

**D15A0516**  
**Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention**

***Operating Budget Data***

(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 16</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 17</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 18</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 17-18</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Fund	\$96,540	\$103,462	\$106,749	\$3,287	3.2%
Adjustments	0	0	-472	-472	
<b>Adjusted General Fund</b>	<b>\$96,540</b>	<b>\$103,462</b>	<b>\$106,277</b>	<b>\$2,815</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Special Fund	1,972	2,186	2,241	55	2.5%
<b>Adjusted Special Fund</b>	<b>\$1,972</b>	<b>\$2,186</b>	<b>\$2,241</b>	<b>\$55</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Federal Fund	23,535	43,265	49,067	5,802	13.4%
Adjustments	0	0	-5	-5	
<b>Adjusted Federal Fund</b>	<b>\$23,535</b>	<b>\$43,265</b>	<b>\$49,062</b>	<b>\$5,796</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
Reimbursable Fund	361	332	307	-24	-7.4%
<b>Adjusted Reimbursable Fund</b>	<b>\$361</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$307</b>	<b>-\$24</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>
<b>Adjusted Grand Total</b>	<b>\$122,407</b>	<b>\$149,245</b>	<b>\$157,886</b>	<b>\$8,641</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

Note: Includes targeted reversions, deficiencies, and contingent reductions.

- When accounting for a fiscal 2018 contingent reduction and the fiscal 2018 across-the-board reduction for the State pension fund, the fiscal 2018 allowance for the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) increases by approximately \$8.6 million, or 5.8%, over the fiscal 2017 working appropriation. The majority of growth in the budget (67.0%) is attributable to additional federal fund grants, primarily the Crime Victim Assistance grant, which increases by \$5.2 million.
- GOCCP has one contingent reduction. The State Aid for Police Protection grant, which provides law enforcement funds to local governments and municipalities, is proposed to be level funded at the fiscal 2017 amount of \$73.7 million, a decrease of \$465,142 in general funds.

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

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- Special funds increase by 2.5%, or \$55,000, primarily due to an increase in the School Bus Safety Enforcement Fund.

***Personnel Data***

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	<b><u>FY 16 Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 17 Working</u></b>	<b><u>FY 18 Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>FY 17-18 Change</u></b>
Regular Positions	38.00	37.00	37.00	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>18.73</u>	<u>17.68</u>	<u>17.63</u>	<u>-0.05</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>56.73</b>	<b>54.68</b>	<b>54.63</b>	<b>-0.05</b>

***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions

1.11      3.00%

Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/16

6.00      16.22%

- Section 20 of the fiscal 2017 budget bill required the Governor to abolish 657 vacant regular positions and reduce the fiscal 2017 budget by \$25 million. The impact to GOCCP was the loss of 1 regular position. The abolished position was administrative, with actual salary savings of \$50,000.
- While there are no changes in regular positions, GOCCP receives a net decrease of 0.05 contractual full-time equivalent in the fiscal 2018 allowance. In addition, at the end of calendar 2016, GOCCP had 6.0 positions vacant.

## *Analysis in Brief*

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### Major Trends

**GOCCP Administrative Performance Data:** One of the agency’s primary objectives as a grants administrator is to increase productivity, customer service, and interagency workings as the State Administering Agency for law enforcement grants. In fiscal 2016, the percentage of grants closed with above average compliance increased by 2 percentage points to 72%, despite continued increases in the grant-to-monitor ratio and the total number of active grants funded.

In fiscal 2018, GOCCP has added several targets within its Managing for Results (MFR) performance measures, mainly dealing with grant status and grant compliance rates. Overall, the trends for key MFR measures are as follows:

- grant compliance rates have exceeded annual goals;
- grants addressing substance abuse treatment increased from 7 to 20;
- the number of victims served continues to increase.

### Issues

**Implementing the Justice Reinvestment Act:** Chapter 515 of 2016, the Justice Reinvestment Act, (JRA) established Maryland’s path to comprehensive criminal justice reform by altering provisions relating to sentencing, corrections, parole, and the supervision of offenders. GOCCP houses the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Board, which is charged with monitoring the progress and compliance with the implementation of Chapter 515. This issue discusses the components of the legislation and the progress made toward its implementation. **GOCCP should provide an update on the status of the JRA implementation, including an update on which provisions set to begin in October 2017 have in fact started, and any performance data by December 1, 2017.**

**Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment:** GOCCP retained an outside consultant to conduct a Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment. The study, which was submitted to the budget committees in September 2016, was designed to assess the efficacy of current victim services and identify areas of priority for promoting access to victim services, particularly for the underserved. **The agency should discuss whether implementation of any Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment-related recommendations have begun or will begin in fiscal 2018, the projected fiscal 2018 impact, and any impact on Victims of Crime Assistance grant programs going forward.**

**Untested Sexual Assault Kits:** In response to Chapter 37 of 2015 requiring law enforcement agencies to conduct an audit of untested sexual assault kits, GOCCP surveyed 135 law enforcement agencies in the State about (1) the number of untested kits in its possession; (2) the date each kit was collected; and (3) recommendations to address any potential backlogs of untested kits. Survey responses were

forwarded to the Office of the Attorney General, and a report was issued that studied the results. **GOCCP should comment on the formation of the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Oversight Committee, projected timeline, future audits, and other steps taken to fulfill the recommendations in the State Attorney General’s report.**

*New Victims’ Services Unit:* In order to improve compensation and services for crime victims, and enhance the collection of restitution funds from criminals, GOCCP recommended, in the December 2016 Restitution Study, that a new unit called the Victims’ Services Unit (VSU) should be formed within the agency to collect data, develop best practices, and coordinate with State and local entities regarding restitution. **GOCCP should comment on the progress of the VSU consolidation, timeline, and potential savings.**

### **Recommended Actions**

1. Adopt narrative requesting a report on the status of the Justice Reinvestment Act implementation and how the provisions taking effect on October 1, 2017, will impact the agency’s fiscal 2018 outlook.

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***Operating Budget Analysis***

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**Program Description**

The Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) is empowered to develop collaborative and deliberative approaches to impact crime through more effective management of Maryland's criminal justice resources. One of the GOCCP 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 with the development of legislation, policies, plans, programs, and budgets related to the reduction and prevention of crime, violence, delinquency, and substance abuse.

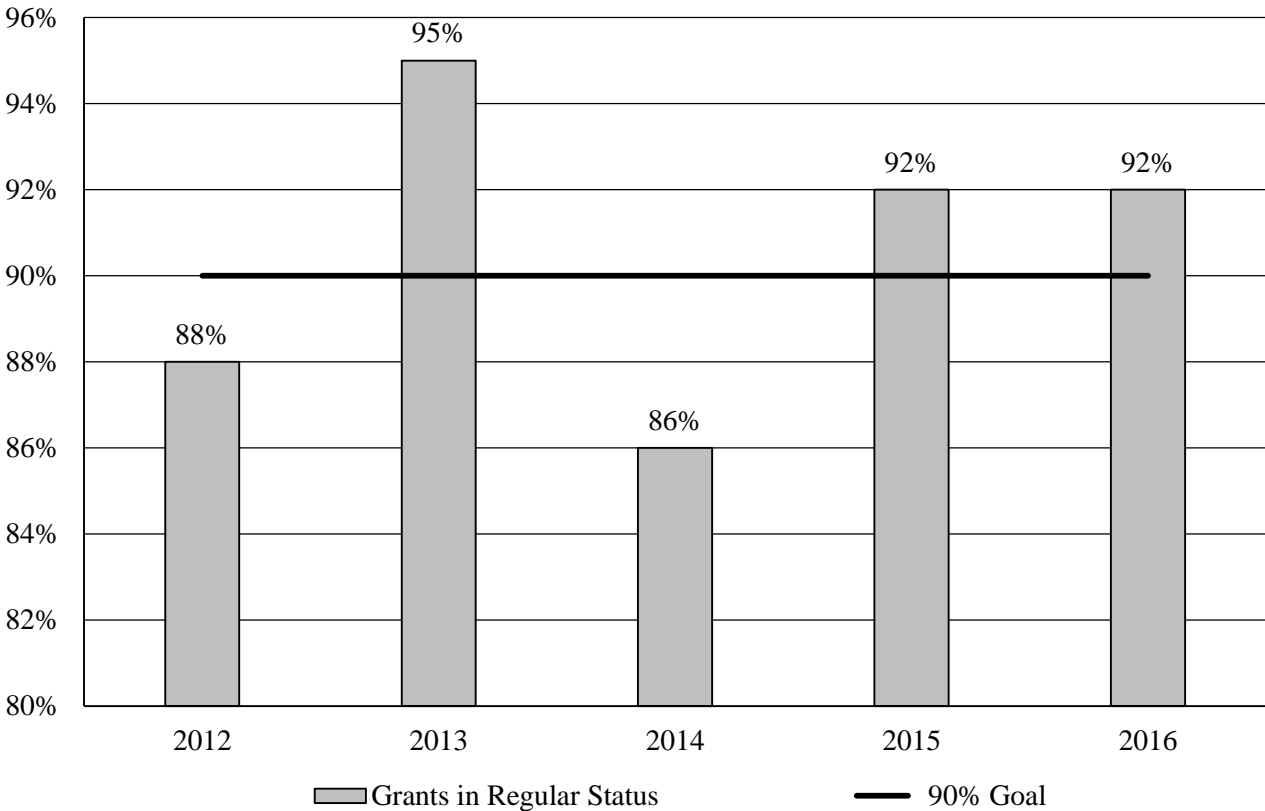
**Performance Analysis: Managing for Results**

Formerly a simple grant administrator, GOCCP is now regarded as Maryland's one-stop shop for resources to improve public safety. The agency, therefore, reports performance in terms of its administrative function, as well as the extent to which GOCCP's contributions result in a reduction in crime across Maryland.

**1. GOCCP Administrative Performance Data**

One of GOCCP's primary objectives as a grants administrator is to increase productivity, customer service, and interagency workings as the State-administering agency for law enforcement grants. Ensuring that grants are in good standing and in regular status, are monitored properly, and comply with the conditions and regulations of that grant are a key component of developing positive relationships with sub-recipients and providing effective services to each jurisdiction. **Exhibit 1** shows the percentage of grants in regular status, meaning operations are proceeding normally and not in risk or audit status. For fiscal 2016, 92% of grants were in regular status, exceeding the GOCCP goal of 90%.

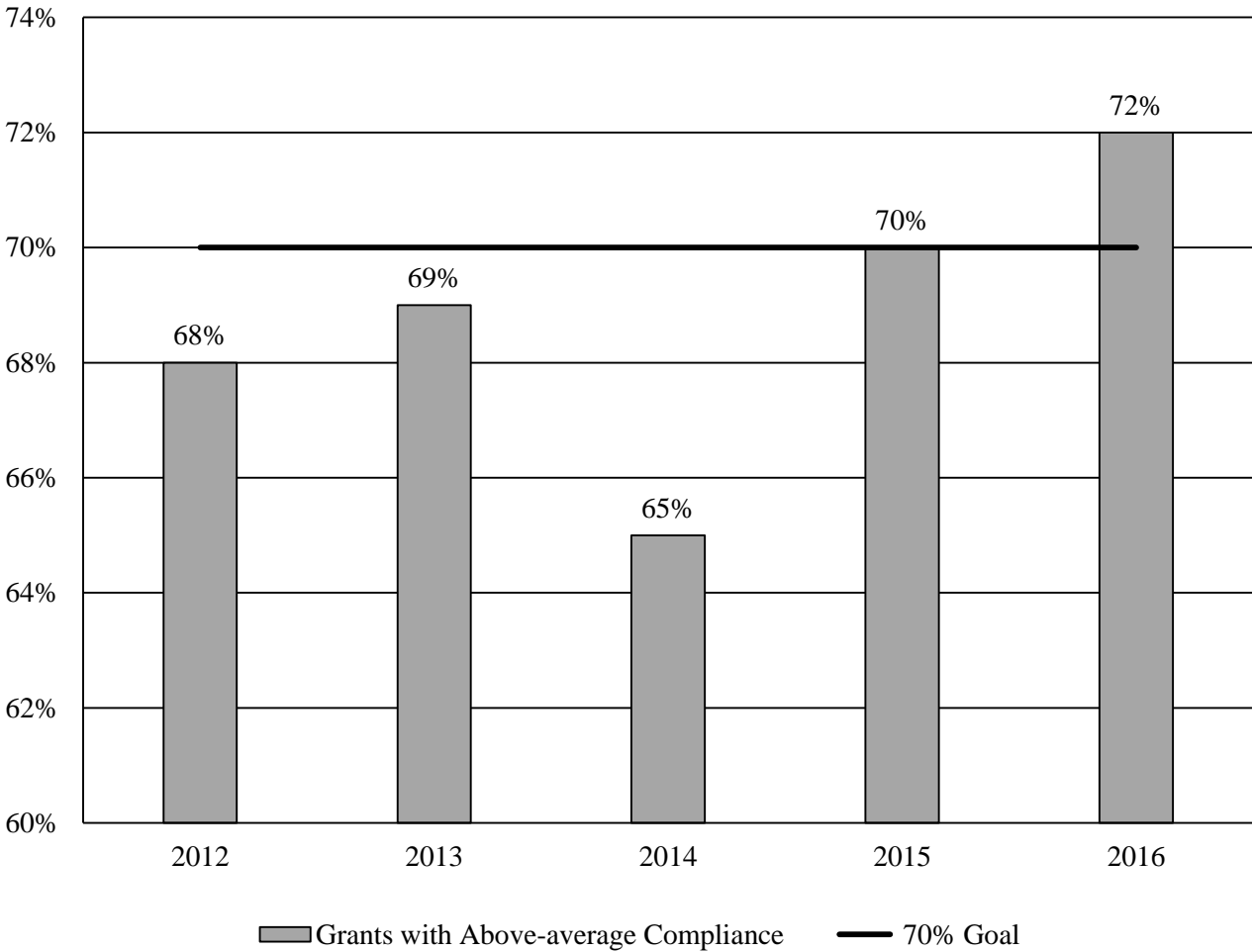
**Exhibit 1**  
**Grants in Regular Status**  
**Fiscal 2012-2016**



Source: Department of Budget and Management

**Exhibit 2** shows the percentage of grants closed with above-average compliance with the conditions and regulations of the grant. The agency’s current Managing for Results goal is to ensure that at least 70% of grants are closed in above-average compliance. While grants closed slightly below this goal in fiscal 2013 and 2014 (69% and 65%), by fiscal 2016, 72% of grants closed with above-average compliance, exceeding the agency goal of 70% for the second year in a row. This occurred despite a rise in the number of active grants and a 21% increase in the grant-to-monitor ratio.

**Exhibit 2**  
**Grants Closed with Above-average Compliance**  
**Fiscal 2012-2016**

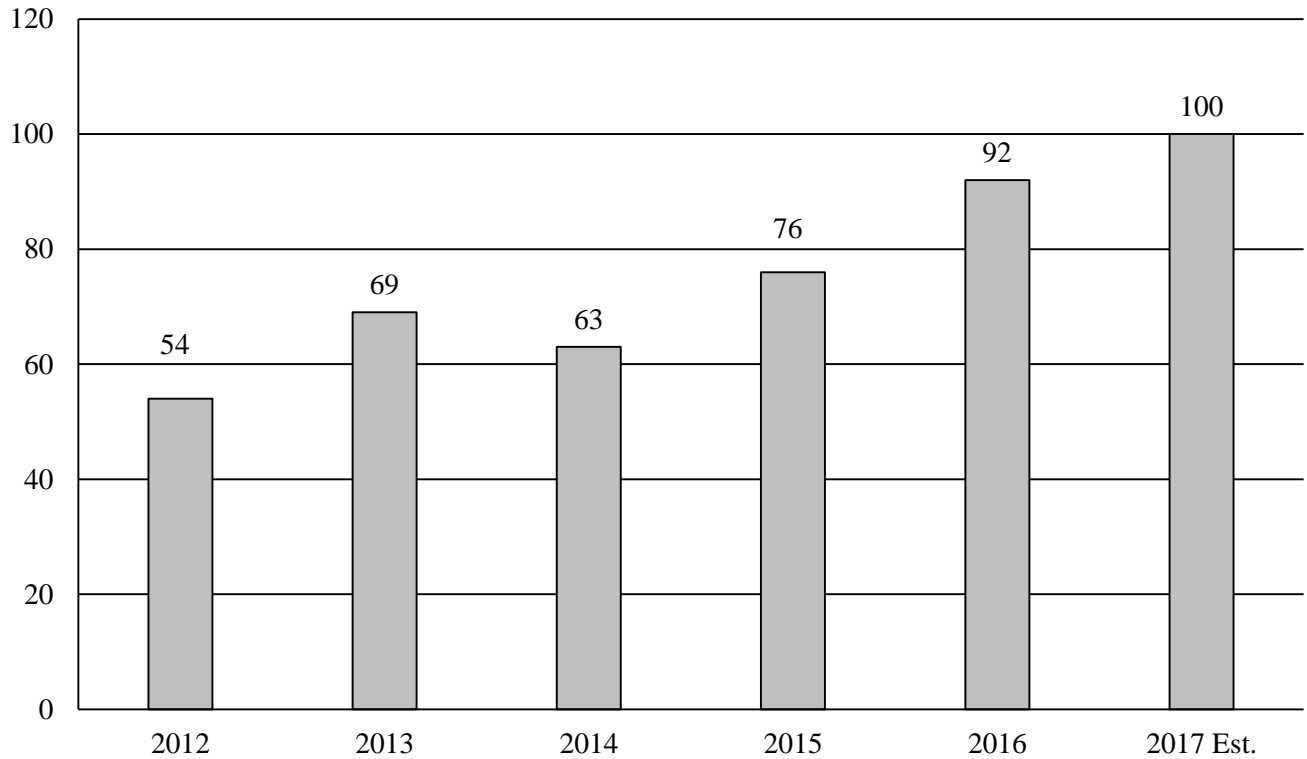


Source: Department of Budget and Management

**Grants Per Monitor**

**Exhibit 3** shows the average number of grants per monitor in each fiscal year since 2012. Most recently, the ratio increased to 92:1 in fiscal 2016, from 76:1 in the prior fiscal year. For fiscal 2017, the ratio is expected to rise to 100 grants per monitor.

**Exhibit 3  
Grants Per Monitor  
Fiscal 2012-2017 Est.**



Source: Department of Budget and Management

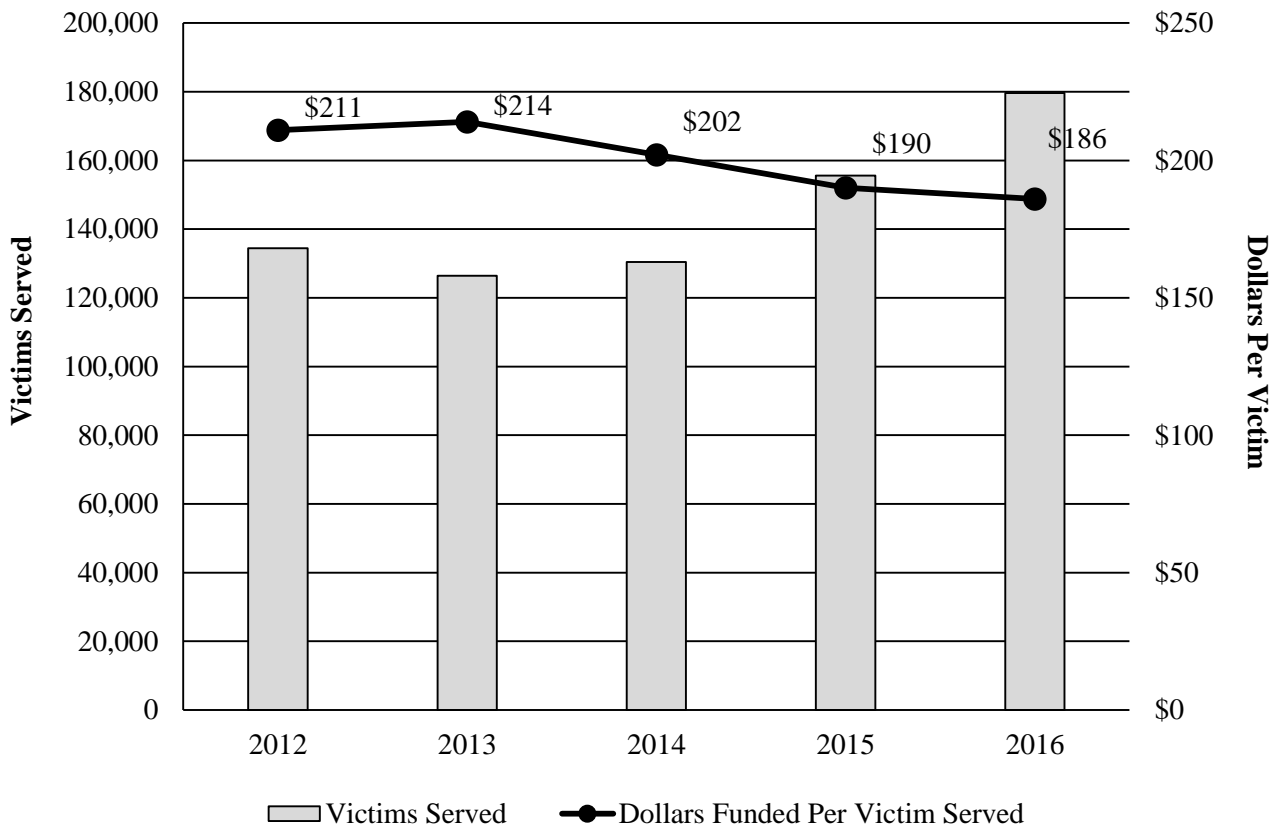
The agency states that the number of fiscal and program management staff is sufficient to handle the increased grant load. While there is no national standard for the average number of grants managed per monitor, the agency states that should it begin administering significantly more funding in terms of dollars or complexities, additional monitors will be needed to maintain success.

## 2. Number of Crime Victims Served by Grants

GOCCP has a goal to impact public safety across Maryland by focusing grant resources on crime victim services. Over the last five fiscal years, the amount of funds for each crime victim has decreased by 12%, while the number of crime victims served has grown from approximately 134,000 to 180,000, a 34% increase. This means that the agency is serving more people with slightly fewer dollars. **Exhibit 4** shows the number of victims served and the amount of funding each year.



**Exhibit 4**  
**Number of Crime Victims and Dollars Spent Per Victim**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2012-2016**  
**(\$ in Millions)**

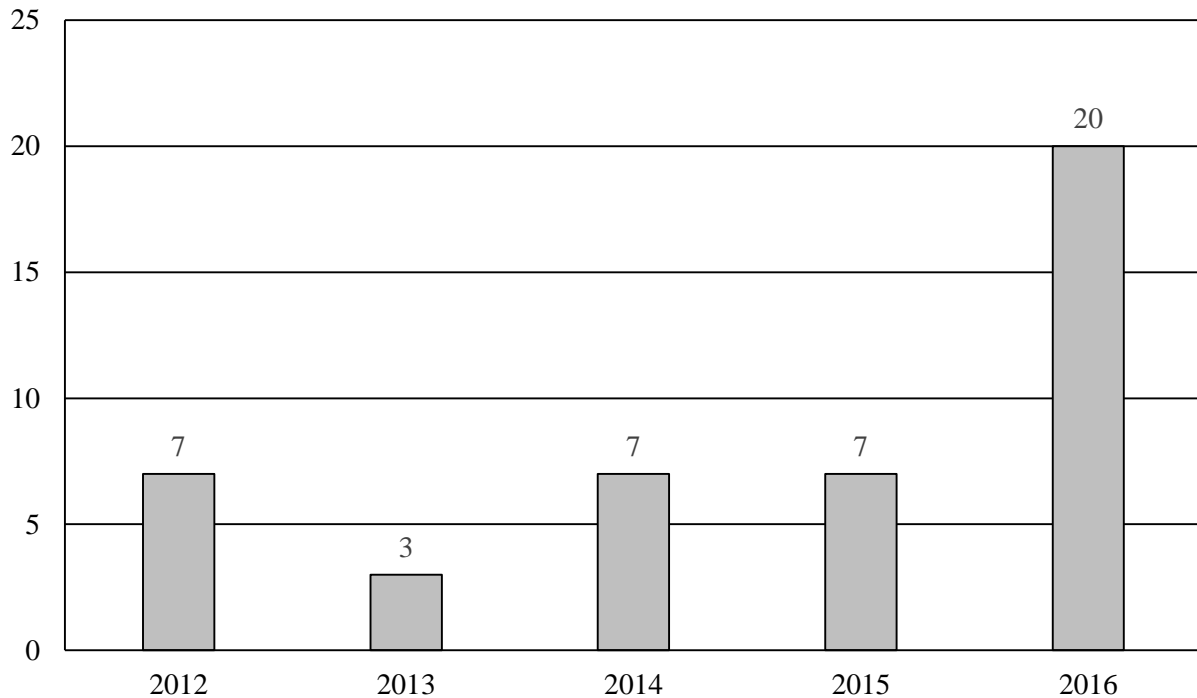


Source: Department of Budget and Management

### 3. Heroin/Opioid Abuse

During the previous fiscal year, in response to the Administration’s state of emergency on the heroin/opioid overdose epidemic, GOCCP added a new performance measure that tracks the number of grants addressing substance abuse treatment. From fiscal 2015 to 2016, the number of substance abuse treatment grants grew from 7 to 20. The agency anticipates this number increasing in future years. **Exhibit 5** shows the number of substance abuse treatment grants for the last five fiscal years.

**Exhibit 5**  
**Substance Abuse Treatment Grants**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2012-2016**



Source: Department of Budget and Management

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### **Current Anti-substance Abuse Initiatives**

In February 2015, the Administration established the Inter-Agency Heroin and Opioid Coordinating Council to ensure statewide sharing of data between agencies to support public health and public safety responses to the epidemic. The Maryland Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force is now overseeing many of these efforts, and in the 2018 fiscal allowance several programs and initiatives are funded to combat opioid abuse:

- ***The Governor’s Opioid Operational Command Center:*** Twelve State agencies have committed to dedicating an employee to staff the center. In addition, the GOCCP Executive Director will be the team lead of the center. Funding will be provided by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) in the amount of \$4 million (\$2 million each in fiscal 2017 and 2018). GOCCP is currently in discussions with DHMH regarding using a portion of this funding for the center for heroin-related initiatives.

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- Funded by the U.S. Justice Department, the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant has nearly \$2 million which will go toward a variety of criminal justice initiatives including school safety, cybercrime prevention, technology upgrades for local police departments, police overtime pay for heroin-related investigations, gang reduction, and more.
- The Maryland Safe Streets program funds Heroin Coordinators in 17 counties and 1 at the Maryland State Police. For fiscal 2018, appropriations are level funded from fiscal 2017, for a total of \$4.6 million.
- The Maryland Day Reporting Centers is a pilot program under the Maryland Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force that offers treatment and community-based services to offenders on parole or probation. Funding is \$270,000 for fiscal 2018, down 50% from the previous year.
- The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment grant will fund heroin-related programs for State prisoners. Funding is \$175,000, up 25% from the previous year.

**New Anti-substance Abuse Recommendations**

The Justice Reinvestment Act required the agency to report on providing capacity to address the gap between offender treatment needs and available treatment services in the State. From that report, the GOCCP Substance Use Needs Analysis, Recommendation #4 states that GOCCP will work to ensure that all Maryland counties sign up for Datalink, the data-sharing initiative used by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and DHMH to gather arrest, corrections, prescription, medical, and substance abuse data in one place to improve outcomes for those struggling with addiction.

Recommendation #5 from the GOCCP Substance Use Needs Analysis states that GOCCP will develop outcome-based performance measures to track substance abusers’ progress throughout the referral and treatment process, particularly those who are on probation or recently paroled.

**GOCCP should comment on both substance abuse-related recommendations, including the progress made on signing up counties for Datalink and additional substance abuser performance measure initiatives.**

## **Fiscal 2017 Actions**

### **Cost Containment**

Overall, the November 2016 Board of Public Works reductions total \$263,117. This amount includes \$103,740 in rent because the agency moved out of leased space and into State-owned space in Crownsville, and \$159,377 for contractual full-time equivalents supporting budget, information technology, statistical analysis, and program monitoring.

### **Section 20 Position Abolitions**

Section 20 of the fiscal 2017 budget bill required the Governor to abolish 657 vacant regular positions and reduce the fiscal 2017 budget by \$25 million. The impact to GOCCP was the loss of 1 regular position. The abolished position was administrative, with actual salary savings of \$50,000.

## **Proposed Budget**

As depicted in **Exhibit 6**, the Governor’s fiscal 2018 allowance for GOCCP increases by \$8.6 million, or approximately 6%, when compared to the fiscal 2017 working appropriation. This increase takes into account both the previously mentioned fiscal 2018 contingent reductions to the State Aid for Police Protection grant and supplemental pension payments.

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**Exhibit 6**  
**Proposed Budget**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<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 2016 Actual	\$96,540	\$1,972	\$23,535	\$361	\$122,407
Fiscal 2017 Working Appropriation	103,462	2,186	43,265	332	149,245
Fiscal 2018 Allowance	<u>106,277</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>49,062</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>157,886</u>
Fiscal 2017-2018 Amount Change	\$2,815	\$55	\$5,796	-\$24	\$8,641
Fiscal 2017-2018 Percent Change	2.7%	2.5%	13.4%	-7.4%	5.8%

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**Where It Goes:**

**Personnel Expenses**

Reclassification .....	\$78
Turnover expectancy.....	36
Employee retirement system.....	-26
Employee and retiree health insurance .....	-65
Other fringe benefit adjustments.....	3

**General and Special Fund Grants**

Internet Crimes Against Children Grant .....	2,000
Community Program Fund .....	500
School Bus Safety Enforcement Fund .....	75
Day Reporting Centers.....	-270

**Federal Fund Grants**

Crime Victim Assistance .....	5,237
Byrne Grant funding .....	383
Project Safe Neighborhoods .....	241
Violence Against Women Formula Grants .....	198
State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers .....	148
Sexual Assault Services Formula Program.....	114
Other .....	-11

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,641</b>
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Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Personnel Expenses**

Personnel expenses increase by a net of \$25,913 in fiscal 2018. Overall, an increase in position reclassifications (\$78,000) and turnover expectancy (\$36,000) account for the majority of the personnel growth in the GOCCP allowance. The improved budgeted turnover rate compared to fiscal 2017 allows the agency to fund additional vacant positions in fiscal 2018. The \$78,000 reclassification is a result of the executive director’s reorganization of positions to support the Governor’s public safety agenda. The increases of those staff members assuming new roles and/or additional responsibilities within the agency are related to the newly created Research, Analysis and Evaluation Division and the newly

created Programs and Implementation Division. These are offset by decreases of \$26,000 for the employee retirement system (including the contingent reduction for supplemental pension payments) and \$65,000 for employee and retiree health insurance.

GOCCP had no change in regular positions from fiscal 2017 to 2018. In total, there were 37.0 positions, with 6.0 vacancies. The fiscal 2018 budgeted turnover rate of 3% requires the equivalent of 1.1 position to be held vacant through the fiscal year. There is a small decrease in contractual employment in 2018. In addition, contractual turnover expectancy and health insurance increase by \$42,000 and \$6,000, respectively.

### **Across-the-board Reductions**

The fiscal 2018 budget bill includes a \$54.5 million (all funds) across-the-board contingent reduction for a supplemental pension payment. Annual payments are mandated for fiscal 2017 through 2020 if the Unassigned General Fund balance exceeds a certain amount at the close of the fiscal year. GOCCP’s share of these reductions is \$7,251 in general funds, \$212 in special funds, and \$5,444 in federal funds. This action is tied to a provision in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2017.

### **Local Law Enforcement Grants Increase**

As seen in **Exhibit 7**, funding for local law enforcement grants grew from \$27 million to \$29 million, an 8.2% increase from fiscal 2017 to 2018. While the vast majority of these grants were level funded, 3 of the 26 grants had a change in funding. The only decrease in local law enforcement grants came from the Day Reporting Centers, where funding went from \$500,000 in fiscal 2017 to \$270,000 in fiscal 2018. The total increase in all grants is due to the following 2 grants: \$500,000 for the Community Program Fund, which helps local jurisdictions establish violence intervention programs, and \$2 million for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) grant. The ICAC grant funds local law enforcement agencies for training, salaries, and equipment to be used to investigate and prosecute Internet crimes against children.

The State Aid for Police Protection Fund (SAPP) remains level funded in fiscal 2018, due to a contingent reduction proposed to level fund the program at the fiscal 2017 amount of \$73.7 million. SAPP is funded by a formula whose main driver is population growth. One factor that plays a key role in deciding how much a jurisdiction receives in police aid is the population density of the jurisdiction. Overall, total SAPP grant funding has remained fairly constant during the past three fiscal years, with less than a 10% change year-over-year since fiscal 2015. The total amount of SAPP funding to local jurisdictions since fiscal 2015 is depicted in **Appendix 2**.

**Exhibit 7**  
**Local Law Enforcement Grants**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2017-2018 Est.**

	<u>Estimated</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>\$ Change</u> <u>2017-18</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2017-18</u>
Baltimore City Police Department	\$7,180,112	\$7,180,112	\$0	0.0%
Baltimore City State’s Attorney’s Office	1,955,951	1,955,951	0	0.0%
Body Armor for Local Law Enforcement	49,088	49,088	0	0.0%
Child Advocacy Centers	300,000	300,000	0	0.0%
Community Program Fund	0	500,000	500,000	100.0%
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	219,500	219,500	0	0.0%
Day Reporting Centers	540,000	270,000	-270,000	-50.0%
Domestic Violence Prevention	2,089,779	2,089,779	0	0.0%
Domestic Violence Unit Pilot	196,354	196,354	0	0.0%
Internet Crimes Against Children	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	100.0%
Juvenile State Match	304,828	304,828	0	0.0%
Maryland Safe Streets	4,589,746	4,589,746	0	0.0%
Prince George’s County Drug Grant	1,214,610	1,214,610	0	0.0%
Prince George’s County State’s Attorney’s Office	1,272,889	1,272,889	0	0.0%
Prince George’s County Violent Crime Grant	2,292,489	2,292,489	0	0.0%
Roper Victim Academy	156,933	156,933	0	0.0%
Sexual Assault Rape Crisis	1,673,027	1,673,027	0	0.0%
SOCEM	728,916	728,916	0	0.0%
State’s Attorney’s Coordinating Council	224,627	224,627	0	0.0%
STOP Gun Violence Grant	926,940	926,940	0	0.0%
Survivors of Homicide Grant	500,000	500,000	0	0.0%
War Room – Baltimore City	715,211	715,211	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,131,000</b>	<b>\$29,361,000</b>	<b>\$2,230,000</b>	<b>8.2%</b>

SOCEM: Sex Offender Compliance and Enforcement in Maryland

STOP: Strategy, Technology, Officers, and Prosecutors

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2018

## Maryland Safe Streets

The Maryland Safe Streets Initiative is an offender-based program that tracks down and arrests the most serious, violent, and repeat offenders while connecting those offenders struggling with substance abuse to drug treatment, health care, education, and other services. It was designed to significantly reduce crime through overall coordination, interagency collaboration, and information sharing across all levels of government.

Total Safe Streets grant funding in fiscal 2018 is \$4.6 million, and the majority of those grants will fund three initiatives: local law enforcement (\$2,070,394); heroin coordinators (\$931,371); and peer recovery specialists (\$180,000). **Exhibit 8** shows the Maryland Safe Streets Initiative funding allocated for local law enforcement.

For fiscal 2017, the Maryland Safe Streets Initiative also funds peer recovery specialists and heroin coordinators in 17 counties and with the Maryland State Police – all in accordance with the final recommendations from the State’s Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force.

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**Exhibit 8**  
**Maryland Safe Streets Initiative Funding**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2017**

<u>Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Annapolis Police Department	\$345,147
Anne Arundel County	\$289,807
Cumberland Police Department	\$220,000
Dorchester Community Partnership	\$164,080
Frederick Police Department	\$232,366
Hagerstown Police Department	\$161,024
Harford County Sheriff’s Office	\$207,000
Maryland State Police/Cecil County	\$203,000
Salisbury Police Department	\$247,973
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$2,070,394</b>

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

Source: Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention

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## **Heroin Coordinator Grant Program**

While State and local law enforcement agencies have conducted drug investigations using their own information and within their own jurisdictions, the Heroin Coordinator Grant program will promote data sharing between counties that will assist statewide investigations and prosecutions of drug traffickers. This program will help those struggling with addiction obtain drug treatment. Overall, drug seizure, arrest, and investigation data from each jurisdiction will be uploaded into a statewide shared database in order to track the pathway of drugs into communities and respond to interdict those drugs and traffickers. A total of \$931,371 will fund 1 heroin coordinator in law enforcement agencies in each region of the State. **Exhibit 9** shows the total funding for heroin coordinators in each jurisdiction for fiscal 2017.

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**Exhibit 9**  
**Heroin Coordinator Funding Totals by Jurisdiction**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2017**

<u><b>Jurisdiction</b></u>	<u><b>Amount</b></u>
Allegany	\$84,180
Anne Arundel	69,100
Baltimore	57,345
Calvert	38,000
Cecil	59,641
Charles	50,000
Dorchester	42,000
Frederick	63,000
Garrett	20,000
Harford	73,304
Howard	69,624
Kent	32,000
Montgomery	35,000
St. Mary’s	31,441
Talbot	30,000
Wicomico	49,088
Worcester	67,648
Statewide (Maryland State Police)	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$931,371</b>

Source: Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention

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**Peer Recovery Specialist Program**

The Peer Recovery Specialist Program is designed to comply with the Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force recommendation that peer substance abuse recovery specialists become part of the Safe Streets grant-funded services. This program is designed to provide specialists who can work one-on-one with offenders to help them get drug treatment and overall support. For fiscal 2018, \$180,000 in general funds have been allotted for this program. **GOCCP should comment on the Peer Recovery Specialist and Heroin Coordinator additions to the Safe Streets program along with a projected timeline for initial program results.**

**Special Funds Remain Steady, Federal Fund Grants Increase**

Overall, special funds increase by 2.5%, or \$55,000, primarily due to an increase in the School Bus Safety Enforcement Fund. **Exhibit 10** provides detail on how federal grant funding increases by nearly \$5.8 million, or 13.4%, in fiscal 2018.

**Exhibit 10**  
**Federal and Special Fund Income**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2017-2018 Est.**

	<u>Estimated 2017</u>	<u>Estimated 2018</u>	<u>\$ Change 2017-2018</u>	<u>% Change 2017-2018</u>
<b>Special Fund Income</b>				
Victims of Crime	\$1,210,699	\$1,190,823	-\$19,876	-1.6%
Victim and Witness Protection and Relocation Fund	300,000	300,000	0	0.0%
Legal Services for Victims	75,000	75,000	0	0.0%
School Bus Safety	600,000	675,000	75,000	12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,185,699</b>	<b>\$2,240,823</b>	<b>\$55,124</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Federal Fund Income</b>				
Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	\$304,794	\$419,215	\$114,421	37.5%
Community-Based Violence Prevention Program	70,026	200,000	129,974	185.6%
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants	2,000	0	-2,000	-100.0%
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention – Allocation to States	726,480	566,154	-160,326	-22.1%
State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis	56,465	204,832	148,367	262.8%
Crime Victim Assistance	32,208,886	37,445,531	5,236,645	16.3%

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	<b><u>Estimated 2017</u></b>	<b><u>Estimated 2018</u></b>	<b><u>\$ Change 2017-2018</u></b>	<b><u>% Change 2017-2018</u></b>
Crime Victim Assistance-Discretionary Grants	462,960	200,000	-262,960	-56.8%
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	2,607,854	2,806,130	198,276	7.6%
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	140,319	175,310	34,991	24.9%
Project Safe Neighborhoods Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	3,966,069	3,681,175	-284,894	-7.2%
DNA Backlog Reduction Program	133,553	0	-133,553	-100.0%
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant	291,082	337,339	46,257	15.9%
Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grant Program	0	383,070	383,070	0.0%
Children’s Justice Grants to States	295,452	293,427	-2,025	-0.7%
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women’s Shelters Grants to States and Indian Tribes	1,749,794	1,863,904	114,110	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,265,492</b>	<b>\$49,067,086</b>	<b>\$5,801,594</b>	<b>13.4%</b>

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2018

The majority of the increase in federal funds comes from growth in the Crime Victim Assistance grant. The federal Crime Victims Fund consists of fines and other monetary penalties paid by federal criminal offenders. The money is then distributed to a variety of programs that help victims of all types of crimes, most of which is passed through State agencies to local programs that assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse; families of homicide victims; victims of drunk driving crashes; and victims of other violent crimes. Due to the enhanced collection efforts, the amount of criminal fines deposited into the Crime Victims Fund has increased tremendously in recent years, allowing the U.S. Congress to raise the cap on annual Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding. The fiscal 2018 appropriation for the State’s Crime Victim Assistance grant is \$37.4 million, an increase of \$5.2 million from fiscal 2017. According to GOCCP, the enhanced VOCA funding will be used to:

- sustain existing programs at an increased level to adequately provide direct services;
- expand and enhance efforts to accommodate underserved populations through the use of bilingual personnel to communicate with victims with limited English proficiency and to communicate with various ethnic communities;

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- provide shelters with resources to accommodate those in need, including providing special arrangements for the elderly and individuals with disabilities;
- encourage agencies to assist victims of abuse with tools to attain or retain economic stability once leaving the abuser, such as job training, workshops, and counseling;
- enhance services available to children and victims in rural areas;
- expand victims services to populations beyond domestic violence and sexual assault (*e.g.*, victims of elder abuse, child abuse, identity theft, financial crimes, fraud, and mortgage fraud; survivors of homicide; disabled persons; members of racial or ethnic minorities; victims of gang violence; *etc.*);
- create human trafficking focused programming; and
- support administrative functions, such as research, training, technical assistance, and staffing issues.

### **Violence Against Women Formula Grants**

The U.S. Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women administers 25 grant programs that were authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and subsequent legislation. GOCCP administers 2 such grants – the Sexual Assault Services Formula Program and the Violence Against Women Formula Grant. For fiscal 2018, Violence Against Women grants grew slightly since fiscal 2017, from \$2.6 million to \$2.8 million.

While the amounts for these grants have remained consistent for the past three fiscal years, recent developments in the federal government indicate that these and similar grants could be eliminated. **GOCCP should comment on the impact that funding cuts will have on the victim population and victim service providers. In addition, the agency should comment on what steps are being taken to create a contingency plan that sustains some level of victim services and/or locates new sources of funding.**

## ***Issues***

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### **1. Implementing the Justice Reinvestment Act**

Chapter 515 of 2016, the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), created a framework of sentencing and corrections reforms with the goal of safely reducing the number of inmates in Maryland prisons, reinvesting those savings into more effective strategies to increase public safety, and at the same time, keeping nonviolent offenders from returning to prison. While the implementation process is anticipated to be slow and deliberative and most of the chapter’s provisions do not take effect until October 2017, all invested stakeholders have taken first steps toward the development of policies that will achieve the JRA’s desired outcomes.

#### **Justice Reinvestment Overview**

At the first meeting of the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Board (Oversight Board), it was announced that Maryland has been designated as a Justice Reinvestment Phase II state and has moved into the implementation stage of the process. According to GOCCP, this phase is anticipated to last approximately three years, and the primary focus is on developing the policies and infrastructure necessary to effectuate the JRA provisions and provide training to ensure that participating stakeholders are prepared to achieve the desired programmatic changes. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is funding implementation technical assistance provided by the Crime and Justice Institute to help with Phase II. It is anticipated that GOCCP will apply for a federal grant award of approximately \$400,000 to cover these costs.

Most of JRA’s provisions take effect on October 1, 2017; however, many important organizational aspects of the JRA requirements became effective on October 1, 2016. The Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council (JRCC) was replaced by the Oversight Board, tasked with generally monitoring progress and compliance with the recommendations of JRCC and implementation of the JRA. The Oversight Board consists of 24 members and is housed in GOCCP, and its members were appointed in December 2016, with retired judge and former elected official Daniel M. Long serving as Chair.

#### **Fiscal Impact**

Given that the JRA is still in the early stages of a lengthy implementation process, most stakeholder agencies are primarily engaged in identifying the policies and procedures necessary to implement the JRA provisions. Estimating the fiscal and operational impact of the JRA has proven difficult, as the outcomes for many of the provisions can only be determined once there is experience under the bill. For example, one provision allows for certain offenders with a mandatory minimum to apply for a sentence modification resulting in release. DPSCS has identified 300 offenders eligible for release under this provision but cannot accurately estimate how many will apply or be released.

While the fiscal note for Chapter 515 did not estimate a fiscal impact for DPSCS in fiscal 2017, the fiscal 2018 allowance provides \$500,000 in one-time deficiency funding to add enhancements to the DPSCS case management system needed to implement the JRA provisions. In addition, GOCCP awarded DPSCS nearly \$300,000 to support the implementation of JRA provisions pertaining to the use of a risk and needs assessment tool for incarcerated and supervised offenders.

The Oversight Board has established an advisory board of criminal justice stakeholders that will assist in the analysis and implementation of the JRA. The JRA also provides for a Local Government Justice Reinvestment Commission so that representatives from each county can advise the Oversight Board on how implementing the JRA will affect their jurisdiction. Nearly \$1 million has already been allocated from GOCCP to Maryland jurisdictions for this purpose, and the commission is now staffed. The county representatives on this new commission will be able to advise the Oversight Board on the Performance Incentive Grant Fund. The Performance Incentive Grant Fund is designed to collect the savings accrued from implementing the JRA’s provisions and allocate those savings to a single fund. Additional funds will come from the following sources:

- savings realized from changes to the offender supervision abatement process;
- savings from reducing the inmate/offender population as a result of JRA implementation;
- money appropriated by the Governor; and
- interest.

While the establishment of the Performance Incentive Grant Fund was effective on October 1, 2016, any significant contributions to the fund will not be realized until well after the main provisions of the JRA go into effect. For example, the first prison population comparison for savings to be appropriated to the fund will not be conducted until October 1, 2018. As a result, those funds will not be included in the operating budget until fiscal 2020.

### **Implementing the JRA**

To assist Maryland in implementing the JRA, the DOJ’s Bureau of Justice Assistance will fund technical assistance provided by the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI). CJI currently provides similar technical assistance in four states. The State is eligible for about \$400,000 in federal funding and GOCCP is currently working with CJI regarding the grant application and process.

In addition, funds from the federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant and the federal Victims of Crime Act grant will be available to support JRA implementation. For fiscal 2017, the agency made grants of over \$990,000 for JRA-related programs under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant and \$46 million in the Victims of Crime Act grants. Specific funding levels are in development. GOCCP is also collaborating on additional JRA programs and initiatives with the following State agencies:

- DPSCS;

- DHMH;
- the Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy;
- the Administrative Office of Courts; and
- the Office of the Attorney General (OAG).

### **DPSCS and the Maryland Parole Commission**

DPSCS has established 10 implementation teams, referred to as Innovation Teams, to identify and develop the specific policy, procedure, and programmatic changes necessary to implement each provision of the legislation that pertains to the department. **Exhibit 11** highlights the JRA provisions that pertain to DPSCS and the Maryland Parole Commission as well as the policy modifications that each agency is making.

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**Exhibit 11**  
**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services**  
**Maryland Parole Commission**  
**Justice Reinvestment Act – Innovation Teams for Implementation**

**JRA Provision**

**Policy Requirements**

Medical and Geriatric Parole	Modifies current policies regarding eligibility for medical and geriatric parole to include offenders with chronic disabilities and those aged 60 or older, allows for a separate medical evaluation conducted by an independent professional, and provides the Governor with 180 days to deny an MPC-approved medical parole before the release is automatically effective.
Restitution	Requires 25% of inmate earnings to be withheld for the payment of an unsatisfied judgment of restitution.
DPP Validated Screening Tool and Risk/Needs Assessment	Requires the use of a validated risk screening tool on all supervised offenders. Offenders identified as moderate or high risk to reoffend receive a risk/needs assessment and an individual case plan.
DPP Earned Compliance Credits	Establishes automatic abatement of supervision when a combination of time served under supervision and earned compliance credits satisfies the individual’s active term of supervision, requires the automation of the system used to track and award earned compliance credits, and requires notification of eligibility for abatement 90 days prior to status change.

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**JRA Provision**

**Policy Requirements**

DPP Graduated Sanctions	Requires the statewide use of graduated sanctions in response to technical violations of conditions of supervision, establishes revocation caps on sentences resulting from a technical violation but does allow the opportunity for departure from the limit for public safety reasons, and requires notification of technical violations and graduated sanctions to the courts and MPC when imposed by DPP.
DOC Diminution Credits	Expands who is eligible for earning diminution credits, how many credits can be earned, and for what reasons.
DPP Certificate of Rehabilitation	Allows first-time, nonviolent offenders (excluding sex offenders) to apply for a certificate of completion to restore their rights to obtain certain professional certifications.
DOC Risk/Needs Assessment and Case Planning	Requires a risk/needs assessment and development of a related case plan for all State inmates as part of the intake process and to be used to guide programming and treatment decisions.
DPSCS Evidence-based Practices Training	Requires annual evidence-based practices training for parole and probation agents, MPC members, and hearing officers.
Administrative Release	Allows an inmate to be released on parole, without a hearing, after serving one-fourth of his/her sentence if certain conditions are met; requires eligibility investigations by MPC and calculation of release dates; and requires State and local correctional facilities to develop individual case plans with regular progress reviews and reports.

DOC: Division of Correction  
DPP: Division of Parole and Probation  
DPSCS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services  
JRA: Justice Reinvestment Act  
MPC: Maryland Parole Commission

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

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DPSCS will also be working on related issues, including the recently announced presumptive Medicaid enrollment for ex-inmates. This program is expected to reduce recidivism and State medical costs, both in line with the stated goals of the JRA.



## **DHMH**

DHMH is planning several JRA implementation efforts including utilizing an additional \$3 million to increase capacity for substance abuse evaluation and treatment initiatives. This reflects a 50% increase received in fiscal 2017; DHMH expects that a change from block grants to fee-for-service billing for treatment will result in greater savings.

The Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy, the Administrative Office of Courts, and OAG will be collaborating with all of the JRA-associated agencies with sentencing reform and other court and law-related JRA efforts.

**The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends the adoption of committee narrative requesting that GOCCP provide a progress report on the status of the JRA implementation, including an update on which provisions set to begin in October 2017 have in fact started, and any performance data by December 1, 2017.**

## **2. Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment**

GOCCP retained an outside consultant to conduct a Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment. The study, which was submitted to the budget committees in September 2016, was designed to assess the efficacy of current victim services and identify areas of priority for promoting access to victim services, particularly for the underserved. Via the use of interviews, focus groups, and electronic surveys, the study was also designed to evaluate GOCCP’s distribution of federal VOCA grant funding and how it serves the needs of crime victims in the State. In addition, key stakeholder input was gathered from crime victims, advocacy groups, law enforcement, and subject matter experts.

According to the report, Maryland VOCA grant recipients served over 70,000 victims of crime in 2015. However, a wide variety of victim issues continue to exist, particularly in terms of service provider technology and training. In terms of obtaining victim services, there are two major problems – many crimes go unreported, and victims who undergo trauma are often overwhelmed and confused on exactly how to go about obtaining services. While the report notes that victim education and resource provision is important, many less tangible services and policy changes are equally important.

The report refers to these less tangible, “layered” policy and personnel changes as the keys to reinforce victims’ rights, connect them with services, and ensure their participation. As an example, if a victim has substance abuse issues, needs housing, or is unfamiliar with the legal system, they are much less likely to pursue victim services. Policy and personnel change examples from the report include the following:

- adjusting protocols to account for victims who have substance abuse issues or need housing;
- adding staff and tools to support victims who do not speak English, especially Spanish speakers;

- building legal infrastructure for *pro bono* legal assistance; and
- partnering with childcare organizations, so that crime victims can drop children at a safe location while they go about obtaining victim services.

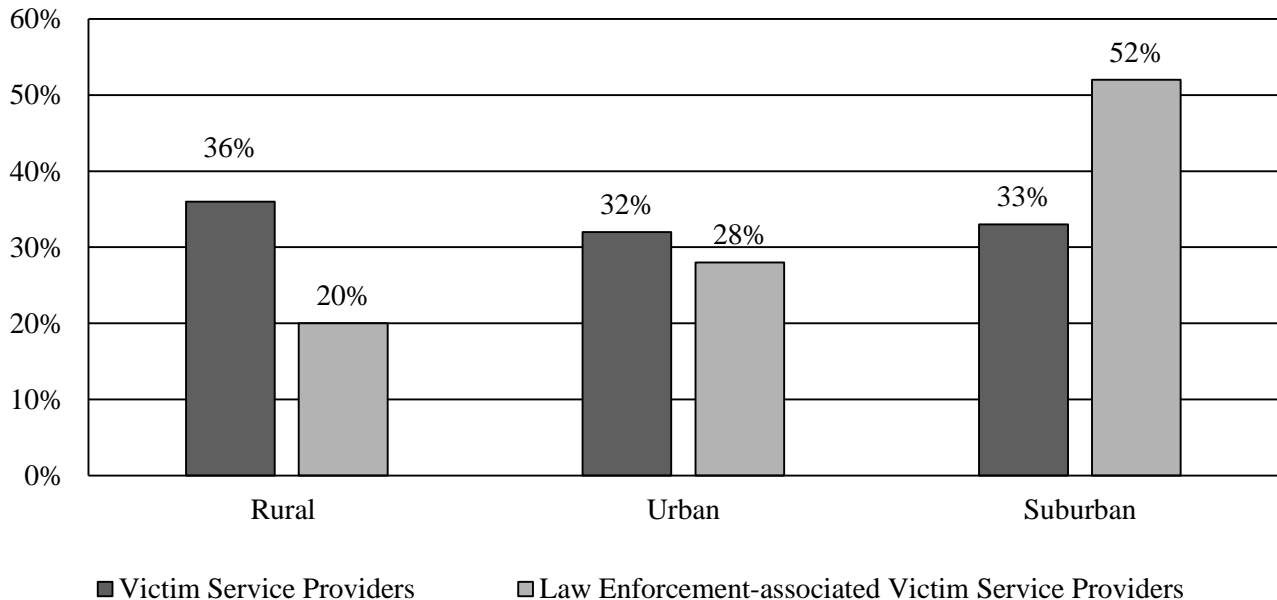
## **Transportation and Location Issues**

Overall, respondents indicated that transportation issues are also a huge barrier and the greatest reason why crime victims are unable to follow through with services. The survey respondents also stated that improving transportation was the number one recommendation to help them access victim services. According to the survey, the vast majority of crime victims (87%) traveled to service providers via the public bus system. Survey respondents indicated that some form of paid transportation or travel vouchers would make accessing services easier.

Victim service providers also answered whether their organization was located in a rural, urban, or suburban location, and the results were fairly evenly distributed. However, rural areas had a slightly higher percentage of victim service providers than any other areas. The clustering of victim service providers in those rural locations is linked with the transportation issue, because victims of crime often find it difficult to get to those areas.

In addition, victim service providers that are associated with law enforcement or located within a law enforcement agency were located mainly in the suburbs, while urban areas had the smallest number of law enforcement service providers. This puts victims in urban areas at a disadvantage when it comes to receiving those types of services. **Exhibit 12** shows the percentage of victim service providers by location.

**Exhibit 12**  
**Victim Services Provider Locations**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**Fiscal 2017**



Source: Statewide Victims’ Needs Assessment Report – Survey (Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention).

**Additional Service Issues**

- The documented and undocumented immigrant population stresses victim service organizations’ ability to respond because of language and cultural issues.
- Victim services need to contribute to the immediate psychological and emotional well-being of crime victims, not just their physical state. Key services here would include emergency housing, emergency financial assistance, and forensic services.
- Sexual assault and human trafficking victims often have additional substance abuse issues, and service provision often falls short in addressing those particular needs.
- Legal services are in short supply.
- Job training, education, and counseling services can be limited.

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- Police stations need victim service representatives to build relationships with them and assist in crisis counseling, as victims enter into those stations on a regular basis.
- Victim service provider caseloads: 38% of case managers reported having 25 or more people they had to serve. In addition, 62% said additional staff was needed – particularly with advocacy or legal skills.
- The majority of victim service agencies (59%) are only open from 9 am to 5 pm during the week. More evening and weekend hours are needed, as only 11% of victim service providers are open past 5 pm.

According to the law enforcement-based victim service providers who answered the survey, 48% indicated that they do not have a crime victim services advocate, representative, or specific victim services program in their department but reported that having those kinds of programs or staff would be an improvement and would help victims of crime.

## **Recommendations**

Overall, the needs assessment report concluded with the following key recommendations.

- ***Maximize Capacity and Resources:*** The key here is for victim service providers to remain flexible enough to adapt to the changing needs of the population they serve.
- ***Standardize Intake and Referral Procedures and Develop Performance Measures:*** Many organizations are so concerned with serving clients, that actual measuring of goals is sometimes overlooked.
- ***Review Policies and Procedures:*** Victim service organizations need to constantly review what they are doing and ensure that they are following both federal and State guidelines.
- ***Manage Services and Redundancy:*** Ensure that crisis services are available 24 hours, 7 days a week by expanding services or finding partners to share the load. Add victim services to the Maryland 211 online site.
- ***Outreach:*** Expand and improve initiatives regarding elder abuse, juveniles/teens, and Internet and social media.
  - Facilitate and create victim service partnerships and collaborative ties between the community and cultural centers, victim support organizations, and law enforcement, and expand efforts to include faith-based organizations.

- **Data Collection:** Standardize data collection to reflect, serve, and categorize Maryland’s current population identity needs. Categorizing victims by gender or status – such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families recipient, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development participant, re-entry program participant, undocumented immigrant, *etc.* – will assist providers and the State in producing real-time, specific analytics so that targeted service and outreach efforts can be initiated.

Other recommendations include training improvement, using evidence-based practices, taking advantage of federal and statewide education on various topics, and developing confidential communication strategies, so that victim service providers can communicate with professionals and assist organizations in a way that protects the identity and personal information of crime victims.

**DLS recommends that GOCCP comment on whether implementation of any Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment-related recommendations has begun or will begin in fiscal 2018, the projected fiscal impact, and any impact on Victims of Crime Assistance grant programs going forward.**

### **3. Untested Sexual Assault Kits**

In response to Chapter 37 of 2015, which required Maryland law enforcement agencies to conduct an audit of untested sexual assault kits, GOCCP surveyed 135 law enforcement agencies in the State about: (1) the number of untested kits in their possession; (2) the date each kit was collected; and (3) recommendations to address any potential backlogs of untested kits. Survey responses were forwarded to OAG, and a report was issued that studied the results. Overall, 102 Maryland law enforcement agencies responded, with an approximate 3,700 untested sexual assault kits in their possession.

Overall, the survey found that 90% of the untested sexual assault kits were at only 13 agencies. This means that just 12% of the agencies had the vast majority of the untested kits. The main agencies were all large police organizations, including the Montgomery County Police Department (1,165), the Baltimore Police Department (871), and the Howard County Police Department (503). These three organizations alone had nearly 70% of all untested sexual assault kits.

### **Findings**

The survey revealed that the majority of untested sexual assault kits in the State were not tested because of the policies and procedures of the law enforcement agencies that had them. According to the report issued by OAG. Kits were untested for a variety of reasons including (1) the identity of the suspect was already known; (2) the victim refused to prosecute; (3) the State declined to prosecute; and (4) the suspect pled guilty. The Montgomery County Police Department reported 1,082 untested kits in its possession, nearly one-third of the total. However, since the Montgomery County Police Department’s policy is to retain all untested kits, with no set destruction date, the number of kits in its possession will continue to rise.

The report reiterates that since State law enforcement agencies have different policies regarding untested sexual assault kits and when they can be destroyed, it is difficult to come to a set conclusion about the efficiency or operations of these agencies with regard to this issue. Another example occurs when measuring the number of untested kits in each jurisdiction. While a smaller number of untested kits would appear to be preferable, agencies in smaller counties may have fewer sexual assaults and therefore fewer untested kits – so making numerical judgments about this data is difficult as well.

Therefore, a follow-up survey was issued as part of the report, to come to more certain conclusions by determining exactly what rules and policies State law enforcement agencies had in terms of untested sexual assault kits. These findings revealed that there are many differences between jurisdictions in terms of how test kits are stored, when they are destroyed, if victims are notified when the test kit related to their case is about to be destroyed, *etc.*

## **Recommendations**

OAG has several recommendations for best practices, and advocates for uniformity and standardization across Maryland jurisdictions regarding the following:

- when a kit should be tested and when the results should be uploaded to State/federal law enforcement databases;
- time mandates for the collection and testing of kits;
- the length of time allowed to store kits;
- when a kit can be destroyed;
- victim notification rights regarding the status of their kit and if/when it will be destroyed; and
- the formation of a Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Oversight Committee.

**GOCCP should comment on the formation of the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Oversight Committee, projected timeline, future audits, and other steps taken to fulfill the recommendations in the State Attorney General’s report.**

#### **4. New Victims’ Services Unit**

In order to improve compensation and services for crime victims, and enhance the collection of restitution funds from criminals, GOCCP recommended, in the December 2016 Restitution Study, that a new unit called the Victims’ Services Unit (VSU) should be formed within GOCCP to collect data, develop best practices, and coordinate with State and local entities regarding restitution. VSU will be charged with the following tasks:

- studying the current restitution collection system and the agencies involved to, if necessary, make optimal structural changes;
- developing outcome measures for restitution and other victim services;
- developing standards for victim notification, restitution, and recordkeeping;
- expediting earnings withholdings orders, so that funds can be collected from employed ex-offenders who were previously not paying restitution; and
- creating an automated information system to collect restitution data from DPSCS’ case management system, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (CICB), the Central Collection Unit, and local correctional facilities; this data will show county restitution amounts categorized by offense and will show what percentage of the amount has been fulfilled.

#### **Fiscal Impact**

The consolidation of victim-serving entities, such as CICB, will result in cost savings. For example – in the case of a crime – if payments for sexual abuse forensic exams are made through CICB rather than DHMH, 60% of the money will be reimbursed back to the State by the federal government. According to the report, the State would receive approximately \$800,000 per year, based on fiscal 2015 numbers. **GOCCP should comment on the progress of the VSU consolidation, timeline, and potential savings.**

## ***Recommended Actions***

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1. Adopt the following narrative:

**Implementing the Justice Reinvestment Act:** Chapter 515 of 2016, the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), established Maryland’s path to comprehensive criminal justice reform by altering provisions relating to sentencing, corrections, parole, and the supervision of offenders. The Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) houses the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Board, which is charged with monitoring the progress and compliance with the implementation of Chapter 515. GOCCP should report to the committees with an update on the status of JRA implementation and how the provisions taking effect on October 1, 2017, will impact the agency’s fiscal 2018 outlook.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Implementing the JRA	GOCCP	December 1, 2017



**Appendix 1**  
**Current and Prior Year Budgets**  
**Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention**  
**(\$ 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 2016</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$96,450	\$2,276	\$21,349	\$396	\$120,472
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Amendments	118	3	2,307	0	2,429
Reversions and Cancellations	-29	-307	-122	-35	-493
<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>\$96,540</b>	<b>\$1,972</b>	<b>\$23,535</b>	<b>\$361</b>	<b>\$122,407</b>
<b>Fiscal 2017</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$103,800	\$2,183	\$43,265	\$332	\$149,580
Cost Containment	-263	0	0	0	-263
Budget Amendments	-75	2	0	0	-72
<b>Working Appropriation</b>	<b>\$103,462</b>	<b>\$2,186</b>	<b>\$43,265</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$149,245</b>

Note: Does not include targeted reversions, deficiencies, and contingent reductions. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

## **Fiscal 2016**

In fiscal 2016, the total budget for the office increased by approximately \$1.9 million above the legislative appropriation.

The general fund appropriation increased by a net of \$90,000 from the legislative appropriation. Budget amendments provided an increase of approximately \$118,000, reflecting \$35,458 for employee salary enhancements and \$83,029 from the statewide realignment of funds associated with the 2% across-the-board reduction in operation expenses for fiscal 2016. This increase was offset by the reversion of slightly more than \$29,000 due to targeted cost containment.

The special fund appropriation was reduced by a net of \$304,000 from the legislative appropriation. Nearly \$3,000 for employee salary enhancements was allocated to the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) via budget amendment. Approximately \$307,000 was canceled at the close of the fiscal year because revenues available from the Maryland Victims of Crime Fund were lower than anticipated.

The agency’s fiscal 2016 federal fund appropriation accounted for the majority of the increase over the legislative appropriation, growing by nearly \$2.2 million. In addition to receiving funds for the employee salary enhancements, budget amendments provided nearly \$2.3 million in grant funding to support community-based violence prevention, postconviction DNA testing, firearms background checks, justice information sharing, and other programs. Slight overestimation in total federal grant fund expenditures resulted in the cancellation of approximately \$122,000 at the close of the fiscal year.

The reimbursable fund appropriation decreased by approximately \$35,000, as the agency cancelled funds for 1 budgeted position that remained vacant during the year.

## **Fiscal 2017**

The fiscal 2017 working appropriation for GOCCP is \$335,000 less than the legislative appropriation. This includes \$263,000 in the Board of Public Works reductions for rent-related expenses and contractual full-time equivalents, and a net decrease of \$72,000 in budget amendments. The first amendment consisted of employee increments totaling \$62,748 in general funds and \$2,256 in special funds. A second amendment consisted of a \$137,351 decrease in general funds to reallocate the Section 20 position abolition funding across the other boards.

**Appendix 2  
State Aid for Police Protection Fund  
Fiscal 2015-2018 Est.**

<u>County</u>	<u>Actual 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>2017 Est.</u>	<u>2018 Est.</u>	<u>% Change 2017-2018</u>
Allegany	\$868,313	\$821,594	\$867,146	\$867,146	0.0%
Anne Arundel	6,850,098	6,575,859	8,808,723	8,808,723	0.0%
Baltimore County	9,929,476	12,009,526	12,763,352	12,763,352	0.0%
Calvert	774,658	740,047	790,877	790,877	0.0%
Caroline	337,440	327,553	340,807	340,807	0.0%
Carroll	1,587,645	1,505,520	1,593,615	1,593,615	0.0%
Cecil	992,245	963,082	994,830	994,830	0.0%
Charles	1,300,956	1,255,371	1,349,861	1,349,861	0.0%
Dorchester	382,269	364,807	380,327	380,327	0.0%
Frederick	2,358,258	2,259,707	2,424,962	2,424,962	0.0%
Garrett	228,160	215,352	226,243	226,243	0.0%
Harford	2,811,874	2,678,376	2,842,686	2,842,686	0.0%
Howard	3,567,125	3,484,879	3,748,189	3,748,189	0.0%
Kent	202,772	193,864	200,479	200,479	0.0%
Montgomery	15,555,308	15,037,304	16,126,321	16,126,321	0.0%
Prince George’s	14,307,112	13,816,791	14,822,262	14,822,262	0.0%
Queen Anne’s	424,786	404,973	434,063	434,063	0.0%
St. Mary’s	918,620	881,063	940,659	940,659	0.0%
Somerset	244,025	233,934	240,372	240,372	0.0%
Talbot	425,709	402,633	421,718	421,718	0.0%
Washington	1,466,987	1,390,858	1,512,744	1,512,744	0.0%
Wicomico	1,086,555	1,066,380	1,117,075	1,117,075	0.0%
Worcester	653,349	647,594	767,687	767,687	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67,273,740</b>	<b>\$67,277,067</b>	<b>\$73,714,998</b>	<b>\$73,714,998</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Appendix 3**  
**Object/Fund Difference Report**  
**Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 16</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 17</u> <u>Working</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 18</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 17 - FY 18</u> <u>Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	38.00	37.00	37.00	0.00	0%
02 Contractual	18.73	17.68	17.63	-0.05	-0.3%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>56.73</b>	<b>54.68</b>	<b>54.63</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 3,511,937	\$ 3,475,986	\$ 3,514,806	\$ 38,820	1.1%
02 Technical and Spec. Fees	869,880	917,503	946,097	28,594	3.1%
03 Communication	51,120	49,844	47,410	-2,434	-4.9%
04 Travel	48,161	61,026	65,744	4,718	7.7%
06 Fuel and Utilities	680	88	4,414	4,326	4915.9%
07 Motor Vehicles	12,371	15,979	18,480	2,501	15.7%
08 Contractual Services	531,265	1,034,615	576,517	-458,098	-44.3%
09 Supplies and Materials	13,967	20,114	21,982	1,868	9.3%
10 Equipment – Replacement	46,534	51,299	52,564	1,265	2.5%
11 Equipment – Additional	1,804	15,326	23,584	8,258	53.9%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	117,040,289	143,393,546	152,969,117	9,575,571	6.7%
13 Fixed Charges	279,257	209,382	123,118	-86,264	-41.2%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 122,407,265</b>	<b>\$ 149,244,708</b>	<b>\$ 158,363,833</b>	<b>\$ 9,119,125</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Fund	\$ 96,539,845	\$ 103,462,017	\$ 106,748,918	\$ 3,286,901	3.2%
03 Special Fund	1,971,915	2,185,699	2,240,823	55,124	2.5%
05 Federal Fund	23,534,545	43,265,492	49,067,086	5,801,594	13.4%
09 Reimbursable Fund	360,960	331,500	307,006	-24,494	-7.4%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 122,407,265</b>	<b>\$ 149,244,708</b>	<b>\$ 158,363,833</b>	<b>\$ 9,119,125</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

Note: Does not include targeted reversions, deficiencies, and contingent reductions.