

DHS and DOJ information systems or networks accessible to the fusion center include LEO, HSIN, HSIN-Counterterrorism portal, HSDN, as well as FBI systems, such as the Automated Case Support (ACS) system and SCION. The RTTAC also has access to SIPRNet, among other federal and state systems and networks.

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## Colorado

The Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) became operational in October 2004 under the direction of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The Colorado State Patrol took over operation and management of CIAC in March 2005, and it moved into its new facility in April 2005. CIAC was originally opened to support and respond to credible threats during the elections in 2004, but has since evolved to have an all-crimes and all-hazards scope of operation. Its mission is to provide an integrated, multidiscipline information-sharing network to collect, analyze, and disseminate information to stakeholders in a timely manner in order to protect the citizens and critical infrastructure of Colorado. CIAC has no investigative power but does have the ability to collect, analyze, and vet information for authenticity. When additional investigation is necessary, CIAC sends information to the DHS, the FBI's FIG, and to local law enforcement.

CIAC is staffed full-time by the Colorado State Patrol, the National Guard, the Department of Revenue, and the FBI. There are part-time participants in CIAC from the Colorado Departments of Agriculture, Public Health, Corrections, Education, and the Colorado Springs Police Department, as well as from the U.S. Marshals Service. The University of Denver also provides interns to CIAC. DHS I&A has conducted a needs assessment of CIAC. However, at the time of our review, it had not placed an intelligence analyst in the center. CIAC has access to a regional DHS protective security advisor.<sup>6</sup>

DHS and DOJ information systems or networks accessible to CIAC include HSIN, LEO, and the FPS portal. In addition, the center has access to, among others, Rocky Mountain Information Network, U.S. Northern Command, and SIPRNET, which is accessed through the FBI. CIAC

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<sup>6</sup>DHS protective security advisors have experience related to vulnerability reduction and physical security and many have law enforcement or military backgrounds. The advisors have responsibility for assisting in identifying high-priority facilities, providing the local community with information on threats and best practices, and coordinating training and facility visits.

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produces several types of bulletins and summaries, including For Official Use Only and Law Enforcement Sensitive versions of a monthly summary of reported incidents, daily reports, officer safety bulletins, and early warning and special reports. These products are e-mailed to a number of recipients, including members of the critical infrastructure sectors. Products are also distributed directly to law enforcement officers via in-car mobile data computers. The monthly summaries are produced with the FBI FIG and also cover incidents in Wyoming, and some of the special reports are produced jointly with the FBI and the U.S. Northern Command.

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## Connecticut

The Connecticut Intelligence Center (CTIC) opened in April 2005 as the centralized point of information sharing for the state. CTIC is a multi-agency operation representing various jurisdictions that serves to collect, analyze, and disseminate criminal and terrorism-related intelligence to all law enforcement agencies in the state. CTIC has an all-crimes scope of operations and endeavors to identify emerging threats or crime trends.

Colocated with an FBI field office and jointly led by the FBI and the Connecticut State Police, CTIC's 12-member staff includes representatives from the FBI, the U.S. Coast Guard, the state department of corrections, State Police, and local law enforcement agencies. DHS I&A placed an intelligence officer in the center in September 2007. FBI personnel serve in both supervisory and analytical roles in CTIC. For example, CTIC Operations Supervisor is also the FBI FIG supervisor. Day-to-day operations are managed by an FBI Supervisory Special Agent and supported by two Intelligence Coordinators, one from the state police and one from the FBI. The FBI also provides Top Secret clearances to CTIC personnel.

The state is divided into five regions, each of which is represented in CTIC by a Regional Intelligence Liaison Officers. The officers are appointed by the corresponding Connecticut Police Chiefs Association and represent local law enforcement agencies in the center. The officers maintain full-time positions at CTIC and serve a recommended minimum of 2 years after obtaining a Top Secret clearance. CTIC offers a stipend for each municipality that places an officer in the center. The officers serve as the communication link between CTIC and a network of Intelligence Liaison Officers who are specially trained officers who represent local departments within each region. The Intelligence Liaison Officers are responsible for providing information to CTIC and for providing statewide and jurisdictional-specific information from CTIC to their respective