

D15A0516
Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Operating Budget Data

(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 12</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 13</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 14</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 13-14</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Fund	\$71,833	\$52,290	\$95,183	\$42,892	82.0%
Contingent & Back of Bill Reductions	0	0	-3	-3	
Adjusted General Fund	\$71,833	\$52,290	\$95,180	\$42,889	82.0%
Special Fund	2,003	23,058	2,274	-20,784	-90.1%
Adjusted Special Fund	\$2,003	\$23,058	\$2,274	-\$20,785	-90.1%
Federal Fund	27,775	21,948	20,449	-1,499	-6.8%
Contingent & Back of Bill Reductions	0	0	-2	-2	
Adjusted Federal Fund	\$27,775	\$21,948	\$20,447	-\$1,501	-6.8%
Reimbursable Fund	806	405	375	-30	-7.4%
Adjusted Reimbursable Fund	\$806	\$405	\$375	-\$30	-7.4%
Adjusted Grand Total	\$102,418	\$97,702	\$118,275	\$20,573	21.1%

- The Governor's fiscal 2014 allowance includes one fiscal 2013 general fund deficiency appropriation of \$20,000 for leave payouts for departing staff.
- General funds increase by \$42.9 million, or 82.0%, net \$3,000 for an across-the-board reduction in health insurance. This is due to restoring State Aid for Police Protection funding and transferring crime grants to local jurisdictions from special funds to general funds, per Chapter 1 of the First Special Session of 2012.
- Special funds decrease by \$20.8 million, or 90.1%, in fiscal 2014, due to the transfer of crime grants to local jurisdictions to the general fund per Chapter 1 of the First Special Session of 2012.

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

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- Federal funds decrease by \$1.5 million, or 6.8%, from the fiscal 2013 working appropriation. Decreases in federal grants are the primary drivers, with a decrease of approximately \$950,000 in the Byrne Memorial Formula and Justice Assistance Grant, \$250,000 in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and \$800,000 in the Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant.
- Reimbursable funds decrease by \$30,000 due to the elimination of funds passed through to Washington College for a crime mapping project.

Personnel Data

	<u>FY 12</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 13</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 14</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 13-14</u> <u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	39.00	39.00	39.00	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>16.40</u>	<u>16.40</u>	<u>16.40</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total Personnel	55.40	55.40	55.40	0.00

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	1.17	3.00%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/12	1.00	2.56%

- No additional positions are included in the fiscal 2014 allowance.
- Turnover remains at 3%.

Analysis in Brief

Major Trends

Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention Performance Data: The Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) is responsible for the development of Maryland’s Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan – the overarching theme of which is “security integration.” The security integration strategy is based on an effort to achieve seamless coordination and information sharing between State and local agencies involved in the criminal justice system. In fiscal 2012, GOCCP facilitated 83 cross-jurisdictional criminal justice initiatives, including a human trafficking task force, gang intelligence gathering efforts, a license plate recognition program, and a safe streets initiative.

Crime Fighting Data: Many of the crime data numbers have fluctuated over the last three years; however, the number of crime victims served continues to increase. Victims served nearly tripled in fiscal 2011, adding 50,000, due to additional federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants. Fiscal 2012 continued this trend, adding 54,000 more victims served, associated with additional VOCA grants.

Issues

Fiscal 2012 Statewide Closeout Audit: The fiscal 2012 Statewide Closeout Audit noted that GOCCP had excess general fund appropriations of \$446,445, which were not cancelled at the end of the fiscal year. Instead, GOCCP inappropriately recorded accrued expenditures for the unused appropriation to retain the funds for use in future years. This violates the closing instructions of the General Accounting Division of the Comptroller of Maryland since the accrued expenditures did not represent actual expenditures by the State for goods or services, and consequently would not qualify as valid accrued expenditures. **GOCCP should comment on the intended actions to ensure that a similar situation does not arise again. The agency should also discuss how the incorrectly accrued expenditures will be corrected.**

Recommended Actions

1. Adopt committee narrative requiring the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention to provide sworn officer information in the annual State Aid for Police Protection report.

Updates

Police Consolidation Report: The 2012 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* required GOCCP, in consultation with the State Law Enforcement Coordinating Council (SLECC) and the Department of Legislative Services, to submit a report on the consolidation of various State law enforcement agencies. Several practical considerations were recommended for evaluation, including agency culture, sworn officer training requirements, and employee benefits. The proposal was completed and submitted to the legislature in December 2012. The report indicates that the Maryland Transportation Authority Police would be the best candidate for consolidation with the Department of State Police. One-time transition costs of \$4.68 million were identified, and four scenarios were provided to discuss options for merging employee pensions and benefits, the biggest challenge by far. However, the report concluded that full consolidation is cost-prohibitive at this time, and that police forces should continue to cooperate and share resources through SLECC.

Task Force on Mentally Ill Individuals’ Access to Regulated Firearms Report Submitted: Chapter 131 of 2012 established the Task Force to Study Access of Individuals with Mental Illness to Regulated Firearms. The report was to study the adequacy of State laws and policies relating to access of these individuals to regulated firearms and access of law enforcement to mental health records. The report also considers whether existing law protects the public and to what extent there should be further limits of access to firearms. The report was submitted January 2, 2013. The task force concluded that the recommendations cited in the report address the issues raised, and the studies recommended would provide a more comprehensive picture of the groups of individuals or circumstances that warrant additional attention.

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Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

Executive Order 01.01.1995.18 established the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) in 1995 by merging the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission and the Governor's Office of Justice Administration. In 2005, the order was rescinded, and the office was reestablished under Executive Order 01.01.2005.36, which empowered GOCCP to develop collaborative and deliberative approaches to impact crime through more effective management of Maryland's criminal justice resources. One of GOCCP's principal responsibilities is the development of Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan. A primary goal of the plan is to facilitate information sharing and coordination between all levels of the criminal justice system. GOCCP is also responsible for:

- administering many of Maryland's law enforcement grants;
- conducting crime data analysis;
- performing best practices research; and
- assisting in the development of legislation, policies, plans, programs, and budgets related to the reduction and prevention of crime, violence, delinquency, and substance abuse.

Beginning in fiscal 2012, the State's contribution to the Baltimore City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is budgeted as a local law enforcement grant under GOCCP. Previously, funding for the council appeared as a separate appropriation D15A05.21.

Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

1. Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention Performance Data

Formerly a simple grant administrator, GOCCP's responsibilities now encompass strategic planning, statistical crime data analysis, best practices research, and results-oriented customer services. **Exhibit 1** shows selected performance measures for the office.

Exhibit 1
Selected Program Measurement Data
Fiscal 2010-2014

	<u>Actual</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>Actual.</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>2014</u>
Administrative Function					
Grants applications submitted electronically	98.7%	99.2%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%
Quarterly progress reports submitted electronically	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quarterly financial reports submitted electronically	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Applicants and recipients given technical assistance training regarding application and reporting process	19	12	7	10	10
Cross-jurisdictional Programs					
Cross-jurisdictional MOU facilitated by GOCCP	8	14	13	15	15
Cross-jurisdictional criminal justice initiatives facilitated by GOCCP	68	82	83	80	80
Maps generated for various agencies by GOCCP grant	323	698	1,629	1,500	1,500
Registrants for VINE	37,448	50,005	47,097	50,000	50,000
Crime Fighting Data					
Guns seized	4,655	5,171	4,556	*	*
Gun cases prosecuted	1,344	1,891	1,677	*	*
Victims served	29,829	80,235	134,469	*	*
Protective orders entered by Domestic Violence Unit Program sub-recipients	27,387	17,104	15,123	*	*
Sex offender compliance verifications	15,404	16,064	19,818	*	*

* No data provided.

GOCCP: Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention

MOU: memorandum of understanding

VINE: Victim Information and Notification Everyday system

Source: Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Administrative Function

One of GOCCP’s primary objectives as the State administering agency for law enforcement grants is to increase productivity, customer service, and interagency workings. Electronic submission of reports requires fewer resources than processing a hard copy, which in turn, enables the office to be more efficient. Over the last three years, grant applications and quarterly reports submitted electronically have held at 98% or higher across the board. The new Grant Management System, which was active starting in December 2012, has contributed to this success by making collaboration with sub-recipients easier.

GOCCP provides technical assistance and training to grant recipients and grant applicants. The number of application assistance training sessions decreased to 7 in fiscal 2012 from 12 in fiscal 2011. The decrease reflects efforts by GOCCP to consolidate training sessions and decreased need for training among grant applicants as many have become familiar with GOCCP’s grant requirements.

Cross-jurisdictional Programs

Part of GOCCP’s mission involves encouraging agencies to participate in collaborative criminal justice initiatives. Getting agencies to work together can be difficult, given concerns over losing authority over a program or population. In fiscal 2012, GOCCP facilitated 83 cross-jurisdictional criminal justice initiatives, including a human trafficking task force, gang intelligence gathering efforts, a license plate recognition program, and a safe streets initiative.

GOCCP facilitates the creation of crime data maps at the request of local law enforcement agencies and some State agencies, such as the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) and the Maryland Board of Victims’ Services. The number of maps created increased from 698 in fiscal 2011 to 1,629 in fiscal 2012, a 133.4% increase. This increase is due to the receipt of more requests for crime maps from local law enforcement agencies as well as an increased demand for cross border maps from out-of-state jurisdictions.

The number of registrants of the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system decreased by 2,908 from fiscal 2011 to 2012, a 5.8% decrease. VINE was originally developed as a tool to help crime victims monitor offenders in the criminal justice system. Recently, law enforcement began using VINE to track dangerous offenders, including gang members. In fiscal 2011, VINE also integrated DPP records and protective order data. The District Court started generating subpoenas and documents to witnesses which included VINE information in 2012; thus, increased use of the system is expected in future years. The State victim services coordinator is currently developing strategies to increase VINE usage.

2. Crime Fighting Data

A relatively new component of GOCCP’s Managing for Results submission is data depicting the impact of grant funding on crime fighting efforts throughout the State. Many of the crime data numbers have fluctuated over the last three years, as shown in Exhibit 1. For example, the number of guns seized in the State rose to 5,171 in fiscal 2011 from 4,655 in fiscal 2010; the number dropped to 4,556 in fiscal 2012. To an extent, the number of gun cases prosecuted appears to be related to the number of guns seized. It should be noted that GOCCP does not project crime data, as these factors are heavily driven by grant funding availability and other factors that may impact sub-recipient data. The number of crime victims served nearly tripled in fiscal 2011, increasing by 50,000, due to additional federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants. Fiscal 2012 continued this trend, adding 54,000 more victims served, associated with additional VOCA grants.

Fiscal 2013 Actions

Proposed Deficiency

The Governor’s fiscal 2014 allowance includes one fiscal 2013 \$20,000 general fund deficiency appropriation for leave payouts for departing staff.

Proposed Budget

As shown in **Exhibit 2**, the fiscal 2014 allowance increases by \$20.6 million, or 21.1%. General funds increase by \$42.9 million, or 82.1%, and special funds decrease by \$20.8 million, or 90.1%. These fund changes are primarily due to Chapter 1 of the First Special Session of 2012.

Personnel

Personnel costs increase by \$103,000. Regular earnings decrease by \$31,000, but the annualization of the fiscal 2013 2% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) adds \$29,000. Health insurance increases by \$40,000, net of a \$5,000 across-the-board reduction. Retirement increases by \$67,000. Contribution rates for the regular employees, teachers, State Police, and Law Enforcement Officers pension plans increase in fiscal 2014. The rate increases are attributable to underattaining investment returns, adjusting actuarial assumptions, and increasing the reinvestment of savings achieved in the 2011 pension reform.

Exhibit 2
Proposed Budget
Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention
(\$ in Thousands)

How Much It Grows:	General Fund	Special Fund	Federal Fund	Reimb. Fund	Total
2013 Working Appropriation	\$52,290	\$23,058	\$21,948	\$405	\$97,702
2014 Allowance	<u>95,183</u>	<u>2,274</u>	<u>20,449</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>118,281</u>
Amount Change	\$42,892	-\$20,784	-\$1,499	-\$30	\$20,578
Percent Change	82.0%	-90.1%	-6.8%	-7.4%	21.1%
 Contingent Reduction	 -\$3	 \$0	 -\$2	 \$0	 -\$5
Adjusted Change	\$42,889	-\$20,785	-\$1,501	-\$30	\$20,573
Adjusted Percent Change	82.0%	-90.1%	-6.8%	-7.4%	21.1%

Where It Goes:

Personnel Expenses

Increments and other compensation	-\$31
Employee and retiree health insurance, adjusted for across-the-board reduction	40
Employee retirement.....	67
Annualization of fiscal 2013 2% cost-of-living adjustment	29
Other fringe benefit adjustments	-2

Other Changes

Restoration of State Aid for Police Protection funding	22,108
Byrne Memorial Formula and Justice Assistance Grant	-950
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant.....	-250
Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant	-800
Other	362

Total **\$20,573**

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

State Aid for Police Protection Funding Restored to Mandated Levels

State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP) is restored to full funding, increasing GOCCP general funds by \$22.1 million in fiscal 2014. Due to fiscal constraints, SAPP funds have been level funded

below the statutory amount for several fiscal years. The increase of SAPP funding to local jurisdictions from fiscal 2013 to 2014 is shown in **Appendix 4**.

In administering SAPP, GOCCP reports periodically to the General Assembly on certified payment amounts and relevant fiscal information. The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends that the budget committees adopt committee narrative requiring GOCCP to also annually report sworn officer data.

Restoration of Funds from the Fiscal 2013 Budget Restoration Fund

Chapter 1 of the First Special Session of 2012 (the BRFA of 2012) created the Budget Restoration Fund (BRF) for fiscal 2012 and 2013 only. The legislation authorizes the Governor to transfer fund balances from specified special and other funds to the BRF, in place of general funds that were reduced from the budget due to the failure of budget reconciliation legislation to pass during the 2012 regular legislative session. GOCCP’s fiscal 2014 allowance reflects the fund swap of the BRF from special to general funds for crime control grants, increasing GOCCP’s general fund by \$20.8 million while simultaneously decreasing special funds by the same amount.

Decrease in Federal Grant Funding

In fiscal 2013, federal grant funding decreased by \$10.6 million due to the loss of \$9.5 million in Byrne Justice Assistance Recovery funding that had been received as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The significant funding drop was expected due to the expiration of the ARRA. In fiscal 2014, federal grant funding continues to decline by \$1.4 million overall. This is largely due to a \$950,000 decrease in the Byrne Memorial Formula and Justice Assistance Grant (BJAG), a \$250,000 decrease in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and an \$800,000 decrease in the Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant. **GOCCP should comment on the impacts associated with the continued decrease of federal grant funding in fiscal 2014, including how continued funding will sustain the projects and programs created or expanded by one-time ARRA funding.**

Issues

1. Fiscal 2012 Statewide Closeout Audit

Each year, the DLS’ Office of Legislative Audits completes a statewide review of budget closeout transactions. The review identified that GOCCP had excess general fund appropriations of \$446,445, which were not cancelled at the end of the fiscal year. Instead, GOCCP inappropriately recorded accrued expenditures for the unused appropriation to retain the funds for use in future years. This violates the closing instructions of the General Accounting Division of the Comptroller of Maryland since the accrued expenditures did not represent actual expenditures by the State for goods or services, and consequently would not qualify as valid accrued expenditures.

GOCCP should comment on the intended actions to ensure that a similar situation does not arise again. The agency should also discuss how the incorrectly accrued expenditures will be corrected.

Recommended Actions

1. Adopt the following narrative:

Provide Sworn Officer Information in State Aid for Police Protection Fund Annual Report: As set forth in Article 41 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) reports annually to the Maryland General Assembly on the progress and relevant fiscal information of the State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP) Fund. SAPP funding is distributed to local jurisdictions annually based on a variety of factors, including the number of sworn officers. Given that the number of sworn officers in each jurisdiction is a factor in determining the allocation of aid to municipalities, GOCCP shall be required to provide sworn officer information in each annual SAPP report. The budget committees request this information be provided beginning with the fiscal 2012 SAPP report.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Sworn officer counts in SAPP report	GOCCP	Annually

Updates

1. Police Consolidation Report

The 2012 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* required GOCCP, in consultation with the State Law Enforcement Coordinating Council and DLS, to submit a report on the consolidation of various State law enforcement agencies. Efforts in other states were to be analyzed and best practices were to be applied. Several practical considerations were evaluated, including (1) jurisdiction; (2) nature of enforcement duties; (3) operational efficiency; (4) agency culture; (5) rank and salary structure; (6) pension and collective bargaining; and (7) cost. The proposal was completed and submitted to the legislature in December 2012.

The report found that the majority of State police forces were not viable for consolidation due to mission and cultural differences; however, the Maryland Transportation Authority Police (MDTAP) was determined to be the best candidate for consolidation with the Department of State Police (DSP). Substantial similarities exist between MDTAP and DSP, including the nature of enforcement duties, agency culture, equipment, training and recruitment, rank structure, and salary levels. Personnel have similar benefits with the exception of take home vehicles and retirement benefits. Consolidation of these two agencies may result in operational efficiencies, particularly in the ability to share personnel, equipment, and facilities. Consolidation may even create a “force multiplier” in the fight against crime in Maryland. Full consolidation would require transfer of all personnel, equipment, and other assets of MDTAP to DSP; this would result in a transfer of 500 sworn MDTAP officers.

However, the report concludes that full consolidation would be unfavorable at this time due to the following challenges: (1) one-time transition costs; (2) legal issues; and (3) pension plans and benefits.

One-time Transition Costs

One-time transition costs would include uniforms, badges, and insignia for 500 MDTAP officers (\$1,096,515). Existing MDTAP vehicles would need to be rebranded (\$12,690), and additional patrol vehicles would need to be purchased over a three-year period to provide take-home vehicles to MDTAP officers (\$3,569,904). Various administrative tasks would also be necessary, including transition training and orientation for MDTAP officers, transfer of personnel records and human resources materials, issuance of General Order manuals, and transfer of other records and equipment. Transition administrative tasks would take away time and resources from regular work functions. Total one-time transition costs to the State would be approximately \$4.68 million.

Legal Issues

The Maryland General Assembly would have to pass legislation to effect the consolidation of MDTAP with DSP. The Attorney General is not aware of anything that precludes a consolidation of the two agencies. Changes would have to be made to the State Personnel and Pensions Article, the Public Safety Article, the Transportation Articles, and the Criminal Procedures Article. DSP would need to legislatively expand its mission to include that of MDTAP.

Pension Plans and Benefits

Equalizing pension plans and benefits would bring the biggest costs. Currently, the State Personnel and Pensions Article, Section 24-202, requires all sworn members of DSP to be members of the State Police Retirement System (SPRS) as a condition of employment. In order to waive membership in SPRS, legislative change would be necessary. MDTAP officers are part of the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension Systems (LEOPS). Since disparities between contribution rates and payouts for DSP officers are significantly higher than MDTAP, transferring 500 MDTAP officers into the DSP retirement system would be expensive. To identify options for reconciling the two pension systems, an actuarial analysis was conducted by Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company (GRS) which provided four scenarios. **Exhibit 3** provides a cost comparison of the four pension scenarios.

- **Scenario One: Transferring members pay contribution deficiencies, as calculated between what they did contribute under LEOPS and what they would have contributed under SPRS.** Based on this scenario, all transferring MDTAP officers would have to make an additional contribution to equal the difference between LEOPS and SPRS or have their retirement benefit reduced.
- **Scenario Two: Require the State to contribute for some portion of the missed employer contributions to increase the assets in the SPRS.** The contribution was applied in a manner to preserve the funded ratios of SPRS and LEOPS. Based on this scenario, the State would pay a portion of the missed contributions and the members would pay a portion.
- **Scenario Three: The asset transfer would be designed to be sufficient to exactly pay out the newly created liabilities.** The additional contributions from the State and the members would be capped at the amount of unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) caused by the transfer; the goal is a net change in UAAL of zero. This scenario provides MDTAP officers the option to join SPRS and make up additional contributions.
- **Scenario Four: Newly hired MDTAP officers are covered under SPRS benefit provisions and current MDTAP members are covered by LEOPS benefit provisions.** This would eliminate the increase in UAAL without additional contributions from members or the State. Future hires over the next 25 years would increase costs (estimated to be \$3.4 million annually when the current workforce has been replaced). Payroll would have to increase differently than the assumed 3.5% rate under LEOPS and SPRS. This scenario would require a legislative proposal to modify statute to allow a one-time exemption for the consolidation of MDTAP and DSP. Scenario four is the least costly option for the State.

Exhibit 3
Pension Scenarios: Consolidation of MDTAP Under MSP
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Change in Unfunded Liability</u>	<u>Member Contribution</u>	<u>State Contribution Transfer Costs</u>	<u>State Contribution Fiscal 2014</u>	<u>Total State Costs</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>
Scenario 1	\$16.8	\$8.7	\$0.0	\$4.5	\$4.5	SPRS -0.4%; LEOPS -0.5%
Scenario 2	4.5	0.0	21.1	3.7	24.8	No change
Scenario 3	No change	8.7	16.8	3.4	20.2	SPRS 0.2%; LEOPS 0.2%
Scenario 4	No change	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4 *	No change

MDTAP: Maryland Transportation Authority Police
 SRPS: State Police Retirement System
 LEOPS: Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension Systems

*\$3.4 million to cover future MDTAP hires under SPRS, over the next 25 years.

Source: Proposal for the Consolidation of State Police Forces

2. Task Force on Mentally Ill Individuals’ Access to Regulated Firearms Report Submitted

Chapter 131 of 2012 established the Task Force to Study Access of Individuals with Mental Illness to Regulated Firearms. The report was to study the adequacy of State laws and policies relating to access of these individuals to regulated firearms and access of law enforcement to mental health records. The report also considers whether existing law protects the public and to what extent there should be further limits of access to firearms. The report was submitted January 2, 2013.

The task force reached the following conclusions:

- There is a need for additional research. The task force is not persuaded that mental illness alone should be a determinant in restricting access to firearms due to insufficient data regarding violent acts involving firearms committed by individuals with a mental illness.
- There is a lack of mandated reporting of threats of violence. There is no mechanism to ensure the State Police are aware of incidents for firearms licensing and enforcement purposes.
- Firearms should be seized from dangerous individuals.
- Training for health care providers and law enforcement is necessary.
- Creation of Crisis Intervention Teams should be expanded. These teams consist of police officers who are trained to respond to police calls relating to mental illness.
- Funding should be leveraged for public safety.
- The right to firearm restoration process should be established.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations were made:

- Additional research related to substance abuse as a predictor of violent behaviors and prevalence of mental illnesses among criminals should be pursued.
- Verbal or physical threats should be required to be reported to law enforcement by specified individuals. Threats should be investigated by law enforcement and reported to DSP Firearms Enforcement Section.
- Individuals that pose a risk to themselves or others should have their firearms seized immediately upon investigation.
- The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) and GOCCP should develop training for law enforcement and health care professionals to recognize and interact with individuals with mental illnesses.
- Local jurisdictions should establish Crisis Intervention Teams, similar to the one established by the Montgomery County Police Department.
- A portion of firearms licensing and application fees should fund education for law enforcement and health care professionals on regulation of firearm possession by individuals who pose a credible threat. Funds should also support Crisis Intervention Teams.
- A formal process should be developed to restore firearm purchasing rights.

Current and Prior Year Budgets

Current and Prior Year Budgets Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (\$ in Thousands)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>Reimb. Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal 2012					
Legislative Appropriation	\$71,797	\$2,283	\$32,557	\$0	\$106,637
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Amendments	63	0	0	940	1,003
Reversions and Cancellations	-28	-280	-4,781	-134	-5,223
Actual Expenditures	\$71,832	\$2,003	\$27,776	\$806	\$102,417
Fiscal 2013					
Legislative Appropriation	\$52,290	\$23,046	\$21,938	\$375	\$97,649
Budget Amendments	0	12	10	30	52
Working Appropriation	\$52,290	\$23,058	\$21,948	\$405	\$97,701

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

Fiscal 2012

In fiscal 2012, the total budget for the office decreased by \$4.2 million. The general fund appropriation increased by a net \$35,000 due to three budget amendments and a general fund reversion. The budget amendments allocated a \$750 bonus to employees in various State agencies and realigned funds between State agencies for health insurance and other obligations (\$63,000). The office’s general fund reversion was attributed to unexpended SAPP funds (\$28,000).

There were no changes in the special or federal fund appropriations in fiscal 2012. However, there were special and federal fund cancellations of \$280,000 and \$4.8 million, respectively. The special fund cancellation was due to the Maryland Victims of Crime (MVOC) board being awarded fewer funds than the appropriation. The federal fund cancellation was largely due to funds coming from the BJAG ARRA award, which would not be used until the next fiscal year.

The reimbursable fund appropriation increased by a net \$806,000 in fiscal 2012 due to four budget amendments and a reimbursable fund cancellation. Three of the budget amendments are a result of Chapter 356 of 2011, in which GOCCP became the State’s Administering Agency for the Rape/Crisis/Sexual Assault Grant Program; funds are transferred from Department of Human Resources and DHMH for the program (\$894,000). The final budget amendment transfers the remaining funds from the Maryland Community Health Resources Commissions (MHCRC) awarded in fiscal 2011 for the Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Program at Prince Georges’ Hospital Center to GOCCP for expenditure in fiscal 2012 (\$46,000). The reimbursable fund cancellation was the result of an expenditure timing issue; the office advises that the time period for spending these funds carries over to fiscal 2013.

Fiscal 2013

The total appropriation increased by \$52,000 over the legislative appropriation as a result of two budget amendments. The first budget amendment increased reimbursable funds by \$30,000 from MHCRC to support the Maryland Crime Mapping and Analysis Program at Washington College. The second budget amendment increased both special and federal funds for the 2% COLA.

Audit Findings

Audit Period for Last Audit:	April 1, 2009 – December 31, 2011
Issue Date:	August 2012
Number of Findings:	1
Number of Repeat Findings:	1
% of Repeat Findings:	100%
Rating: (if applicable)	n/a

Finding 1: **Internal controls over collections were not sufficient to ensure that all collections were deposited.**

*Bold denotes item repeated in full or part from preceding audit report.

**Object/Fund Difference Report
Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 12 Actual</u>	<u>FY 13 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 14 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 13 - FY 14 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	39.00	39.00	39.00	0.00	0%
02 Contractual	16.40	16.40	16.40	0.00	0%
Total Positions	55.40	55.40	55.40	0.00	0%
Objects					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 3,439,867	\$ 3,401,411	\$ 3,509,440	\$ 108,029	3.2%
02 Technical and Spec. Fees	673,271	850,553	869,925	19,372	2.3%
03 Communication	51,513	73,692	34,399	-39,293	-53.3%
04 Travel	81,369	78,385	80,219	1,834	2.3%
07 Motor Vehicles	12,810	11,620	18,130	6,510	56.0%
08 Contractual Services	286,154	400,125	428,171	28,046	7.0%
09 Supplies and Materials	37,714	26,200	32,599	6,399	24.4%
10 Equipment – Replacement	2,179	8,100	5,000	-3,100	-38.3%
11 Equipment – Additional	6,806	25,000	15,786	-9,214	-36.9%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	97,582,337	92,526,108	113,036,449	20,510,341	22.2%
13 Fixed Charges	243,648	300,950	250,421	-50,529	-16.8%
Total Objects	\$ 102,417,668	\$ 97,702,144	\$ 118,280,539	\$ 20,578,395	21.1%
Funds					
01 General Fund	\$ 71,832,759	\$ 52,290,468	\$ 95,182,551	\$ 42,892,083	82.0%
03 Special Fund	2,003,057	23,058,414	2,274,095	-20,784,319	-90.1%
05 Federal Fund	27,775,458	21,948,262	20,448,893	-1,499,369	-6.8%
09 Reimbursable Fund	806,394	405,000	375,000	-30,000	-7.4%
Total Funds	\$ 102,417,668	\$ 97,702,144	\$ 118,280,539	\$ 20,578,395	21.1%

Note: The fiscal 2013 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2014 allowance does not include contingent reductions.

**State Aid for Police Protection Fund
Fiscal 2013-2014**

<u>County</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Allegany	\$565,744	\$873,807	\$308,063	54.5%
Anne Arundel	4,323,397	6,850,098	2,526,701	58.4%
Baltimore City	53,839	0	-53,839	-100.0%
Baltimore County	6,317,434	9,929,476	3,612,042	57.2%
Calvert	513,835	774,658	260,823	50.8%
Caroline	223,356	337,440	114,084	51.1%
Carroll	1,044,214	1,598,745	554,531	53.1%
Cecil	635,123	996,632	361,509	56.9%
Charles	800,823	1,300,956	500,133	62.5%
Dorchester	248,740	382,269	133,529	53.7%
Frederick	1,491,173	2,358,258	867,085	58.1%
Garrett	154,606	229,353	74,747	48.3%
Harford	1,785,739	2,811,874	1,026,135	57.5%
Howard	2,256,458	3,567,125	1,310,667	58.1%
Kent	130,799	202,772	71,973	55.0%
Montgomery	9,846,736	15,555,308	5,708,572	58.0%
Prince George’s	11,694,871	14,307,112	2,612,241	22.3%
Queen Anne’s	266,490	424,786	158,296	59.4%
St. Mary’s	558,918	918,620	359,702	64.4%
Somerset	161,907	244,025	82,118	50.7%
Talbot	264,152	427,965	163,813	62.0%
Washington	959,605	1,487,143	527,538	55.0%
Wicomico	665,452	1,086,555	421,103	63.3%
Worcester	457,571	653,349	195,778	42.8%
Total	\$45,420,982	\$67,318,326	\$21,897,344	48.2%

Note: Baltimore City did not receive funding in fiscal 2014 due to crime laboratory reduction exceeding the base allocation.