



Colorado Department of Public Safety
SMART Act Hearing

January 8, 2018



Colorado Department of Public Safety

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.*



Recent CDPS Accomplishments
and Successes:

- Using the state's MMA, DFPC flew over 500 missions (989 flight hours) in 2017 and detected 55 unstaffed, new fires in Colorado.
- The new 24/7 Watch Center, which is housed in DHSEM, became operational on December 1st.
- New community corrections standards were implemented by DCJ in 2017 which resulted in the percentage of standards that are evidence based increasing from 6% to 46%.
- The CBI Identification Unit processed more than 460,000 criminal and civil fingerprint submissions.
- CSP ran its first lateral academy in decades resulting in placement of Troopers with emphasis on rural Colorado and the I-70 corridor.



CDPS Customer Service Initiatives

- Technical assistance and training to local, State, and Federal entities on the use of UAS in Public Safety has been provided by DFPC.
- A new online grant management system was implemented by DCJ to expedite grant application and payments to grantees.
- Mitigation and recovery grant reimbursement processing time was reduced by DHSEM by 40% in 2017.
- CBi's Mobile Fingerprint Identification System continues to grow and has proven to be very helpful to local law enforcement agencies.
- CSP implemented a new education program for K-12th grade.



FY 2018-19 Budget Request

- R-01: Request for Additional Troopers and Support Staff - \$1,886,180 HUTF / 14.5 FTE
- R-02: Reduce Salary Disparities for Criminal Investigators - \$148,575 Primarily GF / 0 FTE
- R-03: Safe 2Toll Communications Officers Funding - \$965,977 GF / 5.2 FTE
- R-04: Officer Safety Equipment Package Funding - \$1,478,589 HUTF / 0 FTE
- R-05: Planning and Communications Office (PCO) Capacity Building - \$178,661 RF / 1 FTE
- R-06: Additional Leased Space - \$56,469 GF / 0 FTE
- R-07: Black Market Marijuana Interdiction - \$1,225,202 MITCF / 8 FTE
- R-08: Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - \$255,433 GF / 2.5 FTE
- R-09: 2013 Flood Recovery Transfer - \$12.5 million GF / 0 FTE
- R-10: Community Corrections Provider Rate Increase - \$630,898 GF / 0 FTE
- R-11: Office of Prevention Spending Authority Reduction - (\$634,549) RF / 0 FTE
- BA-01: Funding for Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program - \$1,500,000 MITCF / 1 FTE



2018 Legislative Agenda

Authority to Repeal Defunct Rules

The Division of Criminal Justice has three sets of outdated rules, due to the Boards that promulgated the rules no longer existing, that neither the Division nor the Department have rule-making authority to repeal. This bill would give the Executive Director of CDPS time-limited authority to repeal specific outdated rules.

Continuation of Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

The CCJJ was originally established in 2007 and is scheduled to repeal on July 1, 2018. The CCJJ is a comprehensive decision making body, inclusive of all relevant stakeholders, that fully evaluates important criminal justice issues before making final recommendations. The bill extends the CCJJ repeal date for ten years to 2028.

SB 17-115 Clean-Up

SB 17-115 was signed into law in April 2017. The bill defined the terms "law enforcement personnel" and "defense counsel personnel" under the sexual exploitation of a child statute. This bill clarifies that nothing in that statute changes the discovery procedure for sexually explicit materials.



2018 Legislative Agenda

Exempt Colorado Firefighting Air Corps Fund From Cash Reserve Limit

The CFAC fund was created by SB 13-245 to help defray the costs associated with the direct and indirect costs of the CFAC program. It is currently the only one of six wildland fire management funds in the DFFC that is not exempt from the 16.5% cash reserve limit. The unpredictable nature of wildland fires makes it difficult to manage the fund balance from year to year. This bill would exempt CFAC from the 16.5% limit on uncommitted cash reserves.

Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program

Will provide assistance for law enforcement agencies that were impacted by the new civil asset forfeiture law by providing grants for operation purposes including: training, equipment, and participation in multi-jurisdictional task force. This recommendation was approved unanimously by the 1313 Task Force.

Next Generation 9-1-1 Board

Next Gen 9-1-1 is a critical upgrade to the current 9-1-1 system and will significantly improve public safety. This bill would create the Next Gen 9-1-1 Board within CDPS to lead the planning, implementation and transition to a sustainable Next Gen 9-1-1 system. This would not change the current regulatory or funding structure of 9-1-1.



2018 Regulatory Agenda

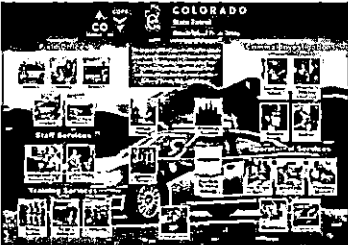
- CDPS plans to promulgate or update rules in most of its operating divisions in 2018.
- Please see handout for the full regulatory agenda, as submitted to the General Assembly on November 1st.

EDO Strategic Policy Initiative

Increase the percentage of CDPS employees responding favorably on an annual employee engagement survey that they have a clear picture of the direction of the organization from 31% to 41% by June 20, 2018 and to 61% by June 30, 2020.



The Colorado State Patrol (CSP)




CSP operates as a statewide law enforcement agency that assists local law enforcement agencies, upon request. In addition to highway safety, CSP provides security services for the Governor and Capitol building.

FY 2017-18 Total Funds Appropriation: \$156 million (1100 FTE)


Chief Matthew C. Packard

CSP FY 2017-18 Strategic Policy Initiative



Reduce by 5% (from 3,948 to 3,750) the number of fatal and injury crashes under CSP's jurisdiction by June 30, 2018 and by 15% (from 3,948 to 3,355) by June 30, 2020.

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI)



Provides the following services: manages statewide criminal justice information, assists with criminal investigations, conducts background checks, and operates an international accredited laboratory system.

FY 2017-18 Total Funds Appropriation: \$37.5 million (293 FTE)

Division Director: John Camper



CBI FY 2017-18 Strategic Policy Initiative



Continue to reduce the average turnaround time of forensic analysis from 110 days to 90 days by June 30, 2018 and to 80 days by June 30, 2020, for submitting law enforcement agencies.

Notable CBI Achievements & Customer Service Initiatives:

- CBI Forensic Labs have decreased the back log and turnaround time on sex assault cases from 1033 cases in January with a 250 day turnaround time to 550 cases and an 80 day turnaround time.
- Distributed a number of LiveScan machines to local law enforcement agencies.
- Continues to offer specialized Cold Case Investigation Training and distributed another 10,000 decks of playing cards to replenish the existing Cold Case Playing Card Program.

Update: Identity Theft and Financial Fraud Unit

- Identity theft impacts 39,948 people annually in Colorado.
- The Unit has also participated in 76 arrests for which there were 1436 victims and over \$15 million in estimated losses.
- Since its creation in 2006, the Unit has assisted more than 12,900 victims.
 - Victims advocates provide immediate assistance during an incident.
 - The Hotline gives victims access to an advocate 24 hours a day, every day.





DFPC FY 2017-18 Strategic Policy Initiative



Reduce the number of large wildland fires that threaten lives or property by 5% (from 39 to 37) by June 30, 2018 and by 10% (from 39 to 35) by June 30, 2020 for the people of Colorado.

Notable DFPC Achievements & Customer Service Initiatives:

- 36,000 hours spent on incident response.
- PQTS administered 4,859 certification exams in 2017 (as of November 30th) and coordinated training for 2,523 first responders.
- A second Mobile Live Fire Training Unit was put into service this year.
- Developed an online Cooperative Resource Rate Form (CRRF) to make it easier for local jurisdictions to enter information about their equipment and other resources available for use on incidents.
- Convening a working group to conduct a needs analysis and issue recommendations concerning wildfire preparedness.
- Received a FEMA grant to purchase a tow vehicle for the Mobile Driver Training Unit as well as firefighter bunker gear and self-contained breathing apparatus for all DFPC wildland engine personnel.

Update: Center of Excellence



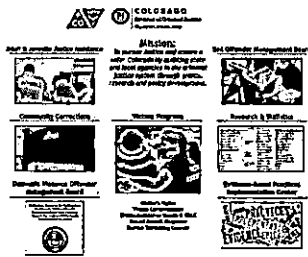
- Hosted a conference on Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Public Safety in March with over 100 attendees.
- 3000 Research Hours in 2017.
- 10 Research Projects on Fire Prediction, Early Fire Detection, Night Operations, UAS, Geospatial Mapping, Water Enhancers and Datalink/Communications.

DHSEM Customer Service Initiatives:

- Produces Colorado Daily Status Report to share all-hazard information to increase situational awareness statewide.
- Grants and Finance Team reduced the time for new grant agreement execution from 45 to 40 days.
- Grants and Finance Team reduced grant Requests for Reimbursement (RFR) from 30 to 25 days and reduced grant amendment processing from 30 to 25 days.
- Distributed \$10.6 million to local jurisdictions through the Community Development Block Grant program
- Creating the Colorado Business Emergency Operations Center in partnership with the Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partners (CEPP).



Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)

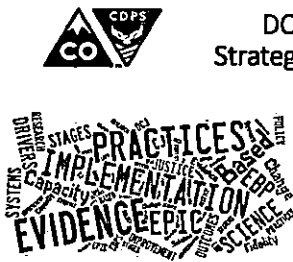


DCJ provides services to crime victims, conducts criminal justice research, supports the management of sex offenders and DV offenders, and oversees the creation of standards for community corrections.

FY 2017-18 Total Funds Appropriation:
\$100.8 million (72 FTE)

Division Director: Joe Thorne

DCJ FY 2017-18 Strategic Policy Initiative



Increase the number of DCJ boards, commissions, and task forces using uniform strategies involving selection criteria, orientation curriculum, and evidence-informed decision-making processes from 15% to 50% by June 30, 2018 and to 75% by June 30, 2020.

Notable DCJ Achievements & Successes:

- Launched the Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) – a highly unique and nearly unprecedented tool to measure adherence to evidence based principle and practices.
- Implemented a train the trainer model across the state for the Human Trafficking 101 training developed by the Human Trafficking Council. DCJ staff trained 1000 people about human trafficking in addition to 49 new trainers.
- Created new providers for RDDT and Sex Offender Community Corrections providers.



DCJ Customer Service Initiatives:

- Prepared and disseminated 23 individual reports that reflect racial disparities at major decision points in the criminal justice system (a statewide analysis and 22 judicial districts).
- Launched three special projects with additional VOCA funding – (1) Emergency Assistance for Crime Victims (\$1.9 million), (2) Housing grants to 8 community pilot sites (\$1.6 million), and (3) Lawyers for Victims grants to 4 pilot sites (\$372,000).
- Provided Disproportionate Minority Contact training to seven judicial districts.
- Delivered VRA training to stakeholders to assist in implementation of the new VRA provisions passed in 2017.



Colorado Department of Public Safety

• Questions or comments? Please contact:

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COLORADO
Department of Public Safety



FY2018

Performance Plan



COLORADO

Department of Public Safety

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

Thank you for your interest in the Colorado Department of Public Safety's FY2018 Performance Plan.

The Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) comprises five operating divisions that deliver a variety of public safety services for Colorado communities, from law enforcement to wildland firefighting, and from criminal justice research to emergency management. The Executive Director's Office provides central administrative support to the five divisions.

Due to the breadth and variety of services provided by CDPS, this plan does not attempt to convey the multitude of goals and activities of our divisions; instead, this plan provides a snapshot of some of our key, customer-centric priorities for the coming fiscal year.

Every year, we aim to make improvements to our plan to ensure that it continuously reflects the strategic direction of CDPS. This year, we've added Mission Priority Areas into which our six Strategic Policy Initiatives are categorized. Mission Priority Areas are based on the three aspects of our mission statement – public safety, customer service, and employee engagement – and they are broad enough to encompass nearly every aspect of CDPS. Our Strategic Policy Initiatives are narrower, and are focused on a specific activity or unit. If a CDPS function isn't reflected in a Strategic Policy Initiative, it is almost certainly related to a Mission Priority Area in some way.

The following are our FY2018 Mission Priority Areas, and the Strategic Policy Initiatives that support them:

- 1. Keep Colorado communities safe**
 - a. Reduce fatal and injury crashes – Colorado State Patrol
 - b. Reduce large wildland fires – Division of Fire Prevention and Control
- 2. Provide excellent customer service to local partners and stakeholders**
 - a. Reduce forensic turn-around time – Colorado Bureau of Investigation
 - b. Mitigate risk of communities losing grant funding – Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
 - c. Increase use of evidence-informed decision making processes – Division of Criminal Justice
- 3. Maintain an engaged and supported workforce**
 - a. Increase employee understanding of Department direction – Executive Director's Office

Our motto at CDPS is "Safer Together" – to us, that means that although our functions are diverse, we serve the public best when we leverage our resources, support our employees, and collaborate internally and externally. I welcome feedback on this plan from readers inside and outside of CDPS.

Sincerely,
Stan Hilkey
Executive Director

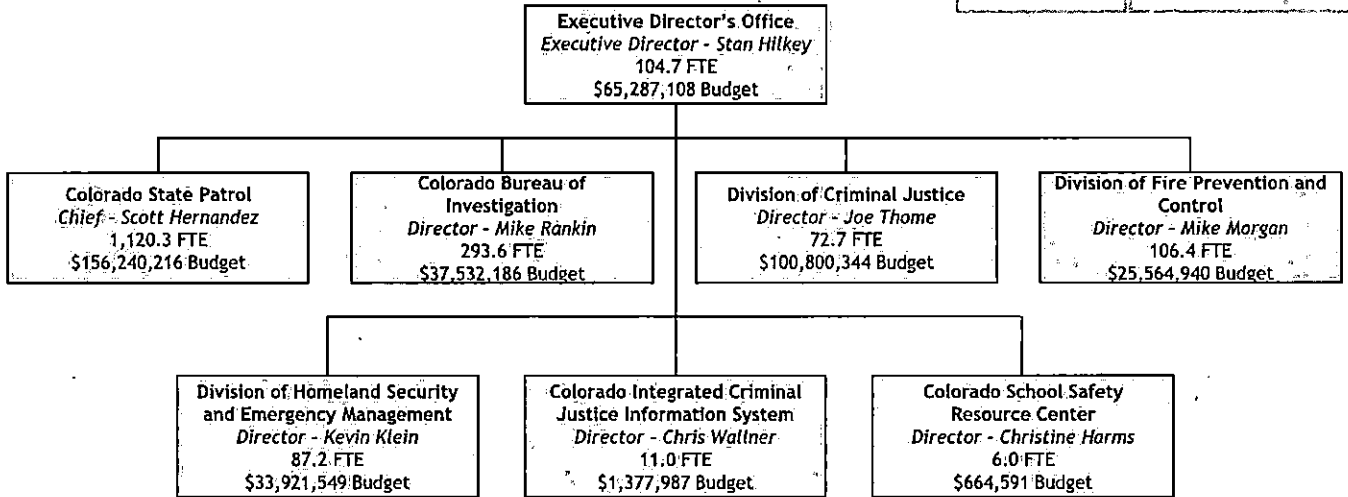


Department Description: Organizational Chart

Colorado Department of Public Safety

Total Department FTE & budget breakdown
(based on FY-2017-18 appropriations)

1,800.5	Total FTEs
\$420,382,651	Total funds
\$123,435,771	General Fund
\$199,253,031	Cash funds
\$40,957,422	Re-appropriated funds
\$56,736,427	Federal funds



Department Description

The Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) comprises approximately 1,800 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
- Colorado State Patrol
- Division of Criminal Justice
- Division of Fire Prevention and Control
- Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

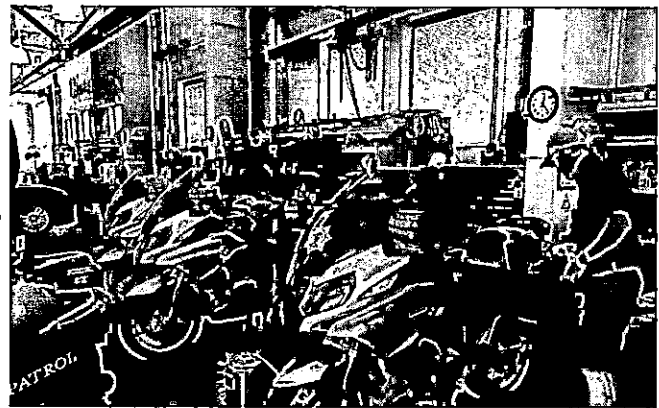
These divisions are supported by the Executive Director's Office (EDO).

Executive Director's Office

The Executive Director's Office (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
- Human Resources
- Planning and Communications
- Logistics (such as fleet and facilities maintenance)
- Compliance and Professional Standards.

The EDO also includes the Colorado School Safety Resource Center (CSSRC), 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.



Executive Director's Office Customers

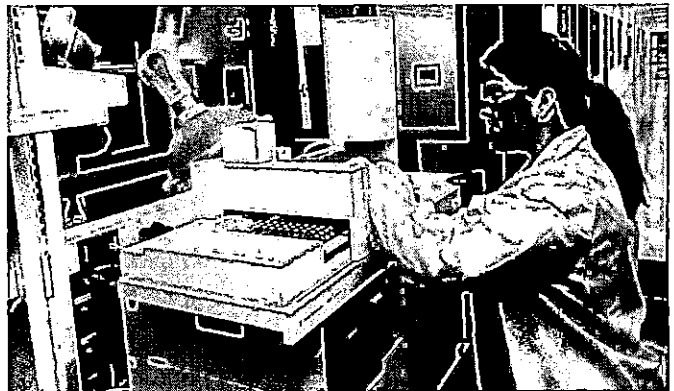
- Accounting and budget staff within CDPS and in other state agencies
- Internal fleet users
- Potential, current, and former employees of CDPS
- Colorado General Assembly and staff
- Media
- Other executive branch agencies and the Governor's Office
- Local governments
- Schools, teachers, students, and parents seeking information or support for school safety
- Criminal justice agencies that use CICJIS

Department Description

Colorado Bureau of Investigation

For 50 years, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has provided exceptional assistance to Colorado residents and public safety organizations across the state 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 six internationally accredited laboratories. CBI scientists provide testing in nine disciplines: biology, DNA, latent prints, impression evidence, firearms, tool marks, drug chemistry, trace chemistry and toxicology. Teams are available to provide crime scene response 24 hours a day.
- **Investigative Services** – Agents and analysts provide a full range of criminal investigative assistance to more than 300 police departments, sheriffs' offices, district attorneys and state agencies in Colorado. Types of crimes investigated include homicide, arson, officer-involved uses of force, sexual assault, cybercrime, fraud, identity theft, gaming violations and public corruption.
- **Criminal Justice Information Services Crime Information Management Unit** – Consists of three sections: Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), and the Colorado Sex Offender Registry. Each system is maintained and supported by CBI to ensure quality information is available, and that each system is compliant with state and federal laws. These systems support the mission of law enforcement in Colorado by enabling public safety agencies to submit information for access by other law enforcement agencies around the clock.
- **Identification** – Serves as the state repository for millions of criminal history records. The team conducts fingerprint-based and name-based criminal history background checks from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, the private sector, and the public for 68 professions requiring licensing in the State of Colorado.
- **InstaCheck** – Conducts hundreds of thousands of background checks for firearms transfers each year, as well as background checks for Colorado



sheriffs for the Concealed Handgun Permit process.

- **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.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation Customers

- General public
- Crime victims
- Police departments, sheriffs' offices and fire departments
- District attorney offices
- Colorado State Patrol
- Colorado firearms dealers (Federal firearms licensees)
- Federal partners
- Colorado Limited Gaming Commission

Department Description

Colorado State Patrol

The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) ensures a safe and secure environment by providing professional law enforcement services that reflect honor, duty, and respect. Through high visibility, strict enforcement, maximum resource deployment, and community education, CSP promotes safety, protects lives, and preserves state highways 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 actions, saturation patrols, crash investigations, and educational safety programs.
- **Communications** – Provides a professional communications system for members of the Patrol, other state, local, and federal agencies, and Colorado residents.
- **Criminal Interdiction and Automobile Theft** – Proactively investigates motor vehicle theft and related offenses, inspects Vehicle Identification Numbers, interdicts illegal drugs, 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.
- **Executive and Capitol Security** – Provides 24-hour security at the State Capitol and Capitol Complex, and security for the Governor, First Family, visiting dignitaries, and public demonstrations.
- **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 industry to support 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.



Colorado State Patrol Customers

- Motoring public, including residents and visitors of Colorado
- Commercial motor vehicle industry
- Local and federal law enforcement agencies
- Media
- Other executive branch agencies and the Governor's Office
- Colorado Governor and First Family
- Staff and visitors at the Colorado Capitol
- State officials and employees
- Highway traffic crash victims, survivors, and family members

Department Description

Division of Criminal Justice

The Division of Criminal Justice (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:

- **Community Corrections** – Allocates state funding for community corrections facilities to local boards, audits providers to ensure compliance with standards, and provides technical assistance on the implementation of evidence-based practices in community corrections.
- **Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance** – Administers several major federal funding programs and operates the State Juvenile Diversion Program in conjunction with local prosecutors.
- **Research and Statistics** – Serves as Colorado's Statistical Analysis Center and, as such, collects and disseminates crime-related data for planning and enhancing the quality of Colorado's criminal and juvenile justice systems, and provides staff support to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.
- **Victims Programs** – Administers four separate federal grant programs and the State Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement grant program, develops and implements public policy and standards, reviews and resolves victim complaints about non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act, and provides staff support to the state Human Trafficking Council.
- **Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management** – Administers the Sex Offender Management Board and the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board, which develop and implement standards for the treatment of offenders and provide training for service providers.



- **Evidence-Based Practices in Implementation for Capacity Resource Center (EPIC)** – Increases the efficacy of professionals who work with offender populations by providing education, skill-building, and consultation about evidence-based practices and implementation science to criminal justice agencies.

Division of Criminal Justice Customers

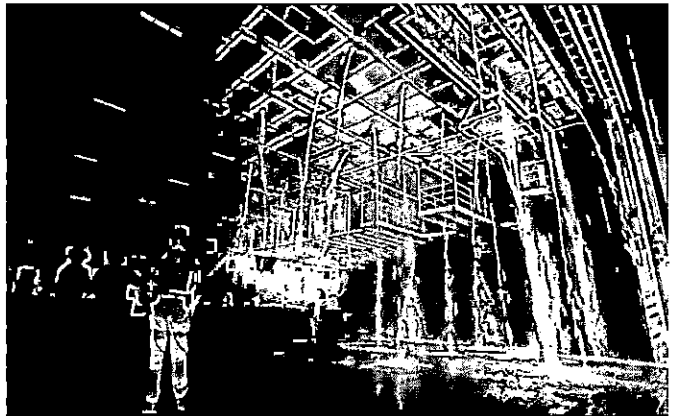
- Crime victim services agencies
- Criminal justice agencies
- Community corrections providers and boards
- Sex offender treatment providers and sex offender victim services agencies
- Domestic violence offender treatment providers and DV victim services agencies
- Juvenile justice practitioners
- District attorney offices
- Local law enforcement agencies throughout Colorado
- Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
- Colorado General Assembly

Department Description

Division of Fire Prevention and Control

The Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) safeguards the lives of those who live, work, learn and play in Colorado by reducing fire threats to people, property and the environment. Each of the programs described below supports the Division's mission in various ways.

- **Wildfire Management Program** – Provides technical assistance to local governments and manages wildfires that exceed the capacity of local agencies.
- **Health Facility Construction and Inspection Program** – Ensures that licensed health facilities comply with fire and life safety codes, issues building permits, and performs inspections.
- **Public School and Junior College Construction and Inspection Program** – Ensures that public schools and junior colleges comply with building and fire codes by conducting plan reviews and inspections or certifying local plan reviewers and inspectors.
- **Certification Programs** – Administer certification for firefighters, hazardous material emergency responders, medical first responders, fire sprinkler fitters, and others.
- **Colorado All-Risk Incident Reporting System** – Administers a statewide reporting system for fires and related incidents.
- **Emergency Services Responder Education and Training** – Provides training for emergency service responders.
- **Center of Excellence** – Researches, tests, and evaluates new technologies related to aerial firefighting.
- **Fire Suppression Program** – Ensures that fire sprinkler systems are properly installed and maintained.
- **Colorado Fireworks Act** – Establishes minimum standards for the sale and use of fireworks.
- **Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments** – Establishes minimum building and fire safety standards for limited gaming establishments.
- **Regulation of Reduced Ignition Propensity Cigarettes** – Enforces flammability standards on cigarettes.
- **Regulation of Fire Safety in Waste Tire Facilities** – Creates rules for fire safety in waste tire facilities.



Fire Prevention and Control Customers

- Fire chiefs, training officers, and 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

Department Description

Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) consists of three offices and multiple programs that support the Division in providing 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. Its offices and units include:

- **Public Information and External Relations** – Interfaces with the public, supports statewide preparedness efforts through strategic messaging with citizens and community partners, and develops risk-based communications products.
- **Office of Emergency Management** – Manages state-declared disasters, manages federal disaster recovery programs, provides technical assistance to local emergency managers, sponsors training courses, evaluates exercises, develops pre-disaster mitigation plans, and identifies areas where state assistance can be deployed following a disaster.
- **Office of Prevention and Security** – Collects and disseminates information about terrorist threats, provides assistance and training to state and local government on terrorism-related training and exercises, establishes protocols to guide state and local law enforcement officials and allied emergency response officials in responding to suspected terrorist activities, and provides citizens with current information about safety protocols pertaining to chemical and biological hazards.
- **Office of Preparedness** – Improves community preparedness and citizen involvement, reduces duplicative homeland security-related training needs and efforts, coordinates homeland security training and plans, coordinates all-hazard public risk communication products among state agencies, administers federal homeland security and emergency management grants, and coordinates infrastructure protection for the state.



DHSEM Customers

- Local governments
- Local emergency managers
- Federal emergency management entities
- Other state agencies
- Local law enforcement
- Federal law enforcement
- General public

FY2017 Strategic Policy Initiative Outcomes

For FY2017, CDPS selected and tracked five strategic policy initiatives (SPIs), some of which are carried into the FY2018 performance plan and some that have been revised or eliminated. The charts below indicate progress toward the SPI metrics for FY2017 as of March 31, 2017. Full-year data for each FY2017 strategic policy initiative will be available in mid-July 2017.

SPI #1: Reduce the number of fatal and injury crashes

Metric: Number of fatal & injury crashes	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	3/31/2017 Update
Reduce by 5% the number of fatal and injury crashes under the CSP's jurisdiction by June 30, 2016, and by 15% by June 30, 2018	3,610	3,573	3,836	4,055	2,955

The Colorado State Patrol monitors the number of fatal and injury crashes on a monthly basis. As of March 31, 2017, the CSP has seen a 4.5 percent increase in fatal and injury crashes when comparing fiscal year-to-date data. CSP will continue to evaluate its traffic enforcement strategies and educational outreach efforts to meet its one- and three-year goals to reduce the number of fatal and injury crashes on Colorado highways.

SPI #2: Improve forensic processing turnaround time

Metric: Average turnaround time, in days	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	3/31/2017 Update
Reduce average forensic turnaround time of forensic analysis from 118 days to 105 days by June 30, 2017, and to 85 days by June 30, 2019	244	151	128	123	110

CBI monitors forensic turnaround time on a monthly basis. As of March 31, 2017, CBI's average turnaround time of 110 days is on pace to achieve their one year-goal. CBI will continue to employ strategies such as training, application of technology, and full occupation of newly-constructed laboratory space to reach its goal.

SPI #3: Reduce impact and incidence of wildland fires

Metric: Number of large wildland fires	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	3/31/2017* Update
Reduce the number of large wildland fires that threaten lives or property in Colorado by 5% by June 30, 2016, and by 10% by June 30, 2018.	21	6	34	36	N/A

**This measure is tracked on a calendar-year rather than a fiscal year basis, so there is no March 31, 2017, update.*

DFPC tracks the number of wildland fires on a calendar-year basis. Due to the aggregate annual nature of this measure, DFPC will not have 2017 data until early 2018. Because the number of wildland fires varies from year to year, DFPC established the baseline against which to track progress by calculating a seven-year average of large wildland fires using data from 2009 to 2015. This baseline average is 39 fires.

FY2017 Strategic Policy Initiative Outcomes

SPI #4: Implement a statewide emergency alert notification system for state employees

Metric: Percent of agencies active in Swift911 system	FY14 Actual*	FY15 Actual*	FY16 Actual*	3/31/2017 Update
Implement the Swift911 Alert System in all Executive Branch agencies and the Colorado General Assembly by 2019, with a goal of 75% implementation by June 30, 2017, for state employees across Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	72%

**This measure was not tracked until FY2016, therefore no data is available from prior years. This measure will not be tracked into FY2018 because the system is on track toward full implementation during calendar year 2017.*

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has been working closely with executive branch agencies to socialize the use of the emergency notification system. DHSEM anticipates that all executive agencies will be using the system by early FY2018.

SPI #5: Increase use of evidence-based practices in community corrections to improve offender outcomes

Metric: Number of offenders participating in program	FY14 Actual*	FY15 Actual*	FY16 Actual*	3/31/2017 Update
Maximize utilization of the new Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Pilot Project and increase the number of high-risk/high-needs offenders participating in the program to 48 by June 30, 2017, and to 448 by June 30, 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	32

**This measure was not tracked in prior years.*

This measure focuses on the implementation of a new Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment program for high-risk, high-needs offenders. The one-year goal is to have 48 offenders participating in the program, increasing to 448 offenders by year three. For FY2018, DCJ will be tracking a different SPI.

Keep Colorado Communities Safe



COLORADO

State Patrol

Department of Public Safety

SPI #1a: Reduce fatal and injury crashes on Colorado's highways

*This metric is part of Colorado's Vision 2018 and is included on the Governor's Dashboard.

Metric: Number of fatal & injury crashes	June 30, 2017 Actual	June 30, 2018 Goal (One-year goal)	June 30, 2020 Goal (Three-year goal)
Reduce by 5% the number of fatal and injury crashes under CSP's jurisdiction by June 30, 2018, and by 15% by June 30, 2020, for highway users.	3,948	3,750	3,355

Multi-agency Priority and Activities

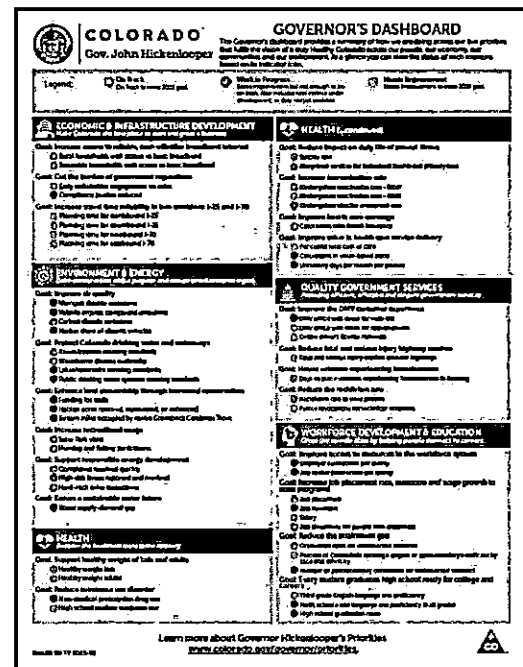
Protecting the lives of those who travel Colorado roadways is a top priority for the state. CDPS, the Colorado Department of Transportation and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment are collaborating to support this goal.

Key activities include: analyzing key statewide data and developing cost-effective engineering projects for accident mitigation; developing policies that promote seatbelt use among Colorado motorists; targeting enforcement efforts to promote safe driving behaviors and decisions; and using media safety campaigns throughout the year to educate motorists of the dangers of not wearing a seatbelt, driving while impaired or distracted, etc.

Colorado State Patrol's Contribution to the Goal

The Colorado State Patrol was created to "promote safety, protect human life and preserve the highways of this state by the courteous and strict enforcement of the laws and regulations of this state relating to highways and the traffic on such highways" (CRS 24-33.5-201).

Since its creation as the Colorado State Highway Courtesy Patrol, CSP has evolved into a progressive law enforcement agency that has adapted to the changing priorities of the communities it serves. The members of the Colorado State Patrol have maintained a focus on traffic safety initiatives, while accepting the



challenges of a more diverse public safety mission.

CSP continues to strive towards achieving its mission through the development and implementation of multifaceted strategies that are adaptive, innovative and integrated into our belief in the Core Values of Honor, Duty and Respect.

Colorado's collective success in meeting public safety needs within the state is a result of the organization's focused approach to providing dedicated and professional law enforcement services. *(Continued)*

Keep Colorado Communities Safe



COLORADO

State Patrol

Department of Public Safety

SPI #1a: Reduce fatal and injury crashes on Colorado's Highways

*This metric is part of Colorado's Vision 2018 and is included on the Governor's Dashboard.

Strategies/processes to drive achievement of SPI

- Develop customized, intelligence-led strategies to improve traffic safety.
- Identify local-specific challenges and develop needs-based responses.
- Deploy high-visibility and strict enforcement strategies
- Educate the community about highway safety.

Metrics to measure progress towards SPI goals

The following input/output metrics ("tracking lead measures") are used to measure progress toward

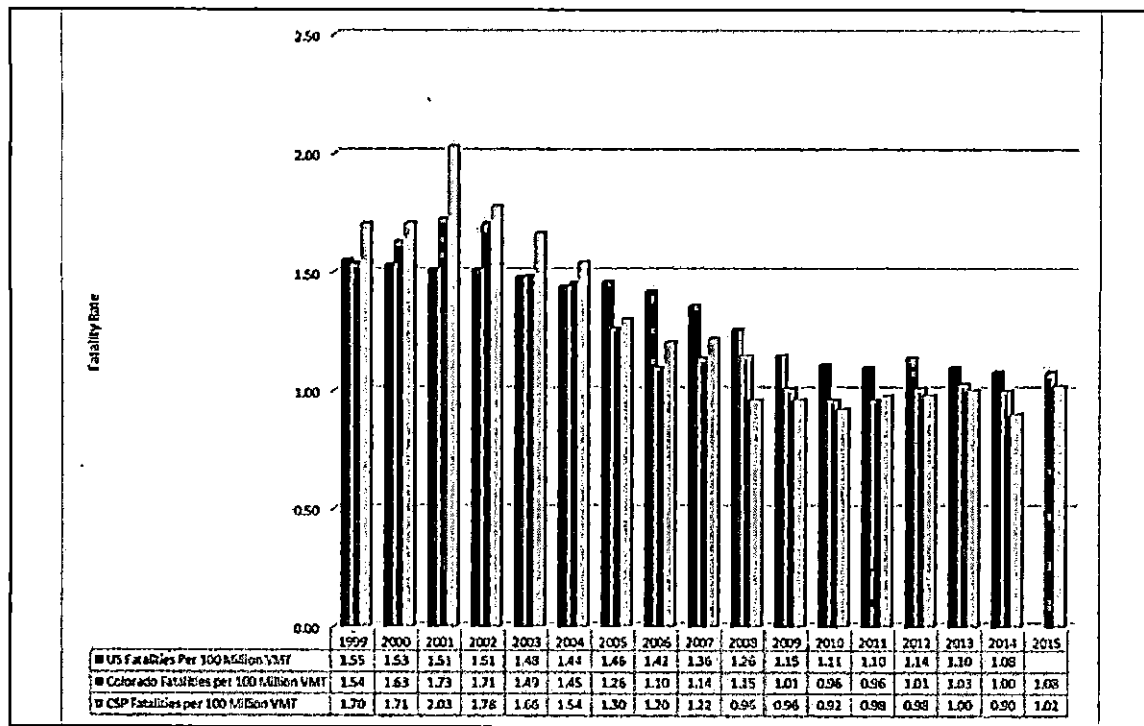
implementing strategies to achieve the SPIs and will be reported on quarterly throughout FY2018:

- Number of proactive DUI citations
- Number of seatbelt citations
- Number of contacts by Troopers.

Additional lead measures being tracked by other State agencies:

- Benefit/cost ratio of roadway projects
- Number of contact hours by local law enforcement
- Percent of adults wearing seatbelts
- Number of media impressions across all traffic safety campaigns.

Highway fatality rates per vehicle-mile traveled, 1999-2015



Sources of data: National and state fatality rates: <https://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx>
 Fatalities under CSP jurisdiction: <http://dtdapps.coloradodot.info/otis/Statistics>

Keep Colorado Citizens and Communities Safe



COLORADO

Division of Fire
Prevention & Control

Department of Public Safety

SPI #1b: Reduce impact and incidence of wildland fires

Metric: Number of large wildfires ¹	June 1, 2017 Actual ³	June 30, 2018 Goal ³ (One-year goal)	June 30, 2020 Goal ³ (Three-year goal)
Reduce the number of large wildland fires ¹ that threaten lives or property by 5% by June 30, 2018, and by 10% by June 30, 2020, for the people of Colorado ²	39	37	35

¹A large fire is any wildland fire 100 acres or greater.

²Data is obtained from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and is reported on a calendar-year basis. Because of the high variability in the number of large wildland fires from year-to-year, the average number of large wildland fires for the eight-year period from 2009 to 2016 was used as the baseline.

³This information is collected and reported on a calendar-year basis. Data collection for a particular calendar year is closed out in April of the subsequent year.

Wildland fire affects all Coloradans, threatening lives, property, and land, air, and water quality. Early detection of and response to wildland fires can minimize the loss of life and property and save significant money. Recent legislation has improved detection and response through the establishment of the aviation program and the Center of Excellence for Advanced Technology Aerial Firefighting (CoE), and the implementation of a fire prediction modeling tool.

Strategies/processes to drive achievement of SPI

- Increase early detection of wildland fires through improved technology and the implementation of the aviation program.
- Research new and innovative ways to reduce the incidence and impact of wildfires through the CoE.
- Improve fire management efforts, such as the use of aviation resources for situational awareness and quicker initial attack, cooperative agreements with local jurisdictions, and interagency (state/local) staffing of wildland fire engines.
- Implement prescribed burning and other hazardous fuel reduction strategies.
- Conduct public education; train state and local firefighters.

- Maintain partnerships with local, state and federal agencies.
- Maintain Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) engine fleet.

Metrics to measure progress towards SPI goals

The following metrics will be tracked in FY2018 to indicate progress toward the SPI:

- Number of fires detected and reported to jurisdictional authority by Multi-Mission Aircraft (MMA).
- Number of wildfire detection missions by MMA.
- Number of incident responses by DFPC engines.
- Number of wildland fire community education presentations conducted by DFPC staff.



Provide Excellent Customer Service



COLORADO

Bureau of Investigation

Department of Public Safety

SPI #2a: Reduce forensic analysis turnaround time

Metric: Average turnaround time, in days	June 1, 2017 Actual	June 30, 2018 Goal (One-year goal)	June 30, 2020 Goal (Three-year goal)
Continue to reduce the average turnaround time of forensic analysis from 110 days to 90 days by June 30, 2018, and to 80 days by June 30, 2020, for submitting law enforcement agencies.	110	90	80

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation operates five accredited laboratories in Colorado that process crime scene evidence from all over the state at the request of police departments and sheriff's offices. Forensic evidence includes fingerprint, firearm, controlled substance, biological material for DNA analysis, as well toxicology casework.

Providing this forensic analysis to law enforcement agencies in an accurate and timely manner is the hallmark to being able to solve crime quickly. When forensic analysis includes the identity of the alleged suspect, law enforcement is able to effect an arrest and remove that suspect from the streets of Colorado, preventing further victimization of our citizens. Striving to turn our forensic analysis around in under 100 days will allow law enforcement agencies to be more effective in carrying out their missions. An area of extreme importance is the processing of evidence in cases involving an alleged sexual assault. Colorado has taken a proactive step to analyze all sex assault kits within 180 days. The CBI's goal is to provide laboratory reports to law enforcement agencies in these cases in under 90 days.

Strategies/processes to drive achievement of SPI

- Develop partnerships with local law enforcement for collecting proper evidence.
- Communicate with prosecutors and law enforcement.
- Train all staff in the latest technologies and efficiencies.
- Develop LEAN processes in all disciplines of the laboratory.

Metrics to measure progress towards SPI goals

The following quarterly input and output metrics will be used to evaluate progress toward the goal of reducing turnaround time:

- Number of staff members in training
- Percent decrease in the turnaround time for processing sex assault evidence
- Percent increase of DNA casework from quarter to quarter.



Provide Excellent Customer Service



COLORADO

**Division of Homeland Security
& Emergency Management**

Department of Public Safety

SPI #2b: Mitigate risk of communities losing grant funding

Metric: Number of on-site monitoring visits	June 1, 2017 Actual	June 30, 2018 Goal (One-year goal)	June 30, 2020 Goal (Three-year goal)
Implement a division-wide monitoring system for all subrecipients who receive federal and/or state grants from DHSEM, with a goal of increasing the number of on-site monitoring visits by 12% to allow the State to better identify high-risk subrecipients early and mitigate risk of local communities losing funding.	37	45	50

The Office of Preparedness provides guidance and support to both internal and external stakeholders to sustain and improve their preparedness capabilities. This SPI focuses on external stakeholders who are subrecipients of grants from DHSEM. DHSEM will perform risk-based on-site monitoring of subrecipients to increase subrecipients' knowledge of and compliance with grant requirements and therefore mitigate risk to these communities. A subrecipient for the purpose of this SPI is defined as recipient of grant funds from DHSEM.

Strategies/processes to drive achievement of SPI

- Build a division-wide Subrecipients Monitoring (SRM) team.
- SRM reviews the federal administrative requirements, cost principles and audit requirements.
- Develop a risk assessment tool to determine the risk level for each subrecipient.
- Identify the risk level for each subrecipient: high, moderate, and low.
- Select a sample of subrecipients to be monitored.
- Develop a monitoring questionnaire to include financial, operational, and compliance subjects.
- Develop an on-site monitoring visit process.
- Coordinate and conduct on-site monitoring visits.
- Provide subrecipients with guidance and training.
- Develop response letter.

Metrics to measure progress towards SPI goals

The following input/output metrics are used to manage progress toward implementing strategies to achieve the DHSEM's strategic policy initiative and other goals:

- Number of monitoring site visits
- Number of subrecipients without previous experience with DHSEM
- Number of subrecipients who receive public assistance disaster grant
- Number of recommendations to program managers to ask subrecipients to return funds due to non-compliance
- Number of fact-sheets guidance provided to subrecipients.



Provide Excellent Customer Service



COLORADO

Division of Criminal Justice

Department of Public Safety

SPI #2c: Increase use of evidence-informed decision-making processes

Metric: Percent of boards, commissions & task forces	June 1, 2017 Actual	June 30, 2018 Goal (One-year goal)	June 30, 2020 Goal (Three-year goal)
Increase the number of DCJ boards, commissions, and task forces using uniform strategies involving selection criteria, orientation curriculum, and evidence-informed decision-making processes from 15% to 50% by June 30, 2018, and to 75% by June 30, 2020.	15%	50%	75%

Policy and standards development and grant management are core components of DCJ's work. DCJ strives to produce high quality policies and standards guided by research, statutory requirements, case law, professional expertise, and effective implementation strategies. These efforts rely on transparent and objective processes in collaboration with informed and experienced stakeholders to create and approve these policies and standards.

DCJ proposes to improve these processes by increasing the number of DCJ boards, commissions, and task forces using uniform member selection processes, orientation strategies and decision-making processes in order to create consistency, transparency and better-informed decision making.

- Develop and pilot membership selection criteria, research-informed curriculum to orient current and incoming members, and an evidence-informed decision-making process.
- Conduct pre/post assessments to develop baseline and measure impact of the improvements.
- Observe pilot groups to determine adherence to membership criteria, orientation, and decision-making process.
- Monitor and activate rapid improvement strategies to incorporate feedback from observations and assessments.
- Deliver components in a phased roll-out to groups to enable ongoing observation, assessment and improvements.

Strategies/processes to drive achievement of SPI

- Convene an exploratory committee to review 12 DCJ staffed boards, commissions and decision-making groups to determine status of: 1) selection criteria 2) orientation process and 3) documented evidence-informed decision-making processes.
- Review literature on convening decision-making teams and best practices, while considering research on civic engagement, policy development and grant management.
- Conduct internal staff roundtables to share successes and challenges around policy workgroup selection, creation, and decision making processes.

Metrics to measure progress towards SPI goals

The following input/output metrics are used to manage progress toward implementing strategies to achieve DCJ's strategic policy initiative:

- Number of boards and commissions that are using one, two or all of the proposed components, including membership criteria, an evidence-based orientation curriculum, and an evidence-informed decision-making process
- Number of new and current members receiving orientations/educational sessions provided by DCJ
- Number of observations conducted of pilot groups.

Maintain an Engaged and Supported Workforce

SPI #3a: Increase Employees' Understanding of Strategic Direction of Department of Public Safety

Metric: Percent favorable response	June 1, 2017 Actual	June 30, 2018 (One-year goal)	June 30, 2020 (Three-year goal)
Increase the percentage of CDPS employees responding favorably on an annual employee engagement survey that they have a clear picture of the direction of the organization from 31% to 41% by June 30, 2018, and to 61% by June 30, 2020.	31*	41	61

*October 2015 Employee Engagement Survey results are used as the baseline for this goal.

Establishing a culture of engagement, investment, and accountability gives employees the tools and support they need to provide excellent customer service. This is especially important for an organization like CDPS where employees face high-risk, high-stress, and high-impact situations regularly.

A key part of employee engagement is understanding of the Department's mission, vision, core values, and overall direction. This measure gauges employee satisfaction and connection to the CDPS mission, and is one of several components of an Employee Engagement Action Plan that the Department is using to improve employee engagement as reflected in annual, bi-annual, and exit surveys.

Strategies/processes to drive achievement of SPI

- Ensure awareness of the CDPS mission, vision, and core values by 1) integrating these elements into routine communications and 2) by aligning and connecting division and unit missions to the Department's mission.
- Develop and sustain the Leadership Strategies Institute, an internal leadership development program that facilitates communication, collaboration, and innovation between employees from all CDPS divisions.
- Increase the focus and frequency of communications from CDPS leadership to ensure that employees are informed and connected.
- Provide routine opportunities for employees to

1) provide input and 2) receive coaching and guidance from supervisors and peers.

- Strengthen employee recognition opportunities and create a Department-wide recognition platform.
- Pursue organizational alignment to increase redundancy and efficiency, and ultimately improve service delivery to customers.
- Promote continuous business process improvement and the establishment of a learning organization.
- Invest in employees through internally-offered essential skills courses in communication, team-building, and resilience.

Metrics to measure progress towards SPI goals

The following input/output metrics are used to manage progress toward improving employee engagement, as measured by employees indicating that they have a clear picture of the direction of the organization:

- Turnover rate of new employees (those with less than one year of service to CDPS)
- Percent of employees opening the CDPS monthly newsletter
- Number of employees/employee locations participating in the quarterly virtual meeting with the Executive Director
- Number of employees participating in Department-sponsored development events.



COLORADO

Department of Public Safety



Department of Public Safety FY2017 Annual Performance Evaluation (October 2017)

Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Department of Public Safety has identified several strategic policy initiatives for FY 2016-17 and beyond. For this performance evaluation, the Department has updated progress on the initiatives identified in the FY2017 Performance Plan that capture the Department's strategic and operational priorities, and reflect the overall direction as identified by Department leadership. The updates reflect data as of October 1, 2017.

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

SPI 1 – Reduce by 5% the number of fatal and injury crashes under the CSP's jurisdiction by June 30, 2017 and 15% by June 30, 2019 for highway users
Traffic safety on Colorado highways is the top priority of the Colorado State Patrol (CSP). The CSP strives to improve traffic safety and protect lives by developing intelligence-led strategies, identifying local-specific challenges and developing needs-based responses, deploying high-visibility and strict enforcement strategies, and educating the community about highway safety.

SPI 2 – Continue to reduce the average turn-around time of forensic analysis from 118 days to 105 days by June 30, 2017 and to 85 days by June 30, 2019 for submitting law enforcement agencies
Forensic evidence includes fingerprint, firearm, controlled substance, and sex assault kit analysis, as well as DNA casework. The Colorado Bureau of Investigation operates three accredited laboratories in Colorado to process evidence submissions from local law enforcement. Strategies to achieve this SPI include: developing partnerships with local law enforcement, communicating with prosecutors, and training DNA staff in the latest technology.

SPI 3 – Reduce the number of large wildland fires that threaten lives or property by 5% by June 30, 2017 and by 10% by June 30, 2019 for the people of Colorado
Wildland fire affects all Coloradans, threatening lives, property, and land, air, and water quality. Early detection of and response to wildland fires can minimize the loss of life and property, and save significant money, and recent legislation has improved detection and response through the establishment of the aviation program and the Center of Excellence for Advanced Technology Aerial Firefighting.

SPI 4 – Implement the Swift 911 Alert System in all Executive Branch agencies and the Colorado General Assembly by June 20, 2019, with a goal of 75% implementation by June 30, 2017, for state employees across Colorado.
The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) provides preparedness capabilities to various stakeholders, both internal and external. To achieve the roll out of this alert notification system, DHSEM will mobilize and test the alert system, assist with the identification of operational users in each agency, and socialize the system to all state employees.



**Department of Public Safety
FY2017 Annual Performance Evaluation (October 2017)**

SPI 5 – Maximize utilization of the new Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) Pilot Project and increase the number of high risk/high needs offenders participating in the program to 48 by June 30, 2017 and to 448 by June 30, 2019 for community corrections clients.

Community corrections programs serve offenders who are transitioning from prison or who are directly sentenced as an alternative to prison. The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) contracts with local community corrections boards for beds using funds appropriated through the annual budget process. Community corrections clients are increasingly high risk and programs must address offenders with severe criminogenic needs. Cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) can serve certain offenders, and DCJ is rolling out a pilot project using this technique. The first year of the project will consist heavily of procurement and general start-up, training for boards and programs, and developing screening practices and placements that are consistent with relevant offender risk factors.

Operational Measures

**Improve highway safety by reducing fatal and injury crashes
Major Program Area - Colorado State Patrol**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY 17	Q3 FY 17	Q4 FY 17	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Reduce by 5% the number of fatal and injury crashes under the CSP's jurisdiction by June 30, 2017 and by 15% by June 30, 2019 for highway users	3,573	3,836	4,057	1,222	903	827	996	3,852	3,446
Number of proactive DUI citations	4,014	3,536	3,240	771	653	705	773	3,303	3,436
Number of seatbelt citations	19,555	17,191	18,925	5,949	3,621	4,981	7,339	19,303	20,082
Number of contacts	415,104	404,066	418,323	105,495	88,871	93,461	96,242	426,689	443,926

For FY2017, the Colorado State Patrol realized a 2.7% decrease in the number of fatal and injury crashes as compared to FY2016. Although the CSP did not reach its 5% reduction, the CSP continues to set a 5% reduction goal with a 2% increase in activity highlighted by the lead measures for FY2018.

**Expedite processing of forensic evidence
Major Program Area – Colorado Bureau of Investigation**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY 17	Q3 FY 17	Q4 FY 17	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Continue to reduce the average turn-around time of forensic analysis from 118 days to	151	128	123	120	104	110	105	105	85



**Department of Public Safety
FY2017 Annual Performance Evaluation (October 2017)**

105 days by June 30, 2017 and to 85 days by June 30, 2019 for submitting law enforcement agencies									
Percent of laboratory staff in training	NA	NA	23%	10%	11.0 %	13.0%	12.0%		
Percent decrease in sex assault kit analysis turnaround time	NA	NA	NA	42%	13.7 %	28.0%	50%		
Percent increase in DNA productivity with new load-leveling program	NA	NA	NA	7%	21 %	12%	12%		

For Q4 FY 2017, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation achieved an additional 50% decrease in turnaround time for sex assault kits due to the continued successful implementation of a LEAN process in DNA analysis. The current turnaround time for sex assault kits is 77 days. This SPI will continue into FY 2018, and this year's performance using the LEAN process assisted with setting the next year's goals.

**Reduce the incidence and impact of wildland fire
Major Program Area – Division of Fire Prevention and Control**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY 17	Q3 FY 17	Q4 FY 17	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Reduce the number of large wildland fires that threaten lives or property by 5% by June 30, 2017 and by 10% by June 30, 2019 for the people of Colorado (tracked by calendar year).	6	34	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	35
Number of Fires Detected and Reported to Jurisdictional Authority by Multi-Mission Aircraft (MMA)	N/A	N/A	45	43	6	0	4	N/A	N/A
Number of Wildfire Detection Missions by MMA	N/A	N/A	42	36	3	0	5	N/A	N/A
Number of Incident Responses by DFPC Engines	N/A	N/A	512	267	87	175	152	N/A	N/A
Number of Wildland Fire Community Education Presentations Conducted by DFPC Staff	N/A	N/A	38	56	2	35	63	N/A	N/A



**Department of Public Safety
FY2017 Annual Performance Evaluation (October 2017)**

A large fire is any wildland fire in timber 100 acres or greater and 300 acres or greater in grasslands/rangelands. Because of the high variability in the number of large wildland fires from year-to-year, the average number of large wildland fires for the seven calendar year period from 2009 to 2015 was used as the baseline, or 39, in order to track progress against the one- and three-year goals. DFPC did not track measures other than the number of large wildland fires prior to FY 15-16. Note that the FY16 actual number changed, which affected 1-year and 3-year goals. This SPI will continue to be tracked in FY 2018.

**Implement a statewide emergency alert notification system for state employees
Major Program Area -- DHSEM**

Measure	FY15 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY 17	Q3 FY 17	Q4 FY 17	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Implement the Swift911 Alert System in all Executive Branch agencies and the Colorado General Assembly by 2019, with a goal of 75% implementation by June 30, 2017 for state employees across Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	44%	55%	72%	94%	75%	75%
Percent of agencies engaged but not fully implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	33%	45%	28%	6%		
Number of administrative users and operational users in implemented agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	79	152	177		
Percent of implemented agencies that have socialized the system to their employees	N/A	N/A	N/A	25%	50%	77%	78%		
Number of educational products disseminated and presentations delivered or supported by DHSEM	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	9	9	11		
Number of people trained to use the system	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	98	83*	89*		

Seventeen state agencies have implemented the system, and one more is in the process of implementing. DHSEM disseminated a fact sheet, a working governance document, a messaging template, and a communications toolkit. DSHEM presented on the system at two Alert System Users Meetings, and at one meeting discussing the bridge between CDPS and Swift911 since last quarter. DHSEM also conducted or supported for trainings on the system. * = a revised number based on updated information provided by user agencies. DHSEM successfully implemented the Swift911 system and exceeded the SPI allowing the Division to identify, develop and create a new SPI for 2018.



**Department of Public Safety
FY2017 Annual Performance Evaluation (October 2017)**

**Increase specialized services to high-risk/high-needs community corrections offenders
Major Program Area – Division of Criminal Justice**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY 17	Q3 FY 17	Q4 FY 17	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Maximize utilization of the new Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) Pilot Project and increase the number of high risk/high needs offenders participating in the program to 48 by June 30, 2017 and to 448 by June 30, 2019 for community corrections clients	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	32	48	48	448
Number of formal training and technical assistance events completed to support the CBT pilot	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	12	28	22	3	12
Number of fidelity support site visits or desk reviews completed for the CBT Pilot Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	2	6
Percent of CBT funds expended	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	58%	100%	75%	95%

The total number of offenders served is cumulative for each fiscal year and is based upon serving a target of at least 48 offenders in Year 1, 200 offenders in Year 2, and 200 offenders in Year 3 for an accumulated total of at least 448 offenders served over the course of the three-year period. Work on this project will continue, but the Division will be revising its SPI for FY 2018 to focus on the use of evidence based practices by all DCJ boards and commissions.

2018

Regulatory Agenda

January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018



COLORADO

Department of Public Safety

Overview

The Colorado Department of Public Safety submits the following 2018 Regulatory Agenda in fulfillment of the statutory requirements set forth in Colo. Rev. Stat. §2-7-203(4). Pursuant to state law, annually on November 1 executive-branch agencies must file a Departmental Regulatory Agenda (DRA) containing:

- A list of new rules or amendments that the department or its divisions expect to propose in the next calendar year;
- The statutory or other basis for adoption of the proposed rules;
- The purpose of the proposed rules;
- The contemplated schedule for adoption of the rules;
- An identification and listing of persons or parties that may be affected positively or negatively by the rules; and

The Regulatory Agenda also includes, pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. §24-4-103.3, rules to be reviewed as part of the Department’s “Regulatory Efficiencies Reviews” during 2018 (which are denoted as such in the “purpose” column). The DRA is to be filed with Legislative Council staff for distribution to committee(s) of reference, posted on the department’s web site, and submitted to the Secretary of State for publication in the Colorado Register. Each department must also present its DRA as part of its “SMART Act” hearing and presentation pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. §2-7-203(2)(a)(III)(A).

The following constitutes the Department’s Regulatory Agenda for 2017-2018 and is provided in accordance with Colo. Rev. Stat. §24-7-203(2)(a)(IV):

Schedule	Rule Number	Rule Title	New rule, revision, or repeal?	Statutory or other basis for adoption or change to rule	Purpose of Proposed Rule	Stakeholders <i>Consider including high-level outreach bullets</i>
Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Task Force						
Hearing June 22, 2018	8 CCR 1507-50	Colorado Automobile Theft Prevention Authority	Revision	42-5-112, CRS	Provide basic guidance on the grant process to assist in the statewide reduction of auto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies • Units of local government • Insurance Companies licensed to insure motor vehicles • Nonprofit or for profit organizations

Schedule	Rule Number	Rule Title	New rule, revision, or repeal?	Statutory or other basis for adoption or change to rule	Purpose of Proposed Rule	Stakeholders Consider including high-level outreach bullets
Anticipated Hearing or Adoption Date					theft	addressing some aspect of motor vehicle theft prevention
Colorado Bureau of Investigation						
Tentative Review May 2018	8 CCR 1507-29	Evidence Collection in Connection with Sexual Assaults	Revision	24-33.5-113, CRS	Regulatory Efficiency Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies The general public at large
Colorado State Patrol						
Hearing January 29, 2018	8 CCR 1507-1	Minimum Standards for the Operation of Commercial Vehicles	Revision	42-4-235(4)(a), CRS	Support the safe operation of commercial vehicles and to adopt standards related to the regulation, inspection and operation of commercial vehicles within the State of Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial motor carriers and operators Governmental subdivisions, entities or legal entities based in Colorado who operate commercial vehicles in the course of their business operations
Hearing January 29, 2018	8 CCR 1507-22	Claims for Reimbursement for the Costs of Response and Mitigation of Hazardous Substance Incidents	Revision	29-22-104(6), CRS	Establish the process by which a public entity, political subdivision of the state, or unit of local government may claim reimbursement for costs attributed to a hazardous substance incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public entities Political subdivisions of the state Units of local government

Schedule	Rule Number	Rule Title	New rule, revision, or repeal?	Statutory or other basis for adoption or change to rule	Purpose of Proposed Rule	Stakeholders <i>Consider including high-level outreach bullets</i>
Hearing January 29, 2018	8 CCR 1507-25	Permitting, Routing, and Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials and the Intrastate Transportation of Agricultural Products in Colorado	Revision	42-20-108(1), (2) 42-20-203 42-20-504 42-20-508 and 42-20-108.5, CRS	Provide guidance regarding the permitting, routing and safe transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials by motor vehicles within the State of Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private sector hazardous materials transporters and responders
Hearing January 29, 2018	8 CCR 1507-28	Port of Entry Rules for Commercial Vehicle Motor Carrier Size, Weight and Clearance	Revision	42-8-104, CRS	Set forth the size and weight limits, clearance and permitting requirements, and to define port operations as they apply to the operation of commercial motor vehicles in the State of Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorado Department of Transportation Colorado Department of Revenue Federal Highway Authority Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Colorado Motor Carriers Association (CMCA) Commercial motor vehicle operators and businesses that operate commercial motor vehicles
Hearing 11/2/17	8 CCR 1507-55	Colorado State Patrol Pilot Commercial Vehicle VIN Inspection Program	New	42-1-232, CRS HB 17-1105	Implement the new commercial VIN inspection pilot program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial motor vehicle owners and operators
Tentative hearing August 2018	8 CCR 1507-56	Motorcycle Operator Safety Training (MOST) Program	Revision	43-5-502.5, CRS SB 17-243	Manage the MOST program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorcycle operators Motorcycle training providers

Schedule	Rule Number	Rule Title	New rule, revision, or repeal?	Statutory or other basis for adoption or change to rule	Purpose of Proposed Rule	Stakeholders <i>Consider including high-level outreach bullets</i>
Division of Fire Prevention and Control						
Tentative hearing January 2018	8 CCR 1507-12	Persons Dealing with Fireworks	Revision	12-28-104(7), CRS moved to 24-33.5-2004(7) per SB 17-222	Establish minimum requirements and standards for licenses to sell, store, or use fireworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who sell, purchase, store or use fireworks • Municipalities and counties
Tentative review April 2018	8 CCR 1507-32	Prescribed Burning in Colorado	Revision	24-33.5-1203.5 and 24-33.5-1217, CRS	Regulatory Efficiency Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users of prescribed fire • Units of local government • Nongovernmental organizations

Addendum

The following rules were not included in the plan as submitted on November 1, 2017. They are all being revised to reduce the fees charged.

Schedule	Rule Number	Rule Title	New rule, revision, or repeal?	Statutory or other basis for adoption or change to rule	Purpose of Proposed Rule	Stakeholders <i>Consider including high-level outreach bullets</i>
Division of Fire Prevention and Control						
Tentative hearing January 2018	8 CCR 1507-11	Fire Suppression	Revision	24-33.5-1204.5, CRS	Reduce the fees to those applying for permits under the program in order to decrease the Fire Suppression Cash Fund surplus balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire suppression system contractors • Sprinkler fitters • Fire suppression system inspectors
Tentative hearing January 2018	8 CCR 1507-30	Code Enforcement and Certification of Inspectors for Public Schools, Charter Schools, and Junior Colleges	Revision	22-32-124 23-71-122 24-33.5-1203 24-33.5-1203.5 24-33.5-1211 and 24-33.5-1213.5, CRS	Reduce the fees to those applying for permits under the program in order to decrease the Public School Construction Cash Fund surplus balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building officials, designers, engineers, and contractors • Fire officials and fire chiefs • Education architects, engineers, and directors • Fire alarm installers
Tentative hearing January 2018	8 CCR 1507-31	Building, Fire, and Life Safety Code Enforcement and Certification of Inspectors for Health Facilities	Revision	24-33.5-1201 24-33.5-1203 24-33.5-1203.5 24-33.5-1204.5 24-33.5-1206 24-33.5-1211 24-33.5-1212.5 24-33.5-1213.5, CRS	Reduce the fees to those applying for permits under the program in order to decrease the Health Facility Construction Cash Fund surplus balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building officials, designers, engineers, and contractors • Fire officials and fire chiefs • Healthcare architects, engineers, and directors • Fire alarm installers



Colorado Department of Public Safety 2018 Legislative Agenda

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Authority to Repeal Defunct Rules

The Division of Criminal Justice has three sets of outdated rules, due to the Boards that promulgated the rules no longer existing, that neither the Division nor the Department have rule-making authority to repeal. This bill would give the Executive Director of CDPS time-limited authority to repeal specified outdated rules.

Continuation of CCJJ

The CCJJ was originally established in 2007 and is scheduled to repeal on July 1, 2018. The CCJJ is a comprehensive decision making body, inclusive of all relevant stakeholders, that fully evaluate important criminal justice issues before making final recommendations. This bill extends the CCJJ repeal date for ten years to 2028.

SB 17-115 Clean-Up

SB 17-115 was signed into law in April 2017. The bill defined the terms "law enforcement personnel" and "defense counsel personnel" and clarified that those personnel are exempt from prosecution for possession of sexually explicit material in the performance of their official duties. This bill would clarify that nothing in 18-6-403 C.R.S., as amended by SB 17-115, changes the discovery procedure for sexually explicit materials.

Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program

HB 17-1313 "Civil Forfeiture Reform" limited participation in federal equitable sharing by requiring cases that are valued under \$50,000 to be forfeited through the state process. The impact of this policy is that local law enforcement agencies receive fewer proceeds from federal equitable sharing. This bill would help alleviate that impact by providing grant funding to law enforcement agencies for operational purposes to include: investigations, training, equipment, and participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces. This idea was unanimously approved by the 1313 Task Force during the 2017 interim.

Exempt Colorado Firefighting Air Corps (CFAC) Fund From Cash Reserve Limit

The CFAC fund was created by SB 13-245 to help defray some of the costs associated with the direct and indirect costs of the CFAC program. It is currently the only one of six wildland fire management funds in the DFPC that is not exempt from the 16.5% cash reserve limit. The unpredictable nature of wildland fires makes it very difficult to manage the fund balance from year to year. This bill would exempt CFAC from the 16.5% limit on uncommitted cash reserves.

Next Generation 9-1-1 Board

Next Gen 9-1-1 is a critical upgrade to the current 9-1-1 system and will significantly improve public safety access. This bill would create the Next Gen 9-1-1 Board within CDPS to lead the planning, implementation and transition to a sustainable Next Gen 9-1-1 system. The Board would oversee development of a statewide plan, provide program implementation and transition oversight, coordinate stakeholder outreach and education initiatives, and identify statewide costs and revenue streams.



**Colorado Department of Public Safety
FY 2018-19 Decision Item Summary**

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<i>Title / Description</i>	<i>Amount / Source of Funds</i>	<i>FTE</i>
<p>BA-01: Funding for Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program <i>HB 17-1313 "Civil Forfeiture Reform" limited participation in federal equitable sharing by requiring cases that are valued under \$50,000 to be forfeited through the state process. The impact of this policy is that local law enforcement agencies receive fewer proceeds from federal equitable sharing. This request would help alleviate that impact by providing grant funding to law enforcement agencies for operational purposes to include: investigations, training, equipment, and participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces.</i></p>	\$1,500,000 Marijuana Tax Cash Fund	1.0 FTE
<p>R-01: Request for Additional Troopers and Support Staff <i>Increases in the State's overall population, driver licenses, vehicle miles traveled, demand for county road coverage, CDOT road closures, special events, road construction safety support requests, and natural disaster assistance, all have increased the demand for trooper services. Approval of this request would provide the necessary resources to address workload increases, ensure standard operational duties are met, and help make Colorado roads safer.</i></p>	\$1,886,180 HUTF & \$76,512 Reappropriated Funds	14.5 FTE
<p>R-02: Reduce Salary Disparities for Criminal Investigators <i>CBI employees who are classified as Criminal Investigator IIIs are paid, on average, 25% less than similar leadership positions in other law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Increasing salaries to the mid-point of the range would reduce this salary disparity from 25% to 7.8%. This request would also incentivize qualified individuals to apply for these important leadership positions and decrease turnover rates.</i></p>	\$148,575 Primarily General Fund	0.0 FTE
<p>R-03: Safe2Tell Communications Officers Funding <i>Currently, the CSP dispatchers field calls and text messages for Safe2Tell due to only .5 FTE being allocated to administer the communication duties of the program. Safe2Tell volume increased 164% between FY 2015 and FY 2017; however, there has been no increase in staffing to address the increased volume which necessitates current staff working in an overtime capacity.</i></p>	\$365,977 General Fund	5.2 FTE
<p>R-04: Officer Safety Equipment Package Funding <i>The increase in funding to the officer safety package would allow the CSP to keep up with rising costs of currently issued equipment and for the purchase of a variety of new safety equipment including ballistic helmets, modern patrol rifles, and maintaining supply of naloxone.</i></p>	\$1,478,589 HUTF	0.0 FTE

<p>R-05: Planning and Communications Office (PCO) Capacity Building <i>The PCO assists the Department with performance planning, communications, intergovernmental affairs, and professional development. The request would give the Office capacity to support an internal process improvement program within the Department. It is anticipated that the Department would be able to conduct at least seven process improvements each year. The request also centralizes PCO budget functions.</i></p>	<p>\$178,661 Reappropriated Funds (Spending Authority)</p>	<p>1.0 FTE</p>
<p>R-06: Additional Leased Space <i>Garfield County provided leased space for the Center of Excellence (CoE) at no cost for three years. The agreement expires on Jun 30, 2018 which requires new funding for CoE to keep their current leased space.</i></p>	<p>\$56,469 General Fund</p>	<p>0.0 FTE</p>
<p>R-07: Black Market Marijuana Interdiction <i>CBI receives numerous requests for assistance on marijuana investigations from local law enforcement partners; however, due to limited resources, CBI has not been able to respond to those requests. Black market marijuana continues to be a persistent threat to the regulated marijuana market and causes a variety of serious public safety issues (including identity theft, fraud, and homicide) throughout the state. This interdiction team would be available to assist local agencies, upon request, with black market marijuana investigations.</i></p>	<p>\$1,225,202 Marijuana Tax Cash Fund</p>	<p>8.0 FTE</p>
<p>R-08: Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice <i>The CCJJ was established in 2007 and since then has comprehensively studied and analyzed Colorado's criminal justice system as well as issued a total of 255 recommendations, including 120 legislative recommendations. The group includes 26 members whose organizations are all directly impacted by the criminal justice system in some capacity. The CCJJ is scheduled to repeal in 2018 and this request is an extension of the funding required to continue the important work being done by the Commission.</i></p>	<p>\$255,433 General Fund (Continuation of Funding)</p>	<p>2.5 FTE (Continuation of FTE)</p>
<p>R-09: 2013 Flood Recovery Transfer <i>This request is the second installment of funding necessary to pay costs associated with the response and recovery from the 2013 floods. In addition, the request includes the redirection and encumbrance of \$14 million in the existing balance of the DEF to pay for these costs. This funding will enable the State to fulfill its commitment to local communities to match 12.5% of the FEMA grants dedicated to recovery from the floods.</i></p>	<p>\$12.5 Million General Fund</p>	<p>0.0 FTE</p>
<p>R-10: Community Corrections Provider Rate Increase <i>Community Corrections provides funding to 36 providers and 52 programs throughout the state. This 1% community provider rate increase will assist in addressing continued inflationary increases and providing the same standard of treatment and supervision of offenders placed in Community Corrections.</i></p>	<p>\$630,898 General Fund</p>	<p>0.0 FTE</p>
<p>R-11: Office of Prevention Spending Authority Reduction <i>In FY 2011-12 spending authority for reappropriated funds was added to existing federal funds for use by what is now the CIAC (Colorado Information Analysis Center). However, the reappropriated funding is not eligible for use by the CIAC and, therefore, is reverted every fiscal year. Therefore, the Department requests the associated reduction in spending authority.</i></p>	<p>(\$634,549) Reappropriated Funds (Spending Authority)</p>	<p>0.0 FTE</p>



Home	Introduction	Agency Statistics	Statewide Totals	Major Crime Trends	Supplemental Reports	Definitions	Map	1998 - 2015 Reports
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2016 Hate Crime Report

[Arson](#) • [Cargo Theft](#) • [Domestic Violence](#) • [Hate Crime](#) • [Homicide](#) • [LEOKA](#)

Hate Crimes Per Year										
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Number of Incidents per Year*	104	107	95	129	167	186	154	209	149	157
Number of Offenses per Year*	115	115	104	138	225	233	203	218	164	167

*The number of incidents will not always match the number of offenses or victims, as there can be multiple offenses and victims within one incident.

Breakdown of Offenses per Year										
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sex Offenses	1	3	1	2	5	1	0	2	0	2
Robbery	5	4	4	6	10	11	0	16	7	3
Aggravated Assault	11	16	23	17	35	32	41	41	24	41
Burglary	1	4	1	1	7	0	0	3	1	2
Larceny	1	0	0	3	8	12	1	10	5	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Simple Assault	22	29	19	30	51	57	39	49	35	34
Intimidation	32	36	31	41	49	64	73	56	51	54
Damaged Property	41	21	24	37	59	54	49	39	37	28
Arson	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Fraud	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	n/a
Total By Year	115	115	104	138	225	233	203	218	164	167

Type of Location	
	Number of Hate Crimes
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	0
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	3
Amusement Park	0
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	0
ATM Separate from Bank	0

Auto Dealership	0
Bank/Savings and Loan	0
Bar/Night Club	0
Camp/Campground	0
Church/Synagogue/Temple	9
Commercial/Office Building	0
Community Center	0
Construction Site	0
Convenience Store	3
Daycare Facility	0
Department/Discount Store	1
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	0
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	0
Farm Facility	0
Field/Woods	2
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	0
Government/Public Building	1
Grocery/Supermarket	1
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	24
Hotel/Motel	0
Industrial Site	0
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary	7
Lake/Waterway	0
Liquor Store	2
Military Installation	0
Other/Unknown	6
Park/Playground	1
Parking Lot/Garage	11
Rental/Storage Facility	0
Residence/Home/Apartment	27
Rest Area	0
Restaurant/Cafeteria	2
School-College/University	9
School-Elementary/Secondary	3
Service/Gas Station	3
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	0
Shopping Mall	0
Specialty Store	0
Tribal Lands	0
Total	115

Type of Bias Motivation	
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	Number of Hate Crimes
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Anti-Arab	3
Anti-Asian	2
Anti-Black or African American	29
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	20
Anti-Multiple Races	3
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0

Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	4
Anti-White	18
Religion	
Anti-Atheist/Agnostic	0
Anti-Buddhist	0
Anti-Catholic	2
Anti-Eastern Orthodox	0
Anti-Hindu	0
Anti-Islamic	3
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	0
Anti-Jewish	14
Anti-Mormon	0
Anti-Multiple Religion	0
Anti-Other Christian	1
Anti-Other Religion	1
Anti-Protestant	2
Anti-Sikh	0
Sexual Orientation	
Anti-Bisexual	2
Anti-Gay (Male)	10
Anti-Heterosexual	0
Anti-Lesbian	1
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (LGBT)	10
Disability	
Anti-Mental Disability	0
Anti-Physical Disability	0
Gender Identity	
Anti-Gender Non-conforming	0
Anti-Transgender	1
Total	126

Victim Type**	
Victim Type	Number of Hate Crimes
Business	12
Government	8
Individual	89
Other	1
Religious Organization	5
Total	115

**As a single victim can be linked to more than one offense in an incident, the number of victims can be greater than the number of offenses or incidents.

Number of Hate Crime Offenders	
	Total by Number of Offenders
Number of Incidents with Known Offenders	129
Number of Incidents with Unknown Offenders	12
Total Number of Offenders	141