

Department of Public Safety

Expenditures By Program	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Enacted	FY2022 Governor	Change from Enacted		FY2023 Governor	Change from Enacted	
Central Management	\$10.6	\$27.0	\$29.9	\$2.9	10.6%	\$13.1	-\$13.9	-0.5
E-911	7.2	7.5	8.7	1.2	16.0%	8.4	0.9	0.1
Municipal Police Training	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	15.4%	0.9	0.2	0.2
Security Services	25.6	27.3	28.5	1.2	4.3%	29.9	2.5	0.1
State Police	82.3	91.4	99.2	7.8	8.5%	109.6	18.2	0.2
Total	\$126.3	\$153.9	\$167.0	\$13.1	8.5%	\$161.8	\$7.9	0.1

Expenditures By Source								
General Revenue	\$43.1	\$120.6	\$123.9	\$3.3	2.7%	\$113.4	(\$7.2)	-6.0%
Federal Funds	73.5	17.5	23.4	\$6.0	34.1%	18.3	0.8	4.5%
Restricted Receipts	5.7	8.5	9.8	\$1.3	15.0%	10.6	2.1	24.1%
Other Funds	4.0	7.3	9.9	\$2.6	35.4%	19.6	12.3	169.4%
Total	\$126.3	\$153.9	\$167.0	\$13.1	8.5%	\$161.8	\$7.9	5.2%

Authorized FTE Levels	593.6	622.6	631.2	8.6	1.4%	635.2	12.6	2.0%
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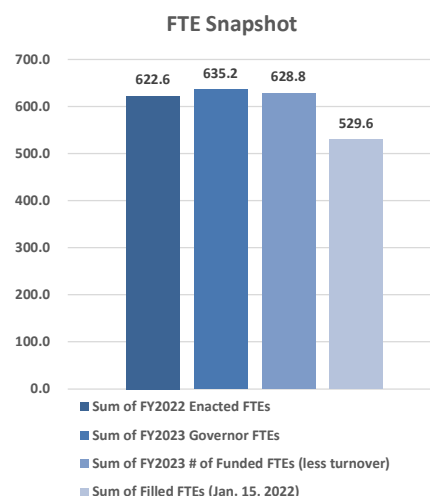
\$ in millions. Totals may vary due to rounding.

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the principal agency of the executive branch charged with law enforcement functions. It includes five program areas, including Central Management, E-911, the Municipal Police Training Academy, Security Services, and the State Police. The Department was created in the FY2009 Budget and is headed by the Superintendent of the State Police.

MAJOR ISSUES AND TRENDS

The Budget provides \$161.8 million to fund public safety initiatives and the operations of the Department of Public Safety in FY2023. Approximately 70.0 percent of this, or \$113.4 million, is from general revenue, a decrease of \$7.2 million (-6.0 percent) from the FY2022 Enacted level. The decrease reflects a reduction of \$15.0 million in one-time funding that was included in FY2022 for the body-worn camera program.

The Budget increases positions in the Department of Public Safety by 12.6 FTEs as compared to the FY2022 enacted level. These include 6.0 E-911 telecommunicator FTE positions to implement the newly statutorily mandated Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD), 3.0 Detectives within the State Police assigned to the proposed Adult-Use Marijuana program, 2.6 Administrative Assistant FTE positions to implement the State Police body-worn camera operations, and 1.0 FTE Principal Forensic Scientist position to join the State Police Forensic Services Unit.



Major budget initiatives within the Department include:

- **Body-Worn Cameras:** The FY2022 Budget as Enacted includes \$15.0 million of one-time general revenue to support a new statewide body-worn camera program for law enforcement officers.
- **ARPA SFRF: Support for Child and Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault:** The Budget includes \$1.0 million in federal State Fiscal Recovery Funds in FY2023 to fund grants to

programs that support the mental health and physical safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

- **E-911 Emergency Medical Dispatch System:** The Budget includes \$271,094 and \$542,187 in E-911 funds in FY2022 and FY2023, respectively, to support the personnel costs related to 6.0 new Telecommunicator FTE positions. The positions are recommended to implement the new statutorily required emergency medical dispatch service system (EMDS). The system is required to be in place by September 2022.
- **Training Academy:** The Budget provides \$1.3 million in general revenue for costs associated with hiring 25.0 new Troopers upon graduation from 58th State Police Training Academy class in August 2022 and the recruitment for a subsequent Academy to take place in FY2024.
- **Adult-Use Marijuana:** The Budget includes \$1.1 million in a new restricted receipts related to the Governor's proposed State Controlled Adult-Use Marijuana program (Article 11). This includes \$500,000 in assistance and grants, \$184,133 in operating supplies and expenses, and \$395,931 in personnel expenses.

CENTRAL MANAGEMENT

The Central Management program consists of the Business Office, Legal Office, and Public Safety Grants Administration Office (formerly Governor's Justice Commission). The Business Office provides fiscal oversight for the Department, as well as human resources, payroll, and purchasing. The Public Safety Grants Administration Office serves as a conduit agency for a number of federal grants that flow to local and state public safety agencies. Grant administration includes both formula and discretionary grant programs.

Central Management	General Revenue
FY2022 Enacted	\$15,917,162
<i>Target and Other Adjustments</i>	243
Body-worn Camera Program	(15,000,000)
Personnel Expenditure Changes	464,885
Centralized Services Charges	55,155
FY2023 Governor	\$1,437,445
Central Management	Other Funds
ARPA SFRF: Support for Survivors of Domestic Violence (federal funds)	1,000,000

Body-Worn Camera Program **(\$15.0 million)**

The Budget includes \$15.0 million general revenue savings in FY2023 related to the agency's recently established body-worn camera program. In 2021, the General Assembly authorized a statewide program to put body-worn cameras on every frontline police officer and supervisor in Rhode Island. The statewide program is designed to equip approximately 1,700 of Rhode Island's uniformed patrol officers - across every municipal police department and the Rhode Island State Police - with body-worn cameras over by December 2022. The FY2022 Budget as Enacted included \$15.0 million in one-time general revenue funds to support the program, primarily in funding the purchase of equipment and training. The FY2023 Budget does not duplicate the investment and general revenue is adjusted accordingly.

Personnel Expenditure Changes **\$464,885**

The Budget includes an additional \$464,885 in general revenue personnel expenditures in FY2023 related to statewide contract changes and new staffing related to the body-worn camera program.

Personnel Expenditure Changes	
Body-worn Camera DPS Staff	\$336,166
Body-worn Camera Contracted Staff	70,000
Statewide COLA and Bonus	58,719
Total	\$464,885

The Governor recommends additional staff resources to support the implementation of the body-worn camera program. These include \$336,166 for the personnel costs associated with 1.0 Legal Assistant, 1.0 Program Manager, and 0.6 Staff Attorney. Staff will handle the maintenance of camera footage and coordinate legal and public data requests responses. The Department's Public Safety Grant Administration Office will contract a staff person to handle the municipal application process.

The Budget also includes \$58,719 in general revenue personnel expenditures within Central Management related to changes related to existing personnel within the office. This includes adjustments to salary and benefits based on recently negotiated contract bargaining agreements between the State and the state employee bargaining units for a proposed 4-year contract. The Budget includes the following cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs): 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2020, 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2021, 2.5 percent in July 2022, and 2.5 percent in July 2023. In addition, the Budget includes a \$1,500 retention bonus to those eligible union employees that was included as part of the recently completed contract negotiation. The current agreement is projected to increase general revenue expenditures by \$58,719 in FY2023 (\$109,823 all funds) and \$56,149 in FY2022 (\$110,144 all funds) within OHCD.

Centralized Service Charges

\$55,155

The Budget includes a \$55,155 increase in general revenue centralized services spending as compared to the FY2022 enacted level. This includes a \$52,371 increase related to a reduced Division of Information Technology billing and virtual private network (VPN) services. It also includes a \$2,784 increase related to centralized human resources charges that reflect the program's historic expenses.

	FY2022	FY2023	
Centralized Service Charges	Enacted	Governor	Change
Information Technology Charges	\$0	\$52,371	\$52,371
HR Service Centers	19,600	22,384	2,784
Total	\$19,600	\$74,755	\$55,155

ARPA SFRF: Support for Child and Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (federal funds)

\$1.0 million

The Governor recommends using \$1.0 million in federal State Fiscal Recovery Funds in FY2023 to fund grants to programs that support the mental health and physical safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Rhode Island serves domestic violence and sexual assault survivors through a network of non-profit agencies that are largely supported with public funding. These organizations provide various types of assistance including safe housing, wraparound services, counseling, trauma-related mental health, and other supports to victims. Primary agencies include Day One, the Aubin Center at Rhode Island Hospital, Sojourner House, members of the Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and other community agencies.

According to DPS, demand for services for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault regularly surpasses the ability of the provider system to meet it. The pandemic significantly exacerbated this demand. Extensive waitlists exist for supportive housing and mental health services. DPS notes for instance, that domestic violence calls to RI Victims of Crime hotline in July and August 2020, increased year-over-year by 93.7 percent and 69.5 percent, respectively.

The State's primary program addressing victims of domestic violence and sexual assault is the Victims of Crime Act Grant (VOCA), a federal formula grant that is funded by the US Department of Justice. The Budget includes \$7.6 million in federal VOCA funds in both FY2022 and FY2023.

▪ **State Fiscal Relief Fund Proposal**

In order to address gaps in funding and services that support the mental health and physical safety of victims, the Governor recommends a new grant program that would complement the VOCA program. The program would receive \$1.0 million in SFRF funds in FY2023 and \$4.5 million in total through FY2024.

Support for Survivors of Domestic Violence							
Source	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	Total
ARPA SFRF	-	\$1.0	\$3.5	-	-	-	\$4.5
Total	-	\$1.0	\$3.5	-	-	-	\$4.5

\$ in millions

DPS' Public Safety Grant Administration Office would administer the program and eligible uses of the funds would include:

- **Safe Housing:** The physical safety of survivors would be addressed by funding transitional housing and wraparound services. Providers would be able to provide rental and utility assistance, to renovate or upgrade existing housing units, and to provide an array of services to stabilize the individual so that they remain in a safe environment.
- **Mental Health Support:** According to DPS, there is an existing network of agencies that provide clinical treatment to victims. Grant funds would support additional capacity at these agencies to reduce waitlists

Key components of the proposal include (quoted directly from budget documents):

- **U.S. Treasury Eligibility Category:** Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities/Negative Economic Impacts
- **Equity Components:** US Treasury guidance related to ARPA SFRF places emphasis on projects that advance economic and racial equity.
 - **Population:** "Minority populations are victimized at higher rates than the white population. Based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), between 2003 and 2012 at the rate of 4.7 per 1,000, Black/African/African Americans had the highest rates of intimate partner violence compared to Whites (3.9 per 1,000) and Hispanics (2.3 per 1,000). Approximately 4 out of every 10 women of non-Hispanic Black race/ethnicity have experienced rape, physical violence, and /or stalking by an intimate partner."
 - **Awareness:** "Residents will have access to the program through existing service providers. The planned use of funding would increase the capacity of these organizations to serve more people. An RFP will be conducted, and notice provided to agencies that specialize in domestic violence, sexual assault, and victim services."
 - **Access and Distribution:** "Access and distribution will be based on a competitive process to evaluate an agency's feasibility and compliance with administrative requirements. Those requirements may not be as strict from the SLFRF funding as they are from sources such as the Office of Violence Against Women, Office of Victims of Crime, Department of Housing and Urban Development, or Community Development Block Grants."
 - **Outcomes:** "The intended outcomes will help to close significant gaps in the state's response to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking."

- **Performance Metrics:** US Treasury guidance related to ARPA SFRF requires that states develop and report out on performance metrics for SFRF projects.

“Agencies already track metrics and statistics as part of their federal grant obligations and enter data into the Department of Justice Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). The PSGAO will require agencies receiving funds to report the same statistics directly to the PSGAO. This includes demographic data, number of victims served, number of new victims, and types of crime. Agencies will also keep track of the number of people and nights served by transitional housing and attempt to quantify the impact on waitlists for both housing and counseling. Agencies are required to have written documentation on how they compile and enter statistics already.”

E-911

The objective of the E-911 Uniform Emergency Telephone System is to maintain a statewide emergency telephone system providing prompt transfers of E-911 calls to the appropriate responding fire department, medical rescue service, or law enforcement agency. The Division operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. E-911 has a primary public safety answering point (PSAP) located in the State Police Headquarters complex in North Scituate, as well as a secondary PSAP in North Providence. Backup PSAP facilities are considered best management practices to provide service continuity if an emergency affects the primary PSAP. Article 2 of the FY2020 Budget as Enacted provided a dedicated funding stream for E-911 services by shifting all E-911 surcharge fee revenue from general revenue to a restricted receipt account, the E-911 Fund.

E-911	E-911 Funds (restricted receipts)
FY2022 Enacted	\$7,469,769
<i>Target and Other Adjustments</i>	<i>110,195</i>
Personnel Expenditure Changes (restricted receipts)	833,276
Next Generation 911	Informational
Surcharge Revenues	Informational
FY2023 Governor	\$8,413,240

Personnel Expenditure Changes (restricted receipts) \$833,276

The Budget includes \$833,276 in additional restricted receipt E-911 Funds to support certain personnel expenditure changes in FY2023.

Personnel Expenditure Changes	
Emergency Medical Dispatch Staff	\$542,187
Staff Reclassification	291,089
Total	\$833,276

- **Emergency Medical Dispatch Staff:** The Governor recommends \$271,094 and \$542,187 in E-911 funds in FY2022 and FY2023, respectively, to support the personnel costs related to 6.0 new Telecommunicator FTE positions. The positions are recommended in order to meet new statutory requirements of the program.

In June 2021, the General Assembly enacted legislation requiring the E-911 system to provide emergency medical dispatch services (EMDS). An EMDS system uses trained telecommunicator staff to gather information over the phone related to medical emergencies, provide assistance and instruction by voice prior to the arrival of on-site emergency medical services (EMS). The statute requires that this include “telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation, or T-CPR”, in which the telecommunicator guides non-EMS individuals in providing CPR to victim. The law requires that the system be in place by September 1, 2022 and that includes an integrated peer-to-peer review and process improvement component.

According to DPS, its EMDS software vendor recommended against running the program at the current level of staffing due to its complexity. Although the technology has been in place since the spring of 2021, the EMDS system is currently offline until adequate certified staff are in place.

To be an EMDS telecommunicator, an individual must satisfactorily complete a three-month training course that conforms to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Emergency Medical Dispatch National Standard Curriculum.

According to DPS, E-911 began the recruiting, hiring, and training in January 2021 in order to meet the September deadline. The FY2023 Budget reflects a full-year of personnel costs.

- **Staff Reclassification:** The Department requests \$291,089 in E-911 funds to provide pay grade increases to the program's 44 telecommunicators and managers. According to the Department, the new EMDS system is more complex, requires additional training, and places increased responsibility on all staff, thus warranting the upgrades.

Next Generation 911

Informational

Over the past several years, the State's E-911 system has been transitioning from analog-based technology to a digital platform. The two E-911 call center hubs, known as public safety answering points (PSAPs), completed installation and testing of new Next Generation 911 (NG911) digital routers in 2018 and staff have been trained on how to use the technology. NG911 enables these telecommunicators to utilize data-rich information such as geographic information systems and Pictometry data to more accurately identify an individual's location and direct first responders more quickly.

According to the Department, the success and reliability of E-911 has greatly improved with the implementation of NG911 and will enhance emergency services going forward by creating a faster, more resilient system that will facilitate the integration of more advanced methods of emergency communication in the future. For example, NG911 enabled the launch of Text-to-911 in February 2019. This service provides the public with the ability to text 911 in the event a voice call is not possible or safe. NG911 will also support Rapid SOS, a new technology that provides more accurate location information from wireless callers, which will enable Rhode Island to more effectively meet federal cybersecurity standards. NG911 is enabling a five-year project to update its entire GIS data map, using Pictometry imagery that provides a 45 degree angle overhead image in addition to straight overhead images.

According to the DPS, the Division will continue to migrate its systems away from the use of copper phone lines for the inbound and outbound networks in FY2022, and move towards internet protocol (IP) data transmission using INdigital technology, which will make the agency compliant with federal NG911 regulations, improve system reliability by reducing points of failure, and provide built-in resiliency and redundancy in the event the system is compromised. The agency will also be installing Guardian Responder IP phones at each dispatch location to enable the agency to transfer call data to local municipalities.

Surcharge Revenues

Informational

The FY2020 Budget as Enacted reconfigured the telecommunication surcharges that support emergency services and first response programs, including the E-911 program. Previously, there was a \$1.00 emergency services and first response surcharge on wireline, wireless, and prepaid telecommunication services and an additional \$0.26 technology surcharge on just wireless services. 90.0 percent of the revenue from the \$1.00 surcharge was deposited as general revenue with the balance placed into the State's Information Technology Investment Fund. The \$0.26 surcharge was deposited into a restricted receipt account to support State geographic information system (GIS) and other technology improvements.

Article 2 of the FY2020 Budget as Enacted eliminated both of these surcharges and established two new ones. A new \$0.50 E-911 surcharge was established to support the E-911 program. Revenue from the surcharge is deposited into a dedicated restricted receipt account within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) explicitly reserved for the purposes of supporting the E-911 system. A first response surcharge was

also established to support first responder services across the State. The surcharge amount varies by telecommunication type and ranges from \$0.50 to \$0.75. The revenue from this surcharge is deposited as general revenue.

The following table shows the collection history and estimated revenue by surcharge:

E-911 Surcharge and First Response Surcharge Revenues vs. Expenditures

Fiscal Year	E-911 Surcharge	First Response Surcharge	E911 Restricted Receipts	E-911 Expenditures	Deposit to ITIF	Net to General Fund
2010	\$17,898,223	-	-	\$4,635,901	-	\$13,262,322
2011	17,248,460	-	-	4,829,770	-	12,418,690
2012	17,255,771	-	-	4,766,586	-	12,489,185
2013	17,507,117	-	-	5,103,735	-	12,403,382
2014	17,454,670	-	-	5,444,296	-	9,798,629
2015	17,640,703	-	-	5,320,615	-	12,320,088
2016	16,649,747	-	-	5,499,050	1,571,992	9,578,704
2017	16,845,536	-	-	5,699,440	1,632,500	8,993,060
2018	17,072,415	-	-	5,894,522	1,665,150	9,512,743
2019	17,340,783	-	-	5,899,730	1,734,078	9,706,975
2020	4,918,799	6,228,214	5,242,464	6,711,718	1,114,701	8,563,058
2021	4,420	9,405,046	8,329,345	7,155,864	940,505	8,464,541
2022*	-	9,381,873	7,900,000	7,469,769	938,187	8,443,686
2023*	-	9,509,276	7,900,000	-	950,928	8,558,348

MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY

The Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy was established in 1969 and assigned to train and certify municipal law enforcement officers for all municipalities except for the City of Providence. Municipalities do not pay to send recruits to the Academy, but they do provide in-kind services including officer time to teach courses and meeting and firing range space. Recruits are paid by municipalities for their time spent at the Academy. Since the first training class in 1970, the Academy has graduated 114 classes. The Academy runs two to three classes and 80 to 100 professional development workshops annually. Since 1981, the Academy has been located at the Community College of Rhode Island (CCRI) Flanagan Campus in the Town of Lincoln.

Municipal Police Training	General Revenue
FY2022 Enacted	\$262,575
<i>Target and Other Adjustments</i>	<i>3,647</i>
Statewide COLA and Bonus	15,234
FY2023 Governor	\$281,456

Statewide COLA and Bonus \$15,234

Based on recently negotiated contract bargaining agreements between the State and the state employee bargaining units for a proposed 4-year contract, the Budget includes the following cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs): 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2020, 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2021, 2.5 percent in July 2022, and 2.5 percent in July 2023. In addition, the Budget includes a \$1,500 retention bonus to those eligible union employees that was included as part of the recently completed contract negotiation. The current agreement is projected to increase general revenue expenditures by \$15,234 in both FY2023 and FY2022 within the Municipal Police Training program.

SECURITY SERVICES

The Security Services program consists of the Capitol Police and the Division of Sheriffs. The Capitol Police have arrest powers and provide security at 13 State buildings, including the State House, the

courthouses, and numerous executive branch facilities. The Sheriffs are responsible for statewide activities assigned by law which relate to the duties and functions of the sheriffs in several counties. The Division is responsible for courtroom security, judicial security, cellblock security, transportation of individuals charged with crimes, interstate prisoner extraditions, and service of process.

2.1

Security Services	General Revenue
FY2022 Enacted	\$27,319,253
<i>Target and Other Adjustments</i>	<i>376,187</i>
Statewide COLA and Bonus	2,163,236
FY2023 Governor	\$29,858,676

Statewide COLA and Bonus **\$2.2 million**

Based on recently negotiated contract bargaining agreements between the State and the state employee bargaining units for a proposed 4-year contract, the Budget includes the following cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs): 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2020, 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2021, 2.5 percent in July 2022, and 2.5 percent in July 2023. In addition, the Budget includes a \$1,500 retention bonus to those eligible union employees that was included as part of the recently completed contract negotiation. The current agreement is projected to increase general revenue expenditures by \$2.2 million in FY2023 and \$2.1 million in FY2022 within the Security Services program.

STATE POLICE

The Rhode Island State Police are a uniformed and investigative law enforcement agency with statewide jurisdiction. The agency is organized into three bureaus: the Administrative Bureau, Uniform Bureau, and Detective Bureau. The Administrative Bureau consists of both sworn command staff and civilian personnel and provides overall management and support. The Uniform Bureau is responsible for preventing crime and investigating criminal and noncriminal activities. The Uniform Bureau also establishes highway safety through enforcement of motor vehicle laws with emphasis on hazardous moving violations, i.e. drunk driving and speeding. The Detective Bureau is the primary investigative unit which helps the Attorney General's Office and other agencies in investigating organized and white collar crime and provides support to police agencies throughout the State.

State Police	General Revenue
FY2022 Enacted	\$77,105,322
<i>Target and Other Adjustments</i>	<i>1,633,254</i>
Training Academies	1,320,000
Statewide COLA and Bonus	709,643
State Police Vehicles	610,000
Vehicle Cameras	240,000
Forensic Unit	183,537
Pension Trust Fund	Informational
FY2023 Governor	\$81,801,756

State Police	Other Funds
Adult-Use Marijuana Program (restricted receipts)	1,100,000

Training Academies **\$1.3 million**

The Budget includes \$1.3 million from all funds in FY2023 to support the costs related to the State Police Training Academies.

The 58th State Police Training Academy was originally scheduled to graduate 25.0 recruits in February 2022, with the new Trooper class being hired the same month. Due to pandemic challenges the Academy

was delayed, with graduation now scheduled to take place in August 2022. This delay shifts the hiring of the new Troopers into FY2023, and therefore requires shifting \$1.2 million into FY2023 to annualize the personnel costs the new officers.

The Budget also includes an additional \$120,000 from general revenue to conduct recruitment for the 59th State Police Training Academy. This planned 24-week Academy is planned to begin in FY2024 with new Troopers being hired in April 2024. According to the Department, the recruitment will be conducted during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of FY2023.

Statewide COLA and Bonus

\$709,643

Based on recently negotiated contract bargaining agreements between the State and the state employee bargaining units for a proposed 4-year contract, the Budget includes the following cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs): 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2020, 2.5 percent retroactive to June 2021, 2.5 percent in July 2022, and 2.5 percent in July 2023. In addition, the Budget includes a \$1,500 retention bonus to those eligible union employees that was included as part of the recently completed contract negotiation. The current agreement is projected to increase general revenue expenditures by \$709,643 (\$1.1 million all funds) in FY2023 and \$1.5 million (\$1.7 million all funds) in FY2022 within the State Police.

Analyst Note: The non-civilian, uniformed personnel of the State Police have their own collective bargaining entity distinct from the civilian employees within the State Police program and the other state employee unions in other state agencies. The State Police union contract was signed in March 2022 subsequent to the other union contracts and the submission of the Governor's FY2023 Budget proposal. The new contract includes \$3,000 bonus "stipends" related to the implementation of the body-worn camera program and 2.5 percent cost-of-living raises. These additional FY2023 personnel costs related to the agreement are not currently included in the budget. The \$709,643 noted above is just for the civilian staff of the State Police. A budget amendment is expected to account for the contract settlement.

State Police Vehicles

\$610,000

The Budget includes \$610,000 in general revenue (\$704,751 all funds) in FY2023 for motor vehicle expenditures. The Department currently has 390 vehicles in the State Police vehicle fleet (366 patrol and detective vehicles, 14 service vehicles, and 10 specialty vehicles). There are 155 patrol/detective vehicles, or 39.0 percent, with between 100,000 and 125,000 miles. Another 100 vehicles have over 125,000 miles. The average useful life of these vehicles is 6.5 years. The Governor recommends the purchase of approximately 10 vehicles in FY2023.

Vehicle Cameras

\$240,000

The Budget includes \$240,000 in general revenue in FY2022 and FY2023, and \$1.2 million in total through FY2027 for the purchase of vehicle cameras. According to DPS, the Rhode Island State Police (RISP) is one of only three states that do not deploy any camera systems. These systems increase the security of both individuals interacting with police officers and the officers themselves. The Department plans to integrate the vehicle camera technology with the recently authorized body-worn camera program.

Forensic Unit

\$183,537

The Governor recommends the authorization of a 1.0 Forensic Scientist FTE position and \$183,537 in related personnel expenses in FY2023. The State Police maintain a forensic services unit (FSU) that assists investigations through the scientific analysis of evidence. Accredited police forensic services are eligible for federal grant funding. The accreditation requires at least one certified forensic scientist be on staff. According to DPS, the Department's only forensic scientist retired unexpectedly in April 2021 and as a result disqualifies the unit from federal funding. The State Police FSU was also the only accredited lab in the state. The loss of an accredited lab undermines the prosecution of criminal cases and credibility of presented evidence.

Pension Trust Fund**Informational**

The FY2016 Budget as Enacted created a pension trust fund for State Police troopers hired prior to 1987 who receive benefits through a pay-as-you-go (pay-go) system. Members' benefits remain unchanged, but the proposal transitions the current system to a more traditional retirement fund whereby contributions are amortized, in this case, over 18 years. The pension trust fund is capitalized by funding from the Google settlement awarded to the State Police. It is estimated that, at a 7.5 percent rate of return, this initial investment will achieve \$157.2 million in general revenue savings over the 77-year life of the plan. The use of the settlement for the pension trust fund required approval by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Asset Forfeiture Program which was granted in FY2016. The FY2017 Budget as Enacted included \$15.0 million for this purpose. Based on the current actuarial reports, the Budget includes \$16.4 million in settlement funds for pension payments in FY2023, commensurate with the FY2022 Budget as Enacted.

Adult-Use Marijuana (restricted receipts)**\$1.1 million**

The Budget includes \$1.1 million in a new restricted receipt account related to the Governor's proposed State Controlled Adult-Use Marijuana program. This includes \$500,000 in assistance and grants, \$184,133 in operating supplies and expenses, and \$395,931 in personnel expenses. The latter will fund 3.0 Trooper FTE positions dedicated to the program.

Article 11 of the Budget provides the detailed framework of the Governor's proposed Adult Use Marijuana initiative. Oversight and regulation of the program is centered in the Office of Cannabis Regulation within the Department of Business Regulation, with multi-agency cooperation from law enforcement, health, and revenue agencies.

For the Department of Public Safety and the State Police, this cooperation takes the form of facilitating criminal background checks, communicating with partner agencies and licensees, assisting with various registries established by the program, inspecting compassion centers, and other functions. This work would be funded by the \$1.1 million appropriation to the Adult-Use Marijuana Fund restricted account within the Department of Public Safety.

	FY2023
Adult-Use Marijuana Program	Governor
Assistance And Grants	\$500,000
Operating Supplies and Expenses	184,133
Salary and Benefits	395,931
Total	\$1,080,064

RI CAPITAL PLAN PROJECTS

The Budget includes a total of \$44.3 million for RI Capital Plan (RICAP) Fund projects from FY2022 through FY2027. The Budget authorizes \$16.4 million in disbursements in FY2023.

Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund - DPS

DPS Capital Projects	Pre-FY2022	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024-FY2027
Asset Protection	\$1,481,199	\$1,098,498	\$1,000,000	\$4,645,320
HQ Roof Replacement	1,102,011	998,259	-	-
Portsmouth Barracks	-	350,000	1,650,000	-
Southern Barracks	-	2,100,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
RISCON Microwave System Replacement	-	230,929	230,929	692,787
Training Academy Upgrades	340,758	1,105,000	475,000	3,685,000
Total	\$2,923,968	\$5,882,686	\$16,355,929	\$22,023,107

- **Asset Protection:** The Budget authorizes \$4.6 million RI Capital Plan Funds to finance the maintenance of the various facilities across the Department over five years, including \$1.9 million in FY2022 and \$1.0 million in FY2023.
- **HQ Roof Replacement:** The Budget includes \$998,259 from RICAP in FY2022 to finance the final stage of work on the Rhode Island State Police headquarters roof replacement, which was completed in July 2021.
- **Portsmouth Barracks:** The Budget includes \$350,000 in FY2022 and \$1.7 million in FY2023 from RICAP to finance the rehabilitation of the Portsmouth Barracks, a project recommended in the DPS master plan because of the building's obsolescence and unsafe conditions.
- **Southern Barracks:** The Budget includes \$28.1 million in additional RICAP funds for a new State Police barracks located in the southern part of the State. In 2018, the Department of Public Safety initiated a comprehensive planning review and feasibility study related to the Rhode Island State Police (RISP) barracks facilities located in Wickford, Hope Valley, and Portsmouth. The review and study were completed in the fall of 2019, and were coordinated by a master planning committee consisting of members of the RISP, representatives from the Department of Administration, and an architectural and engineering design firm. The committee found that the existing three barracks, which were built in the 1930s, do not meet the modern public safety and policing requirements of the State Police. It was originally determined that it is not feasible to renovate each the existing structures and therefore is necessary to build a new, combined barracks in the southern part of the State. The preferred location, which remains subject to Federal Highway Administration and RI Department of Transportation approval, is a parcel of land located off Route 95 at Exit 7 in West Greenwich.
- **RISCON Microwave System Replacement:** The Budget authorizes \$1.2 million in RICAP spending from FY2022 through FY2027 to finance an upgrade to the Department's microwave loop network, a statewide 6 GHz digital network comprised of five microwave hops connecting key radio transmission sites and facilities throughout the State. This microwave loop network provides critical data links for the Rhode Island Statewide Communications Network (RISCON) 800Mhz radio network. The RISCON radio network, managed by the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA), is the primary radio communications platform for over ten thousand first responders, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT), the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA), and numerous other State and local agencies that provide essential services throughout the state.
- **Training Academy Upgrades:** The Budget provides \$5.3 million from RICAP funds from FY2022 through FY2027 for improvements at the State Police Training Academy in Foster, with \$475,000 disbursed in FY2023. The \$5.6 million project began in 2018, with \$340,758 spent prior to FY2022. Improvements include the replacement of the antiquated firearms training simulator; environmental and safety renovations to the firing range, including a new firearms shelter and a sound dampening system; replacement of HVAC system, roof, windows, and electrical systems; repaving of roadways; and preparation of an emergency vehicle operators course feasibility study.