and fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Average turnaround time of information (Hours)	24	24	24	24	24	24

Process - CBI performs background checks for firearms transfers submitted by Colorado gun dealers, or federal firearm licensees, using seven distinct databases.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Average turnaround time of information (Minutes)	15	25.5	5.5	7 min 52 sec	7	7

The CBI employs strategies such as increased staff training and improved technology to significantly reduce forensic analysis and firearms background check wait times and better serve customers.



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Process - Colorado State Troopers will reduce the number of fatal and injury crashes on CSP covered roadways through the increase of proactive patrolling hours.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of fatal and injury crashes investigated by troopers statewide	3,450	3,610	3,573	742	3,249	2,888

The CSP deploys resources strategically through saturation patrols and targeted enforcement campaigns to reduce fatal and injury crashes statewide. The data reflects a current decrease as compared to 2014 data by 6.5 percent.

Major Program Area – Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)

Process - The DCJ provides formal training, coaching, and fidelity measurement as well as situational technical assistance to boards and providers.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of technical assistance events annually	New measure	New measure	87	36	110	120
Number of formal training events annually	New measure	New measure	50	14	60	70

Through additional training and technical assistance for community corrections boards and providers, the DCJ aims to maximize program delivery and improve offender outcomes. Data reported on March 31 reflect the number of training and technical assistance events from January 1, 2015 to March 31, 2015.

Major Program Area – Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)

Process - Agreements establish the basis for the State and each county to cooperate together and define roles and responsibilities for wildland fire preparedness, prevention, training and response.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of Annual Operating Plans (AOPs)	0	55	58	63	64	64
Number of Emergency Fire Fund agreements	0	43	43	46	46	46
Number of reimbursements within 30 days	0	865 (51.9% of total)	68 (26.4 % of total)	78 (8.0% of total)	65 % of total	90 % of total

The following provides context on the March 31, 2015 updated data:

All 27 counties in west area have AOPs. Only 36 counties of 37 in East area have AOPs. The DFPC does not have an AOP with the City and County of Broomfield.

EFF participation is voluntary, and a county must have a certain minimum amount of forested acres to qualify for participation in EFF. The DFPC has EFF agreements with 43 counties plus Denver Mountain Parks; Denver Water Board; and Colorado Springs Utility.

The Division processed a total of 975 reimbursements between January 2014 and March 2015; the average period to process reimbursements during that time was 65 days.



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Major Program Area – Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)

Process - DHSEM provides disaster recovery hazard mitigation and technical assistance for state disasters, mitigation and recovery plans, and coordinates state/federal recovery efforts in support of disasters.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of applications developed	21	20	20	0*	20	20
Number of projects selected/awarded	12	12	10	2*	10	10

*These measurements are for non-disaster mitigation projects. The federal government has not solicited for new applications during the current fiscal year, but will likely later in 2015. The two projects selected and awarded are from the previous year’s applications. Disaster mitigation applications developed from the four recent presidential declarations are 132, with 24 projects awarded.

Process - DHSEM provides the delivery of homeland security and emergency management training programs to tribal, state, local and regional agencies to prevent, respond to, and recover from large scale disasters.

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	03/31/2015	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of state-sponsored training deliveries	53	132	103	82	147	167
Number of attendees to state-sponsored trainings	1,044	2,099	1,845	1,453	2,175	2,300

The DHSEM encourages local jurisdictions to submit grant applications, and disburses grant awards to support local mitigation. The DHSEM strives to enhance local capacity by providing additional trainings to local first responders, emergency management, and other key stakeholders.