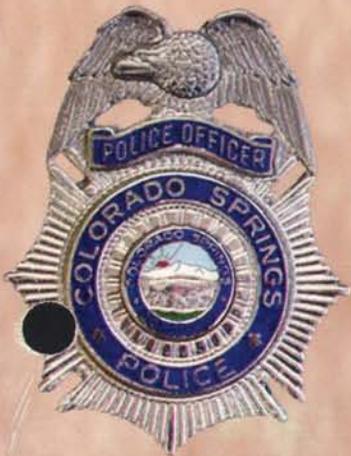


Colorado Springs Police Department



2001

Annual
Report



*1901-2001
A Century of Service*

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A Message from the Mayor



On behalf of the entire City Council, I wish to thank the brave men and women of the Colorado Springs Police Department for their continued dedication and commitment to our community.

Every year our officers make me proud, and 2001 has been no different. This year, we've all been reminded of the role the Colorado Springs Police Department plays not only in the security and quality of life in our city, but in the nation. I commend the CSPD and each officer for their dedication to excellence and service.

Our community was in the national spotlight after the Texas Seven tried to elude police in Woodland Park and in the city. The CSPD received widespread accolades for their teamwork with local and national law enforcement agencies, and over 30 individual officers received the Distinguished Service Award for their actions that led to the escapee's recapture.

The events of September 11 reminded us that any ordinary day might make heroes out of those we count on to keep us safe. As usual, our officers were ready to help in any way possible, and several Army Reservists were deployed overseas. Here at home, officers continued to refine their skills in specialized areas such as defusion of weapons of mass destruction, skills they hope they'll never have to use, but prepare for in order to protect our community in the face of the unexpected.

Colorado Springs continues to be a safe community to live, work and play because of the responsiveness and dedication of our police force. The voters recognized this when they passed SCIP 01, which allows us to upgrade our force with additional patrol officers, technology and system improvements, investigative services and a northeast police substation.

Our law enforcement officers work tirelessly to protect our way of life, our comfort level, our sense of security, and our freedoms. I would like to commend the Colorado Springs Police Department for another successful year of protecting our community and maintaining our quality of life.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Makepeace
Mayor

A Message from the Chief

Once again, we are approaching the end of another year that has been very fast paced for our organization. I continue to be amazed that as one year comes to a close, I think that it's not possible for the ensuing year to be any busier or any more hectic.

The year 2001 has been anything but tame in nature. We started the year off with the Texas 7 incident in January. That incident put not only the City of Colorado Springs in the national and international news for weeks, it also highlighted our department and its many strengths and capabilities. The dedication and professionalism of all of our employees, both sworn and civilian, once again demonstrated that our people are in fact the most important asset we have.

In May, the police department celebrated its 100 year anniversary, which concluded with a parade in the downtown area. The celebration also resulted in a new logo design for our police vehicles and they are being changed over as they are placed into the fleet.

This year also saw the department switch over to an all new 800 MHz radio system that will, when it is complete,

result in a much needed higher quality secure radio system for public safety in Colorado Springs.

Even during times of tight resources for the City, the department was given several new motorcycles and officer positions to impact the accident rate within Colorado Springs. Once again, this demonstrates the faith that our city administration has in the employees of this organization.

In November voters passed a ballot measure for public safety. This success signals a new era in the level of service that will be provided by both the police and fire departments to all of the citizens living in Colorado Springs. We plan to hire 117 additional uniformed police personnel and 54 new civilian personnel. We will begin planning a fourth geographical police division in the northeast quadrant of the city. Planning is also underway for land acquisition for a future fifth police substation and studies are underway to relocate the existing Gold Hill Division to a location on the near West Side. We will also complete our new evidence facility and Air Support Unit hangar. Through the additional resources and personnel, we are committed to enhancing the quality of



service, and to improve response times to priority one calls.

In closing, I would just like to say that 2001 has been an extremely busy year for us. We are able to achieve these things because of the people in this organization. They are an amazing group of creative, talented, and committed employees. I am proud of what has been accomplished and for all they do to make this a safe, livable city.

Sincerely,

Lorne C. Kramer
Chief of Police

COLORADO SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT



Lorne C. Kramer
Chief of Police



Harry Killa
Commander
Professional Standards

Internal Affairs	Court Liaison
Public Information	Community Relations
Court Liaison	Police Athletic League
Training Academy	



Pat McElderry
Deputy Chief
Patrol Bureau



David Felice
Commander
Gold Hill

Accident Inv	Neighborhood Policing
Crime Prevention	Neighborhood Traffic
Gold Hill Detectives	Gold Hill Patrol
Marshals	School Enforcement
	Security



Rick Millwright
Commander
Sand Creek

Accident Inv	Neighborhood Policing
Crime Prevention	Neighborhood Traffic
Sand Creek Detectives	Sand Creek Patrol
DUI	School Enforcement
	Security



Dave Glenn
Commander
Falcon

Accident Inv	Neighborhood Policing
Crime Prevention	Neighborhood Traffic
Falcon Detectives	Falcon Patrol
Domestic Violence	School Enforcement

2001 COMMAND STAFF



Jerry Bentratt
 Director
 Management Services

Information Technology
 Fiscal & Support Services
 Planning
 Staff Resources



Luis Velez
 Deputy Chief
 Operations Support Bureau



Bob Ownbey
 Commander
 Metro VNI

Vice
 Narcotics
 Intelligence
 Liquor Enforcement



Bob Kean
 Commander
 Investigations

Records & Identification
 Major Crimes
 Special Services



Kurt Pillard
 Commander
 Central

Communications	Air Support
Explosives	Code Enf
Major Accidents	Parking Enf
Park Police	Canine
Volunteer Enf	Traffic Detectives
Dive Team	Commercial Vehicles
Handicap Parking	TEU

Colorado Springs—Then

1908—Horses have Right of Way

First ordinance for speed, 10MPH; horses have right of way.

1921— Salute Required

Police Must Salute Councilmen.

1922—Juvenile Crime

Juvenile crime called appalling.

1922—Armed Robberies on Rise

To keep pace with rise of armed robberies, the PD purchases two Thompson machine guns, capable of firing 500 rounds a minute.

1925—Drivers Licenses Required

Every motorist, except visitors, must have a driver's license.

1928—Rubber Traffic Signs Installed

Because of high number of auto accidents involving fixed objects, city installs rubber traffic signs in the middle of main intersections.

1928

Because of a high number of pedestrian/auto accidents at intersections, citizens are reminded to stop playing with the rubber traffic sign poles.

1941—Parking Meters Installed

Parking meters installed in the downtown area, 5 cents for one hour, 1 penny for 12 minutes.

1956—Police will Now Use Switchboard

Police begin using a switchboard to handle the large number of calls for service.

1958—Meter Maids



Meter Maids hired

1972— Palmer Statue Stolen

The General Palmer statue is stolen from intersection of Nevada and Platte.

1974—Women on Force

City hires first uniformed policewoman

1976—Moustaches Approved

First time in fifty years that cops can wear moustaches.

1981—Airport Policing

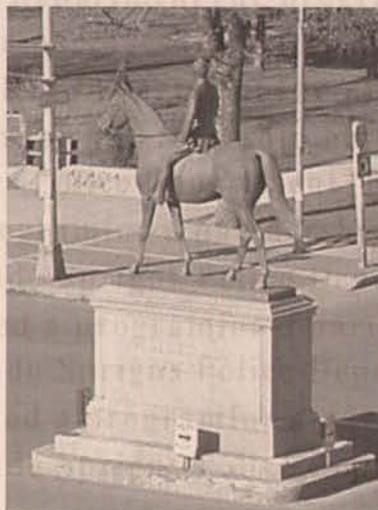
Police take over airport duties



Palmer Statue May be moved to Eliminate Major Traffic Hazard

1928

Council considers the Palmer equestrian statue in middle of intersection a hazard, but fail to act on plan to move statue.



Colorado Springs—Now

1986—Bears for Kids

Cops give Teddy bears to traumatized kids.

1986—Bullet Proof Vests

All police officers issued bullet proof vests.

1988— Park Officers

Park Police Officers are transferred to CSPD.

1989 - Substations

Two new substations completed.

1989-Neighborhood Policing Unit

The Unit stays in a target location from 3-5 months, using the department's Mobile Command Center as a field post.

1990—Motorcycles

Motor cops now ride American made Harleys.

1992- Neighborhood Traffic Unit

This unit works with citizens to identify and resolve traffic safety issues.

1993-Mounted Patrol

In 1993 the CSPD Mounted Patrol Unit was established.

1993—Metro Crime Lab Established

1993—New Operations Center



CSPD dedicates the new Police Operations Center

1993—Air Support Unit Established

1998—Special Response Team

This Team was created to augment and serve as a backup for the Tactical Enforcement Unit.

1999—Grants

In 1999, a total of \$5.6 million in federal and state grants acquired by CSPD.

1999—Digital Mug Shot

Digital mug shot storage system is used to identify persons arrested and booked into the Criminal Justice System.

2000— Project Red Light

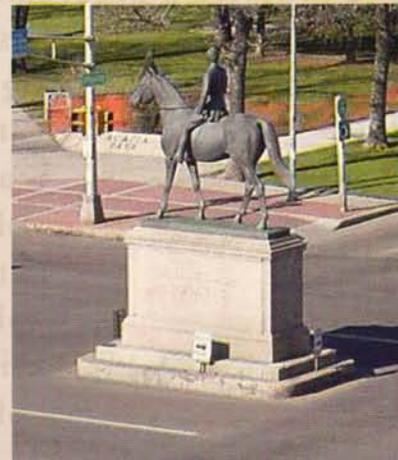
This project was a pilot program aimed at making intersections safer by curbing red-light violations. During the 3-month test period, the 3 motorcycle officers issued more than 790 traffic summons. Of those, almost 500 were for red light violations.



Palmer Statue at City's Worst Intersection

2001

For the third straight year, traffic studies show this to be the city's worst intersection for traffic accidents. 46 vehicles crashed at the intersection.



100 Years of Service



Protect with honor, Serve with pride

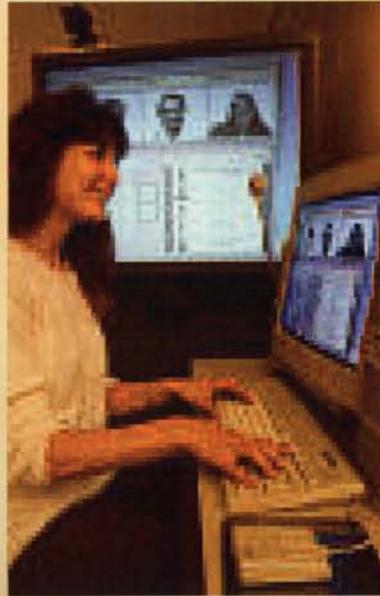


● Management Services

Then



Now



Information Technology

Enhanced Tactical Communication System (ETACS)

2001 was an exciting but challenging year for the Information Technology Section. Numerous projects were completed which found the Department at the forefront of implementing web technology. Our Enhanced Tactical Communications System (ETACS) replaced our paper-based daily occurrence sheets and continued to be upgraded throughout the year. Data collected by the ETACS System is sorted, replicated and moved to our Internet site.

The Police blotter (sorted ETACS data) provides the public with almost real time access to selected ETACS records via our Internet site. The public and news media access the Police Blotter data several time a day through the Department Internet site. This project is just another way the Department is expanding the way it communicates with our community.

Case Management System

The Colorado Springs Police Department has planned for many years to go to a Computerized Case Management System. In 2001 the department came a step closer to bringing that plan to a reality. Three Gold Hill officers and one sergeant were selected to test a version of the system to see if it was feasible, and try to identify problems with the existing system. Working closely with Computer Services, the officers have completed nearly one hundred case reports with the use of the new system.

It is hoped that officers will be able to use their MDCs while doing an investigation and completing a report. At the end of a shift the officer will download the information into a data port and the supervisor will review the information in the computer and forward the information to the proper unit or detective for follow-up, also using the computer.

As with all new programs there were glitches, and the process was slow and somewhat cumbersome to use. However the department has taken a big step toward the completion of a working Case Management System and one day in the near future we will be able to use the MDCs for much more (and possible get rid of a few forms in the process).



Case Report Imaging System (CRIS)

The Case Report Imaging System is another newly developed IT product that may change the way Records & Identification Section does business. CRIS allows Data Entry to scan in case reports as high quality images and store them within a database as a virtual folder. These document folders will contain all scanned documents of the same report number regardless of when they were scanned. In addition, CRIS will provide access to accident reports and sex offender files. Once fully deployed officers will no longer need to make requests for copies of case reports and other documents. Instead they will be able to instantly "pull them up" by computer, relieving Records & ID of the task of storing and searching for paper copies.

Crime Analysis Database

We completed work with a vendor on a new Crime Analysis database and application. Crime data going back to 1997 was migrated into the new database, and the application allows for analysts to query and report on the data in numerous ways. In an effort to enhance this system, reporting tools were created on the web (intranet) that allows any police department user to print calls for service reports and POP reports. Building this reporting structure on the web made it possible for any user to access the data in the new CAU database - data access is not limited only to the handful of users who have had the application installed on their computer.

Code Enforcement Database

The Code Enforcement Unit will also benefit from web technology. The previous system was a poorly designed

MS Access application that was very slow and required users to wait several minutes to switch between screens and print reports. We are developing a new web based application coupled with a new SQL Server database that will significantly increase their efficiency. Time will be measured in milliseconds, rather than minutes. Additionally, it will be possible to incorporate wireless connectivity, allowing the Code Enforcement officers to access the system from their cars while in the field. The new Code Enforcement system should be operational by the end of 2001.

Sex Offender and Registration System (SORT)

Another cutting edge project for the Section was the development of a web-based Sex Offender and Registration System (SORT). This system allows Records personnel to interview the sex offender and input the data during the interview. Once completed, the sex offender is given a copy of his completed sex offender record. More than a data entry tool, the SORT system allows designated officers access to the most current data from any personal computer within the Department. They can query, enter home visit data and print reports. Prior to the development of this system, officers received a paper copy of updates made to the database and then would manually enter the information into their system (one for each Division). Now everyone has access to current data at the same time.

An additional feature of the system is that it ties into our mug shot system and provides the most recent photo of the offender. A double check for the clerk updating data and a way for officers to easily verify they are contacting the correct person.

Planning Section

PASS Model

The purpose of the Police Accountability and Service Standards (PASS) Model is to provide a more comprehensive assessment of organizational effectiveness in delivering police services. It is a structure that assesses the outcomes of police activity rather than simply quantifying the amount of activity or the incidence of index crimes. The PASS Model was designed to include citizens as partners in establishing and monitoring police performance and service standards. We are using numerous data collection systems, such as the telephone surveys and focus groups.

A random telephone Citizen Survey was conducted in October 2000, to determine citizen satisfaction with police services, as

Grants

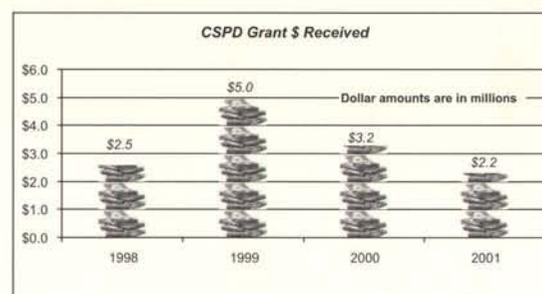
The Department received 15 grants in 2001 for a total of nearly \$2.2 million. We have been able to leverage funding and partner with community groups and agencies. One such partnership is the 4th Judicial District, Youth Assessment Center, in Colorado Springs, to reduce truancy and related juvenile delinquency in the 4th Judicial District. Line level officers have received grants to collaborate with citizens to solve problems in their neighborhoods as well as mentor area youth. The police department has shared \$50,000 in Federal grant funding with community groups wanting to partner with the police department to engage in crime prevention activities.

The Department has been able to hire two-school resource officer and numerous

well as how they define quality policing. Overall, 90% of the respondents said they are very satisfied or satisfied with the quality of police services in their neighborhood. Respondents strongly agreed or agreed that police were courteous (95%); not intimidating (84%); treat citizens fairly (93%); show concern when asked a question (93%); and go out of their way to be helpful (88%). To further complement our citizen survey, ten focus groups were also held to expand the development of satisfaction measurements, define quality policing, and provide feedback regarding our proposed service standards.

The Police Accountability and Service Standards (PASS) Model was created to more effectively measure police service delivery and help identify best police practices. It is a comprehensive look at organizational performance, how our services are being rendered, and being accountable to our citizens for the highest quality performance possible.

civilian support positions that help alleviate departmental workload demands. We have received over \$100,000 for overtime funding for officers to engage in traffic enforcement. Grant funds provided the necessary safety equipment and supplies to the Metro Vice, Narcotics, and Intelligence Division to assist in the eradication of clandestine meth labs.



Volunteers

In 2001, members of the Colorado Springs Police Department's Volunteer Program worked on:

- Development and training of 23 volunteers in the new Español Service Program tasked with Spanish language interpretation services for the officers.
- The training of seven new Senior Victim Assistance Team members.
- Training for volunteers in the use of the new 800-megahertz radios to facilitate clear communications and uninterrupted delivery of service from the various volunteer teams.

Senior Victim Assistance Team

The volunteers on the Senior Victim Assistance Team continue to draw great satisfaction from seniors they are able to assist. In 2001, they worked with over 400 seniors in cases ranging from traffic citations to sexual assault, and have responded to over 1,000 telephone inquiries. Each senior is important to the volunteer team, no request too small.

Police Chaplains

The Police Chaplains continue to find new ways to reach out to members of the community and members of the Police Department. Always available, they respond on scene for critical incidents and to ease the pain when death notifications need to be made.

Volunteers Play an Important Role

Successful collaborations between police officers, support personnel and citizens have resulted in an extension of services that have benefited the entire community. Volunteers continue to be an important part of the structure, whether it's greeting citizens in the lobby of the Police Operation Center, lending assistance to victims of crime, interpreting a foreign language, providing research for special projects, entering data in the evening (after working all day) maintaining filing systems, tracking and facilitating the recovery of stolen property or assisting with the apprehension of wanted individuals suspected of criminal activity. In addition, volunteers transport and set up Smart Trailers, used to monitor speed, at various locations or take part in committees that advise various police programs. Over 442 people of the community giving 38,546 hours, have been involved as volunteers with the Colorado Springs Police Department in 2001. Our dedicated Volunteers are a valuable resource and asset to the Colorado Springs Police Department.



2001 Medal of Valor Ceremony



The Medal of Valor is awarded to any police officer for extraordinary heroism at imminent risk of serious bodily injury. The recipient demonstrates courage through voluntary actions in an extremely dangerous situation.

Medal of Valor Award Recipients:

Officer Gerald R. Yeager

For his courage regarding the pursuit and apprehension of an armed suspect and saving a family from possible kidnap on March 12, 2001.

Officer Dale R. Zehner

For his courage in diverting an armed suspect's attention to himself, maintaining his composure, handling the situation with the appropriate amount of force on March 16, 2001.

The Distinguished Service Award is awarded to a police officer who, in the performance of normal duties, is faced with imminent risk of serious bodily injury and who displays courage in carrying out the necessary action to contain the situation.

Distinguished Service Award Recipients:

Sergeant Rick S. Cirka Sergeant Gary E. Frasier

Recognized for their courage regarding the critical task of disposing of a large quantity of extremely volatile and hazardous chemicals from local schools in the Lamar area in June 2000.

Officer Robert E. McCafferty

Recognized for his courage for successfully averting physical threats from a suspect and resolving a very dangerous situation on July 8, 2000.

Officer James M. Antonio
Officer Eric H. Apodaca
Officer Rodney T. Biechler
Detective Edwin S. Bjorkvist
Sergeant Rick S. Cirka
Detective Todd D. Drennan
Officer John W. Ford
Sergeant Gary E. Frasier
Detective Derek A. Graham
Officer David R. Kelley
Officer Lance N. Lazoff
Sergeant Daniel R. Lofgren
Officer Dale H. Lucky
Officer Paul D. Malchow
Detective Sean B. Mandel
Sergeant Matthew E. Martin
Detective Stuart P. Meyer, Jr.
Officer Christopher R. Presley
Officer Philip J. Richardson
Officer David T. Rosenoff
Officer Carlos Sandoval
Officer Ronald A. Sheppard
Lieutenant Mark A. Smith
Officer Douglas W. Smook
Officer Steven J. Sprenger
Officer Thomas R. Stevens
Detective James D. Stinson
Detective Kenneth D. Tarvin

Sergeant Rodney Walker Detective Delmar R. Wedge Officer Scott D. Wisler Officer Robert E. Wolf

Were recognized for their bravery regarding the apprehension of the remaining two fugitives of the Texas 7 on January 23, 2001.

Officer Joseph C. Bronson

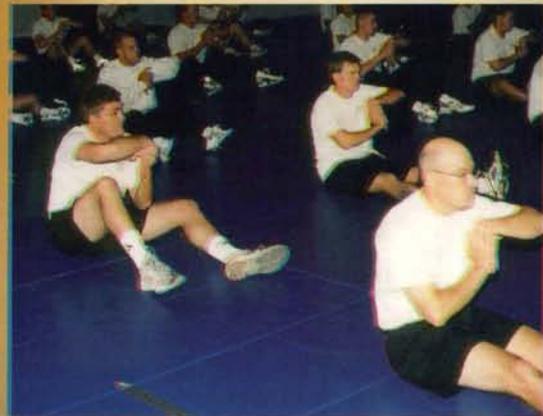
Recognized for his courage while in a position of eminent serious bodily injury by an armed suspect on April 21, 2001.

Office of Professional Standards

Then



Now

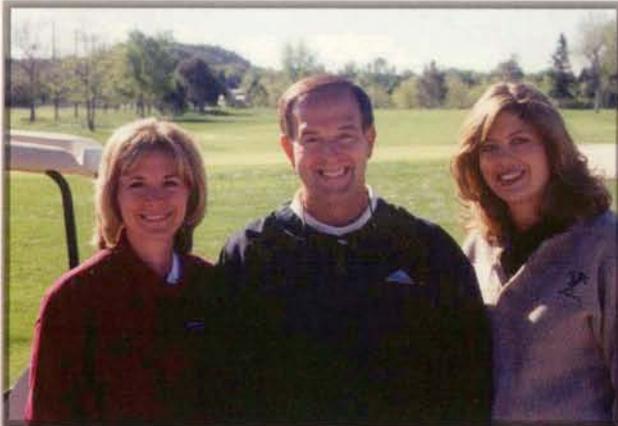


Colorado Springs Crime Stoppers



Since its inception in October 1981, 3,348 cases have been closed, 2647 fugitives have been arrested, and \$8,537,927 in property, cash and narcotics have been recovered. \$322,390 in rewards have been paid out.

KKTV 11 News Partnership



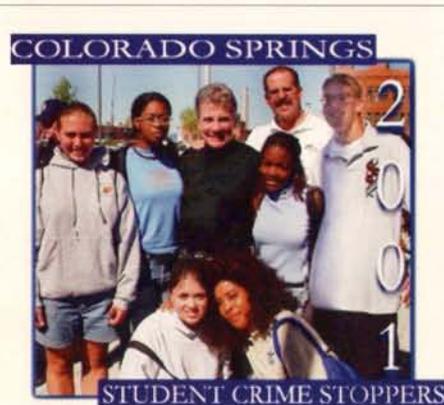
Since the partnership with KKTV 11 News in September of 1999 we have coordinated nightly news stories featuring unsolved

crimes, cold cases, breaking news stories, and proactive reactionary stories regarding increased awareness and safety. We continue working with the Gazette to feature fugitives of the week and to include in our weekly release code numbers to communicate with our anonymous tipsters. Additionally, news stories coordinated with 11 News are also given to the Gazette for publication. Various radio stations assist with Public Service Announcements.

Awards

Colorado Springs received Crime Stoppers International's 1st Place award for our featured television Crime of the Week. Additionally, we won 3rd place for a television-featured special. We competed against cities around the world with population up to 1 million.

Student Crime Stoppers



Palmer High School Student Crime Stoppers with John Walsh at Crime Stoppers International conference in Pueblo, CO.

Student Crime Stoppers was implemented in November '99. Since its inception, it has proven to be a proactive approach for students to remain anonymous by preventing or solving crimes within their community.

The program has been successful in high schools and middle schools across the entire Fourth Judicial District.

The Call Center has received 324 tips, resulting in 14 felony arrests, 28 misdemeanor arrests, 122 positive outcomes (information received before an event occurred, resulting in the appropriate authority action), \$5735 in property recovered, \$844 in narcotics recovered, and \$411 in cash recovered.

Students use this program as an additional tool without the fear of retaliation, which enhances their safety and learning potential within their community.

Detective Susan Payne was elected for a second term to the Crime Stoppers International Board of Directors and subsequently appointed as the Chairperson of Crime Stoppers International Scholastic Crime Stoppers.

Colorado Springs Police Department added Detective Todd Caterina to the Crime Stoppers Unit to coordinate the Student Crime Stoppers Program.

Training Academy

The Training Academy provided training to 48 recruits in two recruit classes during 2001.



The shotgun range became operational on Range 2 during the year. Progress is still being made on the Simulation House for Range 2.

Improvements to the police shotgun will be forthcoming. This will include the addition of slings, magazine extensions, night sights, ammunition carriers and fore end lights.

In August CSPD was selected by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) as one of four national police agencies to pilot a new Field Training Program. The Police Training Program was created by PERF with assistance from the Reno, Nevada, Police Department. This program is a problem-based learning model for training

and evaluating police trainees. In January, 2002, the CSPD will implement the program with a select group of PTOs and trainees from the 41st

graduating class. This new student-centered teaching model is designed to greatly enhance those police agencies that desire a community-based, problem-oriented style of providing police services to the citizens.

In-Service Training included 34 hours of mandatory training for each sworn officer. Various training was provided on an ongoing basis to help achieve the civilians' goals of 16 hours. In-Service Training also increased the tactical skills of all officers and sergeants by providing them with Active Gunman Training.

The Academy sought and received grant money to establish a computer lab. The training lab will increase the technical capabilities of all employees.

Recruiting saw several changes in 2001, including a Work Styles Questionnaire. The testing process was conducted twice during 2001. A total of 240 applicants completed the entry level testing process as compared to 223 in the year 2000. On-line registration began this year and proved to be quite successful. Currently under review is a six-month eligibility list versus a one-year eligibility list for entry level applicants.



Police Athletic League

2001 PAL Highlights:

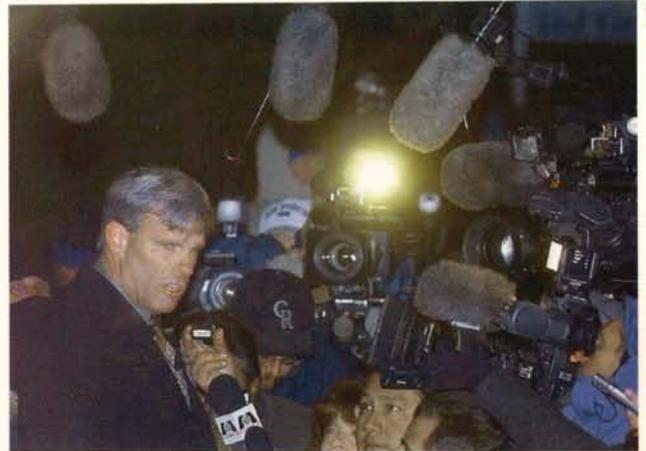
- Female participation increased 70% from the year 2000 due to the development of a new volleyball program and enhancement of the current cheerleading program.
- Officer participation increased 300% from the year 2000 by participating as coaches for basketball, baseball, volleyball, cheerleading and football programs.



As a youth serving organization, PAL provides after-school and summer athletic programs for children specifically living in high crime, low-income areas of Colorado Springs. Police officers and volunteers coach youth ages 7-15 in a variety of sports including basketball, baseball, cheerleading, football, volleyball and boxing. PAL activities are co-ed and open to any child interested in participating. Because PAL participants only pay \$5.00 per activity, PAL gives any youth the opportunity to play sports, especially those who otherwise wouldn't be able to afford it.

Public Information Office

This year, the Colorado Springs Police Department drew international media attention when the remaining two Texas Fugitives were located in a Colorado Springs hotel. Rarely does a law enforcement agency face the level of media attention that this single incident drew. Even though there were several law enforcement agencies involved with this effort, Lt. Skip Arms, our current Public Information Officer, became the single law enforcement spokesperson for all of the agencies until the conclusion came with the peaceful surrender of the fugitives. Over 200 media personnel descended on the site of the capture and approximately 180 interviews were given.



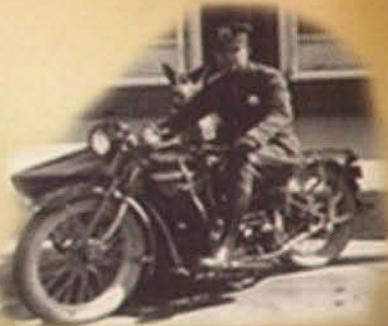
As a result of this incident, a Crisis Communication Plan has been drafted for the department. Lt. Arms has made several presentations to other organizations on the topic of crisis communications. In addition, a regional "Crisis Communications Network" has been formed which includes representatives from the Office of Emergency Management, law enforcement, fire departments, school districts, the Visitor and Convention Bureau, the Red Cross, and the military. This network will enhance the ability of these agencies to communicate information to the community by providing support and coordination in the event of a significant incident that involves multiple agencies.

Operations Support

Then



The color of the star and its background signify the era of the “copper” and their dark blue frock jacket.



Now



The current badge design was adopted in 1962. The French blue background is representative of the current uniform shirt.



Explosives Unit

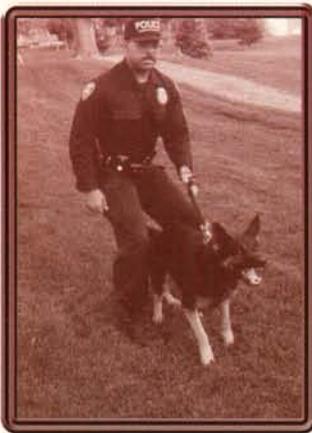
The Explosives Unit was first formed in 1975. Five officers were assigned to the Unit, but it was not until 1988, when national standards were set in place for explosives units, that all the members became bomb technicians certified by attendance at the Hazardous Devices School, in Huntsville, Alabama. During the early years, the Unit assisted with several high-profile cases, to include a plan by tax protesters to kill a federal judge and an airliner that was diverted to Colorado Springs with a supposed altimeter bomb onboard and an extortionist demanding \$100,000.00.

In January 1992, members of the Unit received the Medal of Valor for their actions in disposing of four gas cylinders mistakenly filled with a volatile, deadly mix of oxygen and hydrogen. An employee at Atmel Corporation had been seriously injured when another one of the tanks exploded. Over the course of several days, the team moved the canisters and safely detonated them.



Today the Pikes Peak region has a Metro Explosives Unit consisting of five CSPD officers and two El Paso county deputies. The Unit handles approximately 70 calls per year related to improvised explosive devices, found commercial and military explosives, deteriorated chemicals, and hoax devices. In 2002, the Unit will begin assisting the Tactical Enforcement Unit with the capability of explosives breaching during certain high-risk incidents.

Canine Unit



Then

The Canine Unit was approved by Staff and City Council in October 1985, after Officer Mike Sand wrote a letter to then Chief Munger outlining the need for canine assistance. In April, 1986 Officer Sand and Officer Mike Williams were selected as the first two handlers and were immediately sent to Lackland Air Force Base in Texas to begin a six months training program. The first two canines, D'Jaggo and Helmuth, were trained in both patrol tactics and explosives detection. In May 1987 the Unit expanded to a total of six canine teams, five teams assigned to the Police Department and one team assigned to the Park Police.

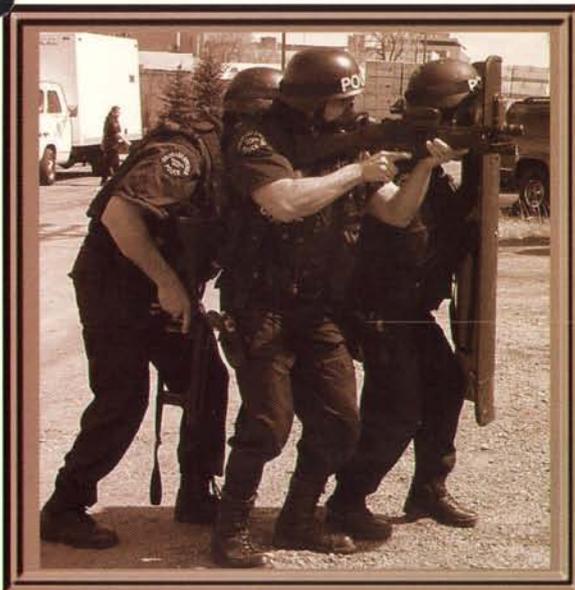
Now



Sixteen years later, the Department has five canine teams available to assist the patrol officers in deterring crime. The canines are used primarily for their keen sense of smell and hearing to locate suspects bent on escape or injuring officers. They are used for building searches, field searches, tracking, officer protection, and drug searches. In 2001, the teams handled 3019 calls for service and deployed 757 times with their canines. They were instrumental in capturing 44 suspects who would have otherwise escaped from pursuing officers.

Tactical Enforcement Unit

Then



In 1975, the Colorado Springs Police Department determined that a need existed for a flexible, well-trained and well-equipped unit to handle certain exceptional circumstances. These exceptional circumstances include, but are not limited to, large scale riot situations, armed barricaded suspects, terrorist activities, hostage situations, VIP security, coverage of natural disasters and civil disorders, special events, decoy operations, undercover surveillance and stakeout situations.

In 1977 the Tactical Enforcement Unit was established, consisting of one sergeant and 9 officers. In 1981, one additional position was added, bringing the team strength to its current size of one sergeant and 10 officers. The primary responsibility of the Tactical Enforcement Unit is to save lives.

Now

During the year of 2001, The Tactical Enforcement Unit conducted 128 high-risk operations. There were no shots fired by officers during any of these operations, nor were there any serious injuries to citizens, officers or suspects.

The Tactical Enforcement Unit executed 85 high-risk search warrants, resulting in 126 felony arrests and the seizure of \$947,496 in street value narcotics. TEU additionally responded to 24 critical incident call-outs during 2001.

As one of only two full-time SWAT teams in the State of Colorado, the Unit has consistently been recognized as a resource for excellent SWAT training. TEU conducted two 44-hour SWAT Schools in the spring of 2001. Positive feedback was received from students of both schools, which were attended by numerous law enforcement agencies throughout the region.

The Unit provided Active Gunman Response training to all Department personnel during the fourth quarter of 2001. The training provided classroom instruction and tactical movements as they relate to the nontraditional crisis response to immediate threats.

TEU played a significant role in the capture of the final two Texas Seven escapees in January 2001. Upon receiving a tip, Unit members contained escapees Donald Newberry and Patrick Murphy to a room at the Holiday Inn in northern Colorado Springs. Several hours of negotiations resulted in the peaceful surrender of the suspects, with no shots fired by the suspects or officers. TEU's efforts, along with those of the K-9 and Special Response Team units were recognized with the Distinguished Service Award at the Annual Awards Ceremony in October 2001.





1975—Metro Unit - The Colorado Springs Police Department, El Paso County Sheriff, Teller County Sheriff and the District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District established the Pikes Peak Regional Narcotics Unit (Metro Vice, Narcotics, and Intelligence Division).

Metro Vice, Narcotics & Intelligence

Then

Marijuana

The decade preceding 1975 marked an increase in the use of many narcotic drugs, an unpopular war in Indochina, and an unprecedented use of marijuana by middle class sons and daughters and even some of the mothers and fathers. Many members of this "Sixties" generation accepted the characterization of marijuana as a harmless drug.



Some see Ecstasy (MDMA) as just a harmless drug taken by teenagers at "Rave Parties." The initial effects of Ecstasy require 30 to 45 minutes. Peak effects are generally 60 to 90 minutes. The effects of Ecstasy use generally last 4 to 6 hours.



Now

Ecstasy

In 2001, many of the same arguments about the new drug of choice for middle class American youth are very similar to those about the use of marijuana in the 1970s.

Ecstasy was isolated in 1912 and used as an appetite suppressant. During the 1950s, it was researched for use in chemical warfare. In 1985, the US Government classified it as a schedule one drug (no medical value and highly addictive.)

Ecstasy During Use

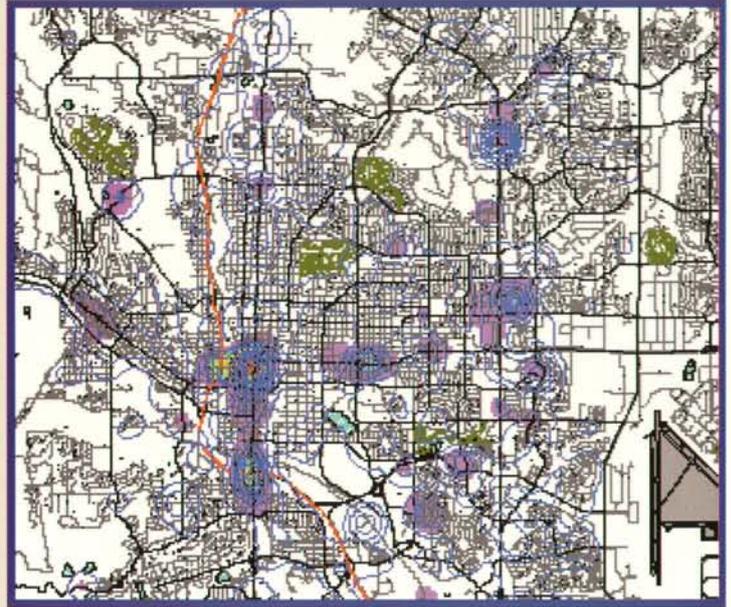
- Euphoria
- Hallucinations
- High self esteem and confidence
- Heightened senses (fascinated by sounds, lights, colors, etc.)
- Increased awareness of inner self and extreme relaxation
- Heightened personal

Ecstasy After Use

- Confusion
- Amnesia
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Sleep problems
- Drug cravings
- Paranoia
- Loss of appetite
- Brain damage

Mapping Program —

Connection between Drugs and other Criminal Activity



This is the second year that Metro VNI has participated in the Police Accountability and Service Standards project. Several new methods of evaluating criminal activity have been developed using a mapping program that documents the connection between drugs and other criminal activity.

In 2001, the Metro Vice, Narcotics and Intelligence Division has consolidated several important working partnerships with federal agencies. The Gun Interdiction Unit, a cooperative effort with the Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco, concentrates on removing crime guns from the streets of Colorado Springs.

Meth Labs

Another partnership has been with the Drug Enforcement Administration to interdict drug dealers bringing narcotics to Colorado Springs from other states or foreign countries. The DEA also assists with the cleanup of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. In June of 2001, the rate of increase in clandestine laboratories reached such a level that it was necessary to dedicate a team of detectives to full time investigation, prosecution and cleanup of this type of criminal activity.



Crime Laboratory/ Records and Identification

The essence of forensic science is identification. It seeks to answer a series of basic questions such as: *Who is this? Who was here? Who touched this? What is this? What has happened here? What has this person done in the past?* All of

these questions are basic to a successful investigation. In the last century, tremendous strides were made in this area. Because the Crime Lab and the Records and Identification Section work in tandem to answer these questions for investigators, they are located in the Investigations Division.

Then

In 1901, the state-of-the-art in "scientific identification" of individuals was something commonly "the Bertillon System". This system attempted to identify people based upon a series of physical measurements that were assumed to be unique to each individual. The newly organized Colorado Springs Police Department adopted and used the Bertillon System.

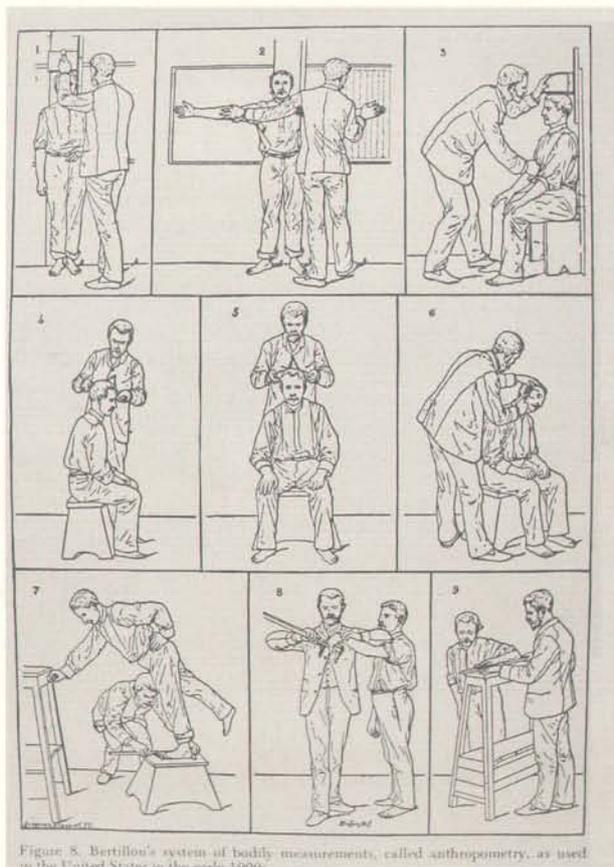
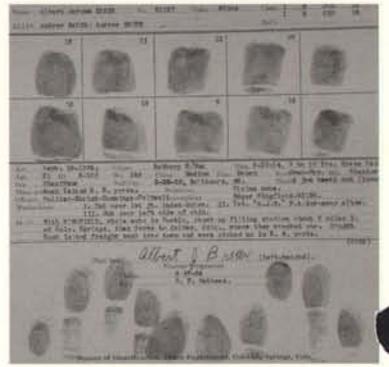


Figure 8. Bertillon's system of bodily measurements, called anthropometry, as used in the United States in the early 1900s.



Originally, fingerprinting was little more sophisticated than inked impressions on paper cards, interpreted by a specialist using a uniform scoring system developed by an Englishman



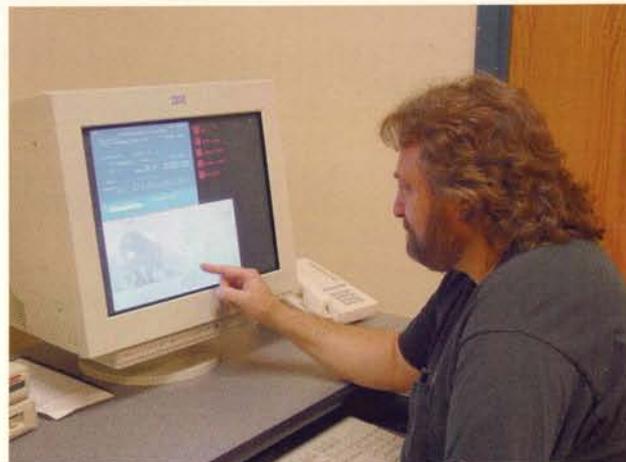
Later, when it was proved that the Bertillon System did not provide for the definitive identification of individuals, the department adopted fingerprint classification as the means of tracking the identities of individuals. In about 1917, the CSPD adopted a fingerprint-based tracking system for arrests, long before the Federal Government established

Now

By the beginning of the 21st Century, the Department was using computer-imaging technology to both "take" fingerprints from individuals for digital submission to the State, and to search those records for possible matches from fingerprints recovered at crime scenes. The latter is referred to as the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

The Metro Crime Laboratory has three full time chemists who provide analysis of substances that may be illegal drugs. These chemists also provide analysis of blood alcohol contents from breath samples.

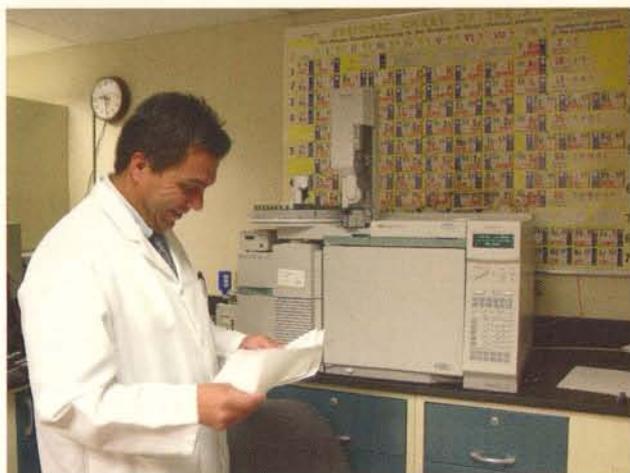
During 2001, these chemists analyzed 333 samples of suspected drugs and determined the blood alcohol level of 1903 breath samples. The Records and Identification Section compiles and stores records of arrests and reported crimes. The Lab uses this information to help identify perpetrators of crimes by comparing known information to recovered physical evidence. In addition, Records publishes crime and traffic reports that help to gauge the effectiveness of public safety activities.



Evidence Technician examining a fingerprint identification on the AFIS terminal. With the aid of this type of technology, in 1995 the Lab was able to identify a fingerprint left at the scene of the abduction and murder of 13 year old Heather Dawn Church in El Paso County in 1987.

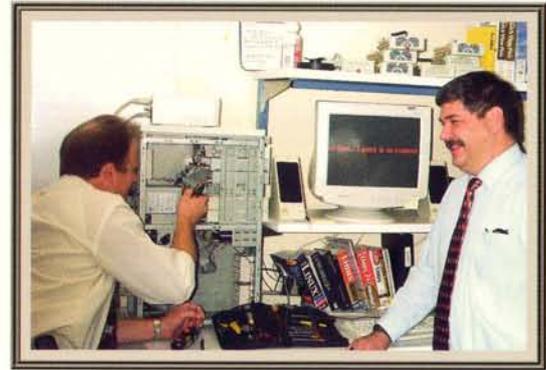


25,080 citizens were fingerprinted in 2001.



Computer Crimes Unit

There has never been a time in human history when criminals have not quickly adopted a new technology for illegal purposes. Just as the automobile was quickly embraced by criminals for use in their schemes, so has been the computer. In recognition of this fact, in March 2001, the Investigations Divisions activated a full-time Computer Crimes Unit to investigate crimes involving the use of computers and the Internet, and the recovery of computer evidence. Thus far, this unit has participated in felony investigations.

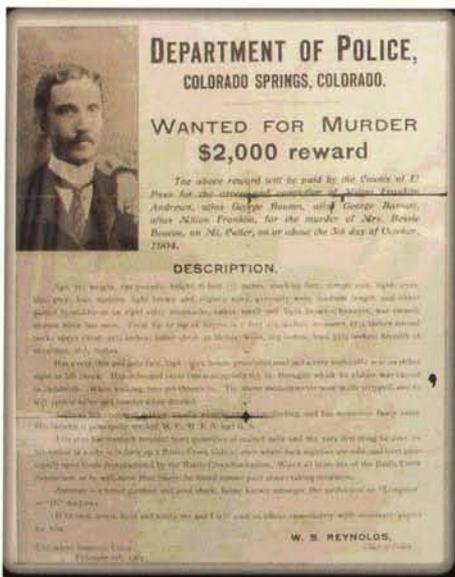


Major Crimes Unit

The basic questions of "Who?, What?, When? Where?, Why?, and How?" asked in homicide and sex crimes investigations have remained constant over the past 100 years. However, the means of obtaining the answers to these questions have changed dramatically.

Then

At the beginning of the 20th Century, fingerprint identification had only been used in one known criminal case. Now the use of this form of evidence is routine. Below is listed a 1904 flyer from the Colorado Springs Police Department seeking assistance in identifying a murder victim found on Cutler Mountain. This was one of the first recorded uses of forensic odontology in a murder investigation in the United States. It is accompanied by the 1905 wanted poster for the person ultimately convicted in that murder.



Now

As a result, the level of sophistication now demanded by Juries and the Courts, teams of detectives routinely investigate homicides, each member concentrating on a specialty such as crime scene interpretation, victimology, or suspect interrogation. Additionally, homicide investigators are assisted by crime scene technicians from the Metro Crime Laboratory who specialize in the collection, preservation and analysis of physical evidence. In the case of sex crimes, civilian Investigative Specialists with training and experience in victimology deal directly with adult and child victims, while detectives work directly with the accused.

The law on acquiring statements from suspects has changed greatly in the last 100 years, reflecting recognition of the need to protect the rights of potential defendants. This has resulted not only in increased sophistication of detectives in the area of constitutional law, but in the use of technologies such as videotape recording of statements to document not only the statement, but the circumstances under which it was obtained.

Some technologies that were in their infancy at the beginning of the 20th Century are now mature, such as the use of latent fingerprint identification, and identification of dental records to identify decedents.

Air Support Unit

2001 has proven once again to be a very productive year for the Air Support Unit. The unit enters its sixth full year of service to the department and community, providing a level of policing never before experienced in the community.

A major highlight this year was the completion of phase I of the Air Support Unit's hangar. This was a SCIP voter-approved project and will allow the unit to fulfill its mission from the Colorado Springs Airport. For the past five years the unit has temporarily operated, under a Partnership 21 agreement with the U.S. Army, from a hangar located on Ft. Carson. The new hangar will provide storage, office and maintenance facilities for the unit for many years and has been designed to allow for any future expansion.



During 2001 the unit responded to priority one calls for service and was instrumental in providing an aerial platform to ground officers, allowing the officers to be utilized more effectively during joint calls for service. In conjunction with providing normal patrol duties the helicopter also provide route escort assistance to Vice President Cheney during his visit to the Air Force Academy's graduating class of 2001; aerial support services to the Colorado Springs Utilities for power line patrol and photo support; and, static displays for the Colorado Spring Boys and Girls Club, Red Ribbon Week, the Colorado Springs Balloon Classic, Drive Smart - Safe City, Pikes Peak Library District Children's Week and several local high school educational displays.

Robbery in Progress

An example of one call for service that that exemplifies the unit's abilities and value is a robbery in progress call that the helicopter was dispatched to at a Sinclair service station located on East Platte Ave. This particular robbery involved one male armed with a shotgun that had taken an undisclosed amount of money from the station's attendant. Upon approaching the scene of the robbery, the crew of the helicopter spotted a suspicious person leaving the area near the Sinclair service station. The Observer instructed the pilot to orbit the individual at which time the individual started running. The crew observed the individual throw something over a fence in an alley and attempted to jump the fence. The helicopter illuminated the individual with the helicopter's spotlight and maintained contact with the individual, directing ground officers to his location where he was detained. It turned out that this was the alleged suspect and the shotgun along with the money was subsequently recovered.

Shots Fired

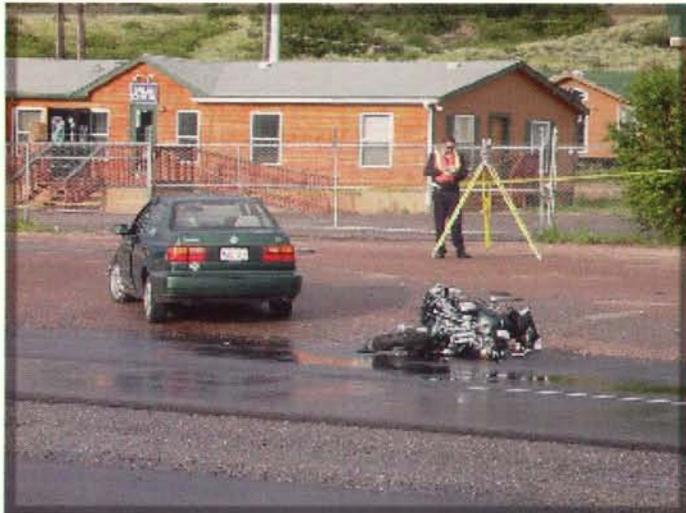
Another call that represents the unit's abilities and value is a shots fired call at Foote Ave. and East Fountain. Upon arriving on scene the dispatcher advised that the suspect's vehicle was described as a blue Oldsmobile Cutlass and was last seen east bound on Fountain. The dispatcher also advised that the victim of the shooting had been taken to Memorial Hospital with a gunshot wound to the face. The crew of the helicopter initiated a search for the vehicle and located it turning into the front parking lot of Adams Elementary School. The crew advised the dispatcher and directed patrol units to the suspect's location. Patrol units detained four (4) suspects and found a 9mm handgun and an empty magazine in the vehicle. The suspect's were taken into custody without incident.

These examples of calls for service that the helicopter responds to demonstrate the necessity of the helicopter and vividly display the "Omni Presence" of the helicopter and its value in supporting a variety of police activities.

Major Accident Unit

Then

With the first appearance of automobiles in Colorado Springs, traffic crashes became a fact of life for the citizens of Colorado Springs. Eventually, the Colorado Springs Police Department was forced to develop a method to investigate and record traffic crashes.



Now

The Unit responded to 67 serious bodily injury call out requests in 2001, investigating 21 fatality and 15 felony crashes. In addition, the Major Accident Unit filed 337 additional felony/misdemeanor traffic cases.

With the decentralization of the traffic function in 1998, a coordinated response to investigation and reporting became necessary, prompting the formation of the Major Accident Unit.

The Major Accident Unit specializes in the investigation of felony, fatality and serious injury crashes, utilizing state of the art equipment and the newest investigative methods. This equipment includes laser surveying instruments, computerized drawing programs and crash reconstruction software.

Detectives from the Unit attended over 120 hours of specialized crash reconstruction training and provided 80 hours of specialized training to members of the department, as well as other law enforcement professionals.

The Major Accident Unit remains committed to the highest standards of investigation.

Commercial Vehicles

In 1984 the City of Colorado Springs developed a Truck Route network for commercial vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 lbs. Also in the mid 1980's, the Chauffeurs License to operate commercial vehicles was changed to a Commercial Drivers License (CDL) for all commercial vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds. Specific tests were given for specialized vehicles and combinations. Medical certificates also became a requirement with the CDL license.

Prior to 1985 the State of Colorado had not adopted the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Rules and Regulations relying on local regulations.

In 1993 Colorado Springs Police Department first started using portable scales in the enforcement of overweight vehicles.

In 2000 a Help/Complaint line regarding commercial vehicles was implemented. The commercial officer also has been instrumental in training Manitou Springs Police officers, El Paso Sheriff's Department officers and Fountain Police Department officers in commercial vehicle enforcement. The Economic Crime Unit has also been trained in commercial vehicle enforcement. The commercial officer also participates in monthly meetings with joint agency enforcement activities throughout the Colorado Springs area.

In 2001, the commercial officer conducted over 15 safety meetings with the commercial industry in Colorado Springs fostering a good working relationship with local haulers. The commercial officer also proposed the adoption of the Colorado Revised Statute 42-4-235 (Minimum Standards for Commercial Vehicles) to the City Council where it is currently under review.

In the year 2001 volumes of regulations governing commercial vehicles were placed on the Internet, making for a safer and more informed public.



Illegal Load



Unsecured Load



Unsecured steel plates

Parking Enforcement Unit

Then

Back in 1941 parking meters were installed in the downtown area. The cost to park your vehicle at that time was 5 cents for 1 hour or 1 cent for 12 minutes. Through the 1950s and 60s, female civilians working for the police department, known as meter maids mostly enforced the meters. By the early 1970s however, regular sworn officers were assigned to meter patrol utilizing the old 3 wheel Harley Davidson motorcycles.



Around 1975, civilians were once again hired to do this job. These new employees were hired as city employees under the Clerk Treasurer. The unit was housed out of the police department and known as the Meter Patrol. Their duties were meter enforcement in the downtown area only. In the late 1970s the civilians shunned their old title of meter maids and officially became known as Parking Enforcement Officers. .

In the later 1980s there were some technological advances that greatly impacted the parking enforcement unit. In 1988 the city purchased the hand held computers, known as the Autocite. This enhanced the proficiency of the unit greatly, but with change also came additional duties. The Parking Enforcement Unit is now responsible for a variety of details, such as airport security, and abandoned vehicle complaints.

Now

In the late 1990s the City experienced a surge of growth causing the impound lot to become full almost immediately with abandoned vehicles. Parking Enforcement officers were asked to be creative on how to solve the problem of where to place all the abandoned/junked vehicles. Several department heads, impound lot attendants, and enforcement officers arrived at a solution to address the concerns of the citizens and community. Abandoned vehicles were towed to an alternate site where they would later be auctioned off. This project was known as Project Clean Sweep One and later Project Clean Sweep Two, which resulted in approximately 243 abandoned and junked vehicles being removed from City streets.



Other highlighted projects included overtime reminders on the back of parking envelopes, holiday warnings for meter violations only, and a newly designed notice to the impound tag that better educates the public on parking ordinances.

Dive Team

Then

The CSPD Dive team began in the mid 1970s with 2 officers that would volunteer their services and equipment to the Dept. on an "as needed basis" to handle any situation requiring a diver. In 1980 additional divers were added and extra training was given to the members, but remained on a "as needed basis."

In 1981 the department formalized the dive team as a volunteer unit and placed a sergeant in charge of the CSPD Dive team. The team acquired more members, bringing the team's complement to 7 divers. Training was conducted on a more regular basis, but all of the equipment used was personal equipment of the individual divers.

In 1988 Dive Rescue International instructed the team in underwater investigations and the team discovered that some of their equipment did not meet minimum industry standards. An evaluation was completed and authorization was given for monthly training and purchase of new equipment for team members.



Now

Currently the Dive team has 8 members, and is under the supervision of the Park Police Sergeant. All of the members have a minimum certification level of Rescue Diver, with several members at Master Scuba Diver and one is a PADI Instructor. Most of the equipment is supplied by the department, with the dive van and Zodiac boat being supplied through the military. Training is conducted on a monthly basis, and all members are subject to call-out whenever needed.

Negotiators

Then

The Hostage Negotiator unit began in 1979 with 2 officers that received training at Northwestern University and were used on an "as needed basis". The number of trained negotiators slowly increased over the years, but the amount of training remained at a minimal level, with no regular schedule of training or meetings established.

Now

In 2000, the unit was assigned to the Central Division and a Sergeant was assigned as coordinator. Since that time, the unit has increased to 15 members, and a schedule of monthly training and meetings has been established. The members have been divided into teams with the teams rotating on an call status, and the on call team responds on all calls involving a hostage or barricaded subject.

Cadet Program

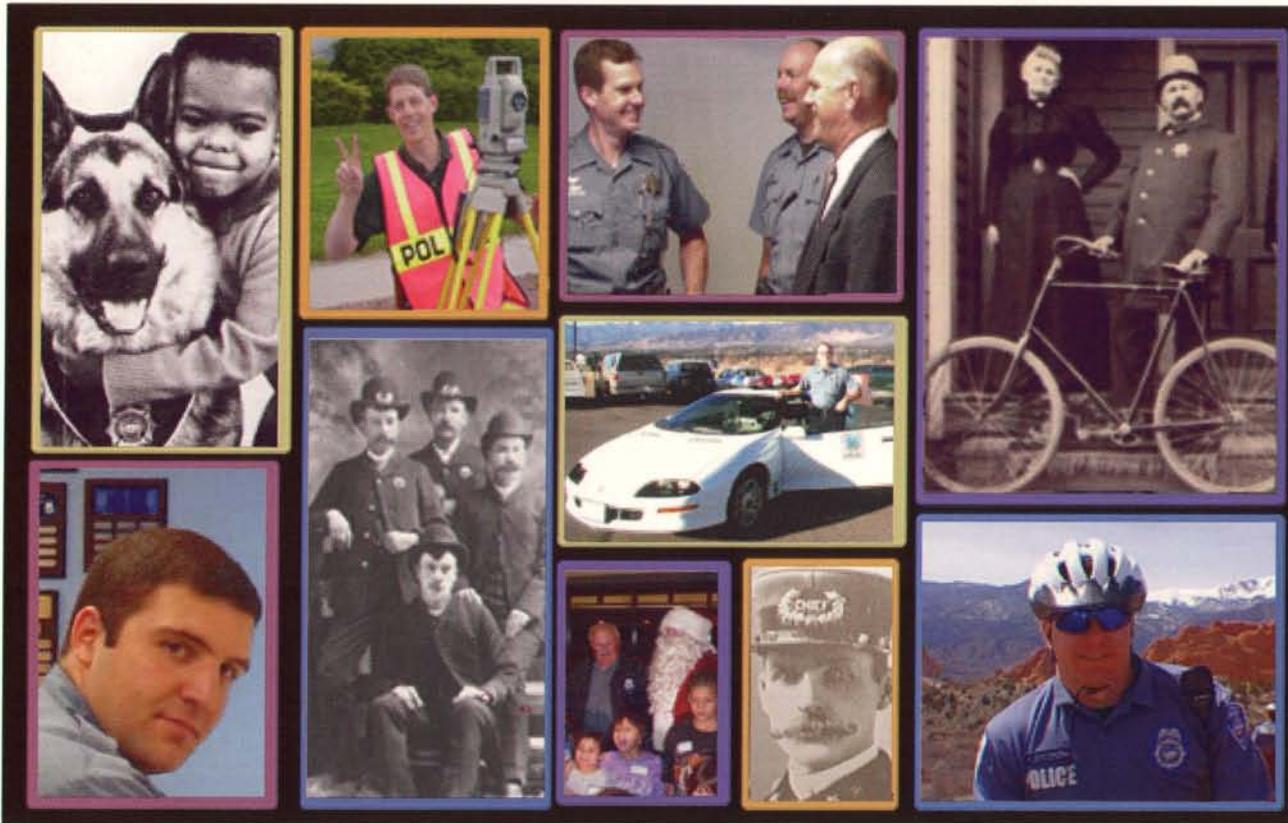
The current CSPD Cadet program began in 1987 when the program received the first charter from the Boy Scouts of America. A sergeant was placed in charge of post #116 and provided oversight to the program. During the 1990s 2 additional posts were added post #117 & post #118 and the three posts were assigned to the three divisions of the police department.

The three post configuration only lasted a couple of years and post #117 & post #118 were disbanded and combined with post #116, and placed under Central division. The supervision of the program went from a Sergeant to a Patrolman, and then back to a Sergeant.

Currently the program is under the Park Police Sergeant and has approx. 32 cadets that are



active within the program. The program continues to maintain it's charter with the BSA through the Explorer program, and has received the "Outstanding Unit Award" from the BSA for the past 4 years in a row.



Public Safety Communications Center



With the fast pace of technological change we face today, 1991 is beginning to seem like a long time ago. For the Public Safety Communications Center the past decade has been more like a generation of innovation.

Then

In 1991 there was only Basic 9-1-1 without the caller's address or call back number. Today with Enhanced 9-1-1, call takers get the phone number and address of the caller using a hard wired telephone and their location is highlighted on a digital computer map display. Long gone are the rotary dial phones with multiple push button lines. Today the Computer Center has a computer telephone interface system. All of the telephone functions, caller ID, direct lines and call back features are on the PC and can be activate with the click of a mouse.

Radio two way communications have also evolved into something previously thought impossible. In 1991 the entire Police Department was limited to 6 radio frequencies. Officers in the field could not contact the Fire Department or any other City service using this system. Today, the Police Department uses an area wide 800 MHz Trunked Radio system. This computer controlled technology provides 32 separate talkgroups for two way communications and direct radio contact with all Public Safety and governmental services in the City and County.

Now

Not since October 1934, when the first mobile radios were installed in Colorado Springs patrol cars, has such a change taken place in Police communications. On July 29, 2001, the Police Department began use of the new Trunked Radio system, funded by the Citizens of Colorado Springs in 1998 SCIP ballot. This new technology uses nine repeater transmitter sites to cover the City and El Paso County with 75 radio channels. Every sworn member of the Police Department was issued a portable Trunked radio to increase overall departmental efficiency and officer safety.

One of the major features of the new system is the ability to communicate between all public safety and general governmental services. Previously, even the City Police and Fire Departments could not communicate on the same radio frequencies. Now all agencies in the City and County can contact each other directly in response to emergencies using the interoperability feature.

Computer Telephone Interface

In 2001, the Public Safety Communications Center received a state of the art Computer Telephone Interface (CTI) system for use in answering 9-1-1 calls for service. The system provides call takers with a wide range of features not available with conventional phones that make managing the 500,000 incoming calls each year more efficient.

Code Enforcement Unit

The Code Enforcement Unit has conducted six problem-oriented projects with various City departments and/or the Divisions' Neighborhood Policing Units. These projects have encompassed problems with residential properties that not only have high calls for service, but poor living conditions for tenants due to landlord neglect in making necessary repairs to the units.

Two Code Enforcement Officers are part of the Sand Creek Division Neighborhood Policing Unit's SMART Team which includes inspectors from Development Review, Fire Prevention, City Utilities, El Paso County Health Department, Regional Building and the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. This team was developed to concentrate on large multi-dwelling complexes that have repeated housing and sanitation code violations and high calls for service.



Junk violation that existed in a park, and, the unsafe electric lines (on the right hand side along the fence area).

Code Enforcement Officer Cecilia Gonzales, electrical inspectors of the Regional Building Department, and City Utilities meet with a tenant, of a small mobile home park. These City agencies were notified of serious electrical hazards, i.e., exposed wiring, no grounding, electrical boxes on ground; throughout the park. The possibility of condemnation and relocation of tenants resulted in the property owner immediately hiring a contractor to bring the electrical supply to code compliance.



Code Enforcement Officer Frank Negley met with patrol officers to conduct an inspection of unsanitary conditions (animal droppings) throughout the interior of a single family residence. Code Enforcement Officers are called to assist patrol officers when conditions may exist that pose a serious health or safety hazard to residential dwelling occupants and/or their neighbors.



Patrol

Then

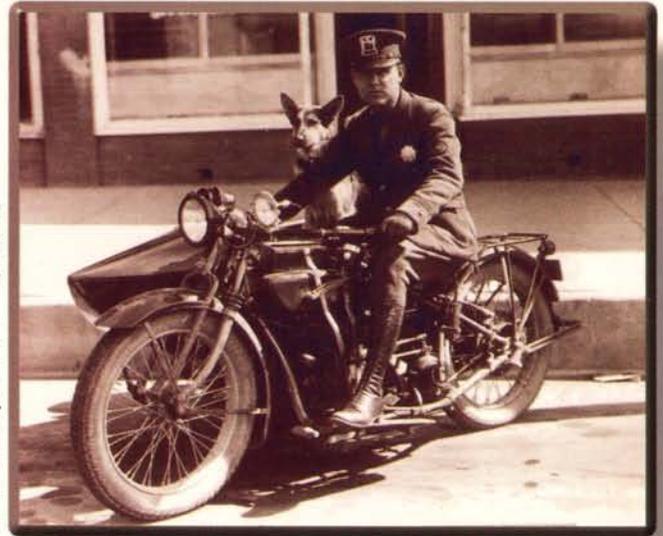


Now



The Intersection Safety Program

In response to citizen concerns, during the latter part of 2000 City Council approved the hiring of nine motor officers to target red light runners and other hazardous violations at designated intersections. The primary goal of the Motorcycle Intersection Safety Unit is a reduction in the number of traffic accidents through public education, enforcement of traffic regulations and engineering recommendations. Primarily, the unit concentrates on red light violations with additional emphasis on speed enforcement and other hazardous violations.



During January 2001, the Motorcycle Intersection Safety Unit members worked with their respective Division Crime Analysts to analyze traffic volume data and accident history to identify the Division's top accident locations where a red light violation and/or speed was a causative factor. Unit members then developed strategies and tactics for enforcement at the identified locations, explored technology to assist enforcement, and examined and documented potential or existing engineering problems associated with the intersection. Unit members were responsible for developing a training curriculum for all patrol officers to enhance enforcement and successful prosecution of intersection-related red light and speeding violations.

In mid-March 2001, three of the targeted locations in each Division were selected for extra emphasis. These locations were selected due to their high profile within the Division and the variety of violations that occur within them. The strategy for enforcement at these nine intersections continues to include concentration on red light violations with additional emphasis on speed enforcement and other hazardous intersection-related violations.

Based on the exceptional performance of the unit, City Council approved the hiring of an additional nine motor officers for 2002.

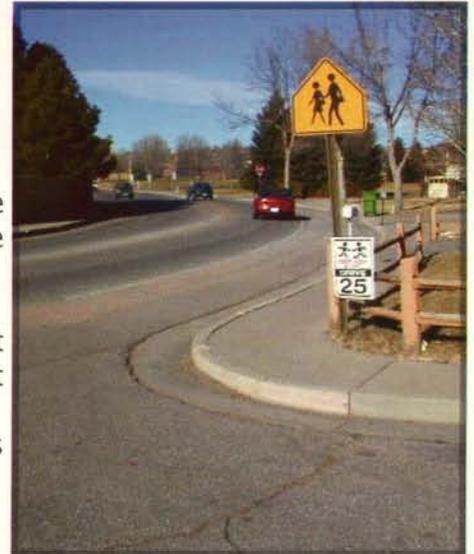


Keep Kids Alive— Drive 25

The KeepKidsAliveDrive25 pilot program was kicked off in the Falcon Division in June 2001. Since June, over 575 signs have been placed in over 200 neighborhoods.

Funding for the program came from donations from Drive Smart Co. Springs and the Phil Long auto dealerships. We have just received additional funding from Intel Corporation.

Due to the large number of requests from residents for this program, we currently have a waiting list for the program signs.



Smart Speed Trailer



The Patrol Bureau has developed an improved deployment program for the SMART trailer based on the increased number of neighborhood speeding complaints.

Once a complaint is received and forwarded to the Neighborhood Traffic Unit (Motors) the officers along with the SMART trailer volunteer visit the neighborhood to determine where the trailer should be placed. Residents in the neighborhood are contacted for their input and assistance. The trailer is deployed for a minimum of 24 hours. The motor officers also conduct radar enforcement before and after the deployment. We are currently awaiting the arrival of a new trailer, which is being donated by Intel Corporation.

Citizen Watch Program

The Citizen Speed Watch Program provides a Doppler radar device and training to citizens so the citizen may monitor the speeds of vehicles.

The Police department then takes the data gathered by the citizens (license plate number) and contacts the citizen to advise them of their speed without the consequence of a fine or the loss of points.

This program is primarily a public education program designed to reduce speeds in neighborhoods.

During 2001 the Falcon Division trained six citizens for this program.

The Falcon Division is currently working on setting up a program to be used in the elementary school zones using parent volunteers.



Domestic Violence Enhanced Response Team (DVERT)

The past year has been filled with many positive changes at DVERT, including a very basic but important facility move from the old Detective Bureau on Nevada Avenue to a much larger facility on Aeroplaza Drive. Operationally, staff focused on streamlining policies and procedures to help our project become more victim-friendly. DVERT also added new agencies to the Memorandum of Understanding during 2001, bringing the partnership to a current total of 27.



DVERT's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grant allowed us the opportunity to share our experiences and assist other communities with development coordinated responses to domestic violence. Our most exciting visit brought visitors from Xi'an, China. Professor Wang Guohong, with the Shaanxi Research Association for Woman and Family, and her interpreter Daisy, spent one week here and were able to take what they learned at DVERT back to China to use in teaching classes on domestic violence to the Chinese police force. 2001 also brought completion of DVERT's multi-media project. Over the course of the year, staff developed a Training CD-ROM, a Training Video and a brand new website (www.dvert.org). Communities across the Country will be able to use these materials in developing and sustaining their own DVERT-like projects.

Police And Clergy Together

The Police Department recognized the need to better communicate with the minority population in the Sand Creek Division to address specific community concerns, crimes and quality of life issues. One untapped resource has been the local community churches in the division. The division began recruiting local clergy to form a committee to address these issues. The committee has been developing a course of action to better educate their communities on local resources available to address their concerns and foster trust and a better working relationship with police.

The vision statement of PACT; is to build trust between organizations, through open and honest communication, for the purpose of mutual education, and to identify opportunities for us to work together to solve problems that face the Sand Creek Community.

Law Enforcement Training Corps

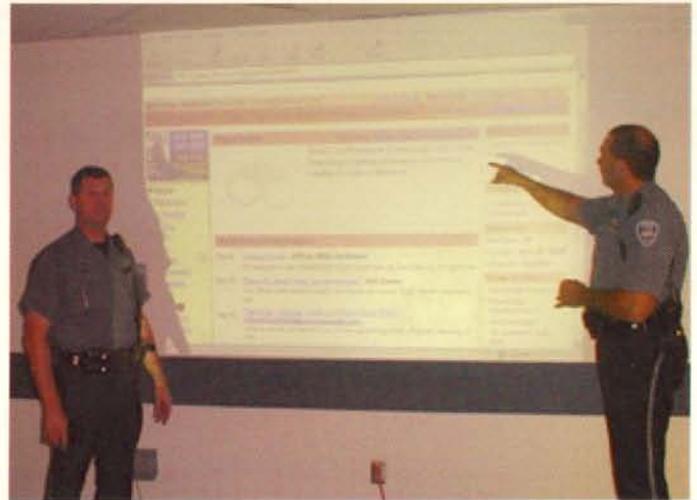
The Law Enforcement Training Corps (LETC) program was developed to recruit high school students into the law enforcement field. The goal of the LETC program is to educate high school students on law enforcement related material. The program will also teach life skills, which will assist the corps member in dealing with the challenges faced by today's youth. In addition to the educational benefits of this program, the LETC members are eligible to apply for a summer internship, where they would be hired by the City of Colorado Springs as temporary employees. This is a pilot program at Sierra High School, cosponsored with the Harrison School District.

Retail Security Association (RSA) and E-Groups

The RSA was formed three years ago to combat professional shoplifting activities and has steadily shown an increase in participation with a reduction in shoplifting from 1999 to 2000, over 22 percent, and 2000 to 2001, an additional 17.7 percent reduction city-wide (NIBRS 09-08-01 YTD).

This year, the association was put on-line to improve the dissemination of information and assist our Vice and Narcotics Unit in identifying illegal drug manufacturing activity. The web-based site is available only to members and there is no cost to them or the Police Department for participation. Several departments around the state and the country have contacted the participants and established their own associations based on the same concept.

The officers also established an E-groups web-based site for communication with Neighborhood Watch Block Captains. This site allows Block Captains to access statistical crime information for their geographic area of responsibility. It



also facilitates communication between the Block Captains and the Police Department with hotlinks to Neighborhood Resource Officers' E-mail addresses.

We also established a web-site for Neighborhood Watch. That location is geocities.com/cspdnhw. This site is available to anyone and information about Neighborhood Watch as well as crime prevention tips are posted to the site. So far this year, it has received over 1,800 hits. Both the Retail Security and the E-groups' initiative received very positive feedback from City Council.

Operation Senior Beat

"Operation Senior Beat" is an outreach program developed by the Colorado Springs Police Department to provide assistance, information, and even companionship to members of the senior community. At the Sand Creek Division, Officer Ron Butler is "Operation Senior Beat." Although he has received assistance from other officers, Ron is the driving force behind the program. At any given time, Officer Butler has upwards of fifty seniors in the program at Sand Creek. He makes a point out of visiting each and every one of them at least once per quarter. That means he makes ten to twenty contacts every month. Officer Butler not only provides these special members of our community any assistance they might need, he "adopts" them as members of his extended



family. It is programs like "Operation Senior Beat" which allow the Colorado Springs Police Department to work together in partnership with the community.

Marshal's Office

Then

On September 2, 1872, Colorado Springs was incorporated as a city. S.C. Foote became the first Town Marshal.

From 1878—1901, the head of the Department was the City Marshal.

Since 1901, the head of the department has been the Chief of Police.

NOW

The Marshal's Unit identified a "Top 10" of individuals wanted by the Municipal Court and created a "Most Wanted" poster board along with posters. These individuals were most wanted due to the fact that they may have numerous city warrants, may owe the court a substantial amount of money, were wanted on additional county/ district warrants, or were difficult to apprehend. During the course of the program, 30 persons have been placed on the list, 15 have been arrested with a total of 45 warrants cleared and a total bond amount of over \$35,000.00.

Postings were then placed at the downtown Colorado Springs Transit Terminal which resulted in three arrests. Poster boards are now going up at each of the Area Commands.



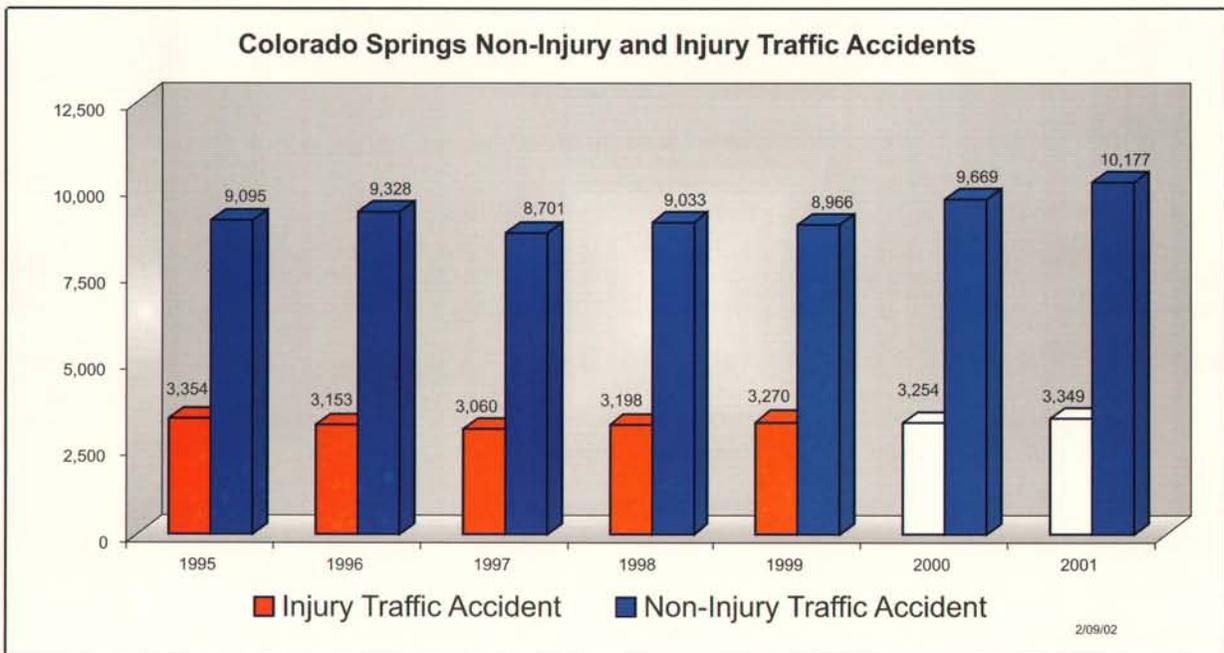
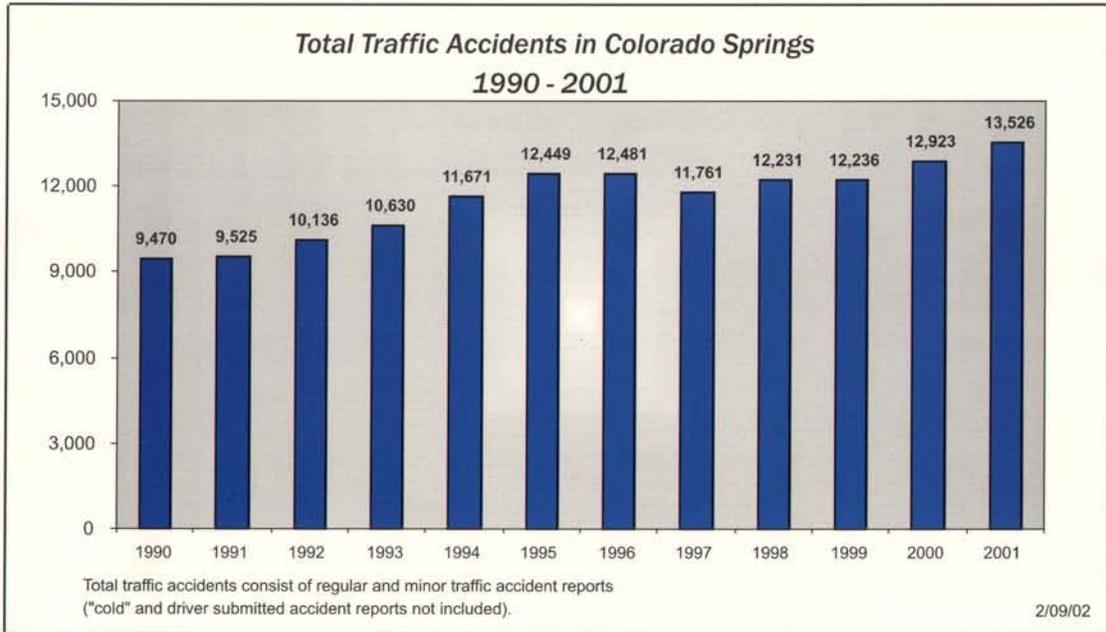
Espanol Service Program

In order to enhance community relations with the Spanish speaking population of Colorado Springs, the Colorado Springs Police Department has implemented a new community outreach program, the Espanol Service Program (ESP). The Espanol Service Program provides on-scene Spanish interpretation services to CSPD officers in a timely and efficient manner, through the use of local bilingual volunteers. The bilingual volunteers assist the Department bridge the existing language gap between non-Spanish speaking officers and the Spanish speaking segment of our community.



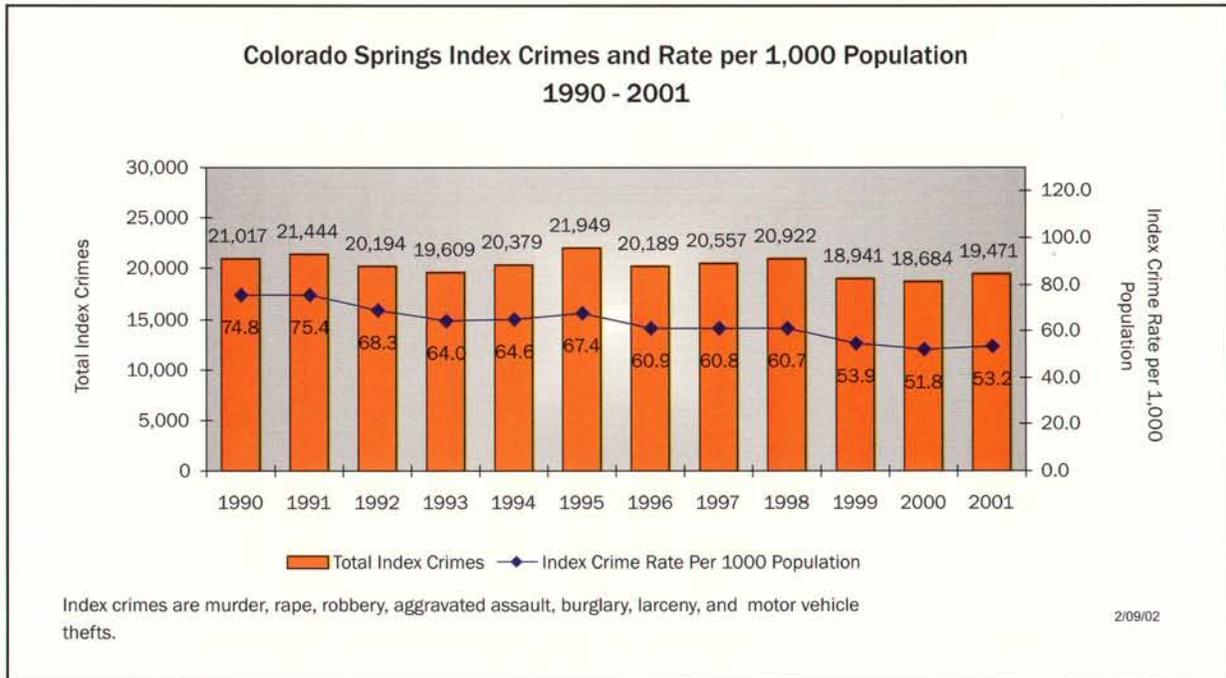
There are 22 bilingual volunteers currently participating in the Espanol Service Program and they are available on an on-call basis from Friday morning at 8:00 A.M. to Monday morning at 8:00 A.M. In order to fully address the growing need, it is envisioned that the program will eventually be expanded to provide coverage seven days a week twenty-four hours a day.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

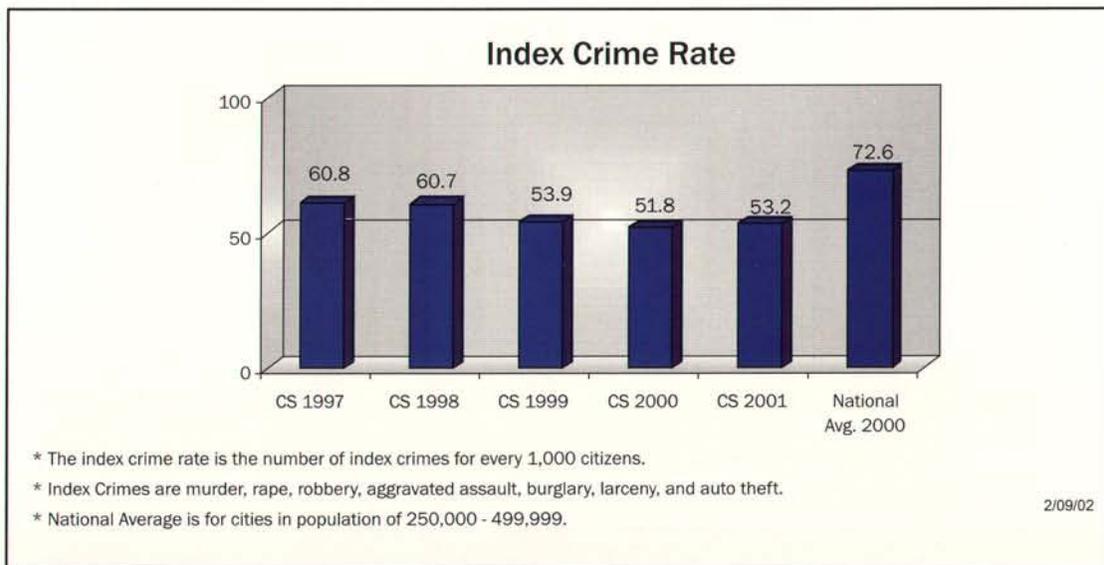


INDEX CRIMES

Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft

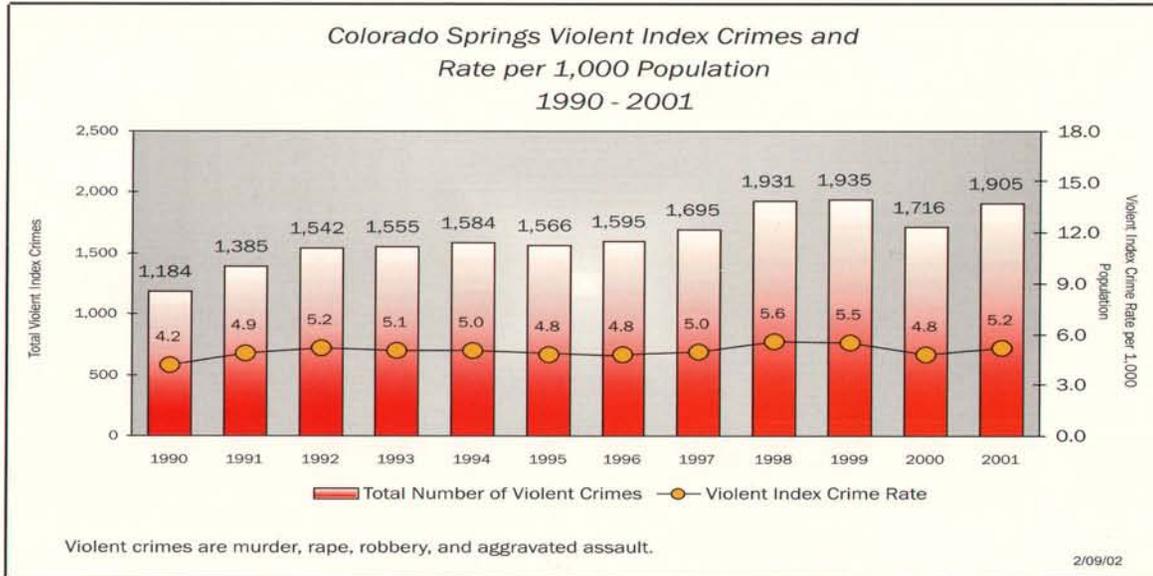


INDEX CRIME RATES

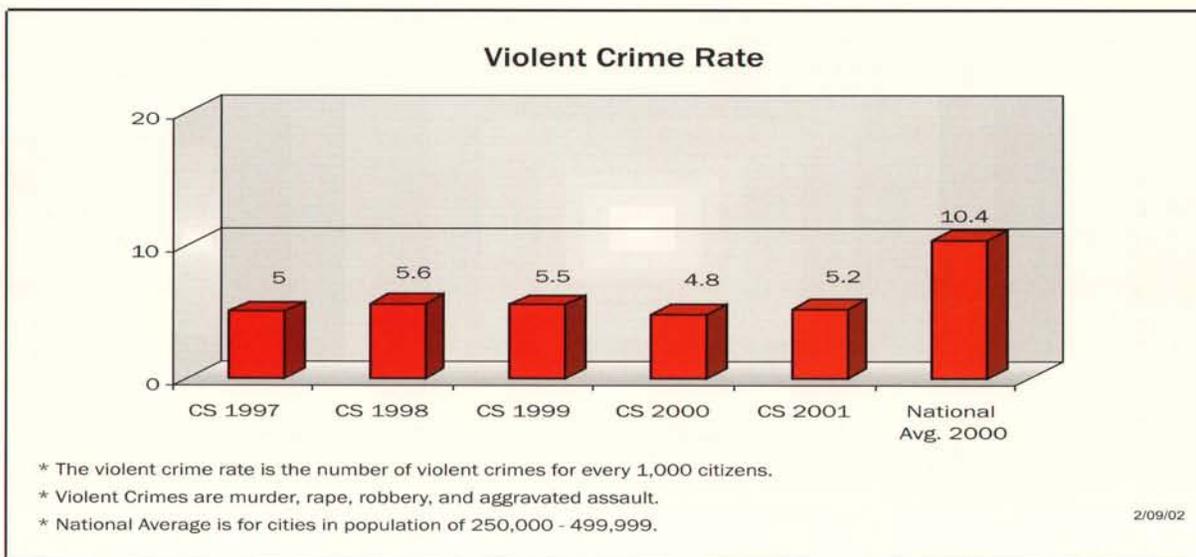


VIOLENT CRIME

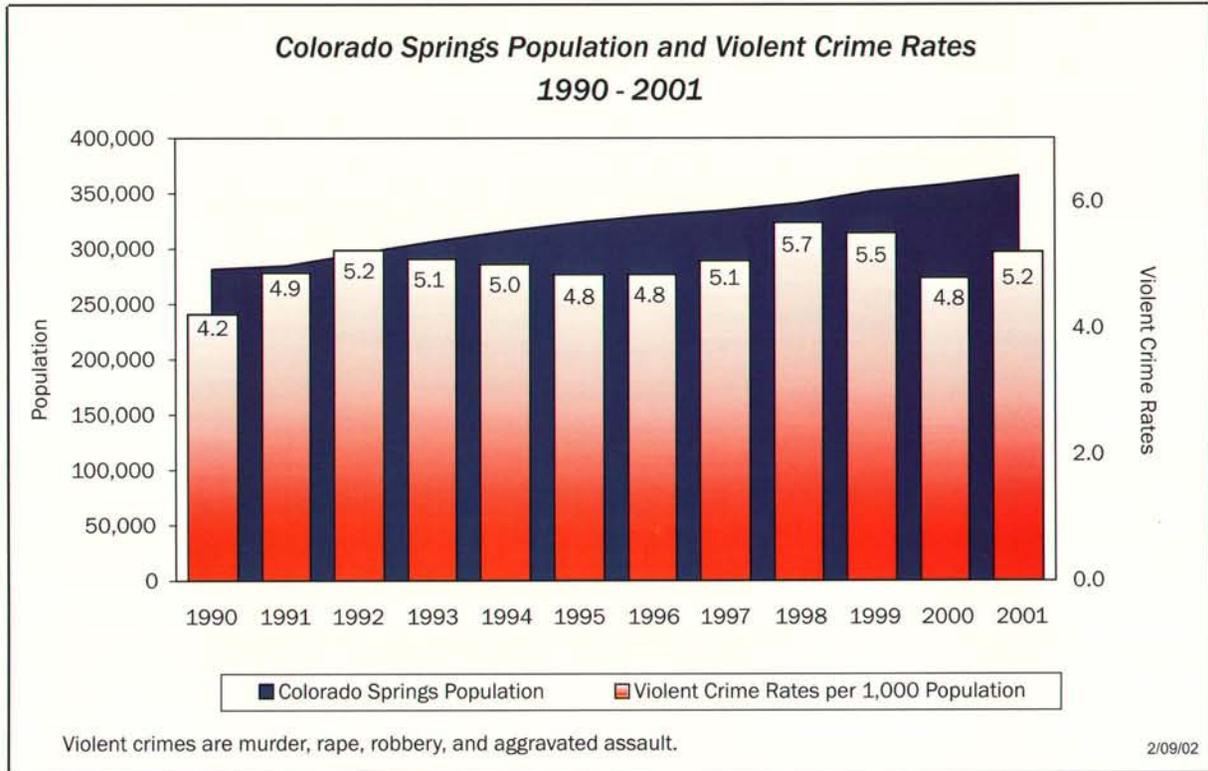
Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault



VIOLENT CRIME RATE

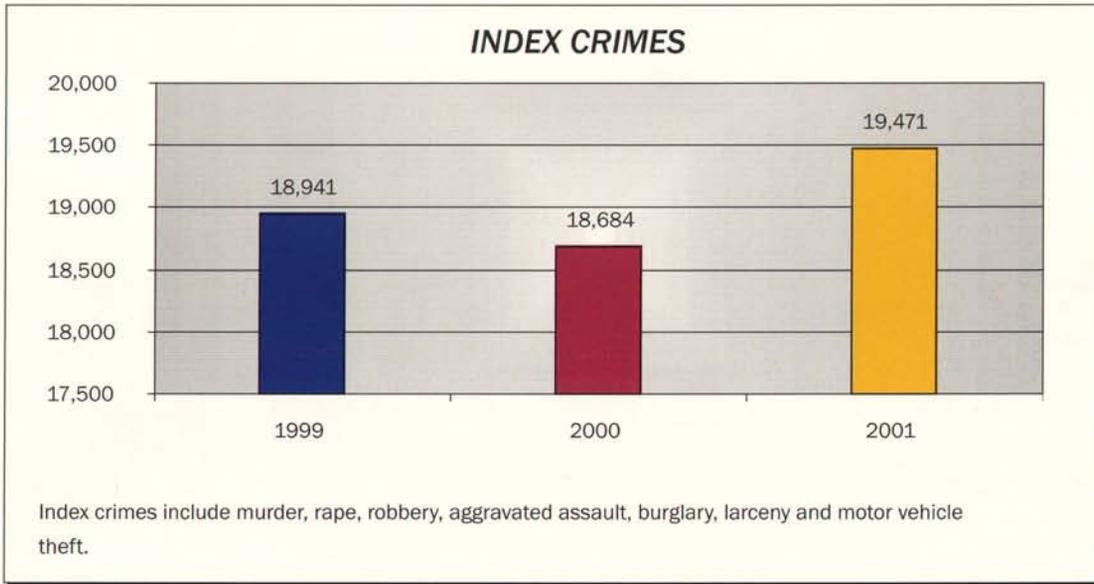


POPULATION AND VIOLENT CRIME

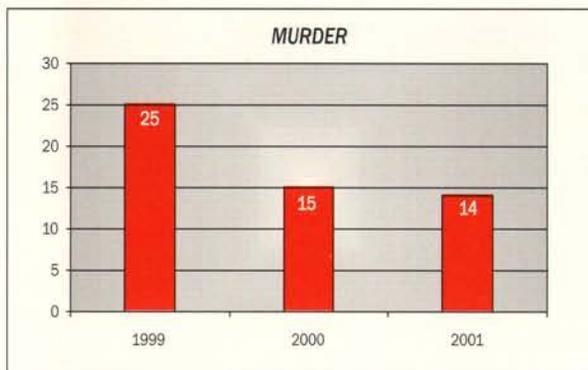


INDEX CRIMES

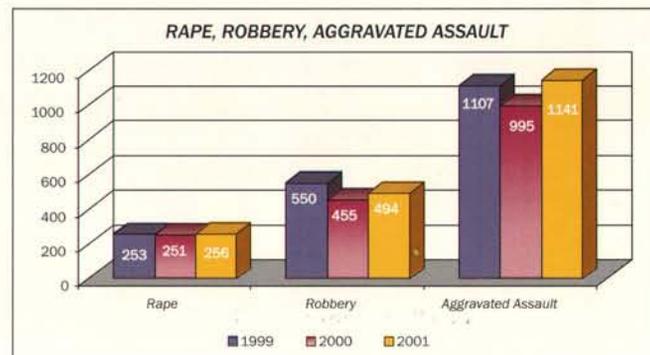
Total Index Crime— *murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.*



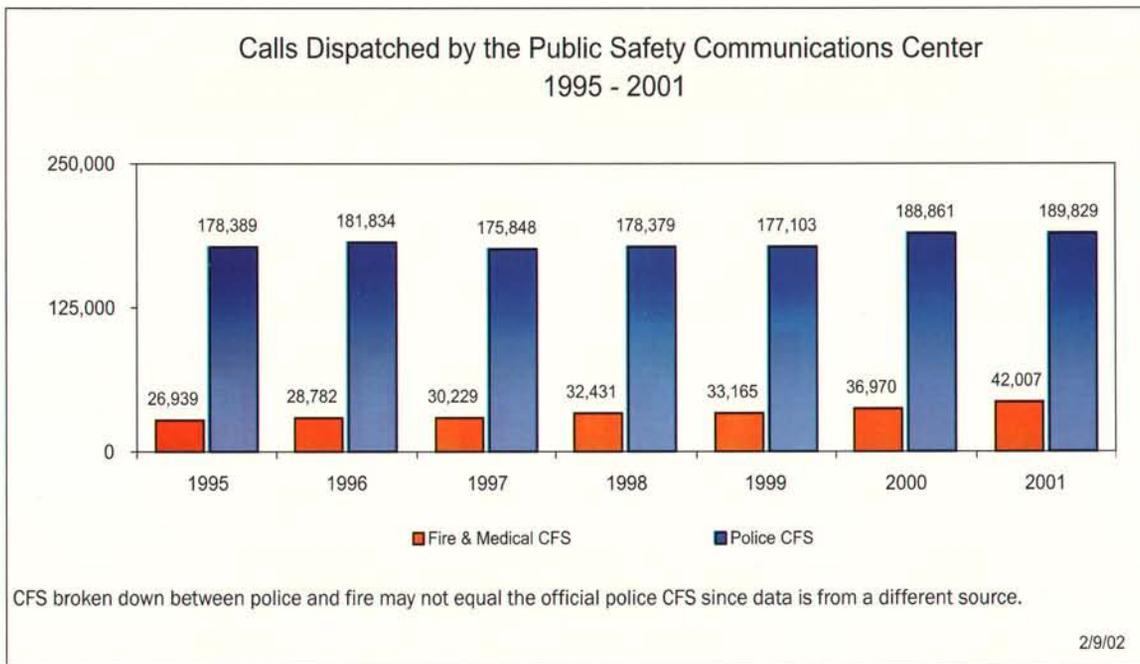
MURDER



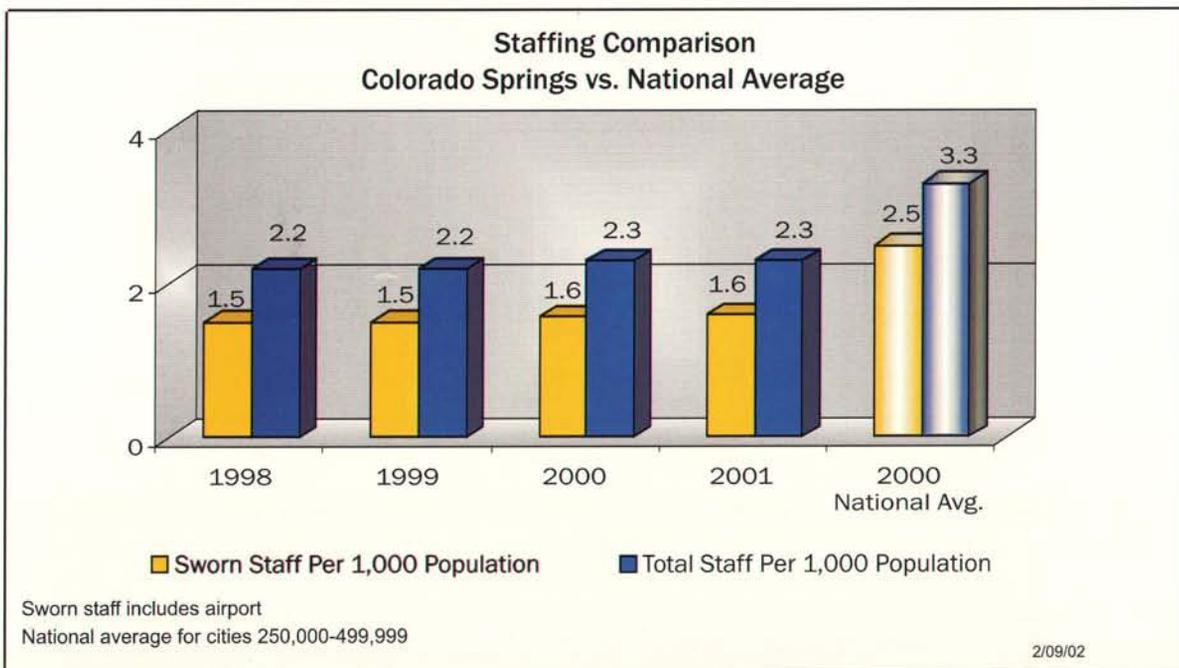
RAPE ROBBERY AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



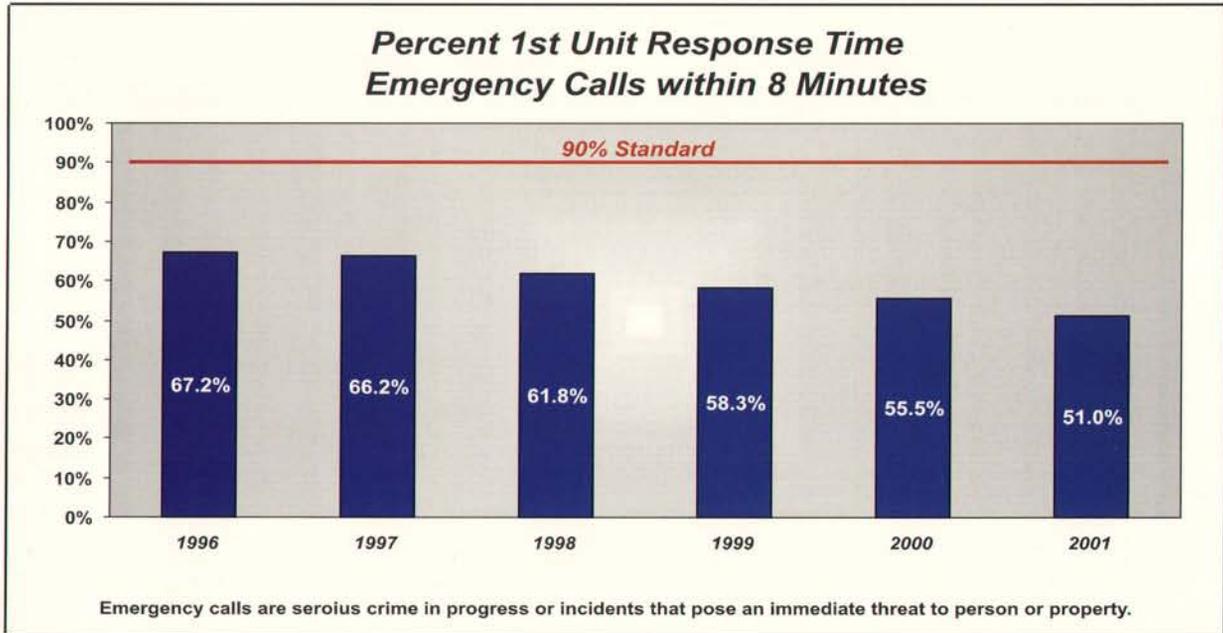
CALLS DISPATCHED



STAFFING RATES



FIRST UNIT RESPONSE TIME



AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

