

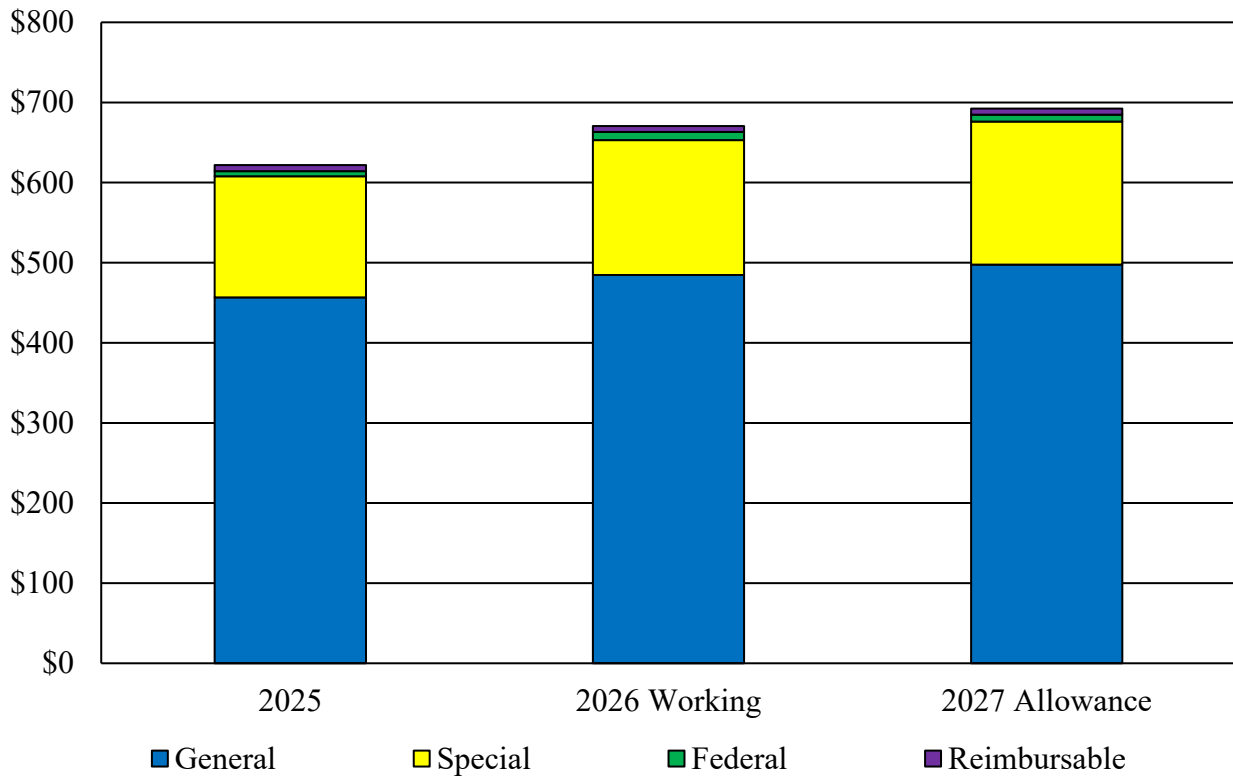
W00A
Department of State Police

Executive Summary

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

Operating Budget Summary

**Fiscal 2027 Budget Increases \$21.7 Million, or 3.2%, to \$692.4 Million
(\$ in Millions)**



Note: The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions. The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

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- Growth in regular personnel costs between the fiscal 2026 working appropriation and the fiscal 2027 allowance adds approximately \$26.5 million. This growth is offset by lower motor vehicle costs and the removal of one-time expenses for the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC).
- Language in the fiscal 2027 Budget Bill reduces \$5.5 million in general funds and appropriates \$5.5 million of special funds contingent on a provision in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (BRFA) of 2026 that expands the allowable uses of the Maryland Emergency System Operations Fund (MEMSOF) in fiscal 2027 through 2029 within the Maryland State Police Aviation Command (MSPAC).

Key Observations

- ***Part I Crime Rates Fall Slightly During Calendar 2024, Some Crime Rates Experience Greater Swings:*** In calendar 2024, the national rate was estimated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to be 2,119 offenses per 100,000 people, while the Maryland rate was 2,387 offenses per 100,000 people. Though Maryland’s overall crime rate measured using the Summary Reporting System (SRS) methodology fell by 1.1% between calendar 2023 and 2024, the murder rate fell by 11.9% in that period, and the motor vehicle theft rate fell by 18.9%.
- ***Traffic Fatalities Fall Significantly Despite Similar Level of Impairment-related Enforcement Activity:*** In calendar 2025 estimated data, driving under the influence (DUI) arrests increased 1.2%, and the rate of impairment-related fatal collisions fell 39.9%.
- ***Workforce Recruitment and Retention Remains Critical for Department:*** The vacancy rates for sworn and civilian staff each remain over 11.5% in calendar 2025 estimated data. The department reports that approximately 19.2% of its filled positions within Maryland State Police (MSP) are eligible to retire as of December 2025.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

| | <u>Amount Change</u> |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Delete grant funding for the Maryland Sheriffs’ Association due to the expiration of an enhanced public safety funding initiative. | -\$333,000 |
| 2. Add a section restricting funds pending the submission of the 2025 Uniform Crime Report. | |

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3. Adopt committee narrative for quarterly reports on personnel measures.

Total Net Change to Fiscal 2027 Allowance **-\$333,000**

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Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

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

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

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

Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

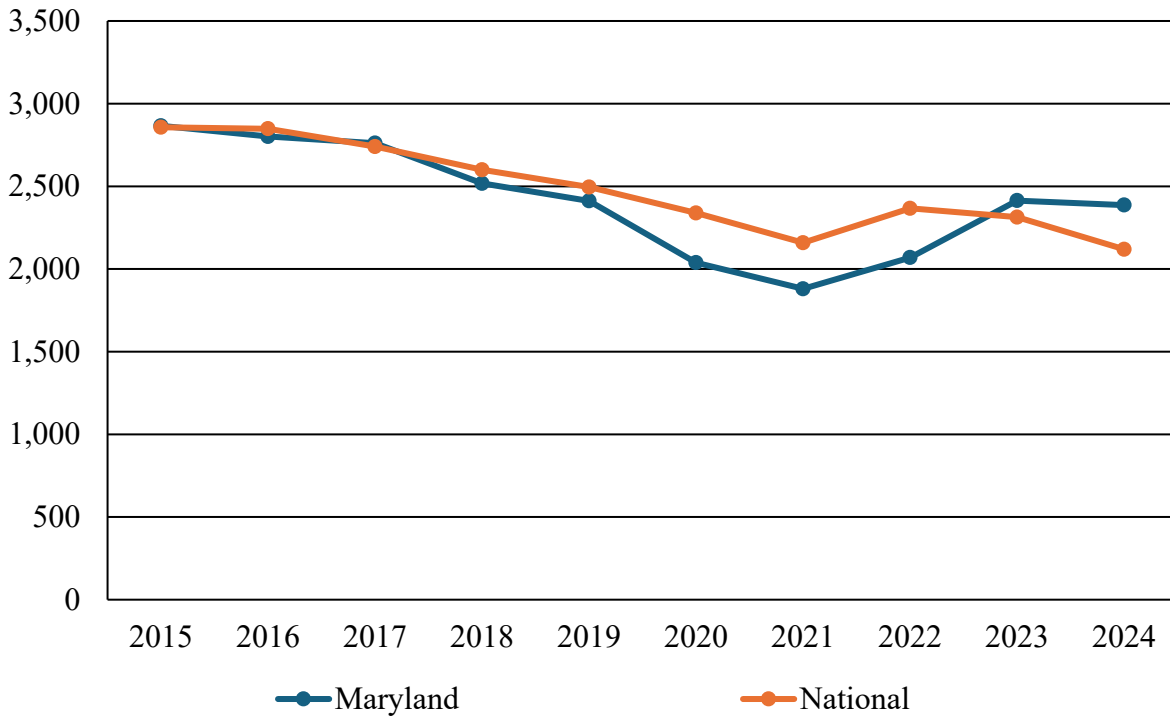
1. Crime Rates Fall from Calendar 2023 to 2024; National Change is Larger Than in Maryland

DSP is responsible for collecting crime data from local law enforcement agencies and compiling the information into Maryland's Uniform Crime Report (UCR). This data is submitted to the FBI and published annually in the *Crime in Maryland: Uniform Crime Report*. The most recent publication of this report is the 2024 volume. This submission is the fiftieth annual publication of the report.

FBI collects data using the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Jurisdictions in Maryland use a combination of NIBRS and the previous system, known as SRS, to submit information to DSP. Under the SRS methodology, crime incidents involving multiple

offenses only report the most severe offense (e.g., a homicide that occurs during a burglary is reported as a homicide). NIBRS data allows for up to 10 offenses to be reported per incident, producing far more accurate and robust data; this is also referred to as “certified” data. DSP prepares some translations of NIBRS data into the SRS-based methodology to report Part I crime rates (Part I crimes include murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson). FBI published the last year of data using the SRS methodology in calendar 2020. In calendar 2021 through 2024, FBI estimated an SRS dataset to which Maryland’s SRS Part I crime rates are compared in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1
Part I Offenses Per 100,000 People in Maryland and the United States
Calendar 2015-2024



Note: This exhibit excludes arson crimes. National 2021 estimates do not include Summary Reporting System statistics. As a result, estimates are below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative and are not comparable to other yearly estimates.

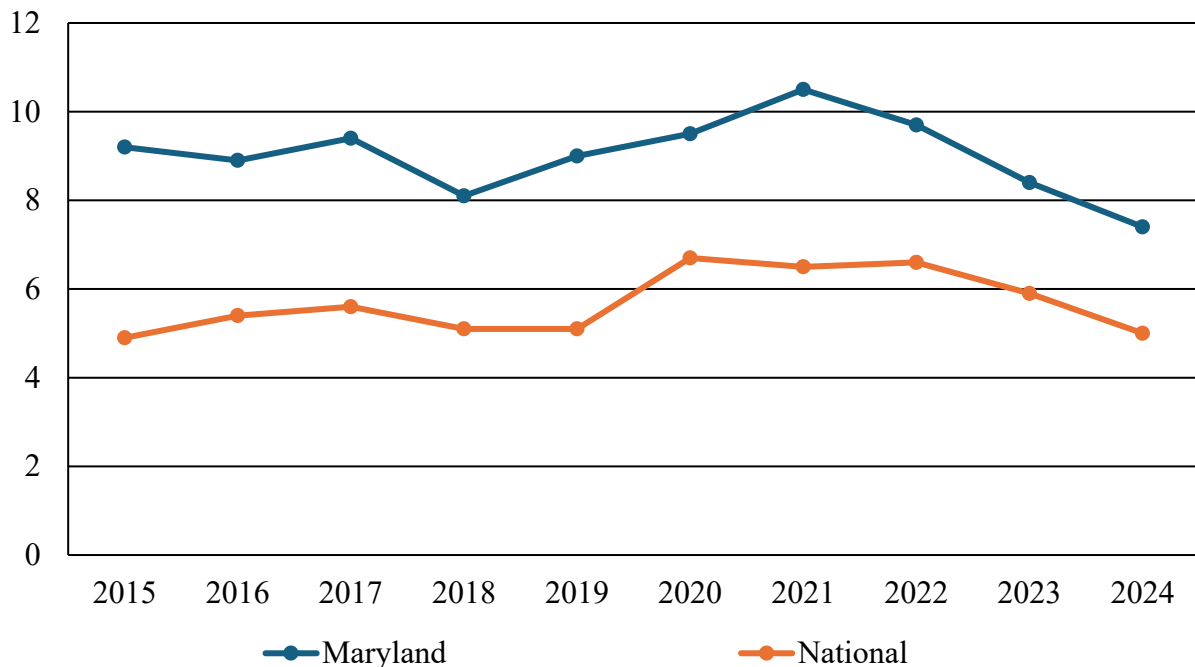
Source: 2024 Uniform Crime Report; Federal Bureau of Investigation

Once well above the national crime rate, the number of offenses per 100,000 people in Maryland was lower by an average of 12.7% between calendar 2020 and 2022. However, while the national rate fell from calendar 2022 to 2024, Maryland’s rate rose 16.6% between

calendar 2022 and 2023 and only declined by 1.1% between calendar 2023 and 2024. Maryland’s slight decrease between years was largely driven by declining violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) which decreased 2.8% between calendar 2023 and 2024. The murder rate fell most significantly at a decrease of 11.9%. In calendar 2024, Maryland’s rate (2,387 offenses per 100,000 people) was 12.6% higher than the national level (2,119 offenses per 100,000 people).

Though Maryland’s overall crime rate measured using the SRS methodology increased by 26.9% between calendar 2021 and 2024, the murder rate fell in that period by 29.5%. Despite this substantial decline, as shown in **Exhibit 2**, Maryland’s murder rate was higher than the national rate over the past decade. The national rate declined by 23.1% between calendar 2021 and 2024. In calendar 2024, there were 7.4 murders per 100,000 in Maryland compared to 5.0 murders per 100,000 in the United States.

Exhibit 2
Murder Rate Per 100,000 People in Maryland and the United States
Calendar 2015-2024

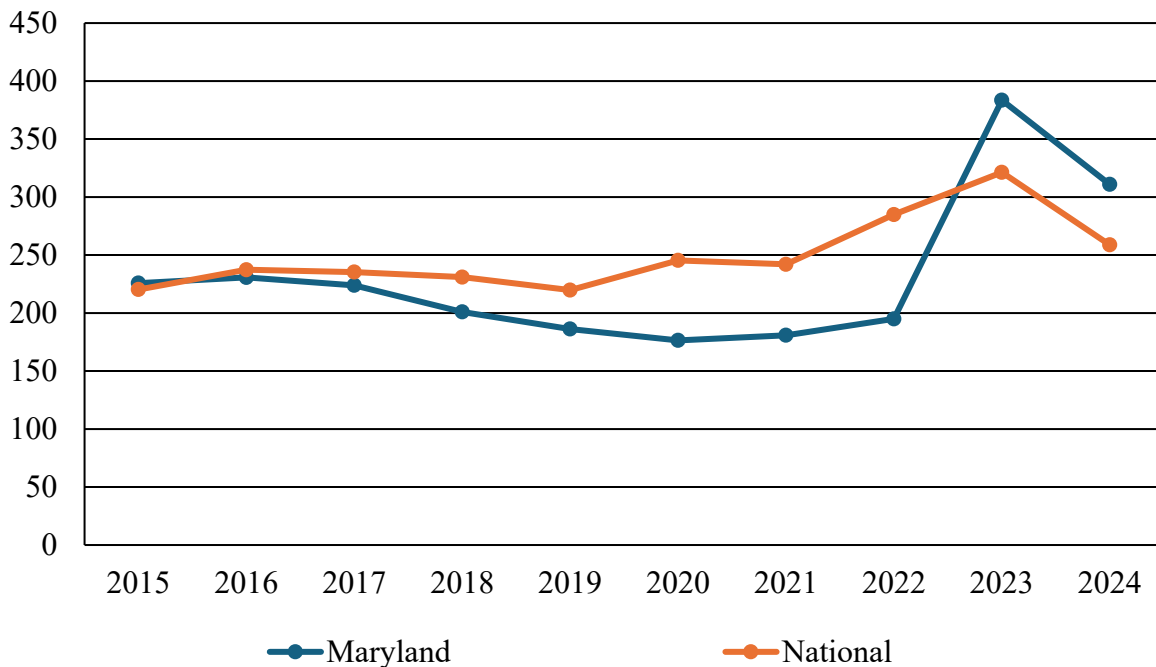


Note: National crime rates for calendars 2021 through 2023 come from an estimated dataset prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. National 2021 estimates do not include Summary Reporting System statistics. As a result, estimates are below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative and are not comparable to other yearly estimates.

Source: 2024 Uniform Crime Report; Federal Bureau of Investigation

Maryland’s property crime rate also decreased between calendar 2023 and 2024 (0.7%), though less significantly than the violent crime rate. Under SRS methodology, property crimes include breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Of the three, the motor vehicle theft rate fell the most between calendar 2023 and 2024. As shown in **Exhibit 3**, in Maryland, the rate of motor vehicle thefts declined from 383.5 thefts per 100,000 to 310.9, an 18.9% decrease. The national rate fell slightly more, from 321.1 thefts per 100,000 in calendar 2023 to 258.8 in calendar 2024, a 19.5% decrease. Maryland’s rate was lower than the national rate between calendar 2016 and 2022, averaging 199.1 thefts per 100,000 people in that period. In calendar 2023, the Maryland crime rate rose to 383.5. Despite the decrease in thefts between calendar 2023 and 2024, Maryland’s calendar 2024 rate is still 59.4% higher than the calendar 2022 level. In contrast, the national rate in calendar 2024 is 9.2% lower than it was in calendar 2022.

Exhibit 3
Motor Vehicle Theft Rate Per 100,000 People
in Maryland and the United States
Calendar 2015-2024



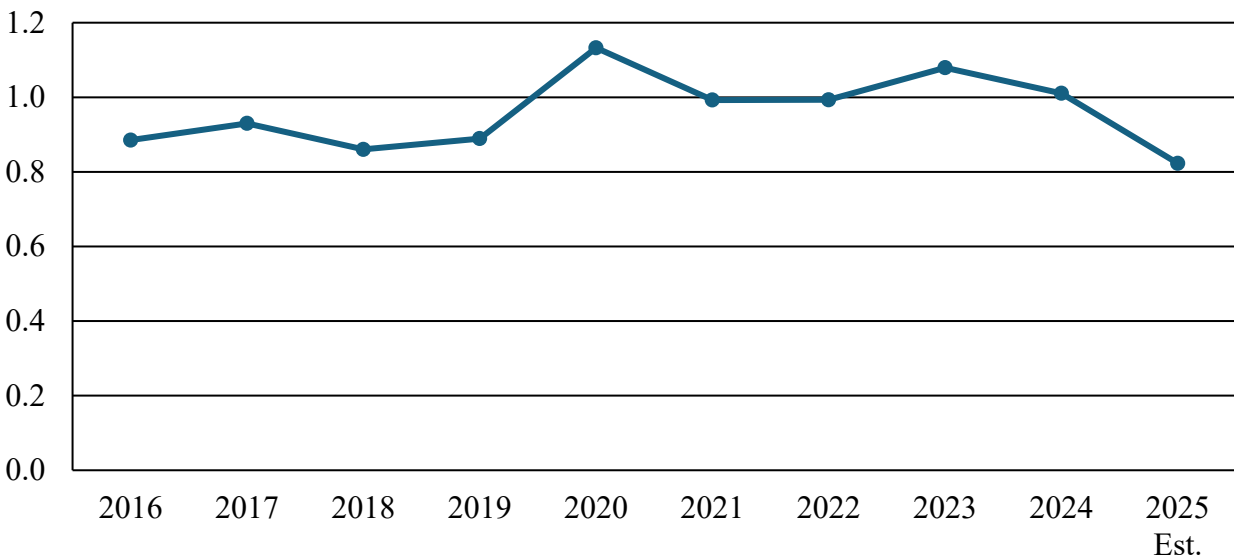
Note: National crime rates for calendars 2021 through 2023 come from an estimated dataset prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. National 2021 estimates do not include Summary Reporting System statistics. As a result, estimates are below a statistically acceptable level to be nationally representative and are not comparable to other yearly estimates.

Source: 2024 Uniform Crime Report; Federal Bureau of Investigation

2. Traffic Fatalities Fall Below Prepandemic Levels

As a full-service law enforcement agency, traffic enforcement remains a chief responsibility of DSP. Between calendar 2016 and 2019, traffic fatalities ranged between 0.86 and 0.93 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Though travel decreased during calendar 2020 due to the pandemic, the number of fatalities did not. Between calendar 2019 and 2020, the number of annual VMT fell by 15.9% from 60.2 billion to 50.6 billion, while traffic fatalities rose by 7.1% from 535 to 573. As shown in **Exhibit 4**, the traffic fatality rate per 100 million VMT decreased in calendar 2021. However, the traffic fatality rate remained higher than it had prepandemic through calendar 2024, averaging 1.02 between calendar 2021 and 2024. There were 577 fatalities in calendar 2024, 4 more than in 2020.

Exhibit 4
Traffic Fatalities Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled
Calendar 2016-2025 Est.



Note: This exhibit assumes the number of fatalities to be 476 in calendar 2025 in accordance with preliminary data by the Maryland Department of Transportation (data is subject to change).

Source: Fiscal 2027 Managing for Results; Maryland Department of Transportation

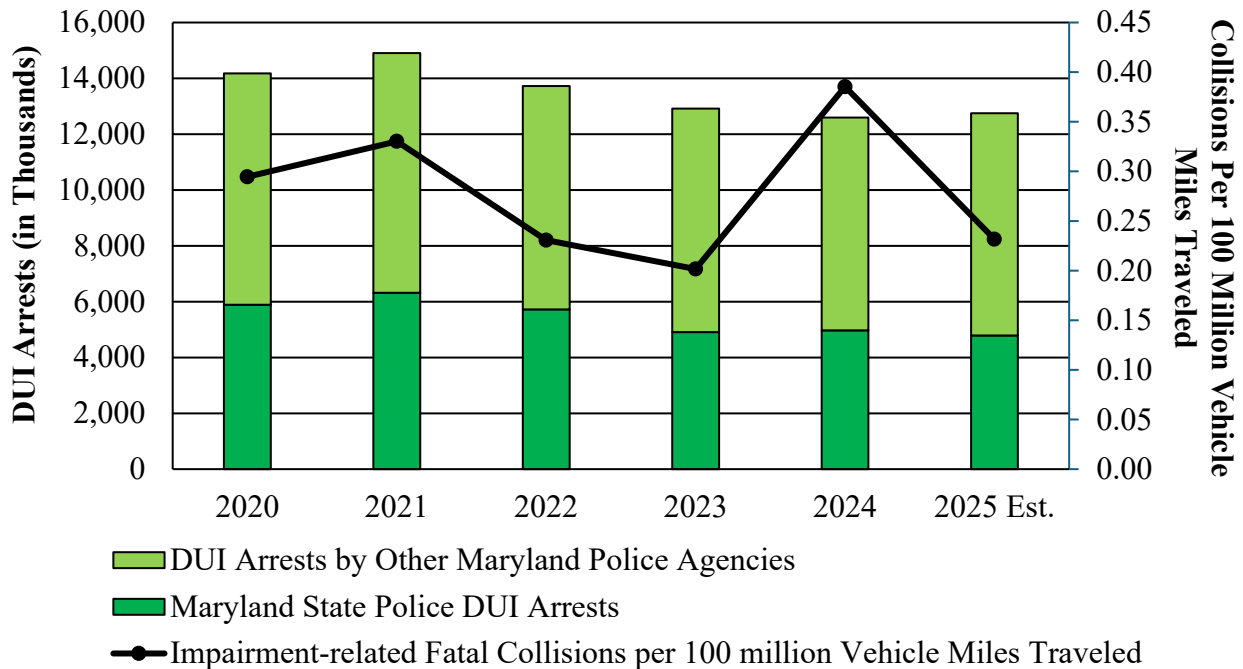
The DSP Managing for Results (MFR) data does not predict the fatalities for calendar 2025, though it does estimate that VMT will increase by 1.3% from approximately 571 million in calendar 2024 to 578 million. Resources published online by the Maryland Department of Transportation estimate that the number of traffic fatalities in calendar 2025 was 476 (data is subject to change). This would represent a 17.5% decrease compared with the number

of fatalities in calendar 2024 and would be the fewest fatalities recorded during the decade. Using these estimated figures, the traffic fatality rate in calendar 2025 is 0.82. A fatality rate of 0.82 is 7.5% below the calendar 2019 level.

Rate of Impairment-related Fatal Collisions Falls 39.9%

Enforcement of DUI laws is shared among several law enforcement agencies, though DSP reports total arrests and fatalities in the MFR submissions. **Exhibit 5** details the number of arrests by DSP and other law enforcement agencies, along with the number of impairment-related fatal collisions per 100 million VMT since calendar 2020. Between calendar 2020 and 2024, the proportion of DUI arrests that were by DSP averaged 40.1% of all DUI arrests by Maryland police agencies. Impairment-related fatal collisions reached a peak of 0.39 per 100 million VMT in calendar 2024. The rate of impairment-related fatal collisions per 100 million VMT is expected to fall to 0.23 in calendar 2025, which would be a 39.9% decrease compared with calendar 2024. During this same time period, there were 1.2% more DUI arrests by all Maryland agencies between calendar 2024 and 2025.

Exhibit 5
DUI Arrests and Impairment-related Fatal Collisions
Calendar 2020-2025 Est.



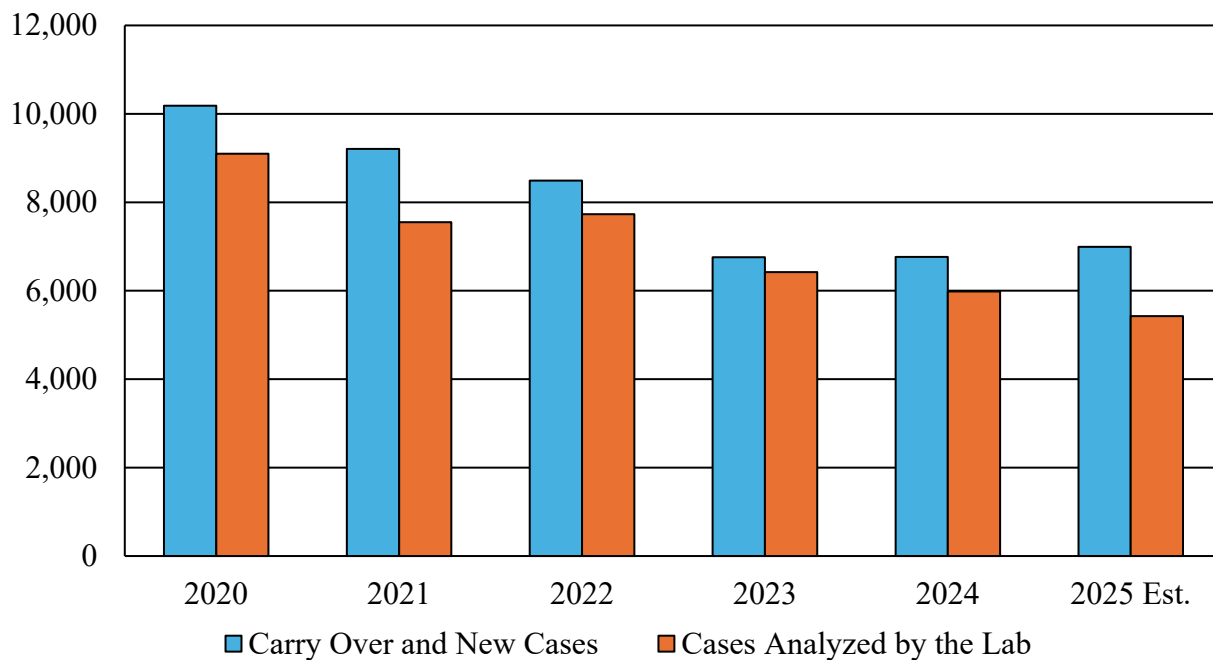
DUI: driving under the influence

Source: Fiscal 2027 Managing for Results

3. Controlled Dangerous Substances Case Completion and Turnaround Backlog Created During Berlin Laboratory Construction

One of the ways through which DSP investigates crimes is through its Forensic Sciences Division (FSD). FSD is an accredited forensic laboratory system that provides analysis in the following disciplines: biology; controlled dangerous substances (CDS); crime scene; firearms/toolmarks; forensic document examination; latent prints; toxicology; and trace evidence. CDS analysis is performed at DSP laboratories in Pikesville, Hagerstown, and Berlin. As shown in **Exhibit 6**, the number of CDS cases submitted to these labs and/or carried over from a previous year declined by 33.6% from calendar 2020 to 2023. In calendar 2020, approximately 10,200 cases were submitted and/or carried forward. Of this amount, approximately 9,100 were analyzed, for a completion rate of 89.3%. The completion rate for CDS cases reached a peak of 95% in calendar 2023.

Exhibit 6
Controlled Dangerous Substances Cases
Calendar 2020-2025 Est.



Source: Department of State Police

Between calendar 2023 and estimated 2025 data, the number of cases submitted and/or carried forward was expected to rise by approximately 3.5% from approximately 6,800 to 7,000.

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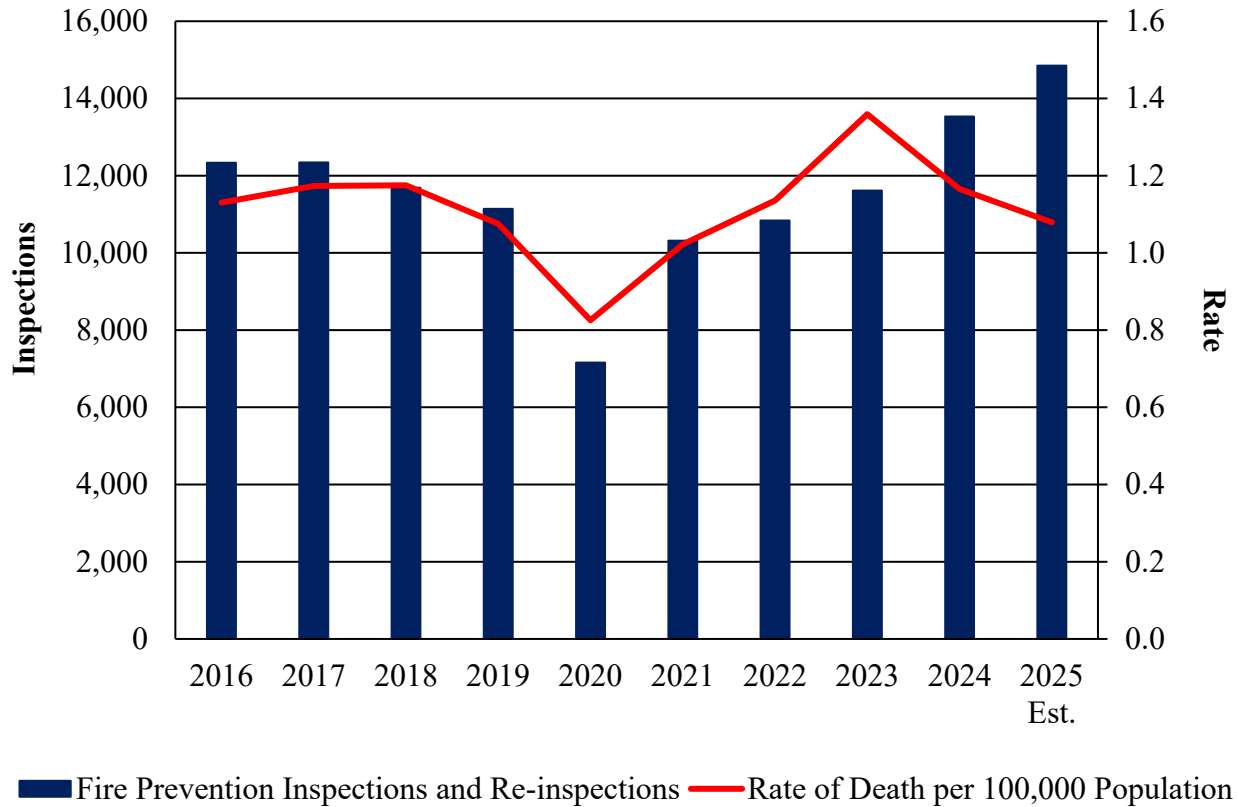
Though FSD still has fewer CDS cases than it did previously, the percentage of completed cases fell to 88.5% in calendar 2024 and was estimated to be 77.6% in calendar 2025. While DSP reports that fewer cases were received in calendar 2025 than were estimated and more cases were completed, actual figures were not provided. The department also reports that 805 cases were carried over to calendar 2026. In comparison, 762 cases were carried over from 2022 to 2023, and 342 cases were carried over from 2023 to 2024. The average turnaround time for CDS cases was 55 days in 2025.

Construction on the Barrack V – Berlin: New Barrack, Forensic Lab, and Garage capital project began in January 2023 and concluded in 2025. The ribbon cutting for the new facility was on September 9, 2025. It is possible that disruptions caused by the construction and process for accrediting the new facility resulted in the percentage of CDS cases analyzed declining in calendar 2024 and calendar 2025 estimated data or otherwise impacted the average turnaround time for cases. **DSP should provide the calendar 2025 completion rate for CDS cases, describe FSD's its goals for case turnaround time, and comment on how the new Berlin laboratory being in operation will impact its analysis of forensic evidence, including CDS cases, in calendar 2026 and future years.**

4. Fire Prevention Inspections and Reinspections

OSFM is an agency within DSP that is responsible for statewide fire, arson, and explosive investigations; enforcement of the State Fire Prevention Code; coordination of fire prevention efforts; and the collection of fire incident data. Investigations and inspections are the agency's primary focus. **Exhibit 7** presents data on the number of fire prevention inspections and reinspections conducted by OSFM each year as well as the rate of fire-related deaths that occur per 100,000 people. After the pandemic's disruption of the office's operations, particularly in calendar 2020, OFSM completed additional inspections and reinspections each year. The number of estimated inspections in calendar 2025 was 33.3% higher than the number of inspections prepandemic (11,142 in calendar 2019). Though the rate of fire-related deaths increased to 1.36 per 100,000 in calendar 2023, it fell in both calendar 2024 and estimated 2025 data. The calendar 2024 rate was 1.17, 14.2% lower than in calendar 2023. The rate is estimated to be 1.08 in 2025, the same as in calendar 2019. A total of 73 people were killed in fire-related incidents in calendar 2024. In calendar 2025, DSP estimates that figure to fall to 68.

Exhibit 7
Fire Prevention Inspections and Reinspections
Calendar 2016-2025 Est.



Source: Fiscal 2027 Managing for Results

Fiscal 2026

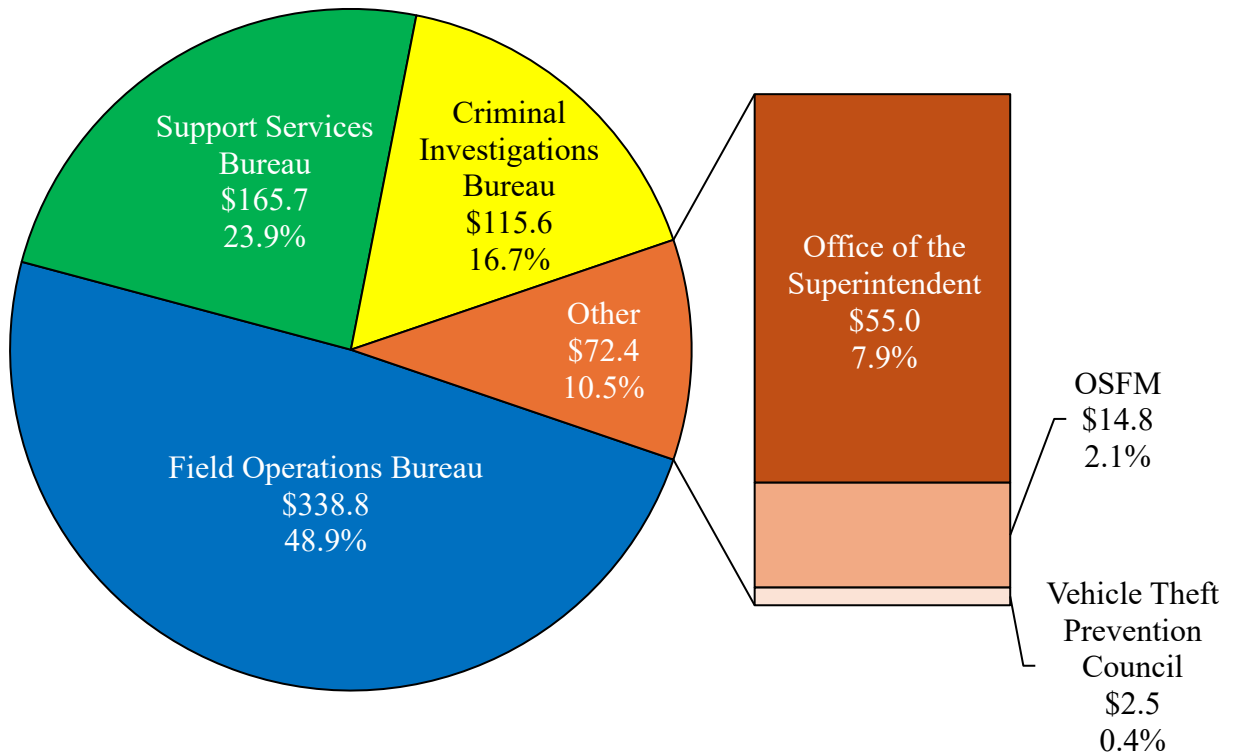
Status of Legislative Additions

Section 21 of the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill added one general fund grant to the department’s budget to provide a \$150,000 operating grant to the Maryland Chiefs of Police Association and the Maryland Sheriffs’ Association for professional development. DSP reports that training has been provided to over 160 law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Funding for this purpose is not continued in fiscal 2027.

Fiscal 2027 Overview of Agency Spending

DSP’s fiscal 2027 allowance totals \$692.4 million. **Exhibit 8** shows the fiscal 2027 allowance categorized by program. Personnel costs represent 82.6% of departmental expenditures.

Exhibit 8
Overview of Agency Spending
Fiscal 2027 Allowance
(\$ in Millions)



OSFM: Office of the State Fire Marshal

Note: The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions. The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Allowance

The Office of the Superintendent establishes departmental policy and provides direction for MSP. Legislative security, MCAC, and Baltimore Regional Intelligence Center personnel and expenditures are also located within this program. The fiscal 2027 allowance provides \$55.0 million (7.9%) for the Office of the Superintendent.

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The Field Operations Bureau receives 48.9% of the fiscal 2027 allowance, or \$338.8 million. The bureau oversees 23 police barracks throughout the State and works to maintain public safety and deter criminal activity. Several divisions operate within the Field Operations Bureau, including the Automotive Safety Enforcement Division, the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division, and patrol operations along the John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway. The Field Operations Bureau also accounts for the largest share of DSP's personnel, with about 1,332.5 regular positions and contractual full-time equivalents (FTE) (50.9% of the department in total).

The Criminal Investigations Bureau directs the investigative and forensic operations of the department. Totalling \$115.6 million, this represents 16.7% of DSP's fiscal 2027 allowance. The divisions within this bureau include the Investigation Command, the Criminal Enforcement Division, the Forensic Sciences Division, and the Licensing Division.

The Support Services Bureau receives \$165.7 million in fiscal 2027, accounting for about 23.9% of the department's overall funding. The bureau is comprised of four distinct commands: Personnel; Technology Information Management; Logistics; and MSPAC. Operations of the bureau include the Training Division and the Information Technology Division.

VTPC assists in the prevention of vehicle theft and other vehicle-related crimes. The council develops statewide programs and strategies to promote community policing and awareness of vehicular crimes. The council allocates a total of \$2.5 million from the Vehicle Theft Prevention Fund in fiscal 2027. This accounts for 0.4% of the total fiscal 2027 allowance for the department.

As discussed in the Performance Analysis section, OSFM conducts arson-related investigations and ensures compliance with the State Fire Prevention Code. OSFM accounts for \$14.8 million (2.1%) of the total fiscal 2027 allowance for the department.

Proposed Budget Change

As shown in **Exhibit 9**, the fiscal 2027 allowance increases by \$21.7 million, or 3.2%, above the current year's working appropriation. The growth in funding can largely be explained by regular position expenses, which grow by \$26.5 million. This growth is offset by lower spending on motor vehicles, a reduction in the department's estimate for its federal fund grant expenditure, and the removal of one-time expenses for MCAC's office expansion. Federal fund grant expenditures decrease to reflect the level of funding available to the department and due to changed rules for the federal equitable sharing account. DSP is no longer able to use equitable sharing funds through the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Treasury's asset forfeiture programs for grant matching.

**Exhibit 9
Proposed Budget
Department of State Police
(\$ in Thousands)**

| How Much It Grows: | General Fund | Special Fund | Federal Fund | Reimb. Fund | Total |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Fiscal 2025 Actual | \$456,704 | \$151,136 | \$6,330 | \$7,593 | \$621,764 |
| Fiscal 2026 Working | 484,635 | 168,445 | 10,093 | 7,467 | 670,640 |
| Fiscal 2027 Allowance | 497,534 | 178,606 | 8,674 | 7,540 | 692,354 |
| Fiscal 2026-2027 \$ Change | \$2,899 | \$10,162 | -\$1,419 | \$72 | \$21,714 |
| Fiscal 2026-2027 % Change | 2.7% | 6.0% | -14.1% | 0.97% | 3.2% |

| Where It Goes: | Change |
|--|---------------|
| Personnel Expenses | |
| Employee and retiree health insurance | \$13,446 |
| Salary and fringe benefit adjustments..... | 6,437 |
| Turnover decreases from 10.17% to 9.30%..... | 4,324 |
| Workers’ compensation premium assessment..... | 2,492 |
| Deferred compensation match due to a statewide change in budgeting..... | 285 |
| Other fringe benefit adjustments | 33 |
| Net overtime, including a \$1.0 million reduction within the Field Forces of the Field Operations Bureau..... | -527 |
| Other Changes | |
| Reimbursable funding for state grants..... | 500 |
| Contracts and supplies within the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division..... | 193 |
| Travel..... | -27 |
| Vehicle Theft Prevention Council grant decreases to reflect the availability of special funds | -45 |
| One-time funding for legislative addition..... | -150 |
| Federal funds related to asset forfeiture for supplies and equipment | -225 |
| Elimination of 7.2 contractual positions..... | -258 |
| Removal of reimbursable funding for Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System..... | -426 |
| Statewide cost allocation | -586 |
| Removal of one time supplies and equipment for the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center’s office expansion | -1,150 |
| Federal grant funds | -1,250 |
| Motor vehicle purchases, maintenance, fuel, and insurance | -1,742 |

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| Where It Goes: | <u>Change</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Other | 390 |
| Total | \$21,714 |

Note: The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions. The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act

Chapter 604 of 2025 expanded the allowable uses of MEMSOF by MSPAC in fiscal 2025 and 2026 only. Though the language allowed up to \$5.5 million in additional MEMSOF expenditures in fiscal 2025, and MSPAC’s general fund appropriation was decreased by that amount, MSPAC only used an additional \$500,000 in special funds. It is assumed that all \$5.5 million in additional MEMSOF expenditures will be used in fiscal 2026. As introduced, a provision in the BRFA of 2026 would extend the expanded use of MEMSOF funds to support general operations of MSPAC in addition to medically oriented functions through fiscal 2029. As this provision just extends the prior authorization, it also does not limit the amount that can be used for general operations in each of these years. However, language in the fiscal 2027 Budget Bill makes \$5.5 million of general fund reduction and special fund appropriation in fiscal 2027 contingent on this provision.

Growth in MSPAC Spending and Changes to Fund Split

The allowable uses of MEMSOF are described in §13-955 of the Transportation Article. Within MSPAC, special funds from MEMSOF may only support the medically oriented mission of MSPAC, except for fiscal 2025 and 2026 as discussed previously. General funds support law enforcement and homeland security functions. The funding split for MSPAC has traditionally been set at 80% special funds and 20% general funds. The funding split is based on the ratio of medically oriented functions to nonmedical functions. According to the Governor’s fiscal 2027 MFR submission, MSPAC estimates that medically oriented missions (*i.e.*, Medivac plus search and rescue missions) accounted for an average of 89% of total operational activities from calendar 2015 to 2024.

In recent fiscal years, the General Fund has supplied a larger share of MSPAC’s expenditures as actions were taken to preserve the overall health of MEMSOF. The general fund share averaged 26.2% of total expenditures between fiscal 2023 and 2025, as shown in **Exhibit 10**. The overall cost of administering MSPAC also rose in that time period, with expenditures increasing 16.8% to \$60.7 million in fiscal 2025. Between fiscal 2026 and 2027, costs associated with MSPAC’s personnel rise approximately \$2.9 million. In both fiscal 2026 and 2027, the General Fund is expected to support less than 12% of expenditures.

Exhibit 10
Maryland State Police Aviation Command Expense and Funding Categories
Fiscal 2023-2027

| | Fiscal 2023 | Fiscal 2024 | Fiscal 2025 | Wrk. Approp. 2026 | Allowance 2027 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Regular Personnel | \$37,619,528 | \$42,226,014 | \$45,996,449 | \$47,349,456 | \$50,280,541 |
| Aircraft | | | | | |
| Maintenance | 6,911,291 | 9,595,049 | 7,773,565 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Gas and Oil | 2,373,329 | 2,428,180 | 2,013,352 | 2,168,923 | 2,062,500 |
| Insurance | 1,265,729 | 1,332,631 | 1,357,680 | 1,511,579 | 1,511,579 |
| Other costs | 3,763,359 | 6,291,578 | 3,510,070 | 3,269,613 | 3,429,557 |
| Total | \$51,933,236 | \$61,873,452 | \$60,651,116 | \$64,299,571 | \$67,284,177 |
| <i>General Fund Share</i> | <i>32.1%</i> | <i>27.2%</i> | <i>19.3%</i> | <i>11.8%</i> | <i>11.9%</i> |
| <i>Special Fund Share</i> | <i>67.9%</i> | <i>72.8%</i> | <i>80.7%</i> | <i>88.2%</i> | <i>88.1%</i> |

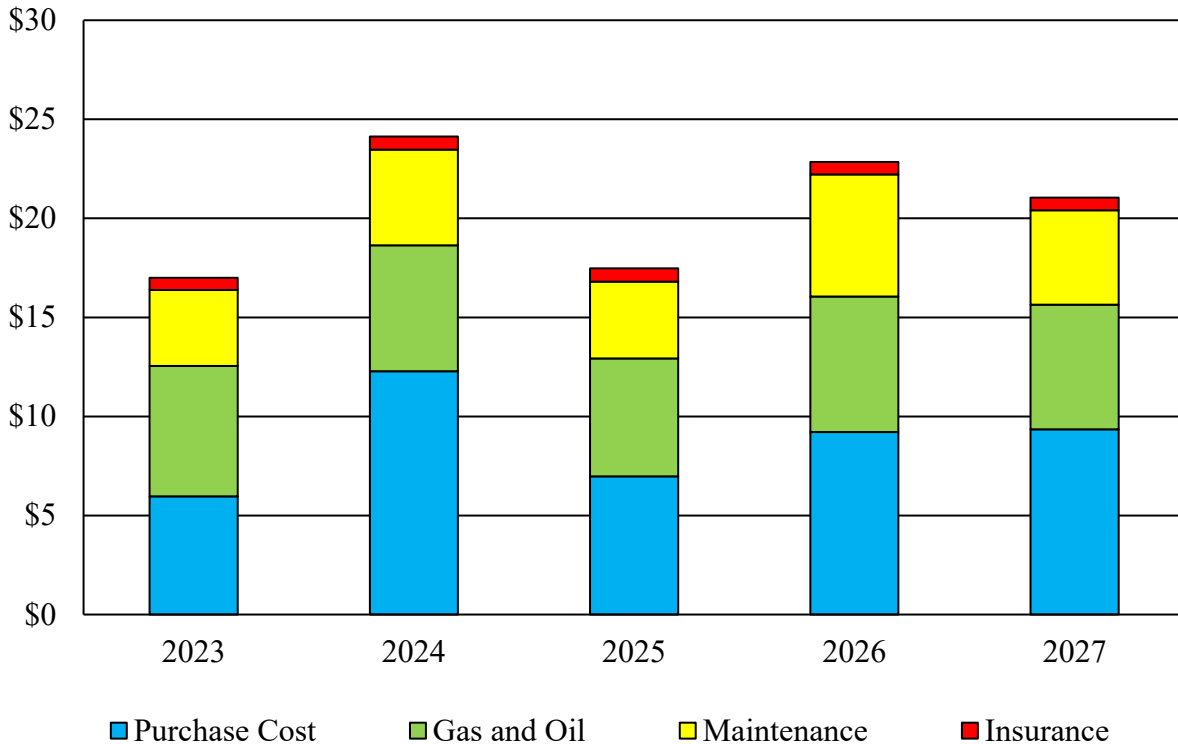
Note: The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions. The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Allowance

Motor Vehicles

Between the fiscal 2026 working appropriation and the fiscal 2027 allowance, spending on motor vehicle purchases and related maintenance, fuel, and insurance falls by approximately \$1.8 million, as shown in **Exhibit 11**. This cost category can be variable for the department as fleet management needs vary from year to year. DSP reports that vehicle maintenance cost in the fiscal 2027 allowance is based on recent actual expenses of this category. The fiscal 2026 working appropriation includes 152 vehicle replacements, approximately 44.4% of all approved vehicle replacements among State agencies in that year, as reported through a recent budget amendment. The fiscal 2027 allowance includes 142 vehicle replacements. Fuel and insurance costs are more consistent from year to year than other cost categories, costing an average of \$6.4 million and \$643,000 between fiscal 2023 and 2027, respectively.

Exhibit 11
Motor Vehicle Funding Categories
Fiscal 2023-2027
(\$ in Millions)



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Allowance

Gun Center Database

Chapter 142 of 2022 established the Gun Center as a statewide firearms enforcement center for the tracking, screening, and vetting of all firearm crimes committed in the State. Though there was an existing Gun Center in the department that was initiated on January 1, 2013, it was a voluntary resource. Now, law enforcement agencies must report information to the center, the center must coordinate with DSP and over 160 law enforcement agencies to screen and vet all firearm crimes, and the center must assist with enforcement and violation reduction efforts. It operates on a 24/7 basis. DSP previously reported that the center requires a database system to accurately track its data. The database will enhance data reporting, support the tracking of cases throughout the judicial process, identify repeat offenders, and enable better coordination with the Licensing Division. Spending on this project was \$1.3 million in fiscal 2025, and it is funded at the same level in the fiscal 2026 working appropriation and in the fiscal 2027 allowance. The

department reports the database is expected to cost a total of approximately \$4.6 million and have ongoing costs, such as software licensing and contractual services, of approximately \$1.0 million per year. Previously, DSP reported that development would be completed and deployed in December 2025. **DSP should provide a status update on the finalization of the database.**

Maryland Sheriffs’ Association Grant

Beginning in fiscal 2023, the department’s budget included \$333,000 in general funds for a grant to the Maryland Sheriffs’ Association to expand operational training and support. This grant originated as part of an initiative to enhance funding for public safety and was intended to provide the organization with \$1.0 million over three fiscal years. This grant is not mandated, but the planned funding was provided in fiscal 2023 through 2026. **In light of the State’s fiscal condition, the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends deleting the \$333,000 general fund appropriation for the Maryland Sheriffs’ Association grant.**

Vehicle Theft Prevention Council and Fund

The fiscal 2027 allowance includes \$2.5 million for VTPC, including \$2.4 million in grant funding. This grant is approximately \$47,000 lower than in the working appropriation. Funding for the grant comes from uninsured motorist penalty fees. Typically, the allowance only includes the statutorily mandated \$2.0 million for the program, including grant funds, a contractual position, and operational costs. In fiscal 2024 through 2026, funds that were retained in the nonlapsing special fund were used to make additional awards to target carjackings. This is also the case in the fiscal 2027 allowance, though at a lower spending level. **Appendix 3** provides a summary of recent grant awards from VTPC by jurisdiction. The award level does not reflect actual expenditure levels.

Personnel Data

| | <u>FY 25</u> <u>Actual</u> | <u>FY 26</u> <u>Working</u> | <u>FY 27</u> <u>Allowance</u> | <u>FY 26-27</u> <u>Change</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Regular Positions | 2,576.50 | 2,574.00 | 2,574.00 | 0.00 |
| Contractual FTEs | <u>61.85</u> | <u>52.20</u> | <u>45.00</u> | <u>-7.20</u> |
| Total Personnel | 2,638.35 | 2,626.20 | 2,619.00 | -7.20 |

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|--|
| Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions | | 239.38 | 9.30% | |
| Positions and Percentage Vacant as of December 31, 2025 | | 286.00 | 11.11% | |
| Vacancies Above Turnover | | 46.62 | | |

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- In October 2025, the Board of Public Works (BPW) approved the abolition of 502.7 positions statewide, including 170.7 vacant positions and 332.0 positions associated with the Voluntary Separation Program (VSP). In this department, 3 positions were abolished due to the VSP.
- Though the number of regular positions does not change between fiscal years, DSP will move some positions between programs to better meet its needs in fiscal 2027. The Office of the Superintendent gains 21 positions and the Field Operations Bureau gains 12 positions, while the Criminal Investigation Bureau will lose 13 positions and the Support Services Bureau will lose 20 positions.
- Between fiscal 2026 and 2027, there is a net decrease of 7.2 contractual FTEs and corresponding savings of approximately \$258,000. The department reports that it is converting eligible contractual positions to regular FTEs and abolishing contractual FTEs for which there was no recent active recruitment. Among the department's programs, the Office of the Superintendent loses 3.2 contractual FTEs, the Field Operations Bureau gains 2 FTEs, the Criminal Investigation Bureau loses 12.5 FTEs, the Support Services Bureau gains 5.5 FTEs, and OFSM gains 1 FTE.

Issues

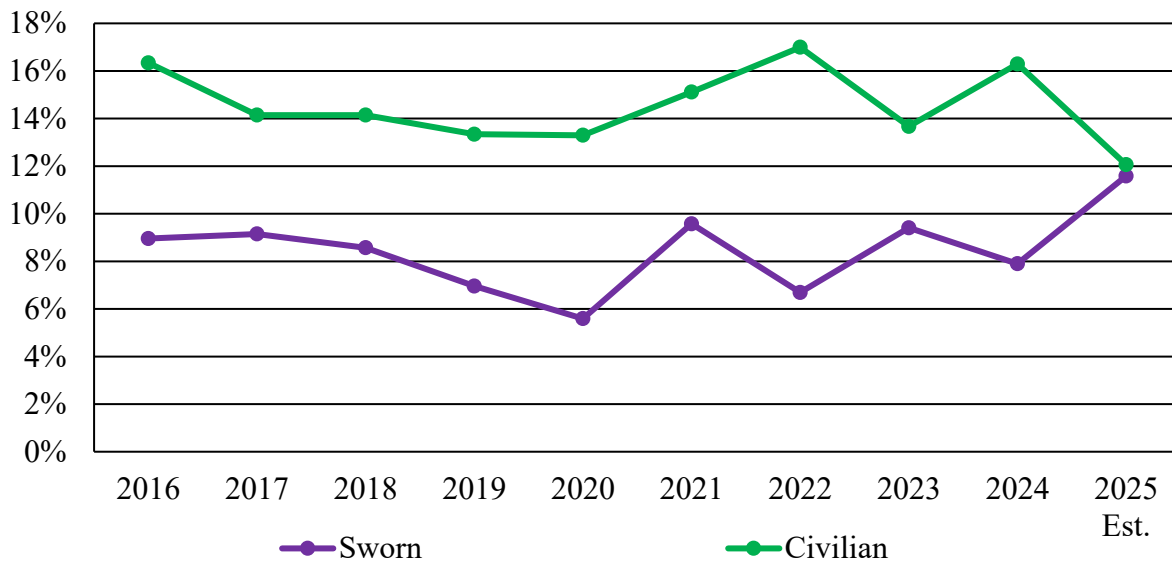
1. Hiring and Retention Among the Department’s Workforce

DSP is the fifth largest employer within the Executive Branch, beginning fiscal 2026 with approximately 2,577 authorized regular positions and having 2,574 in the working appropriation. As part of the agency’s MFR process, one of its goals is to develop an efficient and effective workforce. An objective under this goal is to show a trending increase in its hiring and retention in order to achieve the authorized strength allowable by its budget.

Vacancy Rates

To this end, the department reports its number of authorized and actual sworn and civilian positions each calendar year. As shown in **Exhibit 12**, DSP maintained a lower vacancy rate among its sworn personnel than its regular personnel between calendar 2016 and 2025. Between calendar 2016 and 2020, the department operated with an average of 10.1% of its sworn and civilian positions vacant. While the vacancy rate for sworn positions decreased to 6.7% in calendar 2022 following the graduation of 85 troopers from the department’s academy in calendar 2021, the vacancy rate for civilian positions increased in calendar 2022 to 17.0%.

Exhibit 12
Comparison of Regular Position Vacancy Rates
Calendar 2016-2025 Est.



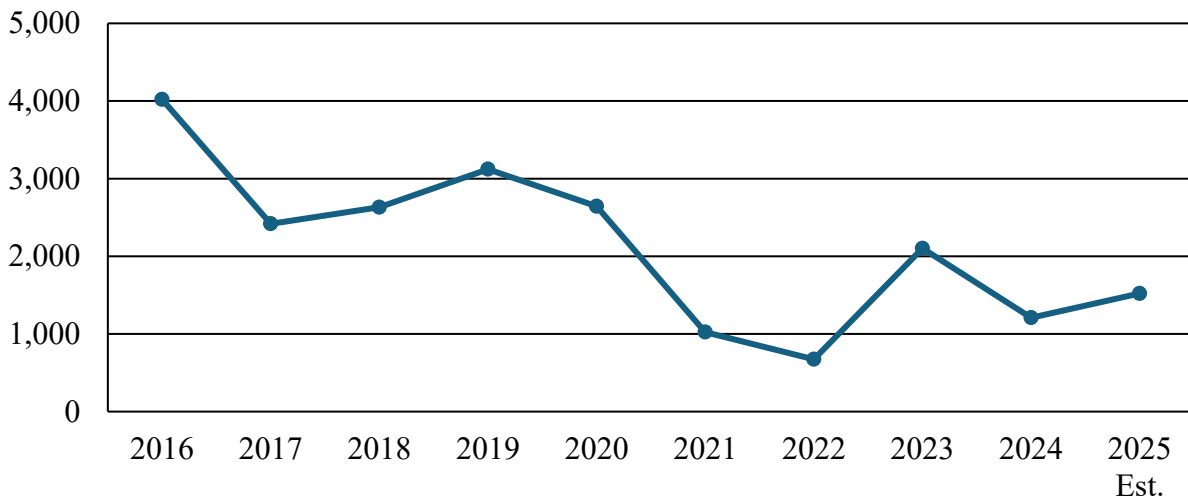
Source: Fiscal 2027 Managing for Results

Since calendar 2022, the vacancy rate among civilian positions has declined, and the vacancy rate among sworn positions has risen. In calendar 2024, these rates were 16.3% and 7.9%, respectively. In calendar 2025 estimated data, the civilian position vacancy rate declined to 12.1%, while the sworn vacancy rate increased to 11.6%. The agency’s budget turnover rate allows DSP to fill additional positions in fiscal 2026. The department estimates that the overall vacancy rate was 11.8% in calendar 2025, while the budgeted turnover rate is set to 10.2% in fiscal 2026.

Recruiting Sworn Positions

To fill its vacant sworn positions, DSP must recruit trooper applicants capable and willing to complete the high-intensity, entry-level training program, thus filling all available academy positions. Some years, the department holds multiple training academies. This was the case in calendar 2016, 2019 through 2023, and 2025. DSP reports the number of applicants who meet minimum processing standards in its annual MFR submission as well as the size of eventual classes. Between calendar 2015 and 2020, the average number of applicants who met the minimum processing standards in each class was 3,241. As shown in **Exhibit 13**, since averaging 673 applicants in calendar 2022, the number of applicants has risen but remained lower than pre-pandemic levels. In calendar 2025, approximately 1,521 applications met the minimum processing standards.

Exhibit 13
Average Applicants Who Meet Minimum Processing Standards Per Trooper Academy Class
Calendar 2016-2025 Est.

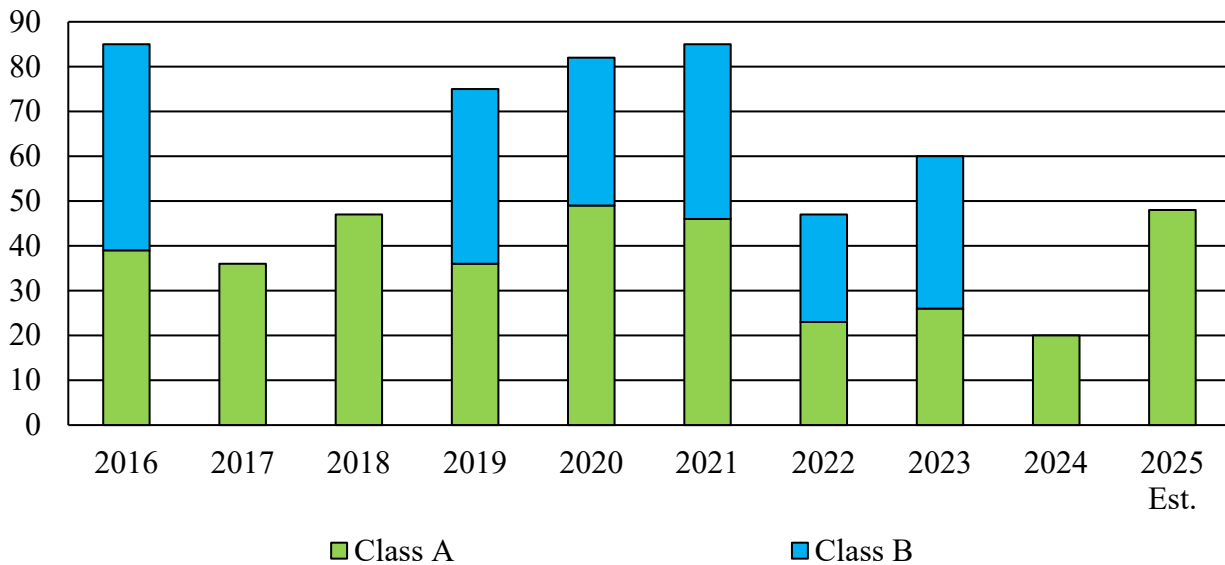


Note: Calendar 2025 data reflects the number of applicants only for the first of the two academy classes that were seated during the year.

Source: Fiscal 2027 Managing for Results; Department of Legislative Services

Applicants must meet additional qualifications, and ultimately, class sizes are much lower than the total number of applications. The average starting class size for the application rounds in calendar 2016 through 2025 was approximately 42 candidates. During that period, an average of 37 candidates graduated from the 16 classes offered, as shown in **Exhibit 14**.

Exhibit 14
Graduates from Trooper Academies
Calendar 2016-2025 Est.



Note: Though a second academy class was seated in October 2025, the class has yet to graduate.

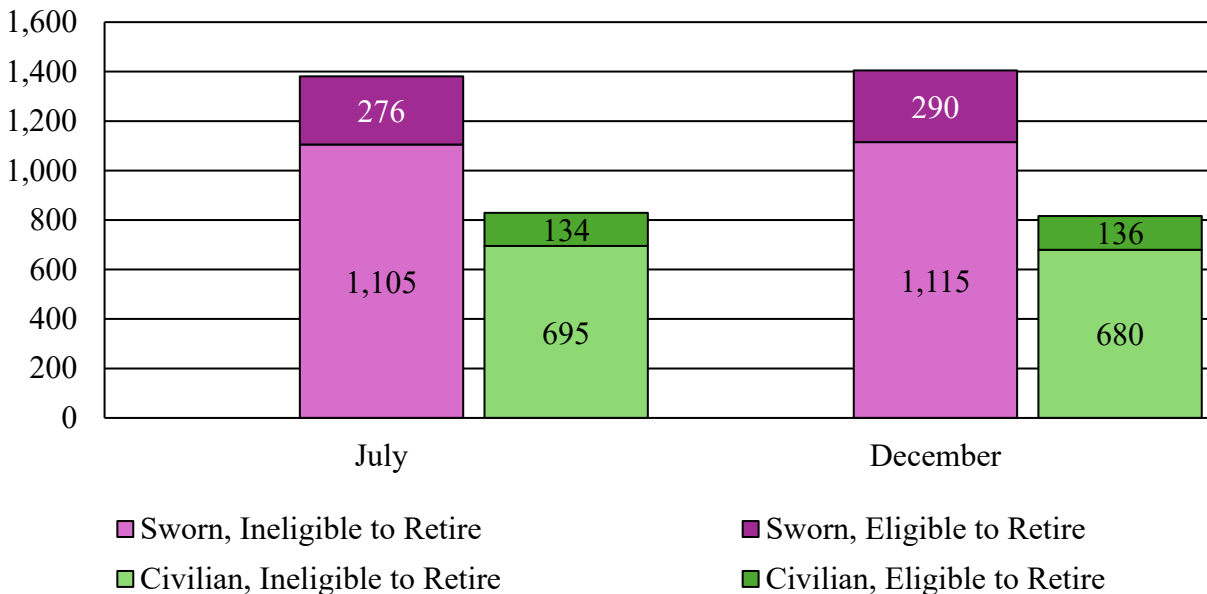
Source: Fiscal 2027 Managing for Results

Retirement Eligibility

In response to concerns about the department’s vacancy rate among sworn and civilian staff during the 2025 session, committee narrative was added to the *2025 Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requesting quarterly reports on personnel measures. DSP has submitted three reports, with a fourth expected on April 10, 2026. These reports required the department to share information on its recent and planned recruitment and retention activities, as well as specific measures related to sworn and civilian personnel. Information in these reports suggests that, of all MSP employees, just under 1 in 5 is currently eligible to retire. As shown in **Exhibit 15**, there were 1,381 sworn employees as of July 2025. By December 2025, the number was 1,405, in part due to a successful academy class that was held in 2025. Despite the number of new positions and recent academy graduates, the share of sworn positions that are retirement eligible rose from 20.0% in July 2025 to 20.6% in December 2025. Sworn personnel have different retirement eligibility requirements than civilian employees. However, retirement eligibility among civilian positions is similar. There

were 829 civilian employees as of July 2025, and 19.3% of those employees were retirement eligible. As of December 2025, there were 816 civilian employees, and 20.0% were retirement eligible. While sworn employees can participate in the deferred retirement option program, a similar retention tool does not exist for civilian employees.

Exhibit 15
Retirement Eligibility Among Filled Positions in July and December 2025
Fiscal 2026



Note: Quarterly personnel measures list the number of total authorized positions as 2,499. This figure represents the number of positions within the Maryland State Police and excludes positions associated with the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Source: Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

Consent Decree

In July 2022, DOJ announced that it would be investigating DSP to determine if the department’s hiring and promotional practices had violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Specifically, DOJ was concerned that DSP had engaged in employment discrimination since at least 2017, with its use of a certain written test and certain physical fitness test. DOJ alleged that the use of these tests had adverse impacts on two applicant populations for entry-level trooper positions – Black applicants and women applicants. A consent decree was filed in October 2024 and provisionally approved in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland in November 2024. In order to comply with the consent decree, DSP brought two items to BPW. In

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October 2024, BPW approved the use of \$2.75 million in general funds for the monetary awards. In January 2025, BPW approved the use of \$357,500 in general funds to be used by the department to procure two entry-level selection tests to replace the existing written and physical fitness tests. The contract was awarded to Applied Psychological Techniques, Inc. and had an anticipated delivery date of July 1, 2025. In February 2025, DOJ filed to dismiss the case. Limited guidance was provided for how DSP should proceed.

In a report submitted to the budget committees in response to the 2025 JCR, DSP stated that it remains voluntarily committed to the reform and requirements outlined in the Consent Decree. This includes honoring the intentions of the original agreement, including using the \$2.75 million approved by BPW to provide individual relief awards to those negatively affected by the department's entrance assessments. DSP reports that the entry-level selection assessments are still being validated and have not yet been used for an academy class selection. However, it is likely that both will be ready for use in spring 2026. The department has not yet been able to procure a claims administrator after multiple postings to eMaryland Marketplace. Therefore, it has not yet been able to distribute the \$2.75 million in monetary awards.

As the department's ability to fill its workforce remains critical to its other responsibilities, DLS recommends that committee narrative be added for DSP to continue reporting quarterly personnel data in fiscal 2027. Through these reports, the department should also update the legislature on its progress in meeting the consent decree's requirements as additional information becomes available.

2. Troopers Deployed in Baltimore City as of September 2025

On September 5, 2025, Governor Wes Moore and Baltimore City Mayor Brandon Scott announced the reinstatement of State law enforcement resources supporting the city's law enforcement and public safety coordination efforts. To support this partnership, DSP reports that some of its personnel were deployed to assist with crime suppression, particularly during weekends and in areas selected by MCAC and the Baltimore City Police Department (BPD). As shown in **Exhibit 16**, DSP engaged in DUI enforcement and criminal enforcement activities. The Maryland State Apprehension Team also worked with BPD to serve outstanding criminal arrest warrants. In the first three weekends of this collaboration, DSP's overtime expenses were approximately \$310,000 higher than they would have otherwise been. DSP reports that operations in the city will continue for the foreseeable future, with minimal additional fiscal impacts to the fiscal 2026 and 2027 budgets.

Exhibit 16
Activities Within Baltimore City Since September 2025
Fiscal 2026

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Inspections | 1,567 |
| Violations | 4,268 |
| Warnings | 3,782 |
| Citations | 459 |
| Arrests | 12 |
| Fines | Approximately \$750,000 |

DUI Enforcement

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| DUI Arrests | 307 |
| Criminal Arrests | 19 |
| Warrants Served | 14 |
| Traffic Stops | 788 |
| Citations Issued | 2,983 |
| Warnings Issued | 569 |

Criminal Enforcement

| | |
|--|-----|
| Baltimore Police Department Warrants Served | 101 |
| Other Warrants Served | 46 |

DUI: driving under the influence

Source: Department of State Police

3. NIBRS Transition Near Completion

DSP is responsible for collecting crime data from local law enforcement agencies and compiling the information into Maryland’s UCR; this data is submitted to FBI and published annually in the *Crime in Maryland: Uniform Crime Report*. Local law enforcement agencies must provide the department with their data by November 1 of each year. This requirement was not sufficient to allow DSP to publish the UCR by November 1 each year while some reporting agencies remained noncompliant with the new federal reporting system. In calendar 2022 through 2025 (for the 2021 through 2024 volumes, respectively), DSP had received data by November 1. However, the 2021 UCR could not be published until March 2023, and the 2022 UCR could not be published until January 2024. DSP was able to publish the 2023 volume in December 2024 and the 2024 volume by November 12, 2025.

The State’s program was declared in compliance with the new FBI standard as of January 1, 2021; however, there were seven local law enforcement agencies that reported a full

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year of SRS data in calendar 2024 rather than NIBRS data. DSP reports that beginning in January 2025, all local law enforcement agencies are compliant with NIBRS.

Language in the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill restricted \$100,000 in general funds pending the submission of the 2024 UCR. DSP submitted the data verification letter on October 31, 2025, and the 2024 UCR on November 12, 2025. This was over a month earlier than the 2023 UCR. **DLS recommends adding annual budget language restricting funds pending the receipt of the 2025 UCR and continuing to add this language until the contributing agencies are able to submit complete NIBRS data by November 1, and the department can consistently submit the UCR in a timely manner.**

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

- | | <u>Amount
Change</u> |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Delete grant funding for the Maryland Sheriffs' Association due to the expiration of an enhanced public safety funding initiative. | -\$333,000 GF |

2. Add the following section:

Section XX Uniform Crime Report

SECTION XX. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That \$100,000 of the general fund appropriation within the Department of State Police (DSP) may not be expended until DSP submits the Crime in Maryland, 2025 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) to the budget committees. The budget committees shall have 45 days from the date of the receipt of the report to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the receipt of the report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

Further provided that, if DSP encounters difficulty obtaining, or validating the accuracy of the necessary crime data by November 1, 2026, from local jurisdictions who provide the data for inclusion in the UCR, DSP shall notify the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy (GOCPP). From each jurisdiction's third quarterly State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP) disbursement, the office shall withhold a portion, totaling at least 15% but no more than 50% of that jurisdiction's SAPP grant for fiscal 2027 upon receipt of notification from DSP. GOCPP shall withhold SAPP funds until such a time that the jurisdiction submits its crime data to DSP, and DSP verifies the accuracy of the data. DSP and GOCPP shall submit a report to the budget committees indicating any jurisdiction from which crime data was not received by November 1, 2026, and the amount of SAPP funding from each jurisdiction.

Explanation: This annual language withholds a portion of the general fund appropriation until the budget committees receive the 2025 UCR. The language also specifies that GOCPP, upon receipt of notification from DSP, must withhold a portion of a delinquent jurisdiction's SAPP grant until certain crime data is received by DSP. Finally, DSP and GOCPP must submit a report to the budget committees that includes information on any jurisdiction that did not report crime data by November 1, 2026, and the amount of SAPP funding that is withheld from each jurisdiction.

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| Information Request | Author | Due Date |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2025 UCR data verification | DSP | November 1, 2026 |
| 2025 UCR | DSP | 45 days prior to expenditure of funds |

3. Adopt the following narrative:

Quarterly Reports on Personnel Measures: The Department of State Police (DSP) has maintained a high monthly vacancy rate for its regular positions in recent fiscal years. Additionally, in July 2022, the U.S. Department of Justice announced that it would be investigating DSP to determine if the department’s hiring and promotional practices had violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A consent decree was filed in October 2024 and provisionally approved in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland in November 2024. The Board of Public Works approved the department’s use of \$2.75 million in general funds for required monetary awards in October 2024, and in January 2025, approved the use of \$357,500 in general funds to procure two entry-level selection tests to replace the existing written and physical fitness tests, both related to the provisional consent decree. In February 2025, the federal government filed to dismiss the case without a stated reason and without instruction for how DSP was to proceed. The committees request that DSP submit quarterly reports on its personnel measures, and where applicable, provide information separately for both sworn and civilian positions and for each month of the quarter. The quarterly reports should include the following:

- recent recruitment activities and recent employee retention activities; and
- the total number of authorized positions, the total number of filled positions, the number of open positions for which the department is actively hiring, the number of job applications received, the number of positions hired, the number of separations, the attrition rate, and the number of employees eligible to retire.

In addition, in each quarterly report, DSP should provide updates on the department’s activities related to the consent decree and progress made on distributing funds to former applicants through a claims administrator. In the first quarterly report, DSP should submit a plan for decreasing its vacancy rate in fiscal 2027.

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| Information Request | Author | Due Date |
|--|---------------|---|
| Quarterly reports on personnel measures | DSP | July 10, 2026 October 10, 2026 January 10, 2027 April 10, 2027 |
| Total Net Change to Fiscal 2027 Allowance | | -\$333,000 |

Appendix 1

2025 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency

The 2025 JCR requested that DSP prepare seven reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the DLS Library website.

- ***Report on Consent Decree and Federal Grants:*** The department wrote that it is committed to the reform and requirements outlined in the consent decree, though the federal government dismissed the case in February 2025. Additionally, it reported that it regularly has eight federal fund grant funding sources. None of these sources experienced disruption during fiscal 2025. DSP submitted this report on July 1, 2025. Further discussion of this report can be found in Issue 1 of this analysis.
- ***Quarterly Reports on Personnel Measures:*** DSP plans to continue being a host site partner with the Department of Service and Civic Innovation’s Maryland Corps and Service Year Option plans. DSP continues to find additional ways in which to reach potential applicants to its workforce, contacting approximately 17,700 potential applicants in calendar 2025. Just under 1 in 5 filled positions within the department is eligible to retire as of December 2025. DSP submitted the first three of the quarterly reports on July 15, 2025, October 10, 2025, and January 21, 2026. Further discussion of these reports can be found in Issue 1 of this analysis.
- ***2024 UCR:*** Annual budget bill language required DSP to work with local law enforcement agencies to compile the 2024 UCR. The department was able to submit the data verification on time, and no State Aid for Police Protection funds were required to be withheld from the jurisdictions by the Governor’s Office of Crime Prevention and Policy. The department submitted the report on November 12, 2025. Further discussion of this data and report can be found in the Performance Analysis section and Issue 3 of this analysis.

Appendix 2
Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System
Major Information Technology Development Project
Department of State Police

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| New/Ongoing: Ongoing | | | | | |
| Start Date: April 2013 | | | Est. Completion Date: June 2026 | | |
| Implementation Strategy: Waterfall | | | | | |
| (\$ in Millions) | Prior Year | 2026 | 2027 | Remainder | Total |
| GF | \$8.597 | \$0.299 | \$0.000 | \$0.705-\$10.705 | \$9.600-\$19.600 |
| SF | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| FF | 0.400 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.400 |
| Total | \$8.997 | \$0.299 | \$0.000 | \$0.705-\$10.705 | \$10.000-\$20.000 |

- Need:** The Firearm Safety Act of 2013 added to existing firearm laws the requirement that individuals wishing to purchase a firearm in Maryland request and receive a handgun qualification license, requiring background checks and firearm safety training. The legislation also required that the department automate and streamline its processes. In June 2022, a Supreme Court decision required a start-to-finish review of the Handgun Permit Portal to determine necessary changes. Handgun permits submitted to the Licensing Division also increased substantially.
- Observations and Milestones:** The Firearm Dealer Registration Portal went live at the end of April 2023 before annual registration opened for regulated dealers in May 2023. Finalizing the requirements of the Professional Licensing Portal, which offers online application and electronic payment methods, began in August 2023 and concluded in November 2023. The development phase of this portal began in January 2024 and remains ongoing. Effective January 1, 2025, all professional licensing applications and application fees must be submitted electronically through the licensing portal. DSP reports that the project’s first Operations and Maintenance Phase began in June 2025, and the project will transition out of the information technology Development Program by the end of fiscal 2026.
- Changes:** The scope of the project was amended in August 2021 to include the public-facing Professional Licensing Portal.
- Concerns:** Though the department anticipates spending operating funds on the Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System in fiscal 2027, the amount required is not yet certain and may be dependent on any legislative changes made during the 2026 session.

Appendix 3
Vehicle Theft Prevention Council Grants
Fiscal 2022-2025

| <u>County</u> | <u>2022</u> | <u>2023</u> | <u>2024</u> | <u>2025</u> | <u>% Growth</u> <u>2024-2025</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Allegany | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| Anne Arundel | 82,000 | 82,000 | 94,000 | 73,065 | -22.3% |
| Baltimore City ¹ | 83,000 | 83,000 | 294,000 | 272,100 | -7.4% |
| Baltimore County ² | 530,000 | 545,000 | 648,000 | 609,850 | -5.9% |
| Calvert | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Caroline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Carroll | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cecil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Charles | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | -16.7% |
| Dorchester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Frederick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Garrett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Harford | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,500 | 23,814 | 16.2% |
| Howard | 70,000 | 70,000 | 93,765 | 51,254 | -45.3% |
| Kent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Montgomery | 116,000 | 98,000 | 165,000 | 145,285 | -11.9% |
| Prince George's | 571,000 | 596,000 | 1,216,000 | 935,854 | -23.0% |
| Queen Anne's | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Mary's | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Somerset | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Talbot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wicomico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Worcester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| State Agencies | 242,000 | 250,000 | 391,500 | 405,066 | 3.5% |
| Other | 95,000 | 95,000 | 99,000 | 99,200 | 0.2% |
| Total | \$1,839,000 | \$1,869,000 | \$3,051,765 | \$2,640,488 | -13.5% |

¹ The portion of this funding that goes to the Northwest Citizens Patrol Group includes grant monies awarded to community vehicle theft prevention programs in Baltimore City.

² The portion of this funding that goes to the Baltimore County Police Department includes grant monies to support the Baltimore City and Baltimore County combined Regional Auto Team.

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

**Appendix 4
Object/Fund Difference Report
Department of State Police**

| <u>Object/Fund</u> | <u>FY 25 Actual</u> | <u>FY 26 Wrk Approp</u> | <u>FY 27 Allowance</u> | <u>FY 26 - 27 \$ Change</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Positions | | | | | |
| 01 Regular | 2,576.50 | 2,574.00 | 2,574.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% |
| 02 Contractual | 61.85 | 52.20 | 45.00 | -7.20 | -13.8% |
| Total Positions | 2,638.35 | 2,626.20 | 2,619.00 | -7.20 | -0.3% |
| Objects | | | | | |
| 01 Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits | \$512,194,074 | \$542,642,024 | \$572,632,792 | \$29,990,768 | 5.5% |
| 02 Technical and Special Fees | 3,139,496 | 2,944,735 | 2,845,065 | -99,670 | -3.4% |
| 03 Communications | 5,357,970 | 5,842,033 | 5,681,046 | -160,987 | -2.8% |
| 04 Travel | 777,141 | 712,574 | 681,211 | -31,363 | -4.4% |
| 06 Fuel and Utilities | 3,280,126 | 3,018,105 | 3,031,550 | 13,445 | 0.4% |
| 07 Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance | 28,676,654 | 36,533,477 | 36,684,973 | 151,496 | 0.4% |
| 08 Contractual Services | 33,239,898 | 31,825,672 | 31,354,346 | -471,326 | -1.5% |
| 09 Supplies and Materials | 4,527,982 | 4,858,115 | 4,611,115 | -247,000 | -5.1% |
| 10 Equipment – Replacement | 11,529,366 | 13,770,287 | 12,653,537 | -1,116,750 | -8.1% |
| 12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions | 15,115,899 | 22,498,296 | 21,553,000 | -945,296 | -4.2% |
| 13 Fixed Charges | 3,526,043 | 4,294,406 | 4,424,923 | 130,517 | 3.0% |
| 14 Land and Structures | 399,350 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total Objects | \$621,763,999 | \$670,639,724 | \$697,853,558 | \$27,213,834 | 4.1% |
| Funds | | | | | |
| 01 General Funds | \$456,704,071 | \$484,634,730 | \$503,033,576 | \$18,398,846 | 3.8% |
| 03 Special Funds | 151,136,322 | 168,444,609 | 178,606,168 | 10,161,559 | 6.0% |
| 05 Federal Funds | 6,330,128 | 10,092,987 | 8,673,950 | -1,419,037 | -14.1% |
| 09 Reimbursable Funds | 7,593,478 | 7,467,398 | 7,539,864 | 72,466 | 1.0% |
| Total Funds | \$621,763,999 | \$670,639,724 | \$697,853,558 | \$27,213,834 | 4.1% |

Note: The fiscal 2027 allowance does not include contingent reductions or statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

**Appendix 5
Fiscal Summary
Department of State Police**

| <u>Program/Unit</u> | <u>FY 25 Actual</u> | <u>FY 26 Wrk Approp</u> | <u>FY 27 Allowance</u> | <u>FY 26 - 27 \$ Change</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 01 Office of the Superintendent | \$47,501,954 | \$50,712,850 | \$55,005,467 | \$4,292,617 | 8.5% |
| 02 Field Operations Bureau | 294,349,729 | 318,398,164 | 338,761,069 | 20,362,905 | 6.4% |
| 03 Criminal Investigation Bureau | 113,668,622 | 116,236,361 | 115,577,899 | -658,462 | -0.6% |
| 04 Support Services Bureau | 149,020,156 | 168,266,196 | 171,154,858 | 2,888,662 | 1.7% |
| 08 Vehicle Theft Prevention Council | 2,450,013 | 2,573,220 | 2,506,922 | -66,298 | -2.6% |
| 12 Major Information Technology Development Projects | 1,054,000 | 426,460 | 0 | -426,460 | -100.0% |
| 01 Fire Prevention Services | 13,719,525 | 14,026,473 | 14,847,343 | 820,870 | 5.9% |
| Total Expenditures | \$621,763,999 | \$670,639,724 | \$697,853,558 | \$27,213,834 | 4.1% |
| General Funds | \$456,704,071 | \$484,634,730 | \$503,033,576 | \$18,398,846 | 3.8% |
| Special Funds | 151,136,322 | 168,444,609 | 178,606,168 | 10,161,559 | 6.0% |
| Federal Funds | 6,330,128 | 10,092,987 | 8,673,950 | -1,419,037 | -14.1% |
| Total Appropriations | \$614,170,521 | \$663,172,326 | \$690,313,694 | \$27,141,368 | 4.1% |
| Reimbursable Funds | \$7,593,478 | \$7,467,398 | \$7,539,864 | \$72,466 | 1.0% |
| Total Funds | \$621,763,999 | \$670,639,724 | \$697,853,558 | \$27,213,834 | 4.1% |

Note: The fiscal 2027 allowance does not include contingent reductions or statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.