

**W00A**  
**Department of State Police**

***Executive Summary***

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The Department of State Police (DSP) is a full-service law enforcement agency serving the entire state of Maryland, with a primary directive of reducing crime and highway tragedies through statewide patrol and enforcement of criminal and traffic laws. The department also includes the Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, the Fire Prevention Commission, and Office of the State Fire Marshal.

***Operating Budget Data***

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(\$ in Thousands)

	<b><u>FY 18</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 19</u></b> <b><u>Working</u></b>	<b><u>FY 20</u></b> <b><u>Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>FY 19-20</u></b> <b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>% Change</u></b> <b><u>Prior Year</u></b>
General Fund	\$276,322	\$291,676	\$294,771	\$3,095	1.1%
Adjustments	0	1,306	21,527	20,221	
<b>Adjusted General Fund</b>	<b>\$276,322</b>	<b>\$292,982</b>	<b>\$316,297</b>	<b>\$23,315</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
Special Fund	101,142	99,326	108,616	9,290	9.4%
Adjustments	0	326	5,505	5,179	
<b>Adjusted Special Fund</b>	<b>\$101,142</b>	<b>\$99,652</b>	<b>\$114,121</b>	<b>\$14,468</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Federal Fund	4,475	6,925	6,925	0	
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	
<b>Adjusted Federal Fund</b>	<b>\$4,475</b>	<b>\$6,925</b>	<b>\$6,925</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Reimbursable Fund	7,046	6,171	5,723	-448	-7.3%
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	
<b>Adjusted Reimbursable Fund</b>	<b>\$7,046</b>	<b>\$6,171</b>	<b>\$5,723</b>	<b>-\$448</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>
<b>Adjusted Grand Total</b>	<b>\$388,985</b>	<b>\$405,731</b>	<b>\$443,066</b>	<b>\$37,335</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2019 appropriation includes deficiencies, a one-time \$500 bonus, and general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 allowance includes general salary increases.

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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- Growth in personnel expenses account for 94% of the \$37.3 million total increase in the fiscal 2020 allowance. A 5% general salary increase and employee increments budgeted for members of the State Law Enforcement Officers Labor Alliance make up nearly 50% of the total personnel increase. Although overtime funding grows by more than \$6.4 million, approximately 93% of this increase is attributable to reimbursable overtime, not reflective of manpower shortages. It appears likely that fiscal 2019 funding for general fund overtime expenses is underbudgeted by nearly \$4 million.
- Beyond changes in personnel, the department's allowance is largely level-funded with the fiscal 2019 working appropriation or the most recent year of actual spending. DSP does receive \$466,600 in general funds in fulfillment of a funding mandate required in the Public Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2018 (Chapter 148), which requires an appropriation to support enhanced firearms investigations. In addition, the allowance assumes \$7.2 million in special fund revenues from speed cameras to purchase replacement vehicles; however, this level of revenue for that purpose has never been realized since the program's inception.

***Personnel Data***

	<b><u>FY 18</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 19</u></b> <b><u>Working</u></b>	<b><u>FY 20</u></b> <b><u>Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>FY 19-20</u></b> <b><u>Change</u></b>
Regular Positions	2,435.50	2,439.50	2,444.50	5.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>39.37</u>	<u>55.55</u>	<u>50.55</u>	<u>-5.00</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,474.87</b>	<b>2,495.05</b>	<b>2,495.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>

***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	156.17	6.46%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/18	338.00	13.86%

- DSP receives 5 new sworn positions in fiscal 2020 to staff the newly created Baltimore Strike Force initiative based in Baltimore City under the federal Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program. The unit is created as part of the Governor's initiative to reduce violent crime in Baltimore City.
- DSP loses 5 contractual full-time equivalents (FTE) in fiscal 2020. Two FTEs were transferred with the Maryland Center for School Safety program to the Maryland State Department of Education. The remaining 3 were eliminated to better align the budget with actual utilization.

- Absent 75 placeholder positions used for trooper trainees, DSP had a vacancy rate of 10.8% at the close of calendar 2018. This is approximately 107 positions above what is needed to meet fiscal 2020 budgeted turnover. Of the 267 positions vacant as of January 3, 2019, 57% were sworn vacancies.

## ***Key Observations***

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- Although overall serious crime rates have declined in Maryland and nationally, the murder rate for Maryland, in addition to being well above the national average, has increased significantly since calendar 2014. On average, for the past decade Maryland's murder rate has exceeded the national average by nearly 3 murders per 100,000 residents. In calendar 2016, the State's murder rate was 8.9 murders per 100,000 residents,
- DSP has implemented several policy and procedural changes that have resulted in improved hiring for civilian positions; however, sworn staffing has not improved. Struggles with filling trooper positions are more the result of smaller applicant pools and not due to poor completion rates from the academy. DSP would benefit from expediting its efforts to move troopers currently performing administrative functions back into active law enforcement duties.
- By January 1, 2021, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is requiring that all crime data be reported consistent with the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which Maryland cannot currently accommodate. Currently, DSP reports summary crime statistics only. Given that the NIBRS reporting requires significantly more enhanced data reporting, it is suspected that local law enforcement agencies will need significant assistance from the State for procurement, information technology upgrades, data conversion, technical support, and training. Of additional concern is the fact that DSP has yet to submit the traditional 2017 *Uniform Crime Report*.
- DSP receives 5 new trooper positions in the fiscal 2020 allowance, along with \$2.2 million in the capital budget associated with the Governor's new initiative to address violent crime in Baltimore City. Details on how the new initiative, which is being led by DSP in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, will be implemented and how funds will be spent are currently lacking. In addition, it is not clear how the roles and responsibilities for the newly created units will differ from the work already being done by the existing Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center.

## **Operating Budget Recommended Actions**

1. Add language restricting funds pending confirmation of civilianization of at least 10 positions.
2. Add language restricting funds pending receipt of a report on the transition to the National Incident Based Reporting System for reporting Uniform Crime Report data.
3. Add budget bill language restricting \$1,000,000 of the general fund appropriation until the Department of State Police submits the 2018 Uniform Crime Report.

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## ***Operating Budget Analysis***

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### **Program Description**

The Department of State Police (DSP) exists to safeguard persons within the State, protect property, and assist in providing all persons equal protection under the law. The department's operating structure is composed of the following programs:

- the Office of the Superintendent;
- the Field Operations Bureau;
- the Criminal Investigation Bureau; and
- the Support Services Bureau.

Within these functions, the department recruits and hires employees; addresses retention issues; provides services in procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment; works to improve the critical error rate of law enforcement agencies that enter civil protective orders into the Maryland Interagency Law Enforcement Agency and National Crime Information Center systems; serves as a catalyst for the interagency exchange of criminal justice, homeland security, and intelligence information at the federal, State, and local levels; and provides timely and efficient access to public information and records. The department also includes the Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, the Fire Prevention Commission, and the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM), which are charged with safeguarding life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion.

### **Performance Analysis: Managing for Results**

In fulfilling its mission, the Maryland State Police aims to reduce crime and highway tragedies through statewide patrol and enforcement of criminal and traffic laws.

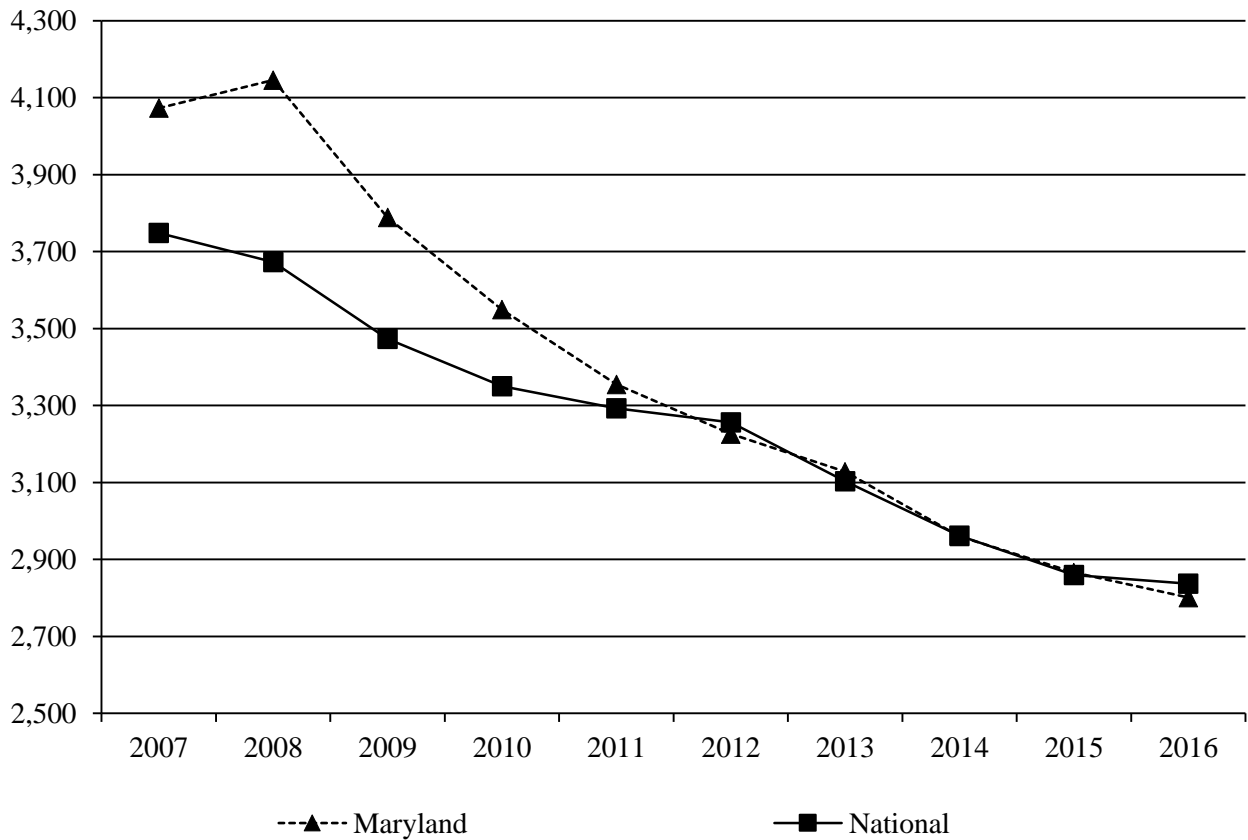
#### **1. Crime in Maryland Continues to Decline, but the Murder Rate Is Still Well Above the National Average**

Since 1975, Maryland has required all local law enforcement agencies to submit standardized crime reports based on the federal reporting system to ensure consistency. Data for the reports is gathered from each agency's record of complaints, investigations, and arrests and compiled by calendar year as *Crime in Maryland, Uniform Crime Report (UCR)*. The methodology for these reports follows

guidelines and definitions of crimes as provided by the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Using UCR arrest data through the most recent year published, calendar 2016, **Exhibit 1** shows how crime in Maryland, as measured by the eight most serious offenses (Part I crimes), has declined significantly over the past decade. Since peaking in calendar 2008, the Part I arrest rate per 100,000 residents has decreased by 32.4%, to a rate of 2,801 arrests in calendar 2016. This is a far greater decrease than the national trend, which fell by only 22.8% during the same time period. For the past three calendar years, Maryland's Part I arrest rate has been below the national average.

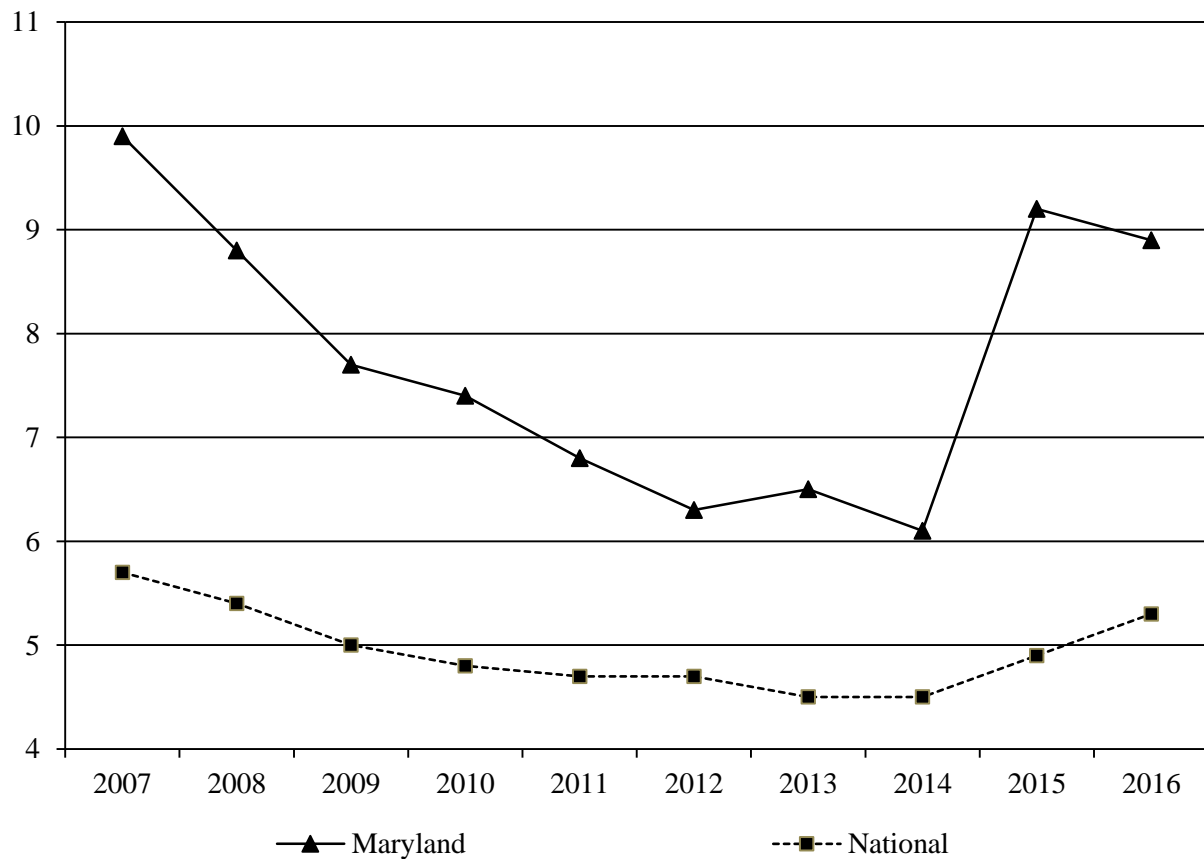
**Exhibit 1**  
**Maryland and National Crime Rate Trends**  
**Offenses Per 100,000 of Population**  
**Calendar 2007-2016**



Source: *Crime in Maryland, 2016 Uniform Crime Report*; Federal Bureau of Investigation

Although overall serious crime rates have declined, **Exhibit 2** shows that the murder rate for Maryland, in addition to being well above the national average, has had the opposite trend since calendar 2014. On average, for the past decade Maryland's murder rate has exceeded the national average by nearly 3 murders per 100,000 residents. Between calendar 2014 and 2015, Maryland's murder rate spiked from 6.1 to 9.2 murders. While the national average also saw an increase in calendar 2015, it was only a 9% year-over-year increase compared to 51% for the State. The calendar 2016 UCR did report a slight decline in the State murder rate to 8.9 murders per 100,000 residents, while the national rate continued to increase; however, Maryland's murder rate still exceeded the national average by 3.6 murders.

**Exhibit 2**  
**Maryland and National Trends**  
**Murders Per 100,000 of Population**  
**Calendar 2007-2016**

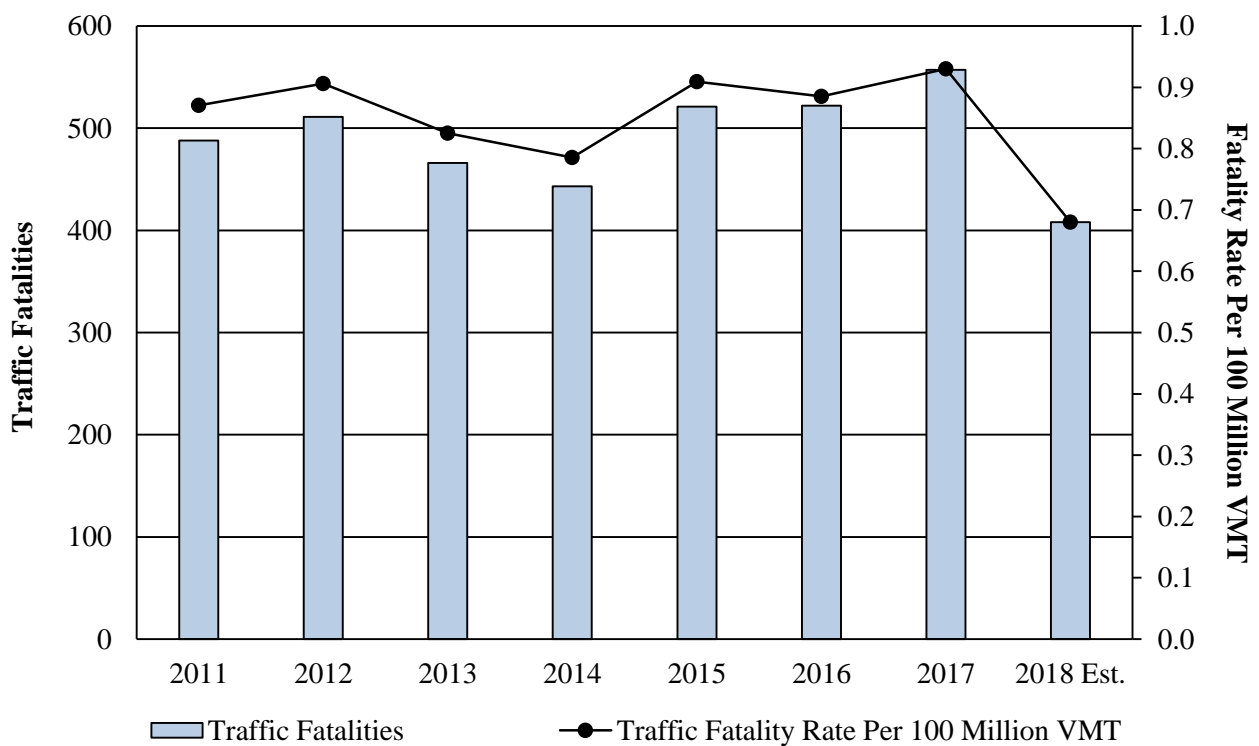


Source: *Crime in Maryland, 2016 Uniform Crime Report*; Federal Bureau of Investigation

## 2. Road Enforcement Performance Measures Do Not Improve in Calendar 2017, as Traffic and Impairment-related Fatalities Increased

The State of Maryland has approximately 31,000 miles of roadways, and it is DSP's goal to ensure the safety of everyone accessing those roads through education and enforcement. **Exhibit 3** illustrates how traffic fatalities, as measured by the number and the rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), have increased since calendar 2014. A total of 557 people were killed in traffic incidences in calendar 2017, the highest number in the past seven years and an almost 26% increase from the low point of 443 fatalities in calendar 2014. On a rate basis, calendar 2017's rate of 0.93 fatalities per 100 VMT was also the highest since calendar 2011, a 5% increase over calendar 2016.

**Exhibit 3**  
**Traffic Fatalities**  
**Calendar 2011-2017**



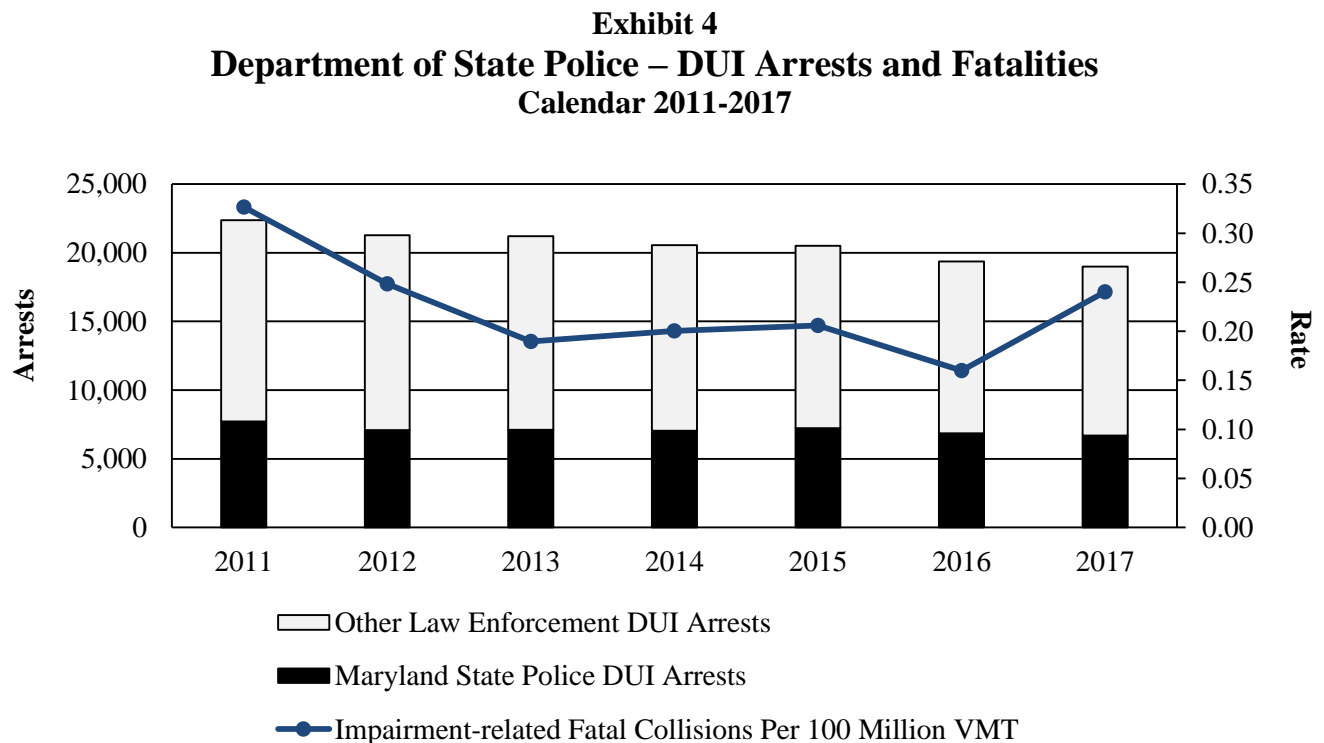
VMT: vehicle miles traveled

Source: Managing for Results, Fiscal 2020



In fulfilling its road enforcement mission, the Field Operations Bureau also targets driving under the influence (DUI) offenses in an effort to reduce alcohol/drug-related crashes in Maryland. Additionally, in May 2013, DSP launched the State Police Impaired Driving Effort, or SPIDRE Team, to focus on reducing alcohol-related crashes by targeting areas across the State with high-crash rates involving impaired drivers. The department has a specific Managing for Results (MFR) goal targeting this mission to decrease the incidence of impaired driving related to fatal traffic collisions from the calendar 2014 base of 0.20 fatalities per 100 million VMT.

**Exhibit 4** shows the total number of DUI arrests each year since calendar 2011, along with the rate of impairment-related fatal collisions per 100 million VMT. Since 2011, statewide DUI arrests have fallen from 22,383 to 18,995 arrests in calendar 2017, a 15% decrease. On average, DSP accounts for approximately 35% of all DUI arrests each year. Similar to the statewide decline, State Police DUI arrests fell 14% between 2011 and 2017. The most recent year-over-year comparison reflects a decrease of nearly 2% between calendar 2016 and 2017.



DUI: driving under the influence  
VMT: vehicle miles traveled

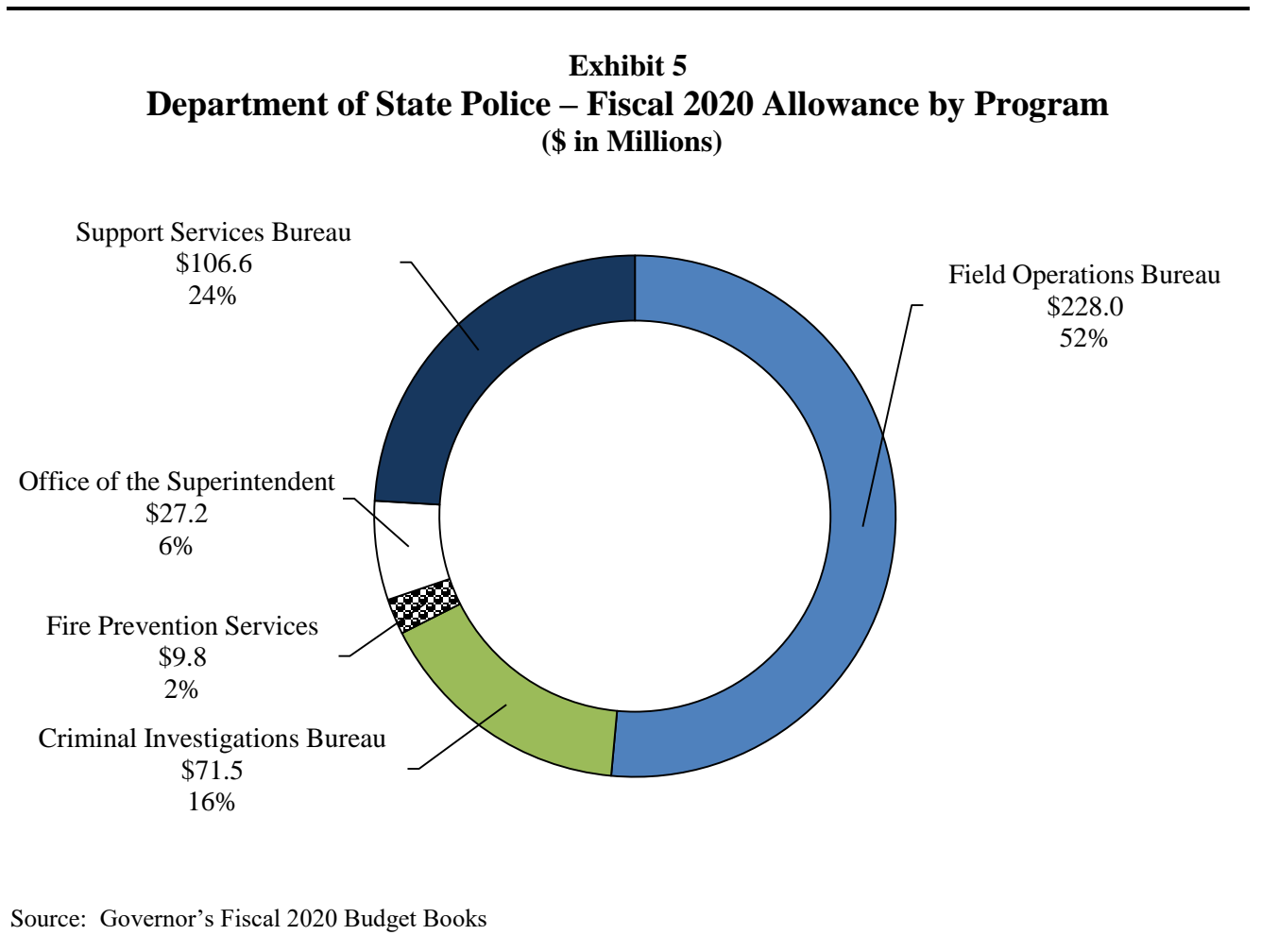
Source: Managing for Results, Fiscal 2020

As the exhibit shows, since 2013 there has been a slight uptick in the rate of impairment-related collisions per 100 million VMT, growing from 0.19 to 0.24 in calendar 2017. The rate in calendar 2015 and 2017 exceeded the defined MFR goal of being less than 2014; however, the calendar 2016 rate was well below, with only 0.16 fatalities per 100 VMT.

## Fiscal 2020 Allowance

### Overview of Agency Spending

The fiscal 2020 allowance provides DSP with a total of \$443.1 million, of which 71.4% is general funds. Special funds, primarily supporting the Aviation Command and Commercial Vehicle (CVED) and Automotive Safety Enforcement Divisions (ASED), account for 25.8% of total DSP spending. **Exhibit 5** demonstrates how the fiscal 2020 allowance is allocated among the department's five programs.



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Not surprisingly, the Field Operations Bureau, which includes funding for the department's 23 barracks and over 53% of its workforce, accounts for the majority of the allowance (52%). DSP is a personnel-heavy department, with salaries, wages, and fringe benefits accounting for approximately 79.6% of total operating expenses in fiscal 2020. Beyond the patrol troopers based out of each barrack, the Field Operations Bureau also consists of the ASED, CVED, and Special Operations Command (STATE).

The \$106.6 million provided for the Support Services Bureau, which is responsible for all of the administrative functions within the department, reflects roughly one-quarter of the department's fiscal 2020 budget. This bureau also includes the funding for the Aviation Command, which accounts for nearly 41% of spending within this function. Other responsibilities include: human resources and training, information technology (IT), facilities management, and the motor vehicle division.

The remaining 24% of the allowance is spent on:

- ***Criminal Investigations Bureau (16%):*** provides funding for criminal investigations and intelligence gathering, the forensics labs, and licensing division;
- ***Office of the Superintendent (6%):*** policy direction and strategic planning, internal affairs, executive and legislative protection, and the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center; and
- ***Fire Prevention Services (2%):*** OSFM/Fire Prevention Council.

### **Proposed Budget Change**

**Exhibit 6** provides detail on how the fiscal 2020 allowance increases by \$37.3 million, or 9.2%, when compared to the fiscal 2019 working appropriation.

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<b>Exhibit 6</b>					
<b>Proposed Budget</b>					
<b>Department of State Police</b>					
<b>(\$ in Thousands)</b>					
<b>How Much It Grows:</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Fund</b>	<b>Federal Fund</b>	<b>Reimb. Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fiscal 2018 Actual	\$276,322	\$101,142	\$4,475	\$7,046	\$388,985
Fiscal 2019 Working Appropriation	292,982	99,652	6,925	6,171	405,731
Fiscal 2020 Allowance	<u>316,297</u>	<u>114,121</u>	<u>6,925</u>	<u>5,723</u>	<u>443,066</u>
Fiscal 2019-2020 Amount Change	\$23,315	\$14,468	\$0	-\$448	\$37,335
Fiscal 2019-2020 Percent Change	8.0%	14.5%	0.0%	-7.3%	9.2%

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### **Where It Goes:**

#### **Personnel Expenses**

General salary increase for SLEOLA members .....	\$17,595
General salary increase for State employees .....	9,074
Overtime (special funded reimbursable overtime accounts for 93% of the total increase).....	6,443
Five new sworn positions for Baltimore City Violent Crime Reduction Initiative .....	1,559
Turnover adjustments .....	1,493
Workers' compensation premium assessment.....	1,162
Employee and retiree health insurance .....	561
Other fringe benefit adjustments .....	65
One-time fiscal 2019 \$500 bonus.....	-1,270
Increments and other compensation .....	-1,417

#### **Other Changes**

DoIT services allocation.....	1,466
Motor vehicle operating costs (fuel and maintenance budgeted in line with actual expenditures) .....	1,072
Public Safety and Violence Prevention Act (Chapter 148 of 2018) mandated appropriation to support firearms investigations .....	467
Partial outsourcing of crime lab DNA testing requires general fund support due to the end of a GOCCP grant .....	150
Other.....	-182
Loss of 5 contractual full-time equivalents .....	-304
Ongoing operating funding for the 700 MHz radio system budgeted in line with actual expenditure need and project progress .....	-599

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,335</b>
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DoIT: Department of Information Technology  
GOCCP: Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention  
MHz: megahertz  
SLEOLA: State Law Enforcement Officers Labor Alliance

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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## **Personnel**

Personnel expenses increase by a net \$35.3 million, accounting for nearly 95% of the total growth in the fiscal 2020 allowance. Approximately half of the increase in personnel funding is attributable to salary enhancements for State Law Enforcement Officers Labor Alliance (SLEOLA) members. Through its collective bargaining process, SLEOLA secured a 5% general salary increase in fiscal 2020, along with employee increments and an additional 1% increase if revenues outperform

estimates. The new agreement also provides these union members with a 5% general salary increase in fiscal 2021 and a 4% increase in fiscal 2022. Regular employees receive a 3% cost-of-living increase in fiscal 2020, plus a 1% revenue-contingent increase. Combined, compensation enhancements for regular and sworn employees add \$26.7 million in spending for DSP.

### **New Positions**

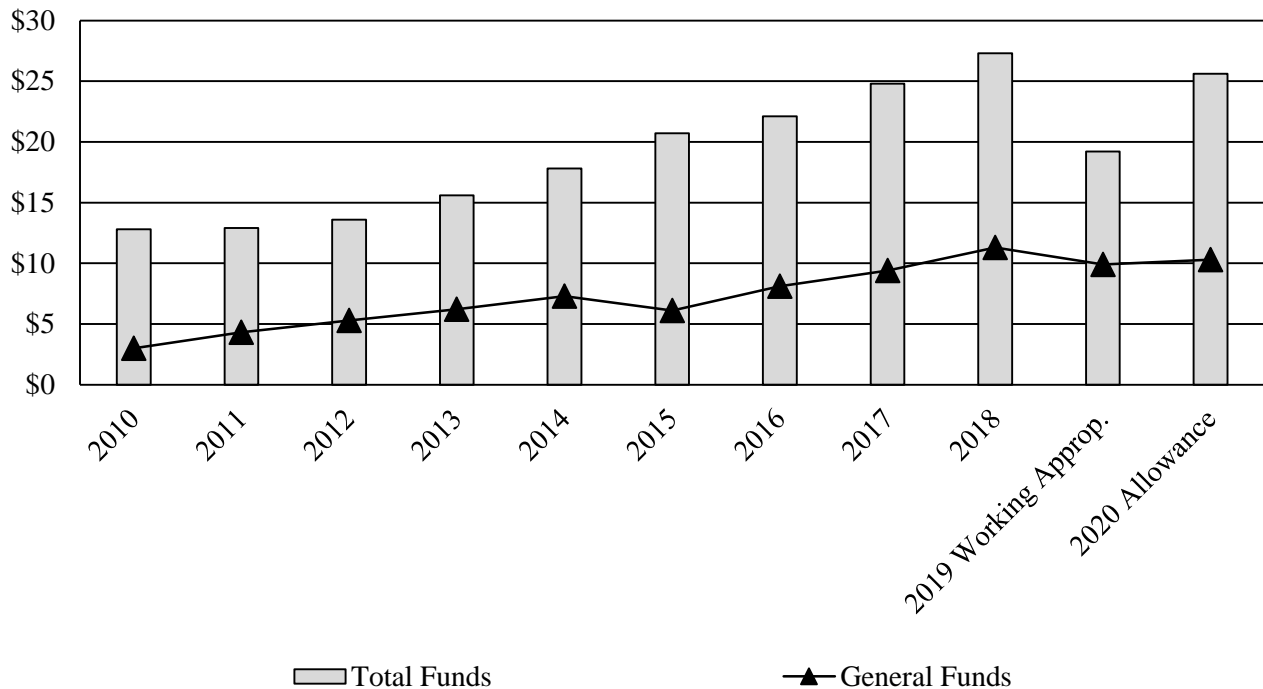
DSP receives funding for 5 new trooper positions in the fiscal 2020 allowance to backfill for five troopers that will be reassigned to support the Governor’s recently announced initiative to address violent crime in Baltimore City. According to DSP, the initiative will create a special operations unit, the Baltimore Strike Force, which will serve as one of seven investigation groups under the federal Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program. The Baltimore Strike Force will be comprised of various State, local, and federal law enforcement agencies operating with the goal of disrupting and dismantling violent gangs and drug trafficking organizations. Approximately \$10.8 million in general funds and 13 new positions are also provided in the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) operating allowance to support the initiative. The capital budget provides \$2.2 million in general obligation bonds to DSP to design, construct, and equip a new State Law Enforcement Special Operations Group Center in Baltimore City.

Details on how the initiative will be implemented, how its success will be measured, and how the funds will ultimately be spent are still being developed. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the GOCCP fiscal 2020 operating budget analysis.

### **Overtime**

Overtime expenses increase by approximately \$6.4 million in fiscal 2020, an increase of 33.6% over the \$19.2 million provided in the fiscal 2019 working appropriation, but still 6.1% below actual spending in fiscal 2018. Over 40% of the \$25.6 million provided in fiscal 2020 is for general fund overtime; however, special funds account for approximately 93% of the total increase in the allowance. **Exhibit 7** compares changes in overtime expenses since fiscal 2010, when general fund overtime spending was at its lowest point in the past decade.

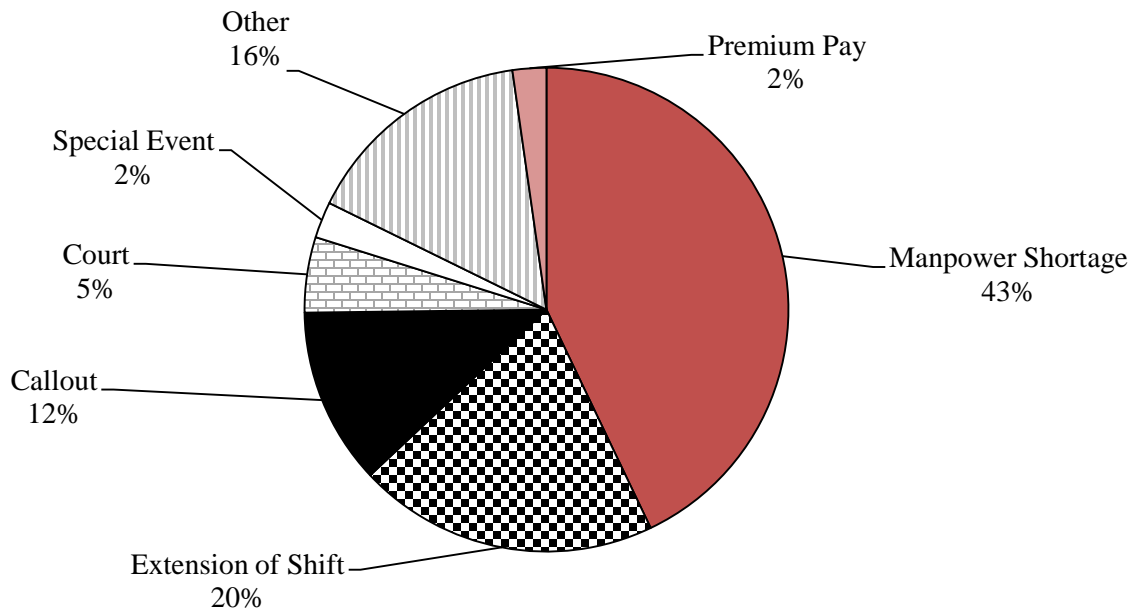
**Exhibit 7**  
**Department of State Police Overtime Expenditures**  
**Fiscal 2010-2020**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



Source: Department of State Police

Overtime spending in fiscal 2018 continued the upward trend for both general funds and total funds, with \$11.3 million in general funds and \$27.3 million in total funds expended. The fiscal 2019 working appropriation is over \$8.0 million below fiscal 2018 actual spending. Overtime spending projections provided by the department through the first half of the current fiscal year suggest a likely general fund shortfall of approximately \$3.9 million. The general fund portion of overtime expenses is largely driven by departmental vacancies, as 43% of fiscal 2018 overtime spending was attributable to manpower shortages (**Exhibit 8**).

**Exhibit 8**  
**Department of State Police – General Fund Overtime by Category**  
**Fiscal 2018**



Source: Department of State Police

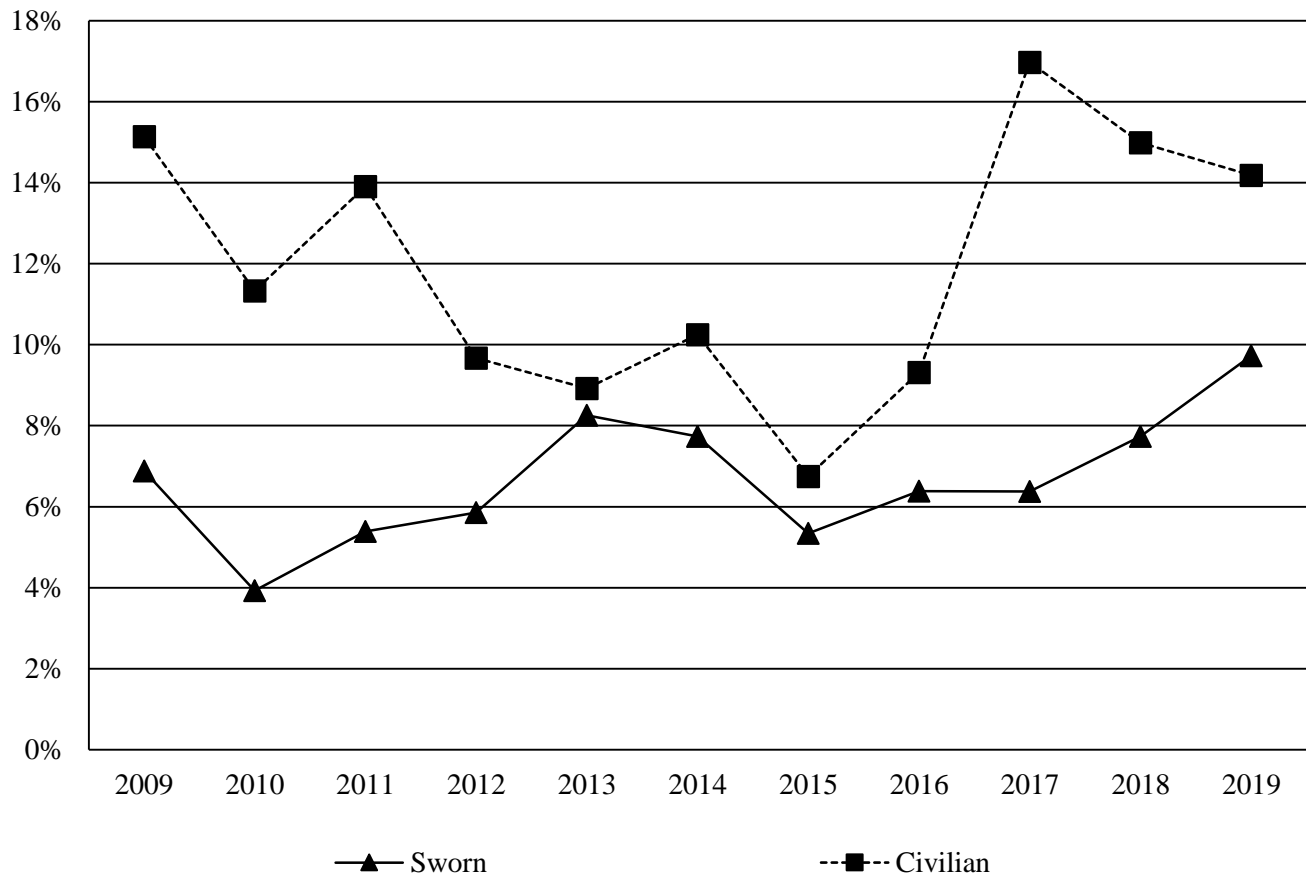
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### **Vacancies**

Since 2010, the department has operated with an average of 8.5% of its sworn and civilian positions vacant. As of January 2019, DSP had 276 vacant positions, which equates to approximately 11.3% of its regular positions. Of those, 9 belong to OSFM, and 55% are in the sworn classification. In addition, the agency continues to have over 70 individuals on special leave status (*i.e.*, restricted duty, military leave, disciplinary suspension, *etc.*), making them unavailable to fulfill their full job responsibilities.

**Exhibit 9** illustrates the changes in vacancy rates for sworn and civilian personnel since fiscal 2009. This data excludes OSFM, which also has a vacancy rate of approximately 12.8%.

**Exhibit 9**  
**Department of State Police – Sworn vs. Civilian Vacancy Rates**  
**Fiscal 2009-2019**

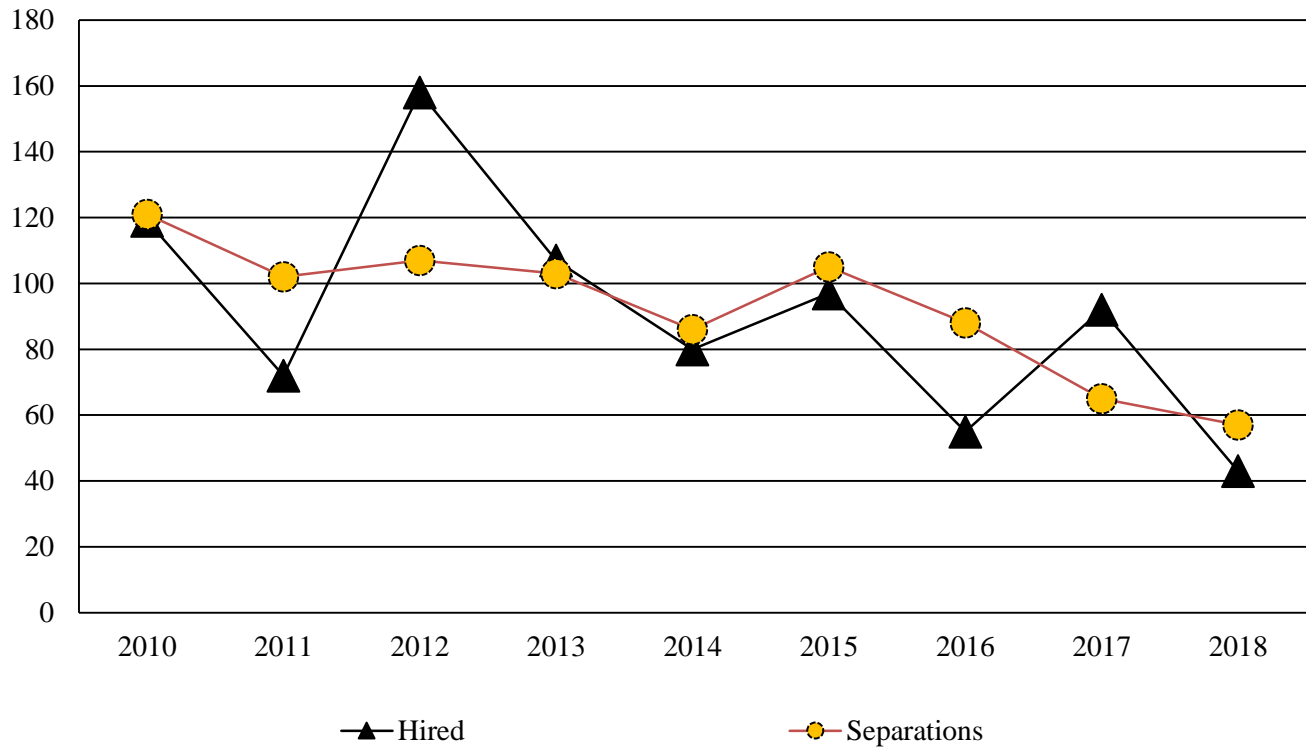


Source: Department of State Police

The fiscal 2019 vacancy rate for sworn personnel as of January 2019 is approximately 10%. This reflects a 2 percentage point increase over fiscal 2018 and the continuation of an increase that began in fiscal 2015, when the sworn vacancy rate was close to 5%. The increase in sworn vacancies is consistent with the data presented in **Exhibit 10**, which shows the department having sworn officer separations exceed its new hires in six of the past nine years. In addition, the total number of new hires decreased by over 53% between 2017 and 2018 to its lowest point of 43 new troopers hired. DSP personnel data indicates a significant drop-off in the number of applications for sworn positions, consistent with trends seen across the nation. This resulted in only one trooper class seated in fiscal 2018. Of those candidates that begin the training academy, DSP has been able to maintain a completion rate above 80% for the past five years. The department has funding for two trooper classes in its fiscal 2019 and 2020 budgets.



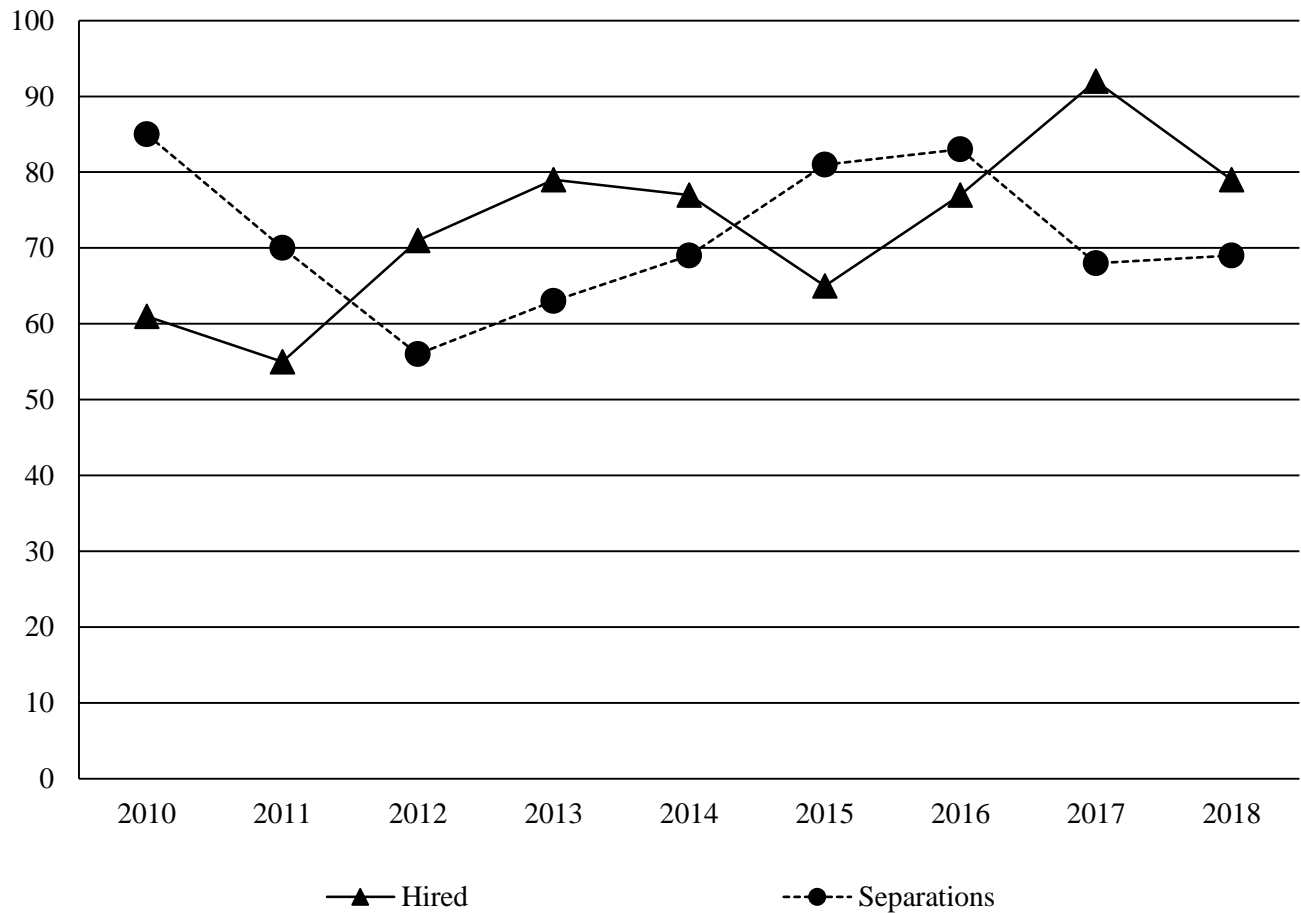
**Exhibit 10**  
**Department of State Police – Sworn Separations vs. New Hires**  
**Calendar 2010-2018**



Source: Department of State Police

Also highlighted in Exhibit 9 is the recent decrease in the vacancy rate for civilian personnel. After experiencing high-vacancy rates between fiscal 2015 and 2017, DSP, with support from the budget committees, dedicated increased attention to addressing its civilian staffing situation. Since fiscal 2017, the vacancy rate for civilian positions has declined from 17% to 14%, as the number of new hires has outpaced civilian separations by a net 34 positions over the past two years (**Exhibit 11**).

**Exhibit 11**  
**Department of State Police – Civilian Separations vs. New Hires**  
**Calendar 2010-2018**



Source: Department of State Police

### **Improvements in Hiring for Civilian Positions**

In its effort to increase civilian hiring, DSP conducted an analysis of ways to improve the hiring process for filling these vacancies. Several recommendations resulted from the report submitted to the budget committees during the 2017 interim. The previously referenced hiring and vacancy data would suggest that the improvements adopted so far are having the desired impact.

To date, DSP has developed an official civilian recruiting plan of action, worked with the Department of Budget and Management to include more specific questions to initial hiring questionnaires to better target potential candidates, and hired a dedicated civilian recruiter. The

department notes that a comparison of civilian hiring data from 2016 to 2018 suggests that the number of positions filled has increased, and the amount of time it takes to fill positions has lessened. Existing human resources staff are also spending 15% less time reviewing nonqualified applications. The most significant recommendation left outstanding is the development of an automated civilian position tracking system. DSP had developed a system in 2017, but lost the programmer responsible for maintaining the system in 2018. During the pilot deployment of the system, the department did note several positive improvements and hopes to have the system operational again by mid-2019.

### **Aviation Command Pilot Shortages**

As of January 2019, the Maryland State Police Aviation Command (MSPAC) had 75 positions vacant, including 12 pilots and 5 maintenance technicians. During calendar 2018, the command also had 6 pilots and 1 maintenance technician on military deployment. The impact of these vacancies is that MSPAC is struggling to provide 24-hour coverage, particularly in the outer regions of the State. Between October 1 and December 31, 2018, there were 63 night shifts in the Cumberland Section and 42 night shifts in the Easton Section that were not covered due to pilot and medical crew member shortages. While MSPAC did not miss any calls for service, the command is utilizing a significant amount of overtime to meet its staffing needs. In fiscal 2018, MSPAC accounted for nearly 25% of all special fund overtime.

It has recently been noted that the United States is facing a shortage of pilots for both civil and military aviation purposes. The current demand for pilots and maintenance technicians outweighs the supply of qualified personnel, and Maryland is no exception, despite the pilot classification having received a salary increase in fiscal 2014.

### **Department of Information Technology Services Allocation**

The Department of Information Technology (DoIT) is moving to a fee-for-service funding model, which results in declining DoIT general fund appropriations and increasing reimbursable fund appropriations. DoIT has also been underfunded in recent years (there are deficiency appropriations in fiscal 2019 to compensate for this underfunding) so total fiscal 2020 DoIT appropriations increase. With respect to DSP, fees for DoIT increase by \$1.5 million.

### **Public Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2018**

The fiscal 2020 allowance provides DSP with a \$466,600 general fund appropriation to meet the funding mandate required in the Public Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2018 (Chapter 148). The Act establishes the Maryland Violence Intervention and Prevention Program Fund and the Maryland Violence Intervention and Prevention Advisory Council within GOCCP. Money from the fund is to be distributed by the council through competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations and used to support and evaluate violence reduction strategies. In addition, the legislation required funding be provided for a variety of miscellaneous grants totaling \$2.3 million annually for fiscal 2020 through 2023. This included the \$466,600 provided to DSP to form a designated unit of law enforcement officers to investigate firearm trafficking, straw purchases, the movement of illegal firearms, and other specified offenses. The funds are currently budgeted as grant funding in the criminal

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investigation division, thus meeting the mandate, but it is not clear how DSP intends to spend the funds. **The department should discuss its role in implementing the Public Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2018 and how it anticipates spending the mandated funding.**

## ***Issues***

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### **1. FBI Pursuing Transition to New UCR Data Reporting System by 2021**

The FBI UCR Program consists of four data collections: the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the Summary Reporting System (SRS), the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Program, and the Hate Crime Statistics Program. Since 1975 Maryland has required all local law enforcement agencies to submit data to DSP for inclusion in the SRS UCR report. DSP also reports data through the LEOKA and Hate Crime Statistics programs. By January 1, 2021, FBI is requiring that all crime data be reported consistent with NIBRS, which Maryland cannot currently accommodate.

#### **UCR vs. NIBRS**

The biggest difference between the current UCR reporting system and NIBRS is that NIBRS captures details on each single crime incident – as well as on separate offenses within the same incident. This includes detailed information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes. Transitioning to NIBRS is intended to improve the overall quality of crime data collected and reported by law enforcement in an effort to provide better opportunities for developing crime fighting strategies and informed policing and training. The data reported through the UCR Program’s traditional SRS only provides an aggregate monthly tally of crimes. NIBRS goes much deeper because of its ability to provide circumstances and context for crimes like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared.

FBI estimates that roughly 43% of local law enforcement agencies throughout the country have transitioned to NIBRS. Maryland is 1 of 13 states that currently reports summary statistics only. Seventeen states report incident data only, and 20 states report both incident and summary statistics. Mississippi does not have a state reporting program.

DSP was awarded a NIBRS grant in October 2018 to help assist in the transition; however, there are several potential impediments to overcome. Since federal law does not mandate participation in NIBRS, making the transition requires buy-in from the local law enforcement agencies. Given that the NIBRS reporting requires significantly more enhanced data reporting, many local jurisdictions are likely to require IT upgrades and additional staffing in order to comply. This makes the transition to NIBRS a costly and complicated process to undertake. There are also several policy and administrative issues to address, including the potential that more detailed reporting of crime data could result in the appearance of an overall increase in crime. It is suspected that local law enforcement agencies will need assistance from the State for procurement, IT upgrades, data conversion, technical support, and training. In addition, there are still many questions left unanswered, such as to what degree Maryland’s State and local law enforcement agencies are already in compliance with NIBRS, whether statutory changes will be necessary, what funding is in jeopardy if Maryland is not in compliance by January 2021, who is responsible for ensuring crime reporting systems can communicate statewide, *etc.*

**DSP should comment on its current ability to comply with NIBRS and what the department is doing to plan for the transition, including the assistance and guidance being offered to other State and local law enforcement agencies.**

**The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends that the department submit a study of what is required for the State to successfully transition to NIBRS by 2021, including the potential costs and any statutory changes that might be necessary.**

## **2017 UCR Not Yet Received**

The transition to NIBRS is a significant shift in the way Maryland tracks and reports its crime data. Whether the State will be ready for the transition by the start of calendar 2021 is a genuine concern, particularly given the recent data struggles DSP has encountered with the traditional UCR report. Issues arising from inaccurate data from local law enforcement resulted in a lengthy delay in DSP's ability to publish the 2016 UCR. Although DSP assures that the data issues have been resolved, the calendar 2017 UCR has yet to be submitted as of the writing of this analysis. At this point, available arrest data referenced for analysis purposes is more than two years old.

**DSP should comment on when it anticipates submitting the 2017 UCR to the General Assembly and whether any ongoing or additional data issues have been encountered in putting the report together. DLS recommends annual budget language restricting funds pending the receipt of the 2018 UCR.**

## **2. Civilianization Efforts Continue but DSP Would Benefit from More Expediency**

Since the release of a December 2016 analysis by the Office of Legislative Audits (OLA), the budget committees have encouraged DSP to pursue the appropriate civilianization of its workforce in order to allow troopers currently performing administrative functions to return to enforcement duties. The fiscal 2019 Budget Bill restricted \$500,000 in general funds until the department demonstrated that at least 15 positions currently held by troopers had been reclassified as civilian positions by December 1, 2018. The report submitted by the department identified 15 specific positions intended for reclassification, 10 of which were positions that had been pursued for reclassification as a result of budget language included in the fiscal 2018 Budget Bill. For those 10 positions, DSP reprioritized 10 existing civilian vacancies and reclassified them to address the most pressing needs identified by the OLA report. In addition, DSP received 5 vacant correctional officer positions from the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) in order to fulfill the budget language.

DSP has indicated that new positions (including those from DPSCS) are necessary to fulfill the desired civilianization goal because the department does not have vacancies available for reclassification. The department is not supportive of reclassifying sworn positions for the purpose of civilianization. There are currently 116 vacant civilian positions, however, DSP has indicated that they are not eligible for reprioritizing for the purpose of civilianization for various reasons. These existing

civilian positions primarily consist of police communications operators, aviation positions, special funded positions, and forensic laboratory positions. The department estimates that receiving 75 new positions would allow it to fulfill the civilianization recommendations laid out in the 2016 OLA report. A recent departmentwide staffing analysis indicated the need for 193 additional sworn and civilian positions, inclusive of addressing the identified civilianization priorities.

The department's attempts at pursuing civilianization have two issues worthy of noting. First, after more than a year of pursuing civilianization for the initial 10 positions, DSP has indicated that only 2 of the positions have been filled, and the troopers previously performing the administrative functions have been returned to direct law enforcement functions. As a point of comparison, the Maryland Center for School Safety received 13 new positions as of July 2018 and was able to fill 10 positions by the end of the calendar year. In addition, the Administration's decision to reallocate vacant correctional officer positions to fulfill staffing needs in another State agency when several years of data have demonstrated an overall shortage of positions within the State prison system is concerning. Despite the struggles DPSCS has in filling current vacancies, positions should not be lost to fulfill other agency missions in an effort to keep the State workforce artificially low.

**DSP should comment on its efforts to civilianize its workforce, including the status of placing troopers currently performing administrative functions back into the field.**

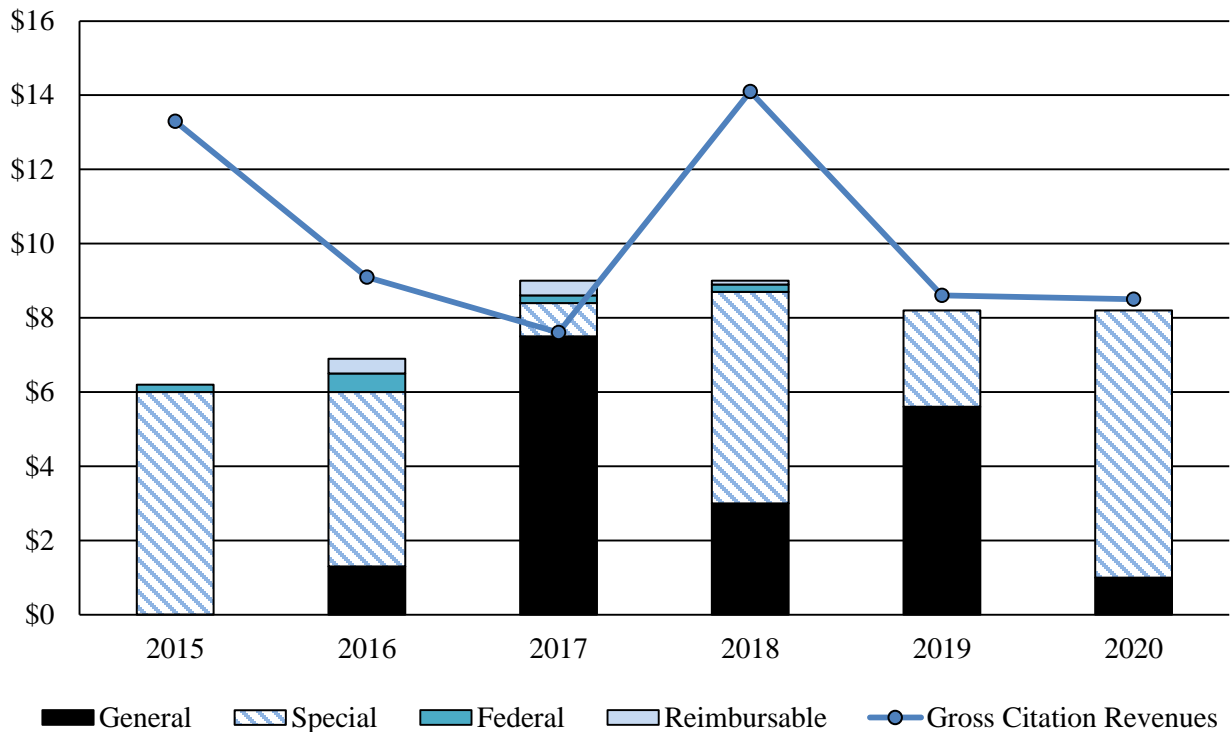
**DLS recommends language requiring DSP to continue pursuing civilianization with more expediency than previously shown.**

### **3. Fleet Management**

The fiscal 2020 allowance provides a total of \$8.2 million for motor vehicle purchases, including \$1.0 million in general funds and \$7.2 million in special funds. While the total amount of funding for vehicle replacement purchases is level with the fiscal 2019 appropriation, the allowance does reflect an increase of \$4.6 million in special fund revenues assumed from the State Highway Administration's work zone speed camera program and an equally offsetting reduction of general funds.

The funds budgeted in fiscal 2020 will allow the department to purchase an estimated 191 replacement vehicles, which exceeds the fleet management plan proposed in the 2018 *Joint Chairmen's Report* response on the department's motor vehicle fleet. In that report, DSP estimated that purchasing a minimum of 154 vehicles per year (patrol and nonpatrol) for fiscal 2020 through 2025 would allow the department to maintain its goals of having an average vehicle age of six years or less and an average mileage under 180,000. In fiscal 2017 and 2018, DSP spent \$9.0 million each year and was able to purchase roughly 230 vehicles. As **Exhibit 12** shows, however, a significant amount of general fund spending was required in each of those years. This is due to speed camera revenue attainment being less than anticipated.

**Exhibit 12**  
**Speed Camera Citation Revenues and DSP Vehicle Purchases by Fund Type**  
**Fiscal 2015-2020**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



DSP: Department of State Police

Source: State Highway Administration; Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

The legislative appropriations in fiscal 2017 and 2018 originally assumed \$7.2 million in special fund revenue from the speed camera program. As the exhibit illustrates, those funds were not realized, and instead, \$7.5 million and \$3.0 million in general funds were required in those respective years to cover the special fund shortfall. Based on these shortfalls and the identified need to address the aging nonpatrol fleet, the general fund appropriation for vehicle purchases was increased in fiscal 2019, and only \$2.6 million in special fund revenues was assumed. Given the history shown in Exhibit 12, the assumption that speed camera revenues will cover nearly all of the vehicle purchase costs in fiscal 2020 seems questionable.

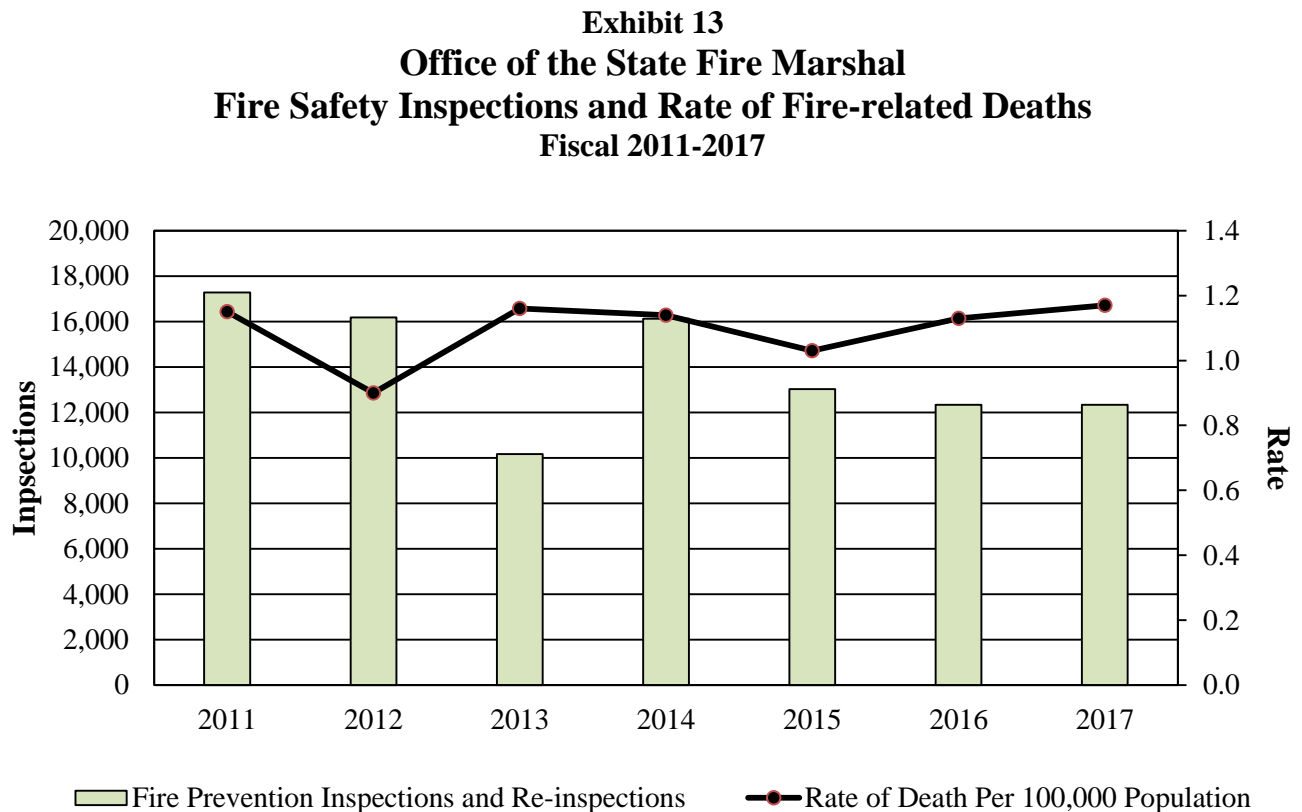


DSP should comment on whether receiving \$7.2 million in speed camera revenues for vehicle purchases is realistic and how the department will fulfill its fleet management plan if the special fund attainment is lower than budgeted.

#### 4. Office of the State Fire Marshal

OSFM is an agency within DSP that is responsible for statewide fire, arson, and explosive investigations; enforcement of the State Fire Prevention Code; coordination of fire prevention efforts; and the collection of fire incident data. Investigations and inspections are the agency's primary focus.

**Exhibit 13** presents data on the number of fire prevention inspections and re-inspections conducted by OSFM each year, as well as the rate of fire-related deaths that occur per 100,000 people. Since fiscal 2014, the number of inspections performed by OSFM has decreased by nearly 3,800, or 23%, to a total of 12,335 in calendar 2017. Since calendar 2015, the rate of fire-related deaths has increased from 1.0 to 1.2 with calendar 2017 being the peak of the seven-year period. A total of 71 people were killed in fire-related incidences in calendar 2017.



Source: Fiscal 2020 Managing for Results

OSFM cites struggles with personnel as a primary factor in the declining number of inspections conducted each year; however, only 2 of the agency's 9 current vacancies are for fire safety inspector positions. OSFM also notes that current inspection processes are not automated and reliant on procedures put in place over 50 years ago. Fire safety inspector positions did receive a three-grade salary increase in the fiscal 2019 budget.

**OSFM should discuss how the new salary for fire safety inspectors compares to surrounding jurisdictions and how impediments to hiring and retaining agency personnel are being addressed. The agency should also comment on what would be fiscally and operationally required to automate the inspection processes.**

## **5. Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System**

The Firearm Safety Act of 2013 added to existing firearm laws the requirement that individuals wishing to purchase a firearm in Maryland request and receive a Handgun Qualification License, requiring background checks, fingerprinting, and firearm safety training. Since April 2013, DSP has been implementing the Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System (ALRTS) IT project, designed to automate and streamline the process by which an individual requests approval to purchase a firearm. This project involves automating the entire firearm application process, from dealers applying to DSP to sell firearms in the State, to a web-accessible form submitted electronically to the agency, processing of the application, billing, and reconciliation of fees, to providing real time or near real time reporting metrics.

The project is being developed and implemented in three phases. The first phase, the electronic application form/process to purchase a regulated firearm, went live on January 1, 2017. Phase 2, the electronic form/process for the Handgun Permit application, also known as "wear/carry," began in June 2017 and development was completed on time; however, deployment was put on hold in May 2017 due to issues identified by the State Treasurer's Office (STO) with the master contract DSP had intended to use for processing electronic payments. According to DSP, STO took issue with the collection of service fees by the selected vendor and the subsequent accounting of those service fees in the State's financial system. As such, existing services provided by the vendor could continue, but no new contracts would be approved. To date, the situation has not been resolved, but STO has recently indicated its goal of having a solution in place by the end of March 2019.

While Phase 2 is on hold, Phase 3 development has begun. This final phase includes an electronic form/process for security guards, security companies, special police, railroad police, machine gun registration, and Maryland firearm dealer registration. The forms and processing of the application types included in Phase 3 are similar enough to the handgun permit process that the Maryland State Police expects to complete all of them by the second quarter of fiscal 2020. The delays in deploying Phase 2 have contributed to a 12-month slip in the project completion date.

**DSP should provide a status update on the implementation of the different phases of the ALRTS project and the outstanding issue with STO. The department should comment on whether the December 2020 projected completion date remains accurate, assuming a March 2019**

**resolution of the financing issue, and whether additional funding will be needed beyond fiscal 2021.**

## **6. Fiscal 2018 Statewide Closeout Audit**

In January 2019, OLA released its closeout audit report for fiscal 2018. In the audit, OLA identifies agencies with large unprovided for payables and other major issues. Findings pertaining to DSP include:

- retention of \$173,000 in funds collected for the salvage vehicle inspection program without legal authority to reduce a special fund deficit; and
- \$821,000 in nonbudgeted funds that were not reverted to the General Fund at year-end.

The first finding is an extension of issues pertaining to the accounting of special funds raised in the department's November 2015 fiscal compliance audit. As a result of DSP's efforts to address unexplained deficit special fund balances, DSP retained a \$173,000 surplus of revenues obtained through salvage vehicle inspection program activities and inappropriately applied those funds to an \$830,000 outstanding special fund balance in order to reduce the deficit to \$657,000. State law does not identify salvage vehicle inspection program revenue as special nonlapsing funds and therefore, the surplus should have been transferred to the General Fund at year-end.

With regard to the second finding, OLA identified a nonbudgeted fund with an \$821,000 closing balance; however, DSP in its closeout process did not identify the composition of the fund or the proper disposition for the fund balance. The department also could not explain the fund's intended purpose. Minimal activity has occurred with the fund since fiscal 2015. Closing instructions from the Comptroller's General Accounting Division suggest that any clearing accounts with a positive balance exceeding \$100,000 should be reported, analyzed, and adjusted to a zero balance. DSP did not revert these funds to the General Fund in accordance with the instructions.

**DSP should discuss the findings of the fiscal 2018 closeout audit and plan to revert \$994,000 at the close of fiscal 2019.**

## ***Operating Budget Recommended Actions***

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1. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

, provided that \$500,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of funding personnel expenses may not be expended until the Department of State Police (DSP) submits a report to the budget committees demonstrating that the 15 positions identified for civilianization in the department's December 1, 2018 report to the budget committees have resulted in 15 troopers being placed back into direct law enforcement activities by November 1, 2019.

Further provided that the restricted funds may be not expended until DSP confirms that 5 additional positions currently filled by troopers have been reclassified as civilian positions by November 1, 2019. The report shall be submitted to the budget committees by December 1, 2019, and the budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment. To the extent that positions are not successfully reclassified or the report is not submitted by the requested date, the restricted funds shall revert to the General Fund.

**Explanation:** A December 2016 analysis by the Office of Legislative Audits determined that 127 administrative and support positions currently filled by sworn troopers could be filled by civilians. DSP agreed with the potential to civilianize 84 of those positions. Despite having begun the civilianization process over 18 months ago, DSP has only returned 2 troopers to active law enforcement duties. This language restricts funds within the department until DSP provides confirmation that the 15 previously identified positions have resulted in the return of troopers to the field and requires DSP to confirm the reclassification of an additional 5 positions for civilianization.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
DSP civilianization report	DSP	December 1, 2019

2. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

, provided that \$100,000 of the general fund appropriation for the Support Services Bureau within the Department of State Police (DSP) may not be expended until the department provides the budget committees with a comprehensive analysis of the current requirements and impediments for Maryland and DSP to successfully transition to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method for reporting crime statistics through the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program within the Federal Bureau of Investigation by January 1, 2021. The report, to be submitted to the budget committees no later than November 15, 2019, should provide the following information:

- (1) A list of the current jurisdictions and state agencies capable of NIBRS compliance;

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- (2) A detailed review of the impediments specific to DSP and other Maryland state and local law enforcement agencies that are not currently compliant and potential solutions;
- (3) A fiscal estimate of the cost to DSP and statewide for achieving compliance with NIBRS;
- (4) A realistic timeline and plan for implementing any necessary changes;
- (5) The potential role of the State and DSP in supporting local jurisdictions in the transition;
- (6) The potential risks of not transitioning to NIBRS by January 1, 2021; and
- (7) Any potential statutory changes that might be required to comply with NIBRS.

The budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment following receipt of the report. Funds restricted pending the receipt of the report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

**Explanation:** By January 1, 2021, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is requiring all crime data to be reported consistent with NIBRS, which Maryland cannot currently accommodate. Currently, DSP reports summary crime statistics only. Given that NIBRS reporting requires significantly more enhanced data reporting, it is likely that local law enforcement agencies will need significant assistance from the State for procurement, information technology upgrades, data conversion, technical support, and training. As the agency responsible for the current UCR, this language directs DSP to take the lead in planning for the successful transition to NIBRS by the January 2021 deadline by asking the department to conduct an in depth study of what is required to achieve compliance.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
NIBRS transition report	DSP	November 15, 2019

3. Add the following section:

SECTION XX. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That \$1,000,000 of the General Fund appropriation within the Department of State Police (DSP) may not be expended until DSP submits the Crime in Maryland, 2018 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) to the budget committees. The budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment following receipt of the report. Funds restricted pending the receipt of the report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

Further provided that, if DSP encounters difficulty obtaining necessary crime data by November 1, 2019, from local jurisdictions who provide the data for inclusion in the UCR, DSP shall notify the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP). From each jurisdiction's third quarterly State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP) disbursement, GOCCP shall withhold a portion, totaling at least 15%, but no more than 50%, of that jurisdiction's SAPP grant for fiscal 2020 upon receipt of notification from DSP. GOCCP shall withhold SAPP funds until such a time that the jurisdiction submits its crime data to DSP and DSP verifies the accuracy of that data. DSP and GOCCP shall submit a report to the budget committees indicating any jurisdiction from which crime data was not received by November 1, 2019, and the amount of SAPP funding withheld from each jurisdiction.

**Explanation:** The annual language was originally added because DSP had not been submitting its annual crime report in a timely manner due to issues related to receiving crime data from the local jurisdictions. The 2016 UCR was not submitted until May 2018 and the 2017 UCR has yet to be submitted as of February 2019. As such, this language withholds a portion of the general fund appropriation until the budget committees receive the 2018 UCR. The language also specifies that GOCCP, upon receipt of notification from DSP, must withhold a portion of a delinquent jurisdiction's SAPP grant until certain crime data is received by DSP. Finally, DSP and GOCCP must submit a report to the budget committees that includes information on any jurisdiction that did not report crime data by November 1, 2019, and the amount of SAPP funding that was withheld from each jurisdiction.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
2018 UCR	DSP	November 1, 2019

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**Appendix 1**  
**Current and Prior Year Budgets**  
**Department of State Police**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

	<b><u>General</u></b> <b><u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Special</u></b> <b><u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Federal</u></b> <b><u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Reimb.</u></b> <b><u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b>Fiscal 2018</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$278,731	\$99,513	\$6,926	\$5,723	\$390,894
Deficiency/Withdrawn Appropriation	-2,789	-678	0	0	-3,467
Cost Containment	-1,500	0	0	0	-1,500
Budget Amendments	2,290	6,126	0	1,993	10,409
Reversions and Cancellations	-411	-3,818	-2,452	-671	-7,352
<b>Actual</b>					
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>\$276,322</b>	<b>\$101,142</b>	<b>\$4,475</b>	<b>\$7,046</b>	<b>\$388,985</b>
<b>Fiscal 2019</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$282,560	\$96,143	\$6,925	\$5,721	\$391,350
Budget Amendments	9,116	3,183	0	450	12,749
<b>Working</b>					
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>\$291,676</b>	<b>\$99,326</b>	<b>\$6,925</b>	<b>\$6,171</b>	<b>\$404,099</b>

Note: The fiscal 2019 appropriation does not include deficiencies, a one-time \$500 bonus, or general salary increases. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

## **Fiscal 2018**

The Department of State Police closed fiscal 2018 having spent nearly \$389.0 million, a net decrease of \$1.9 million from the department's total legislative appropriation.

General fund expenditures totaled \$276.3 million. This net reduction of \$2.4 million from the legislative appropriation included a \$2.8 million withdrawal of funding for overbudgeted health insurance expenses and \$1.5 million in cost containment reductions for fuel and maintenance expenses. This was offset by a net increase of \$2.3 million in budget amendments, including the allocation of nearly \$2.6 million in compensation enhancements for the State Law Enforcement Officers Labor Alliance (SLEOLA) members. At the close of the fiscal year, DSP reverted \$411,407 in general funds achieved through additional cost containment in order to meet its end-of-year spending target.

Special fund spending increased to \$101.1 million by the close of fiscal 2018, an increase of approximately \$1.6 million above the legislative appropriation. A surplus of health insurance funding resulted in the withdrawal of \$678,229. In addition, the department added \$6.1 million in additional funding through budget amendments. The additional funding recognized revenues generated through reimbursable overtime and funding for SLEOLA compensation enhancements. At the close of the fiscal year, DSP canceled \$3.8 million, including \$2.5 million in unrealized speed camera revenues and \$1.3 million in unspent special funds generated from higher than anticipated vacancies.

DSP spent approximately \$4.5 million in federal funds in fiscal 2018, after canceling nearly \$2.5 million in unrealized but budgeted grant funds.

Reimbursable fund spending totaled \$7.0 million, which included a \$2.0 million budget amendment to transfer major information technology (IT) funding for the Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System (ALRTS) project and the cancellation of \$671,000 due to unrealized State grant funding.

## **Fiscal 2019**

The fiscal 2019 general fund working appropriation reflects an increase of \$9.1 million compared to the legislative appropriation. Approximately \$12.1 million in additional funding for employee compensation enhancements, including a 2% cost-of-living increase, increments and a general salary increase for SLEOLA members, and annual salary review increases for police communications officers and fire safety inspectors, is slightly offset by a \$3 million reduction in funding to reflect the transfer of the Maryland Center for School Safety to the Maryland State Department of Education.

Special fund spending increases by \$3.2 million in fiscal 2019 due to the aforementioned employee compensation enhancements.

Reimbursable funds increase by \$450,000 to reflect the transfer of IT funding for the ALRTS project.



**Appendix 2**  
**Major Information Technology Projects**  
**Department of State Police**  
**Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System (ALRTS)**

Project Status	Implementation.			New/Ongoing Project:		Ongoing.		
Project Description:	The Firearm Safety Act of 2013 added to existing firearm laws the requirement that individuals wishing to purchase a firearm in Maryland request and receive a Handgun Qualification License, requiring background checks, fingerprinting, and firearm safety training. The Department of State Police (DSP) has been charged with automating and streamlining the process by which a citizen of Maryland requests approval to purchase a firearm. This involves automating the entire firearm application process, from dealers applying to DSP to sell firearms in the State, to a web-accessible form submitted electronically to the agency, processing of the application, billing, and reconciliation of fees, to providing real time or near real time reporting metrics.							
Project Business Goals:	Implementation of the automated system will reduce turnaround time needed for review and approval, reduce the amount of manual data entry needed for each application, provide easier file transfers, reduce hardcopy record storage, and ultimately save time and money for State taxpayers. DSP requires that the proposed system integrate with current licensing processes and the functionality and processes developed as part of automating the background check queries.							
Estimated Total Project Cost:	\$8,619,400			Estimated Planning Project Cost:		\$1,100,000		
Project Start Date:	April 2013.			Projected Completion Date:		December 2020.		
Schedule Status:	Phase 1 of the Licensing Portal, the first electronic form/process – the 77R Application to Purchase a Regulated Firearm – went live on January 1, 2017. Phase 2, an electronic form/process for the Handgun Permit application, also known as “wear/carry,” began in April 2017 and development was completed on time; however, deployment was put on hold due to issues with the master contract DSP had intended to use for processing electronic payments. While Phase 2 is on hold, Phase 3, which includes an electronic form/process for security guards, security companies, special police, railroad police, machine gun registration, and Maryland firearm dealer registration, development has begun. The forms and processing of the application types included in Phase 3 are similar enough to the Handgun Permit process that the Maryland State police expects to complete all of them by the second quarter of fiscal 2020. The delays in deploying Phase 2 have contributed to a 12-month slip in the project completion date.							
Identifiable Risks:	Resource availability and organizational culture remain identified areas of risk for this project. The issue with the master contract for financial services identified by the State Treasurer’s Office poses the greatest risk, as the inability to resolve the issue has already resulted in project delays. The project team is currently exploring other deployment solutions and continuing development of other phases.							
Fiscal Year Funding (\$ in Thousands)	Prior Years	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Balance to Complete	Total
Personnel Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Professional and Outside Services	7,809.4	500.0	310.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,619.4
Other Expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Funding	\$7,809.4	\$500.0	\$310.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8,619.4

**Appendix 3**  
**Object/Fund Difference Report**  
**Department of State Police**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 18 Actual</u>	<u>FY 19 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 20 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 19 - FY 20 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	2,435.50	2,439.50	2,444.50	5.00	0.2%
02 Contractual	39.37	55.55	50.55	-5.00	-9.0%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>2,474.87</b>	<b>2,495.05</b>	<b>2,495.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 316,864,650	\$ 334,444,233	\$ 344,309,509	\$ 9,865,276	2.9%
02 Technical and Spec. Fees	1,822,150	2,262,640	1,959,087	-303,553	-13.4%
03 Communication	4,740,038	5,821,839	4,772,547	-1,049,292	-18.0%
04 Travel	1,063,870	354,050	354,050	0	0%
06 Fuel and Utilities	2,945,310	2,933,035	3,019,281	86,246	2.9%
07 Motor Vehicles	25,516,542	21,811,124	22,882,945	1,071,821	4.9%
08 Contractual Services	17,770,304	14,427,588	16,239,879	1,812,291	12.6%
09 Supplies and Materials	4,937,547	2,975,545	2,975,545	0	0%
10 Equipment – Replacement	3,478,640	2,051,000	2,571,649	520,649	25.4%
11 Equipment – Additional	601,056	525,649	5,000	-520,649	-99.0%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	6,845,687	14,342,548	14,809,148	466,600	3.3%
13 Fixed Charges	2,331,703	2,149,506	2,135,941	-13,565	-0.6%
14 Land and Structures	67,250	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 388,984,747</b>	<b>\$ 404,098,757</b>	<b>\$ 416,034,581</b>	<b>\$ 11,935,824</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Fund	\$ 276,322,336	\$ 291,676,331	\$ 294,770,838	\$ 3,094,507	1.1%
03 Special Fund	101,141,787	99,325,941	108,615,554	9,289,613	9.4%
05 Federal Fund	4,474,706	6,925,000	6,925,000	0	0%
09 Reimbursable Fund	7,045,918	6,171,485	5,723,189	-448,296	-7.3%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 388,984,747</b>	<b>\$ 404,098,757</b>	<b>\$ 416,034,581</b>	<b>\$ 11,935,824</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2019 appropriation does not include deficiencies, a one-time \$500 bonus, or general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 allowance does not include general salary increases.

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**Appendix 4  
Fiscal Summary  
Department of State Police**

<b><u>Program/Unit</u></b>	<b><u>FY 18 Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 19 Wrk Approp</u></b>	<b><u>FY 20 Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>FY 19 - FY 20 % Change</u></b>
01 Maryland State Police	\$ 379,734,175	\$ 394,337,065	\$ 406,315,243	\$ 11,978,178	3.0%
02 Fire Prevention Commission And Fire Marshal	9,250,572	9,761,692	9,719,338	-42,354	-0.4%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 388,984,747</b>	<b>\$ 404,098,757</b>	<b>\$ 416,034,581</b>	<b>\$ 11,935,824</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
General Fund	\$ 276,322,336	\$ 291,676,331	\$ 294,770,838	\$ 3,094,507	1.1%
Special Fund	101,141,787	99,325,941	108,615,554	9,289,613	9.4%
Federal Fund	4,474,706	6,925,000	6,925,000	0	0%
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>\$ 381,938,829</b>	<b>\$ 397,927,272</b>	<b>\$ 410,311,392</b>	<b>\$ 12,384,120</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Reimbursable Fund	\$ 7,045,918	\$ 6,171,485	\$ 5,723,189	-\$ 448,296	-7.3%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 388,984,747</b>	<b>\$ 404,098,757</b>	<b>\$ 416,034,581</b>	<b>\$ 11,935,824</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2019 appropriation does not include deficiencies, a one-time \$500 bonus, or general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 allowance does not include general salary increases.