



RI Office of Management and Budget

Performance Report

RI Dept. of Public Safety – State Police, Capitol Police & Sheriffs

March 12, 2014

Public Safety – State Police

The Rhode Island State Police’s (RISP) mission is to fulfill the law enforcement needs of the people of Rhode Island with the highest degree of fairness, professionalism, and integrity, and to protect the rights of people to live in freedom and safety. In FY 2014, RISP has 298.0 approved full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in three divisions: the Patrol Division, the Detective Division, and Central Management. RISP’s expenditures in FY 2014 are funded mostly with general revenue (73.0 percent), followed by restricted receipts (14.1 percent), with federal funds, operating transfers, and other funds accounting for 12.8 percent. RISP’s largest expenditure category is personnel and contracted services (53.6 percent), followed by assistance and grants, (28.7 percent), operating expenses (12.8 percent) and capital purchases (4.9 percent). The tables below show RISP’s funding sources and categories in FY 2014.¹

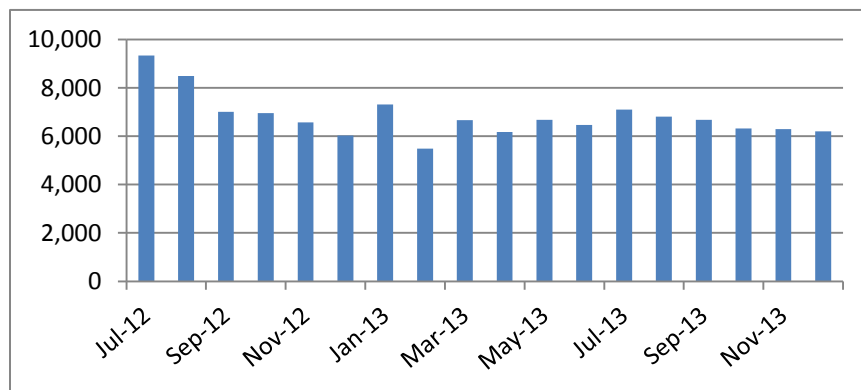
Source	Amount	Percentage
General Revenue	\$ 63,908,735	73.0%
Federal Funds	\$ 5,053,107	5.8%
Restricted Receipts	\$ 12,365,000	14.1%
Operating Transfers	\$ 6,001,089	6.9%
Other Funds	\$ 189,149	0.2%
Total	\$ 87,517,080	100.0%

Category	Amount	Percentage
Personnel & Contracted Services	\$ 46,907,763	53.6%
Operating Supplies & Expenses	\$ 11,238,588	12.8%
Assistance & Grants	\$ 25,125,369	28.7%
Capital Purchases & Equipment	\$ 4,245,360	4.9%
Total	\$ 87,517,080	100.0%

STATE POLICE CALLS FOR SERVICE

The Rhode Island State Police (RISP) receives calls for service through 9-1-1 and *77 from a mobile phone. DPS conducts data analysis of incoming calls for service to aid agency decision making, including geographic staffing allocation.

Figure A: Number of Calls for Service Received by the Rhode Island State Police



Key Points:

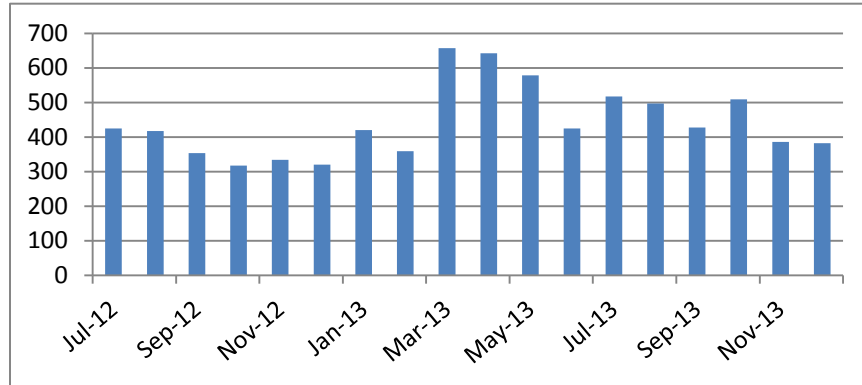
- In FY 2013, RISP received 83,152 calls for service. Most of the calls were for incidents or accidents.
- Calls made from a mobile phone to *77 are automatically routed to the closest of RISP’s five regional barracks in order to facilitate a more timely response.

¹ Figures for RISP’s expenditure sources and categories are from Governor Chafee’s FY 2014 revised budget request, submitted Jan. 15, 2014.

**INCIDENTS
HANDELED**

RISP receives calls from the public and responds to situations of both a criminal and non-criminal nature. RISP categorizes incident responses as either Crime Incidents or No-Crime Incidents.

Figure B: Number of Incident Responses Performed by the Rhode Island State Police



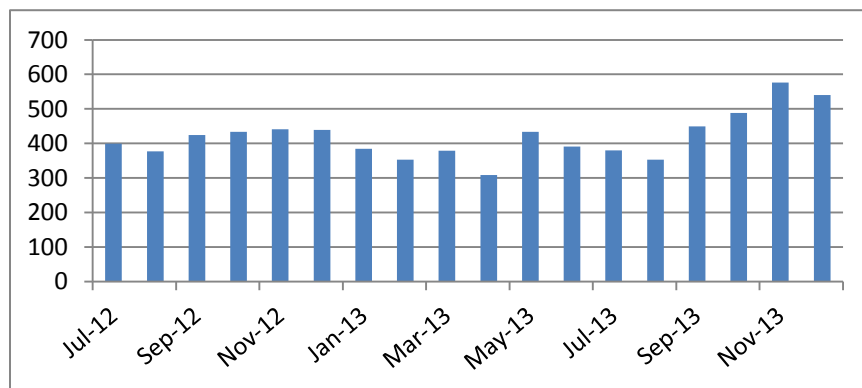
Key Points:

- In FY 2013, RISP responded to 5,247 incidents.
- Examples of Crime Incidents include vandalism, fraudulent checks, and obtaining money under false pretense. Examples of No-Crime Incidents include damaged vehicles, medical assistance, and suspicious activity.

**ACCIDENTS
HANDLED**

The State Police conducts investigations of different types of traffic accidents, from minor fender benders to serious fatal motor vehicle accidents. Accident tracking and mapping allows the State Police to deploy resources strategically to needed areas.

Figure C: Number of Motor Vehicle Accidents Handled by the Rhode Island State Police



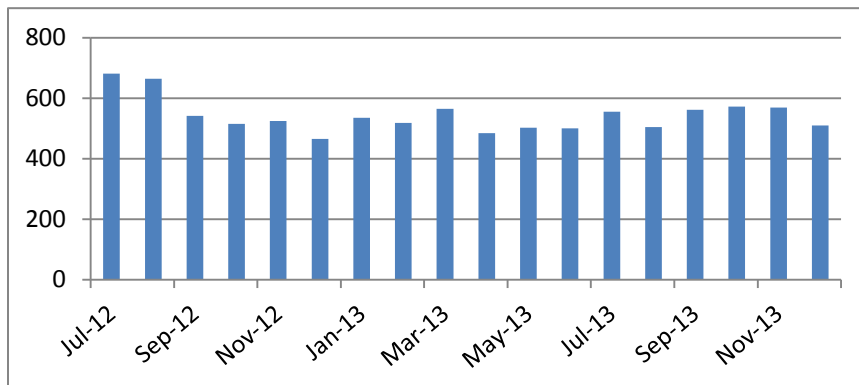
Key Points:

- In FY 2013, the highest number of motor vehicle accidents occurred in Providence (1,828), followed by Warwick (484), Cranston (401), and Pawtucket (389). In FY 2012, the highest number of motor vehicle accidents also occurred in Providence (1,929), followed by Warwick (513), Cranston (411), and Pawtucket (315).

ARRESTS

RISP has the authority to make arrests if an individual violates state criminal statute. Arrest data helps RISP inform enforcement efforts and analyze trends.

Figure D: Total Number of Arrests Made by the Rhode Island State Police



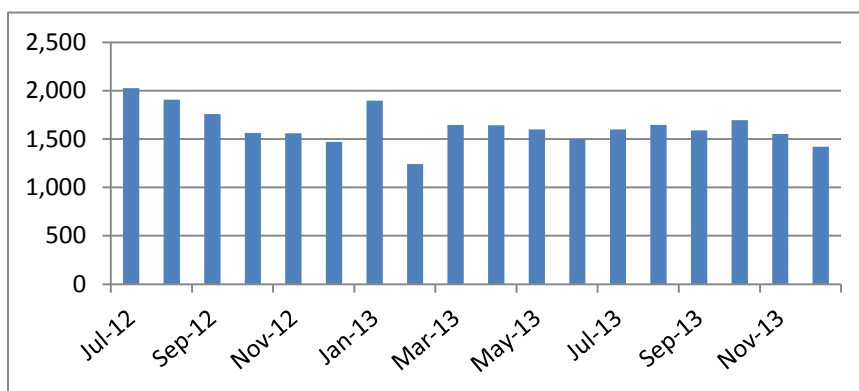
Key Points:

- Of the 6,494 arrests made by RISP in FY 2013, 79.0 percent fell into three categories: warrants (2,926), driving with a suspended/revoked license (1,732), and driving under the influence (474).

SPEEDING CITATIONS

RISP patrols state highways to ensure that traffic laws are obeyed and to promote traffic safety efforts.

Figure E: Number of Speeding Citations Issued by the Rhode Island State Police



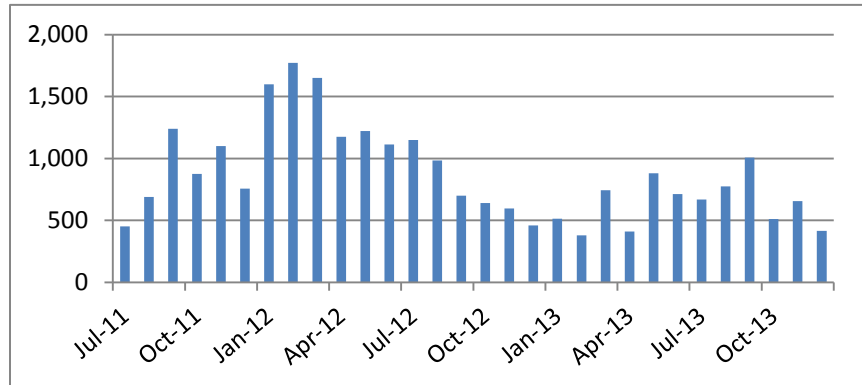
Key Points:

- In FY 2013, RISP issued 19,809 speeding citations.
- Through RISP's research, and with assistance from the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, State troopers have focused on known problem areas for speeders and reckless drivers. RISP will continue to provide educational initiatives and public speaking forums that address the issues related to speeding.

SEAT BELT ENFORCEMENT

RISP is charged with enforcing the state’s primary seat belt law (RIGL 31-22-22), which took effect on June 30, 2011. This law requires small children to be harnessed in a federally approved child restraint system, and all other vehicle occupants to wear a safety belt.

Figure F: Number of Seat Belt Citations Issued by the Rhode Island State Police



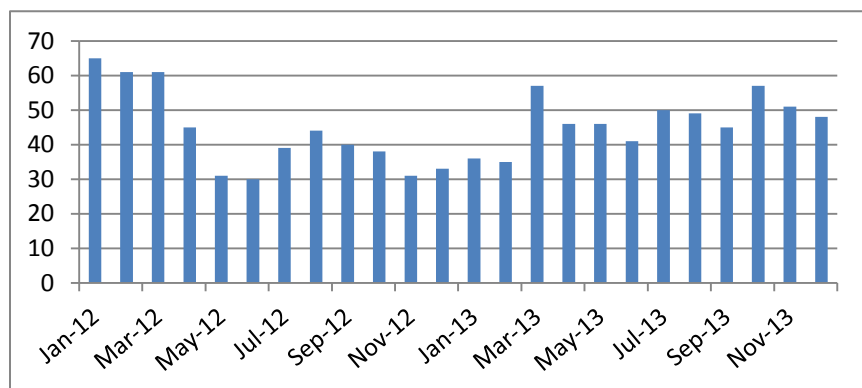
Key Points:

- After passage of the primary seat belt law in June 2011, RISP collaborated with municipal law enforcement agencies in enforcement, leading to 13,638 citations in FY 2012. In FY 2013, RISP issued 8,159 seat belt citations – 5,479 fewer than in FY 2012 – partly as a result of greater public awareness of the law.

DUI ENFORCEMENT

One of RISP’s primary functions is enforcing the state’s Driving Under the Influence (DUI) laws.

Figure G: Number of Individuals Arrested by the Rhode Island State Police for DUI



Key Points:

- In FY 2013, RISP made 486 DUI arrests.
- In addition to patrolling the state on all highways and secondary roads, RISP educates the public about the dangers of drunk driving at schools and safety fairs.

Public Safety – Capitol Police

The Capitol Police is a uniformed security force with powers of arrest. It is responsible for the security of thirteen state buildings and grounds, and its mission is to protect property and ensure the safety of employees and the public that work at and visit those state buildings. Capitol Police’s expenditures in FY 2014 are funded entirely with general revenue. Capitol Police’s largest expenditure category is personnel (95.9 percent), followed by operating supplies and expenses (4.1 percent). The tables below show Capitol Police’s funding sources and categories in FY 2014.²

General Revenue	\$ 3,641,703	100.0%
Total	\$ 3,641,703	100.0%

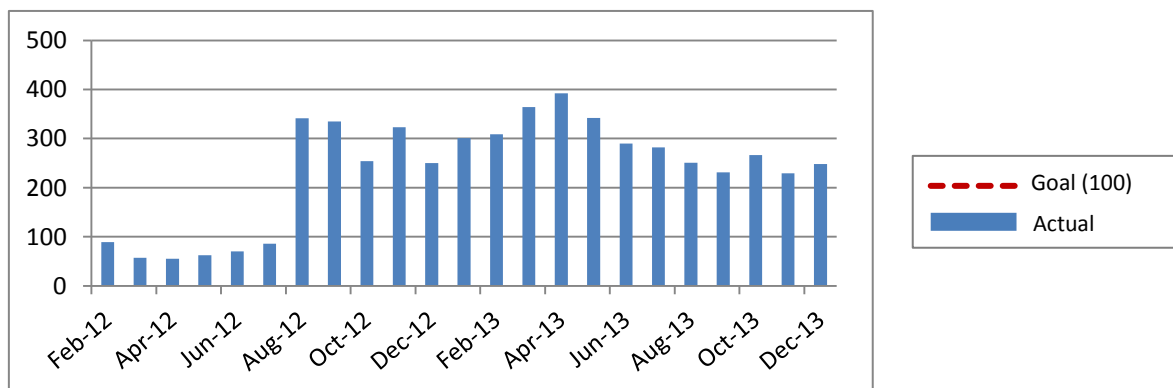
Personnel & Contracted Services	\$ 3,492,018	95.9%
Operating Supplies & Expenses	\$ 149,685	4.1%
Total	\$ 3,641,703	100.0%

In FY 2014, Capitol Police has 40.0 approved full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. Other state government departments fund an additional 10.0 FTE positions to provide security at government office buildings and other locations. Those additional positions are funded through other departments’ budgets and are not reflected in the expenditure data above.

CAPITOL POLICE CALLS FOR SERVICE

The Rhode Island Capitol Police provide twenty-four hour law enforcement and security services to thirteen state buildings including the State House and all of the courts.

Figure H: Number of Calls for Service Received by the Rhode Island Capitol Police



Key Points:

- In addition to staffing the facilities for public screening and security purposes, the Capitol Police developed facility logs in August 2012 to better record the total number calls for service. For that reason, the number of reported calls for service increased in August 2012. These log numbers are used to track needed staffing levels and deployment.

² Figures for Capitol Police’s expenditure sources and categories are from Governor Chafee’s FY 2014 revised budget request, submitted Jan. 15, 2014.

Public Safety – Sheriffs

The Division of Sheriffs is responsible for judicial security in the State of Rhode Island, providing courthouse and courtroom security, as well as transporting prisoners and inmates to and from courthouses and state facilities, hospitals, and prisons, jails and cellblocks. Sheriffs also perform extraditions; execute writs of process, both civil and criminal; and summon witnesses to appear in court.

In FY 2014, the Division of Sheriffs has 180.0 approved full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. The Sheriffs' expenditures in FY 2014 are funded entirely with general revenue. The Sheriffs' largest expenditure category is personnel and contracted services (92.3 percent), followed by operating expenses (7.6 percent), with assistance and grants and capital purchases representing 0.2 percent of budget. The tables below show the Sheriffs' funding sources and categories in FY 2014.³

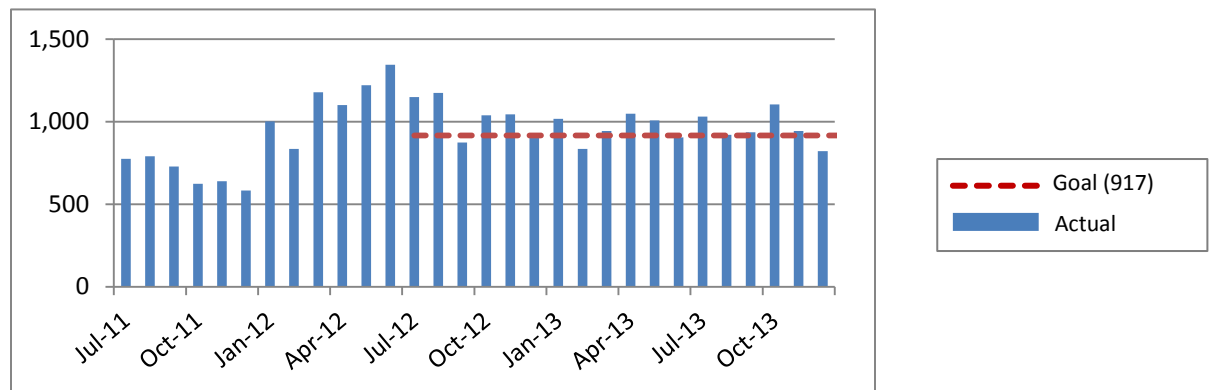
Sheriffs Expenditures by Source, FY 2014		
General Revenue	\$ 17,484,637	100.0%
Total	\$ 17,484,637	100.0%

Sheriffs Expenditures by Category, FY 2014		
Personnel & Contracted Services	\$ 16,131,155	92.3%
Operating Supplies & Expenses	\$ 1,325,482	7.6%
Assistance & Grants	\$ -	0.0%
Capital Purchases & Equipment	\$ 28,000	0.2%
Total	\$ 17,484,637	100.0%

CIVIL PROCESS/WRIT SERVICE

The Division of Sheriffs is responsible for the accountability and service of a wide variety of court documents (writs) that directly impact the civil and criminal administration of justice within the State of Rhode Island.

Figure I: Number of Writs the Civil Processing Unit Has Served and Generated



Key Points:

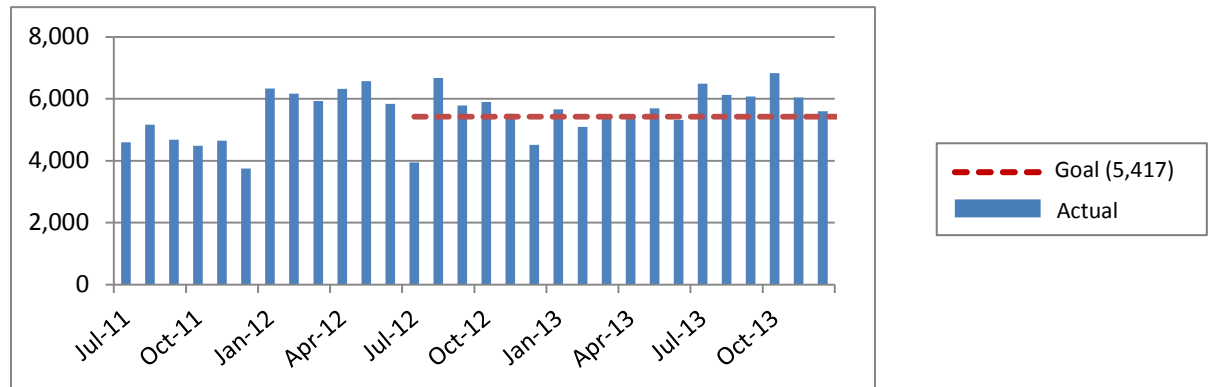
- Division members are tasked with the hand delivery of restraining orders, no contact orders, eviction notices, civil and criminal body attachments, and a variety of legal appearance papers to both private and public entities.
- In FY 2013, the Civil Processing Unit served and generated 11,931 writs.

³ Figures for Sheriffs' expenditure sources and categories are from Governor Chafee's FY 2014 revised budget request, submitted Jan. 15, 2014.

INMATE TRANSPORT

The Division of Sheriffs is responsible for the daily transportation of adult and juvenile inmates. Inmates are primarily processed and transported by Division members from the Adult Correctional Institute (ACI) and the Rhode Island Training School for Youth (RITS), both located in Cranston.

Figure J: Number of Judicial Transports



Key Points:

- Inmates are transported from the ACI and RITS to one of five Judicial Complexes within Rhode Island. Most adjudicated offenders/inmates are then transported back to these respective facilities for detention at the end of each business day. The figures above represent the number of inmates transported by the Division of Sheriffs. (Note: Transport data are collected by trip segment; an inmate transported from the ACI to a court facility and back is counted as two transports.)
- In FY 2012, Sheriffs conducted 64,450 inmate transports to and from the five Judicial Complexes. The number of transports number climbed to 65,001 in FY 2013, an increase of 0.9 percent.