



LAW ENFORCEMENT (PRE-ADJUDICATION) PROGRAMS ACCOUNTABLE BUDGET REVIEW

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

ISSUE BRIEF

SUMMARY

JR3-2-501 as amended in HJR 18, 2019 General Session requires each appropriations subcommittee to “create an accountable process budget for approximately 20% of the budgets that fall within the subcommittee’s responsibilities” ensuring “that each of the budgets for which the appropriations subcommittee has responsibility is the subject of an accountable budget process at least once every five years.” Subcommittees first implemented this rule during the 2019 Interim. During the 2020 Interim, the Legislature suspended the rule due to the heightened scrutiny budgets were already receiving in the pandemic.

The Executive Offices and Criminal Justice (EOCJ) Subcommittee reviews and makes budget recommendations for state criminal justice/public safety agencies and state elected offices for consideration by the Executive Appropriations Committee (EAC) and the Legislature. The EOCJ Subcommittee meets principally during each annual General Session for a series of meetings and also during the interim as needed.

There are eleven main entities assigned to the EOCJ Subcommittee for budget review and recommendations:

1. Department of Corrections (UDC)
2. Board of Pardons and Parole
3. Division of Juvenile Justice Services (DJJS)
4. Courts (Judicial Branch)
5. Guardian ad Litem (GAL)
6. Department of Public Safety (DPS)
7. Utah Communications Authority (UCA)
8. Governor
9. Attorney General
10. State Auditor
11. State Treasurer

Per the review schedule, this brief focuses on the various programs across agencies within the Subcommittee that have a Law Enforcement (Pre-Adjudication) focus within the larger state criminal justice system as approved during the May EAC meeting.

EOCJ Subcommittee Category	Interim Year	Estimated # of Programs
Adjudication	2019	29
Administration/Research	2021	26
Law Enforcement (Pre-Adjudication)	2022	29
Incarceration (Post-Adjudication)	2023	15
Non-Criminal Justice/Public Safety/Exec. Offices	2024	35

This brief is intended to assist EOCJ members’ review these specific program budgets, answer detailed questions on the policies that drive the budget, and provide recommendations on the extent to which funding should be included in a base budget bill for Fiscal Year 2024.

By the end of the of the October 17, 2022 interim meeting, the Analyst recommends that after review, the Subcommittee vote on a base budget based on a review of these law enforcement programs and make any appropriate changes. Changes could include:

- Improved performance indicators
- Possible budget reductions or increases based on research
- Possible budget internal reallocations – for example, between revenue sources and programs
- Possible budget realignments – for example, creating new line item for a specific function or eliminating/combining line items
- Holding back a function’s base budget until conditions are met
- Agency follow up report on specific issue
- Suggested Intent Language
- Other special motions
- Other technical changes

Throughout this process, staff may make recommendations that include action items described above or the subcommittee and Legislature could take other action independent, or in addition to any analyst recommendations. These changes would be included in the FY 2024 base budget.

INTERIM SCHEDULE

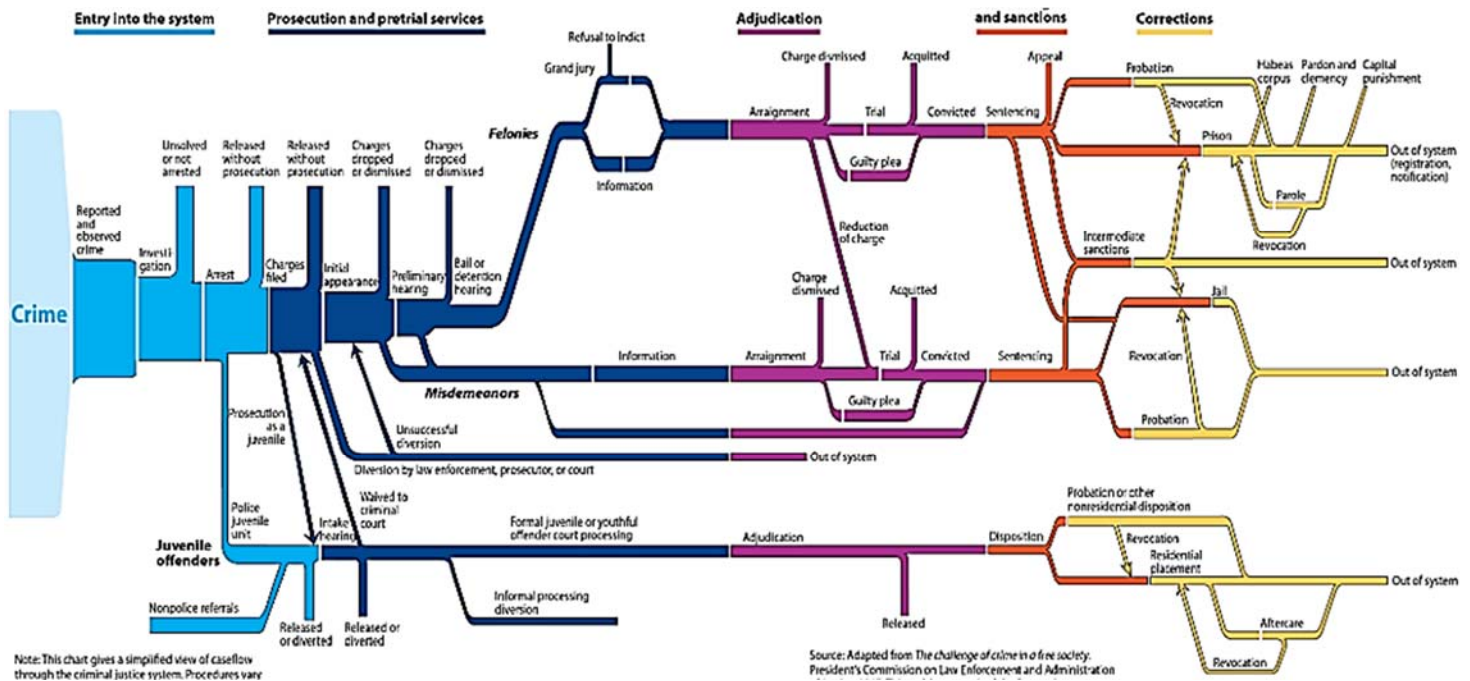
The review will generally follow a similar pattern as in 2019 and 2021 interims for other Accountable Budget Reviews. Considering the 3 interim meetings this year, our tentative plan will go as follows:

1. **6/14 meeting**– High-level overview of process/study for the interim, initial information, suggestions for narrowing work for second meeting;
2. **8/16 meeting**– Present work on the items determined in the first meeting including any findings/recommendations, outline positives/negatives of recommendations; and,
3. **10/17 meeting** – Final recommendations, address final issues/questions from original presentation of recommendations, clarify potential ramifications if changed, subcommittee vote on budgets reviewed and recommendations (where applicable).

BACKGROUND

As background, the review for the 2022 Interim ties into the previous plan to review certain categories within the criminal justice, executive offices, and public safety system. The notable difference is that since the focus will be on law enforcement (pre-adjudication) programs within these agencies, it will touch on the remaining broad categories up for review in other years, namely: (1) Law Enforcement, (2) Adjudication, (3) Incarceration, and (4) Non-Criminal Justice/Public Safety/Exec. Offices. Because these agencies are largely interconnected, it is logical to group similar programs within the criminal justice system. As discussed in the June 2019 EOCJ Appropriations Subcommittee meeting, below is a diagram used largely to determine review categories.

LAW ENFORCEMENT (PRE-ADJUDICATION) ACCOUNTABLE BUDGET REVIEW



OVERVIEW

There are approximately 28 programs as part of this review. The programs are in the various agencies, specifically The Office of the Attorney General (AGO), Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), State Courts, The Department of Public Safety, Utah Communications Authority (UCA), other restricted funds that the Legislature appropriates funds to. Below are the specific budget agencies and budget programs subject to review.

Agency	Appropriation Unit
Attorney General	Crime and Violence Prevention Fund
Attorney General	Criminal Prosecution
Attorney General	Financial Crimes Trust Fund
CCJJ	Justice Assistance Grant Fund
CCJJ	Pretrial Release Programs SRF - Pretrial Release Programs Special Revenue Fund (2094)
CCJJ	Rampage Violence Prevention Study Fund - Rampage Violence Prevention Study Fund (2308)
CCJJ	Extraditions
CCJJ	State Asset Forfeiture Grant Program
CCJJ	State Task Force Grants
Courts - Administration	Courts Security
Public Safety	Alcoholic Beverage Control Act Enforcement Fund
Public Safety - Bureau of Criminal Identification	Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Services
Public Safety - Bureau of Criminal Identification	Non-Government/Other Services
Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training	Basic Training
Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training	Regional/Inservice Training
Public Safety Programs and Operations	CITS Communications

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Public Safety Programs and Operations	CITS State Bureau of Investigation
Public Safety Programs and Operations	CITS State Crime Labs
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Department Intelligence Center
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Enhanced 911 Program
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Highway Patrol - Federal/State Projects
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Highway Patrol - Field Operations
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Highway Patrol - Protective Services
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Highway Patrol - Special Enforcement
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Highway Patrol - Special Services
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Highway Patrol - Technology Services
Public Safety Programs and Operations	Information Management - Operations
Restricted Account Transfers - EOCJ	GFR - DNA Specimen Account
Restricted Account Transfers - EOCJ	Motor Vehicle Safety Impact Restricted Account
UCA - Administrative Services Division	911 Division

KEY TERMS

The Budgetary Procedures Act (UCA Title 63J Chapter 1) governs how agencies use legislative appropriations. The act defines several key terms that will be helpful while reviewing these budgets. These include:

"Dedicated credits" means collections by an agency that fund agency operations. Dedicated credits include fees, donations, assessments, sales, fines, and other revenues.

"Federal revenues" means collections by an agency from a federal source that are deposited into an account for expenditure by the agency.

"Line item" means a unit of accounting within an agency, that contains one or more programs. An appropriation or any surplus of any appropriation may not be diverted from any line item to any other line item unless approved by the Legislature.

"Program" means a unit of accounting included on a schedule of programs within a line item used to track budget authorizations, collections, and expenditures on specific purposes or functions. An agency may transfer money appropriated to it from one program to another program if the agency revises its budget execution plan with the Division of Finance.

"Restricted revenue" means collections that are deposited, by law, into a separate fund, sub-fund, or account, and designated for a specific program or purpose.

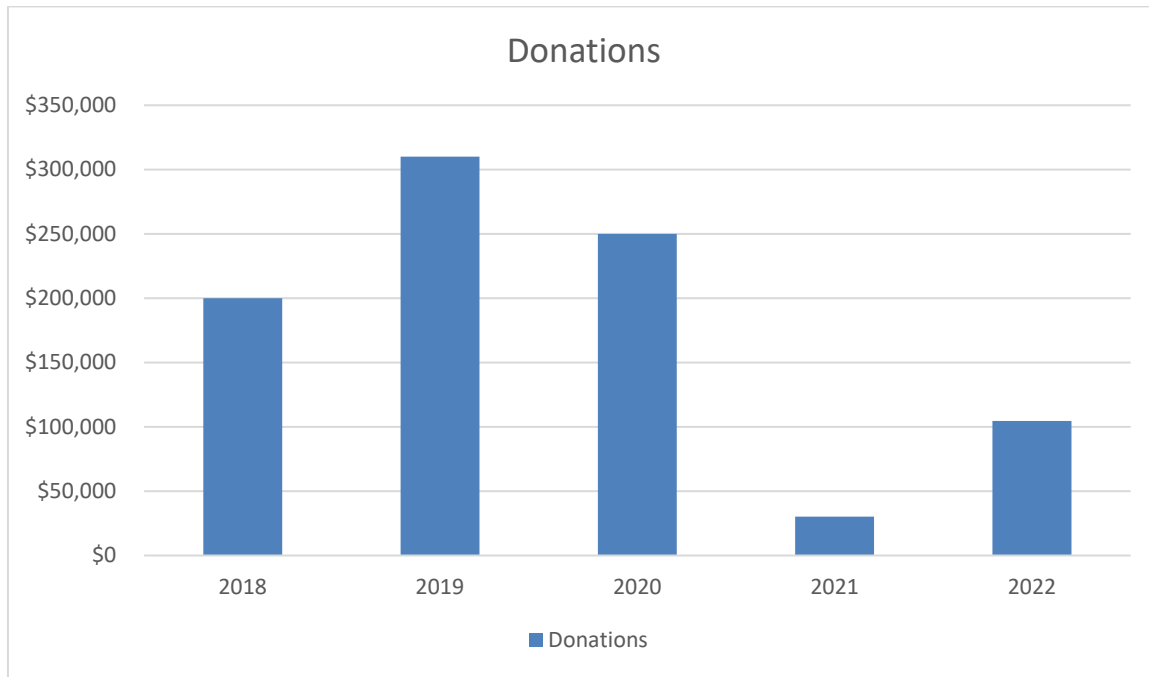
Legislative Joint Rule 3-2-402 instructs that in a base budget, appropriations from the General Fund, the Education Fund, and the Uniform School Fund shall be set as follows: 1) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates are equal to or greater than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base budget is not changed; 2) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates are less than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base budget is reduced by the same percentage that projected next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates are lower than the total of current fiscal year ongoing appropriations.

Crime and Violence Prevention Fund—Attorney General

All donations made to the State with the intent of fighting crime are deposited into the Crime and Violence Prevention Fund. Funds are eligible for a variety of uses, and currently are used as a grant program to support the Statewide Enforcement of Crimes by Undocumented Residents (SECURE) Strike Force and the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force. SECURE uses the funds for trainings for the officers, and ICAC uses the funds to provide mental health services to officers working on the task force. Donations have been trending down in recent years which has limited the ability of the AGO to provide the grant program to these two task forces.

Revenues and Expenditures

All funds for this program are received by donations and expended as a grant program each year. The AGO cannot keep any of these funds for administrative purposes.



Year	Donations
2018	\$200,000
2019	\$310,000
2020	\$250,000
2021	\$30,146
2022	\$104,528

Potential Recommendation

The AGO has requested that additional funding options be explored to offset the downward trend in donations to continue to provide the needed levels of service within SECURE and ICAC. This is being explored.

Criminal Prosecution—Attorney General

The Criminal Prosecution Department of the AGO is divided into four divisions, each with one or more accounting unit. The four divisions are the Investigations Division, the Justice Division, The Medicaid Fraud Control Division, and the Mortgage & Financial Fraud Division.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division is the investigative arm of the AGO and works closely with local and state law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations to prepare for prosecution. This division employs sworn officers in addition to attorneys to create a unified approach to investigations. The division consists of six units; Social Security Disabilities Investigations or Cooperative Disability Investigations (CDI), the Special Investigations Unit, the Statewide Enforcement of Crimes by Undocumented Strike Force (SECURE), the Crimes Against State Economy Task Force (CASE), the Utah Trafficking in Persons Task Force (UTIP), and the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC). The Investigations program additionally houses the Prosecution Review Program, the ICAC Child Protection Registry, and Social Security Disability Investigations.

The CDI Unit is a federally funded program that is a partnership between the AGO's Investigation Division and the United States Office of the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration to combat fraud within Social Security disability programs. The Special Investigations Unit investigates white collar crimes, political corruption, elections fraud, and other violations of election laws. SECURE investigates human trafficking, human smuggling, identity fraud, false ID cases, and false document manufacturing as well as crimes committed by and against undocumented communities throughout the State. CASE investigates economic and financial crimes committed in Utah and partners with the Department of Public Safety. UTIP is entirely federally funded and brings together resources to fight against human trafficking and human smuggling. ICAC investigates all internet crimes against children committed through the State which includes education on internet crimes and victim services.

Justice Division

The Justice Division has four sections and prosecutes all cases that do not fall under a specific division. The four sections are Special Prosecutions, Family Justice, Prosecution Review, and Insurance Fraud. Special Prosecutions prosecutes serious felonies and public corruption cases. Family Justice prosecutes crimes against children primarily being child pornography, enticing children for sexual purposes over the internet and criminal non-support cases. Prosecution Review reviews first degree felony sexual assaults and any subsequent prosecution. Insurance Fraud prosecutes all types of insurance fraud.

Medicaid Fraud and Patient Abuse Division

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) is a specialized prosecution division that prosecutes Medicaid fraud as well as the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable individuals. The federal government requires all states to have an MCFU as a condition of receiving Medicaid funding. MCFU has statewide jurisdiction and both civil and criminal authority. Most cases are prosecuted at the state level, but MCFU also has attorneys who are cross designated as Special Assistant United States Attorneys which enables them to pursue federal cases. To reduce confusion related to referring abuse cases to a fraud unit, this division has recently started using the name of Medicaid Fraud and Patient Abuse Division.

Three-quarters of MFCU's funding comes from a federal grant from the U.S. Health and Human Services-Office of the Inspector General (HHS-OIG). MFCU must comply with all conditions of the grant to receive the funding. HHS-OIG conducts regular audits to ensure the proper usage of these grant funds and certifies MFCU annually to continue investigating Medicaid fraud. The AGO is required to put forth a match of the federal funds which results in the additional 25% of funding for this division.

Mortgage and Financial Fraud Division

The Mortgage and Financial Fraud Division or Unit (MFFU) prosecutes mortgage, securities, tax, and other complex financial fraud cases. Cases typically involve several victims and hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars in losses to the victims. Due to the complex nature of these cases, many cases last several years, and if a person is convicted, MFFU supervises this offender throughout the restitution process to ensure that payments are being made properly. This can last an additional several years and requires further litigation if an offender fails to make restitution payments to the mandated level.

Revenue Sources FY 2022

Funding Source	Amount
General Fund	\$10,335,300
General Fund One-time	\$385,500
American Rescue Plan (ARPA)	\$150,000
Sale of Surplus Property-State	\$6
Legal Services-Administrative	\$894,234
Federal AG Medicaid Investigations	\$1,289,474
Federal AG Department of Justice Investigations	\$459,341
Transfer from Criminal Justice	\$32,196
Transfer Federal Revenue from Another Agency	\$596,557
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$14,142,608</i>

Expenditure by Division FY 2022

Division	Amount
Investigations Division	\$5,858,164
Justice Division	\$3,313,323
Medicaid Fraud and Patient Abuse Division	\$2,090,885
Mortgage and Financial Fraud Division	\$909,048
(Criminal Appeals)*	\$2,764,376
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$14,935,796</i>

*The Criminal Appeals Division was moved to the Appellate Department beginning in FY 2023 and will be reviewed next year.

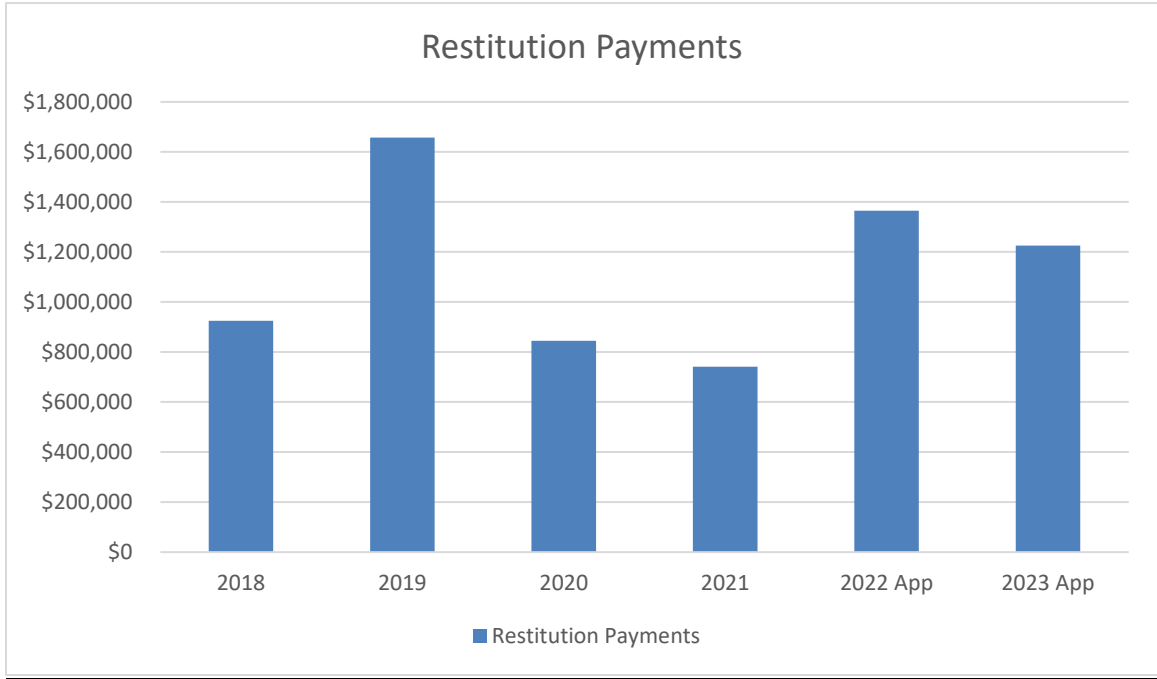
Potential Recommendation

The current performance measures capture the work of the AGO inadequately. Revisions and updates are being explored with the AGO and any recommendations will be presented at the next meeting.

Financial Crimes Trust Fund—Attorney General

The Financial Crimes Trust Fund is a holding account for restitution paid by criminals convicted of mortgage or other financial fraud. The money deposited is deposited into this fund as part of a criminal’s sentencing and is held until it can be paid out to victims. The AGO does not retain any of this money for itself. Rather, the AGO collects the restitution and then pays it out to the victims while tracking to ensure that the offenders have paid the mandated amounts. No recommendations for this trust fund.

Restitution Payments



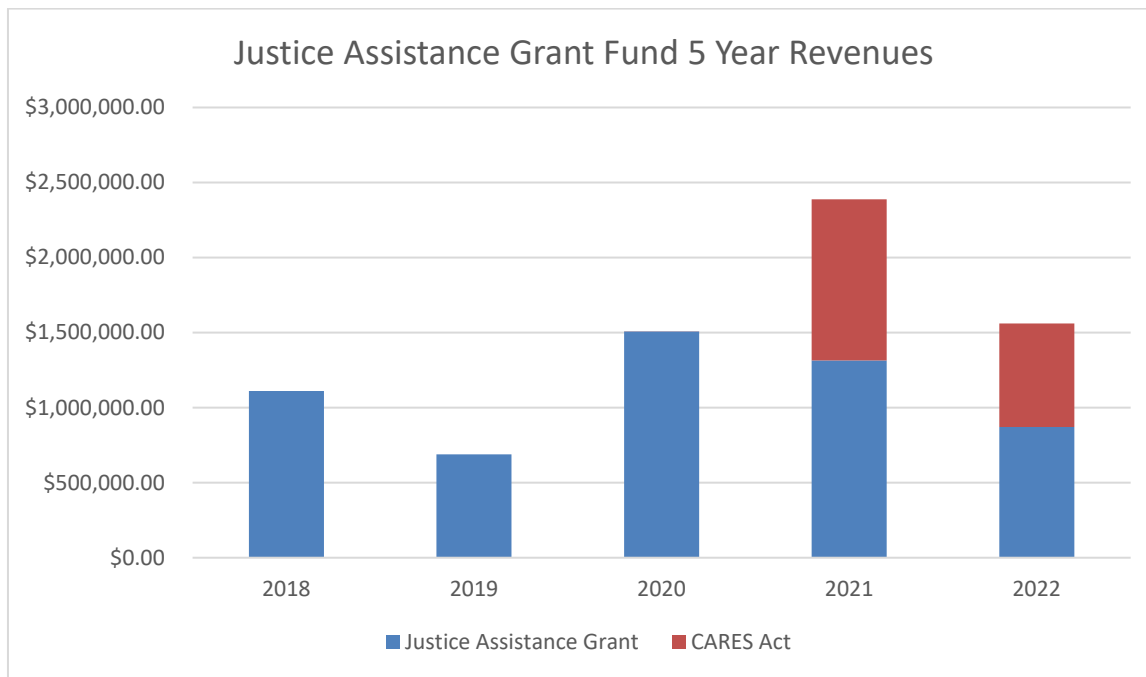
Year	Restitution Payments
2018	\$924,500
2019	\$1,657,200
2020	\$844,500
2021	\$740,900
2022 App	\$1,364,800
2023 App	\$1,225,000

Justice Assistance Grant Fund—CCJJ

The Justice Assistance Grant Fund (JAG) is a federal grant program and the leading source of criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions from the federal government. CCJJ has been the State’s Administering Agency for JAG for over 30 years. CCJJ applies annually to the Federal Department of Justice and receives funding in lump sums which is then held as unearned income and invested with the State Treasurer. As needed, CCJJ draws down the funds and then passes this funding on to other agencies and local governments. Funding from this grant is allocated using formula funding to state and local agencies to assist in all levels of criminal justice. Although CCJJ must apply for JAG each year, it has four years to expend the funds it is awarded and only draws down enough each year to match expenditures.

Revenues

JAG is a federal grant, and all funding comes from federal sources. Historically, all funding comes from the Edward Byrnes Memorial Justice Assistance Grant, but in FY 2020, CCJJ received a grant from the federal government titled Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding as part of the federal CARES Act. CCJJ was advised by State Finance that they could draw down the CARES money into the JAG Expendable Fund as long as expenditures could be tracked separately.



Year	Justice Assistance Grant	CARES Act
2018	\$1,110,348.53	\$0
2019	\$688,211.80	\$0
2020	\$1,507,331.94	\$597.21
2021	\$1,314,670.97	\$1,073,033.96
2022	\$871,239.24	\$688,986.80

Note: FY 2022 revenues have not yet been finalized.

Pretrial Release Programs Special Revenue Fund—CCJ

The Pretrial Release Programs Special Revenue Fund was established during the 2020 General Session. This program is designed to provide special services to individuals who have been arrested but who have not yet been tried. Funding for these programs is provided by forfeited bail money; 60 percent of all bail forfeitures and 75 percent of all cash forfeitures are deposited into this fund. CCJJ will use this fund as a grant program to counties to provide pretrial services to arrested individuals. Due to the small amount of bail forfeitures, CCJJ has not yet had enough funding to begin awarding grants. Rather, they have been investing money deposited into this fund since its inception and plan to launch a pilot program for this grant program when the funds become significantly large to support a pilot. Additionally, CCJJ has commented that the statute (63M-7-215) requires the commission to create an administrative rule for this grant program which is unique out of all the grant programs they administer. CCJJ has requested that this additional step for this grant program be eliminated from statute to allow a smoother and quicker launch of this grant program.

Recommendation

Allow CCJJ to continue to grow this fund and run a pilot program to explore the viability of this program.

CCJJ supports this recommendation.

Rampage Violence Prevention Study Fund – CCJJ

H.B. 340 from the 2020 General Session required CCJJ to conduct a rampage violence study before October 2022 and present the results of the study before November 30, 2022, to the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee. CCJJ was originally appropriated \$50,400 in one-time General Fund and \$3,500 in federal funds to complete this study. Additionally, the Rampage Violence Prevention Study Fund was created and appropriated \$150,000 in dedicated credits to further support the costs of conducting the study. All funding was removed during the 2020 Fifth Special Session due to spending cuts during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

H.B. 340 directs CCJJ to create a report that evaluates each rampage violence incident in the United States and defines a rampage violence incident being an incident with 3 or more fatalities. This evaluation should include where the incident occurred, the duration, the weapon used, if there is any reported history of mental illness in the perpetrator, if the perpetrator had recently experienced a significant life stressor, the age, gender, and apparent motive of the perpetrator. The report should additionally include an examination of policies or legislation enacted in response to rampage violence incidents and their effectiveness.

UCA 63I-2-263 repeals the law governing the rampage violence prevention study and its associated trust fund on January 1, 2023.

Recommendations

Allow the statute to sunset on its own by doing nothing.

CCJJ supports this recommendation.

Restore funding to this study.

CCJJ supports this recommendation.

Require CCJJ to complete this study within existing budget.

CCJJ does not support this recommendation.

Extend the time required to complete this study to allow for a thorough evaluation.

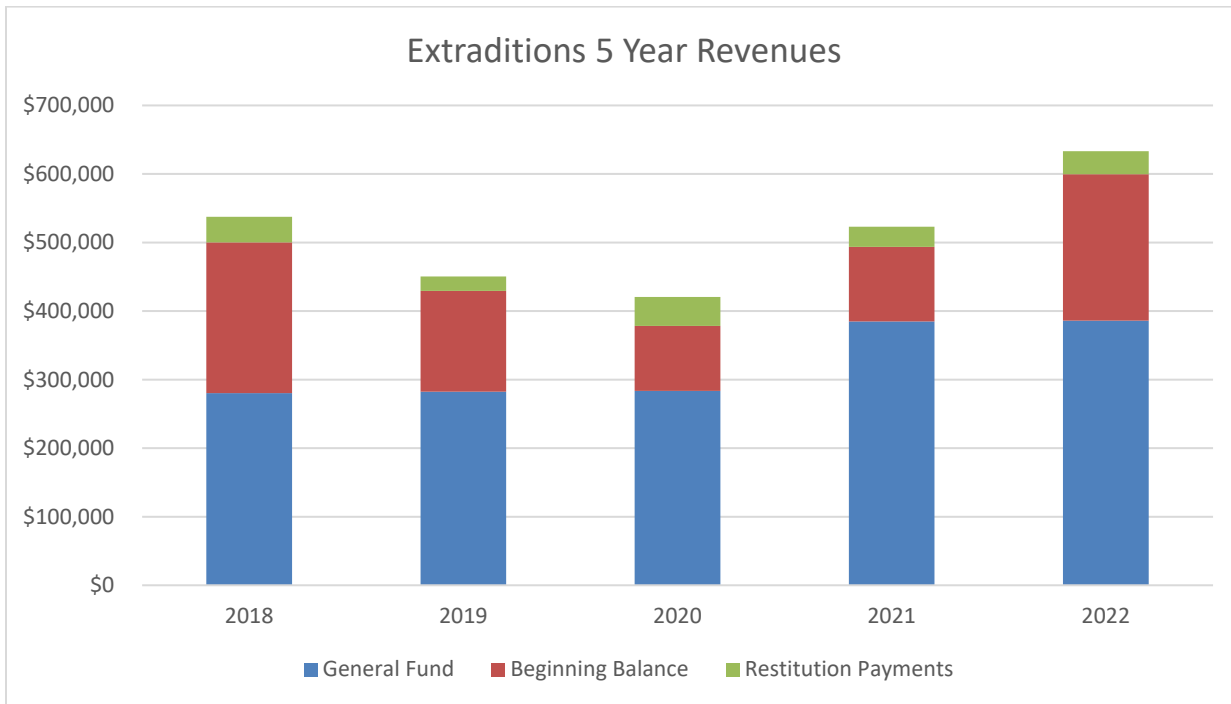
CCJJ supports this recommendation.

Extraditions—CCJJ

Utah adopted the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act in 1980, a federal guideline for managing interstate extraditions and has adopted by 48 states. The State pays for extraditions to Utah from other states. These costs include the transportation costs of the offender and the transporting law enforcement officer(s). The salary of the law enforcement officer(s) is paid by the officer(s) employing agency and not covered with extradition funds. Extraditions are overseen by CCJJ.

Revenues

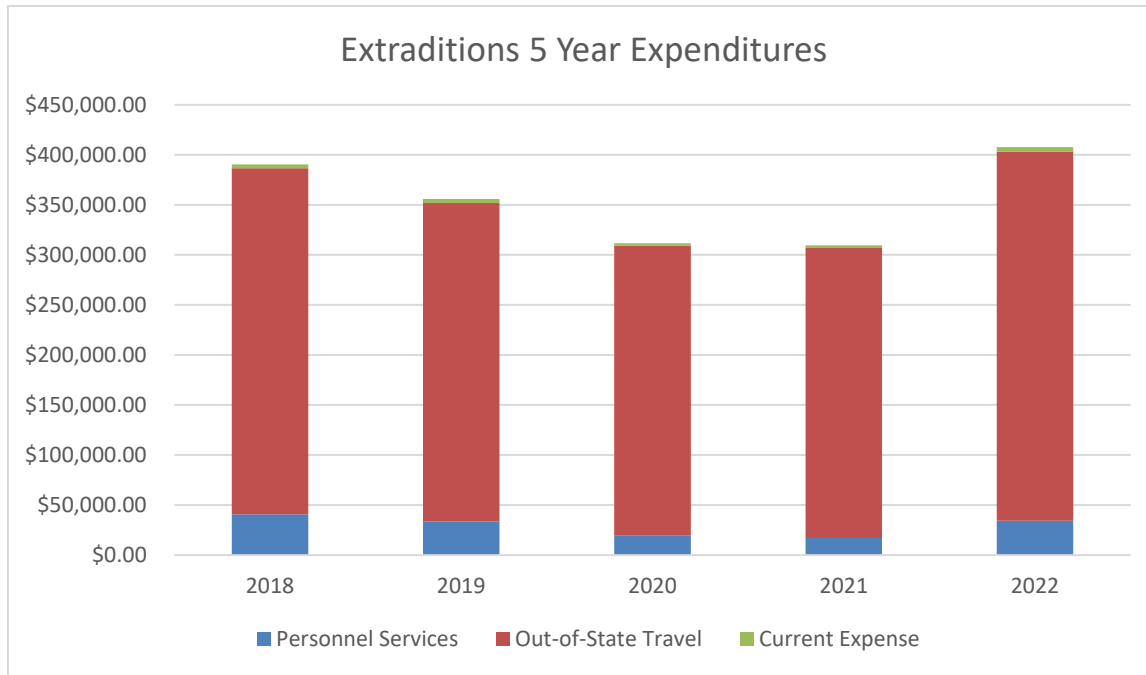
The majority of funding for Extraditions comes from the General Fund with additional funds coming from beginning balances due to unexpended funds in the previous year as well as restitution payments made by convicted felons transported back to Utah. Below is a breakdown of revenues for the past five years.



Year	General Fund	Beginning Balance	Restitution Payments
2018	\$280,400	\$219,778	\$37,312.73
2019	\$282,400	\$147,000	\$21,136.19
2020	\$283,600	\$94,650	\$42,272.10
2021	\$384,800	\$108,932	\$29,442.23
2022	\$386,000	\$213,705	\$33,452.94

Expenditures

Expenditures from Extraditions goes primarily to transportation costs, with an additional .34 of an FTE being paid from this program to coordinate extraditions statewide. Expenditures were lower than normal in FY 2020-2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic restricting travel. Below is a breakdown of expenditures over the past five years.



Year	Personnel Services	Out-of-State Travel	Current Expense
2018	\$40,669.62	\$345,872.70	\$3,947.18
2019	\$33,519.66	\$318,346.26	\$4,016.51
2020	\$19,665.66	\$289,444.39	\$2,479.69
2021	\$17,048.13	\$290,420.32	\$1,981.15
2022	\$34,245.89	\$368,904.80	\$4,498.96

Recommendation

We recommend that the appropriation level for Extraditions remain the same. Although the nonlapsing balance is relatively large from year-to-year, travel costs are unpredictable and have been rising rapidly since the beginning of FY 2022.

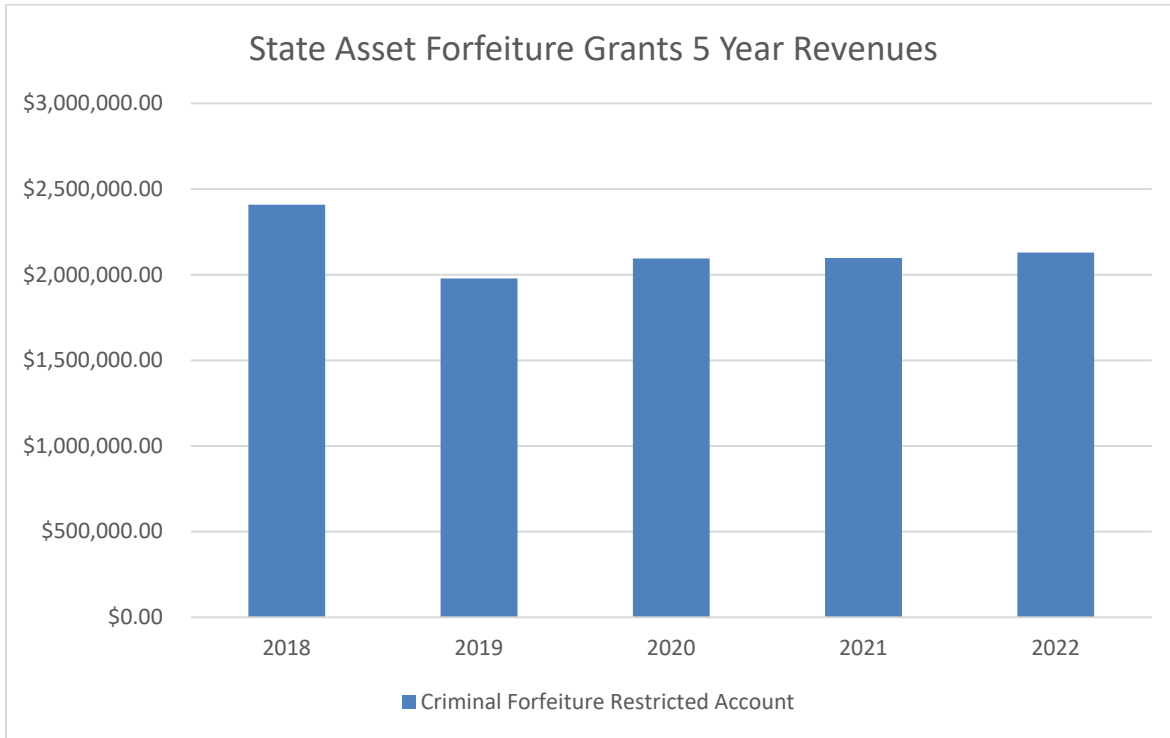
CCJ agrees with this recommendation.

State Asset Forfeiture Grants—CCJJ

The State Asset Forfeiture Grant Program is administered by CCJJ. When a law enforcement agency confiscates assets during an arrest or judicial proceeding. Liquidized assets not used as reparations are deposited into the Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Account. Funds are then awarded as grants to law enforcement agencies to supplement law enforcement services. Grant funds may not be used to pay salaries but can be used to promote law enforcement activities, most notably drug reduction programs.

Revenues

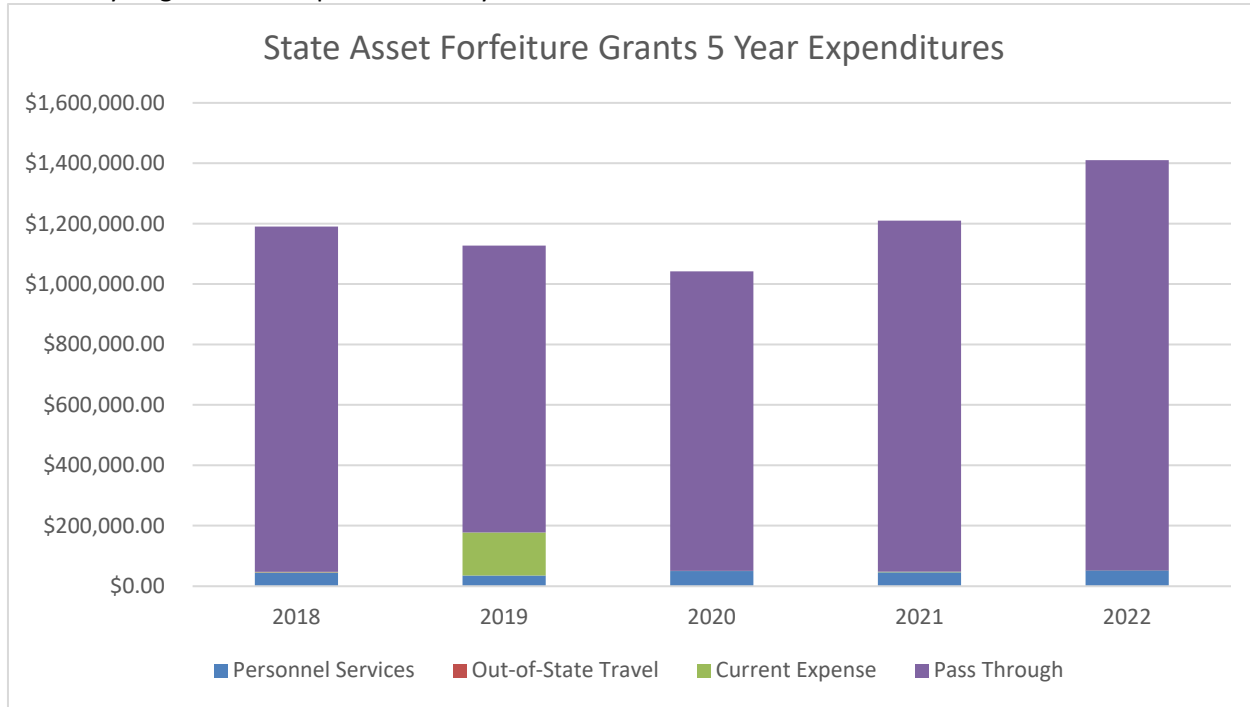
All revenues for the State Asset Forfeiture Grant Program come from the Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Account which is financed by liquidized forfeited criminal assets.



Year	Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Account
2018	\$2,409,059.00
2019	\$1,977,700.00
2020	\$2,095,100.00
2021	\$2,097,400.00
2022	\$2,129,300.00

Expenditures

The majority of expenditures for this program are passed through as part of the grant program. CCJJ is authorized to keep up to 3 percent of all expenses for administrative expenses including personal expenses. In 2019 a payment of \$141,327.14 was made as a settlement based on a court decision on an asset forfeiture case. This accounts for the unusually large current expense in that year.



Year	Personnel Services	Out-of-State Travel	Current Expense	Pass Through
2018	\$44,431.16	\$1,100.90	\$1,482.48	\$1,143,219.79
2019	\$34,878.02	\$0.00	\$142,489.75	\$950,058.85
2020	\$50,091.34	\$0.00	\$84.82	\$991,610.91
2021	\$45,580.37	\$0.00	\$2,163.49	\$1,162,287.55
2022	\$52,387.52	\$224.80	\$0.00	\$1,357,655.59

Possible Recommendation

Due to the large overlap between the State Asset Forfeiture and State Task Force Grant Programs, combine the two programs to reduce administrative burden.

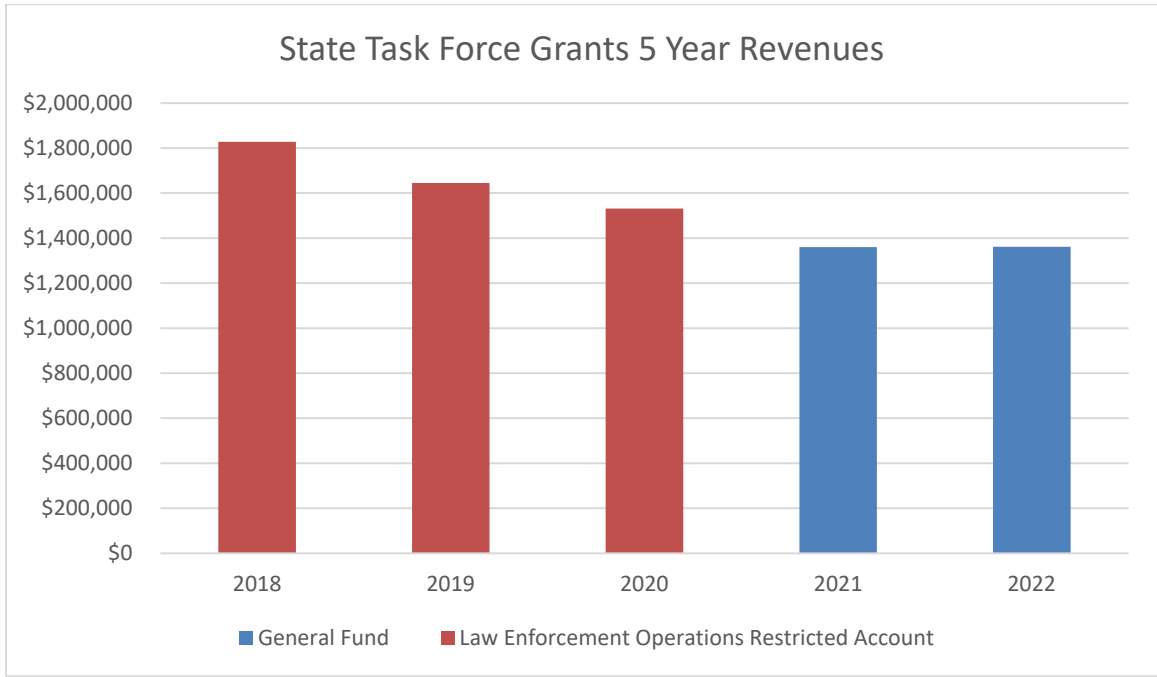
CCJJ is currently exploring the legality and feasibility of this possible recommendation.

State Task Force Grants—CCJJ

The State Task Force Grant Program provides grant funding to 17 Multijurisdictional Drug and Major Crime Task Force Projects throughout the State. Funding for these taskforces comes primarily from local law enforcement agencies; this grant program is designed to assist in enhancing the efforts in addressing illicit drug crime throughout the State. Funds are then awarded as grants to law enforcement agencies to supplement law enforcement services. Grant funds may not be used to pay salaries but can be used to promote law enforcement activities, most notably drug reduction programs.

Revenues

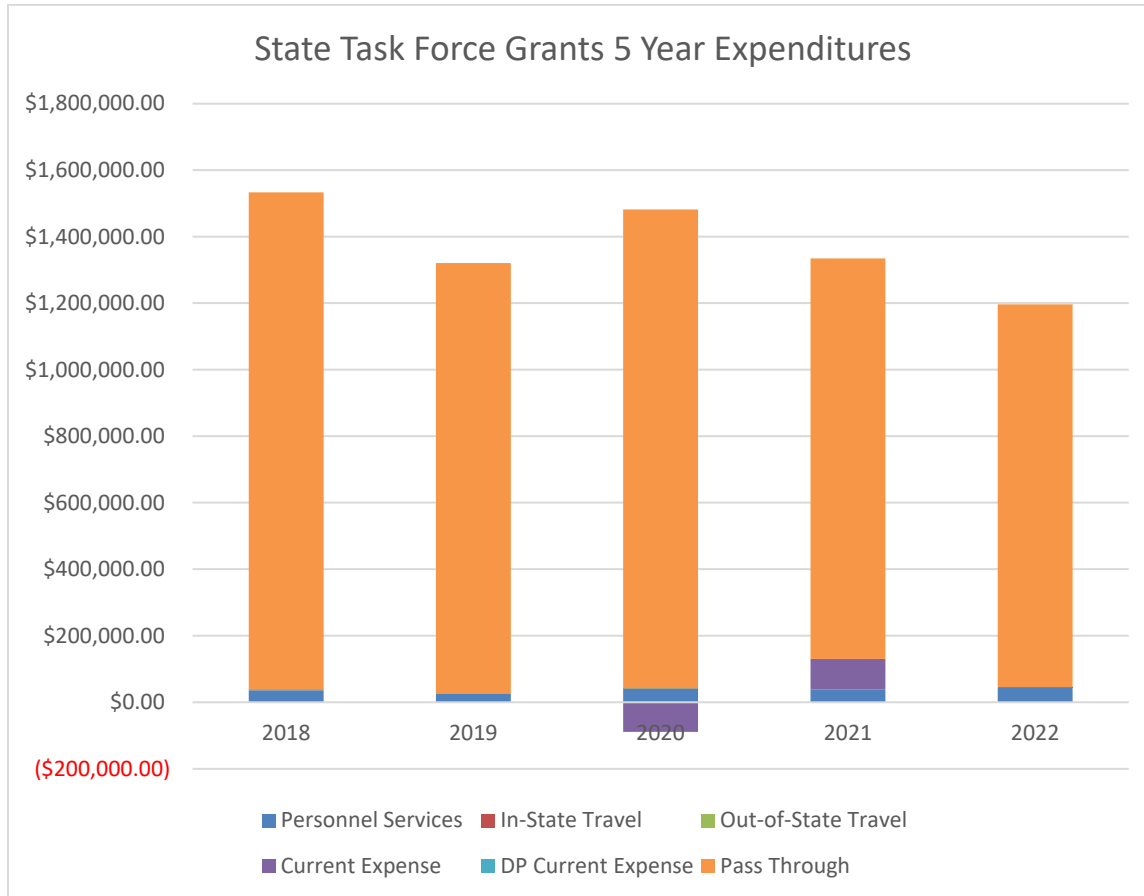
This grant program was originally funded by the Law Enforcement Operations Restricted Account which was funded through criminal surcharge fees. Due to decreases in criminal surcharge collections, the Legislature abolished this account during the 2020 General Session and now funds the State Task Force Grant Program directly through the General Fund. Criminal surcharge fees are deposited directly into the General Fund.



Year	General Fund	Law Enforcement Operations Restricted Account
2018	\$0	\$1,827,800.00
2019	\$0	\$1,645,200.00
2020	\$0	\$1,531,400.00
2021	\$1,360,200	\$0
2022	\$1,361,500	\$0

Expenditures

Most expenditures are paid out to state drug task forces. CCJJ is allowed to use up to 3 percent of expenditures for personnel services. In FY 2021, CCJJ entered into a contract with the University of Utah—OBGYN to research the nature of drug use among pregnant women in each region of the state to inform allocation of resources to meet the needs of this population.

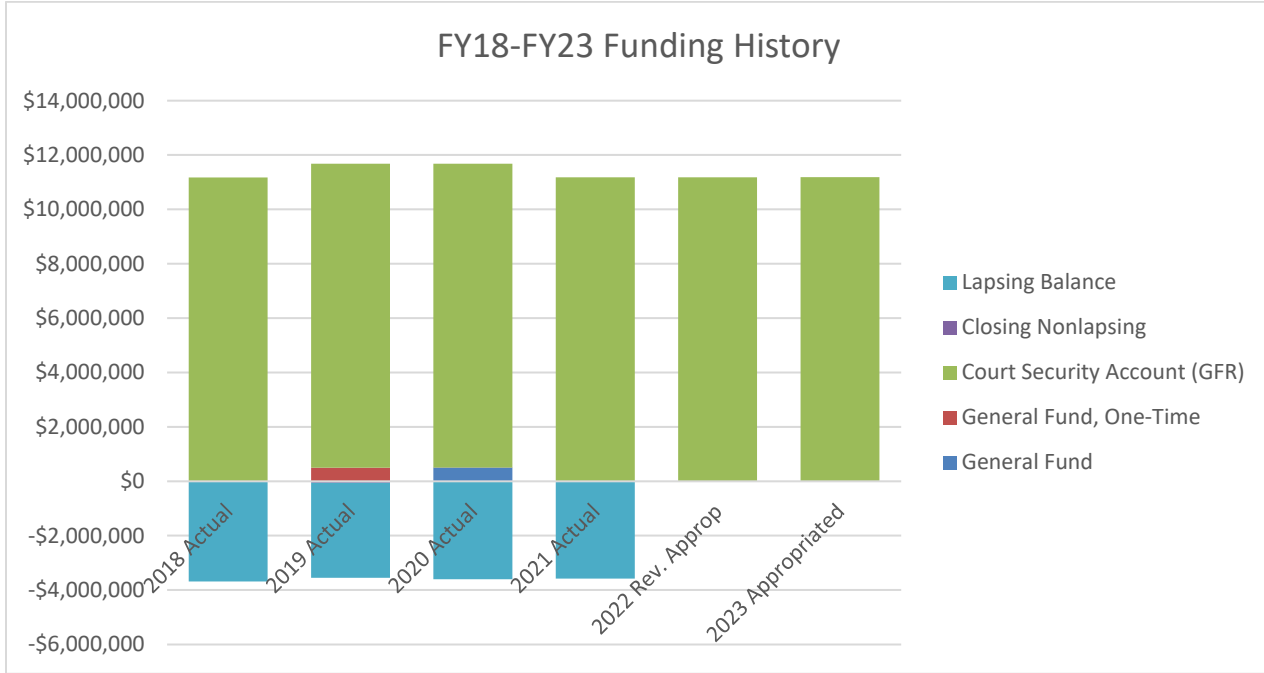


Year	Personnel Services	In-State Travel	Out-of-State Travel	Current Expense	DP Current Expense	Pass Through
2018	\$35,730.65	\$0.00	\$589.91	\$2,397.06	\$0.00	\$1,494,146.02
2019	\$26,133.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$167.68	\$0.00	\$1,294,009.83
2020	\$39,832.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$89,153.90)	\$1,044.88	\$1,440,953.80
2021	\$38,737.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$91,341.33	\$0.00	\$1,204,317.20
2022	\$43,593.85	\$237.39	\$837.74	\$720.96	\$0.00	\$1,151,501.58

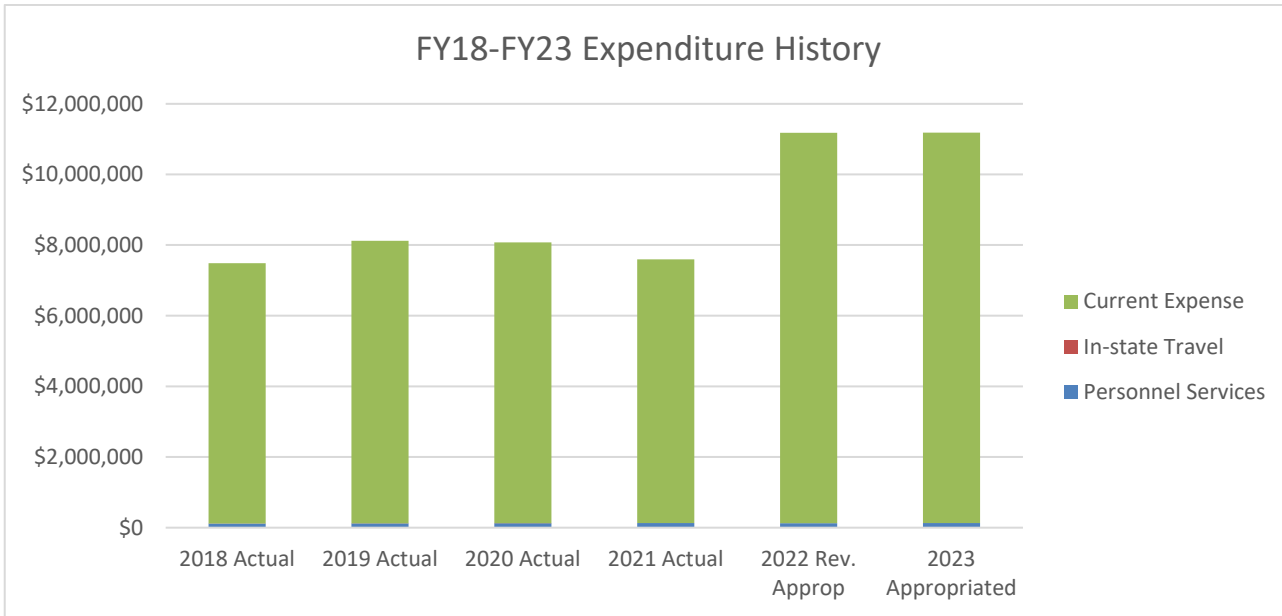
Courts - Courts Security

The Courts Security program pays a portion of the expenses for bailiffs and other security personnel in the courtroom. In the 2009 General Session, the Legislature included perimeter security in this account paid out of restricted funds. Funds within the Court Security Account provide the main source of state funding for in-court security that supplements local county sheriff resources for this purpose.

Revenues



Expenditures

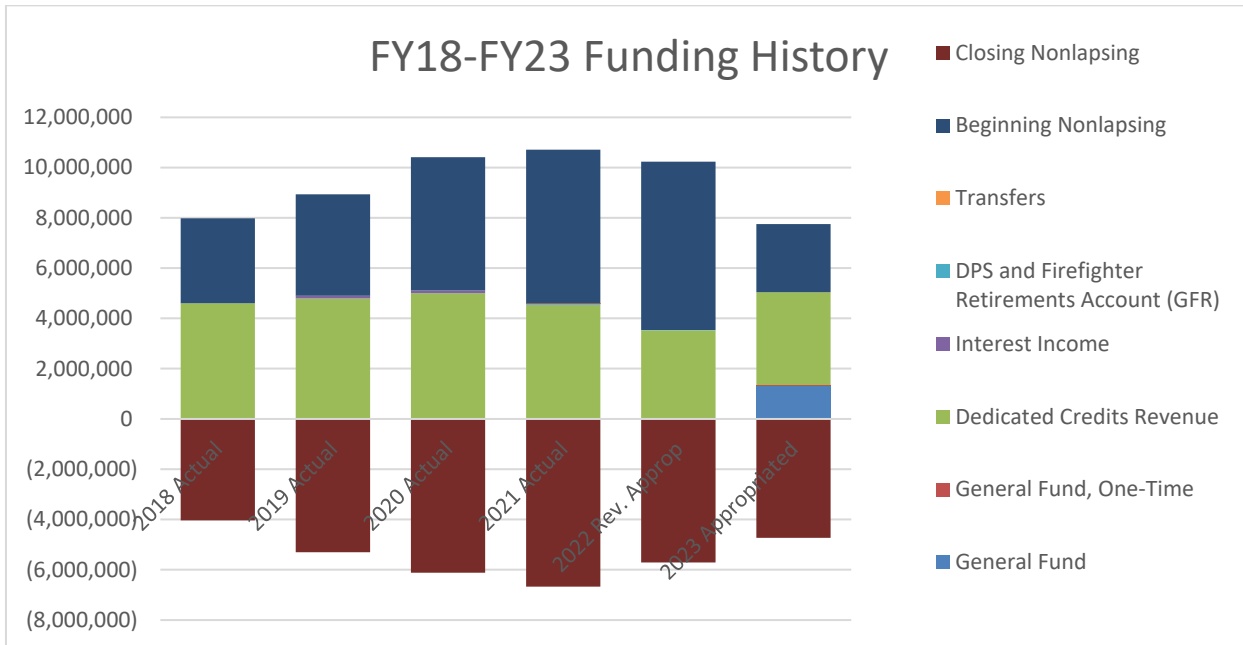


Public Safety - Alcoholic Beverage Control Act Enforcement Fund

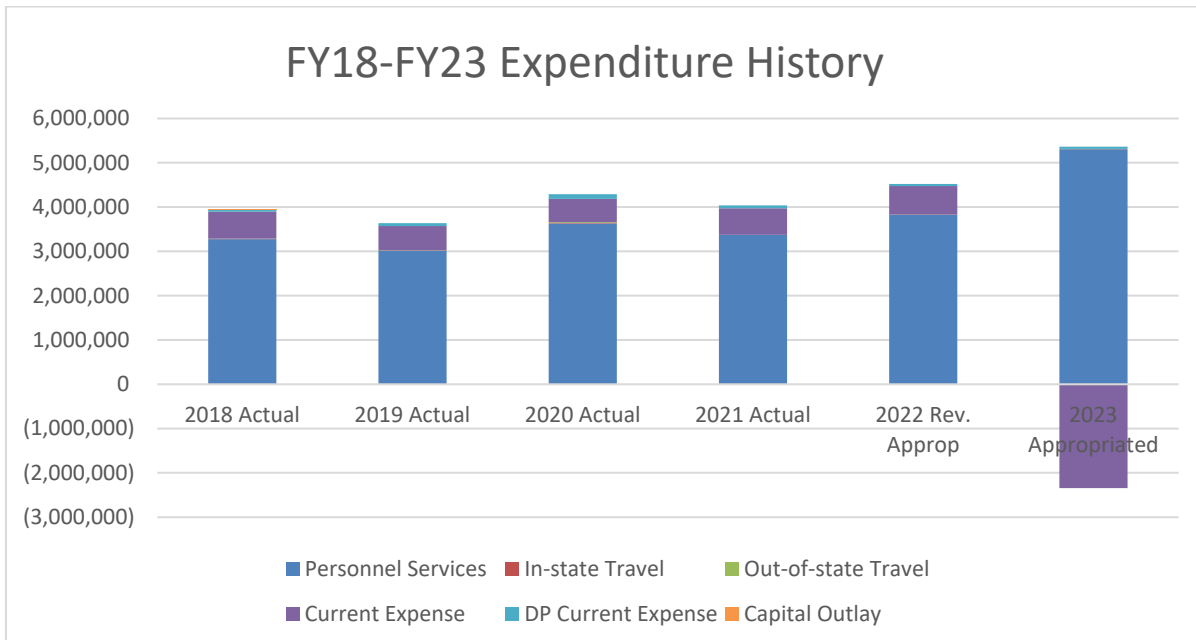
The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act Enforcement Fund supports the Department of Public Safety "to supplement appropriations by the Legislature so that the Department of Public Safety maintains a sufficient number of alcohol-related law enforcement officers" for the enforcement of the state's liquor laws. Officers include liquor law enforcement agents and officers dedicated to DUI enforcement.

Among other uses, the major use of funds is personnel costs for the officers tasked to enforce alcoholic beverage control law.

Revenues



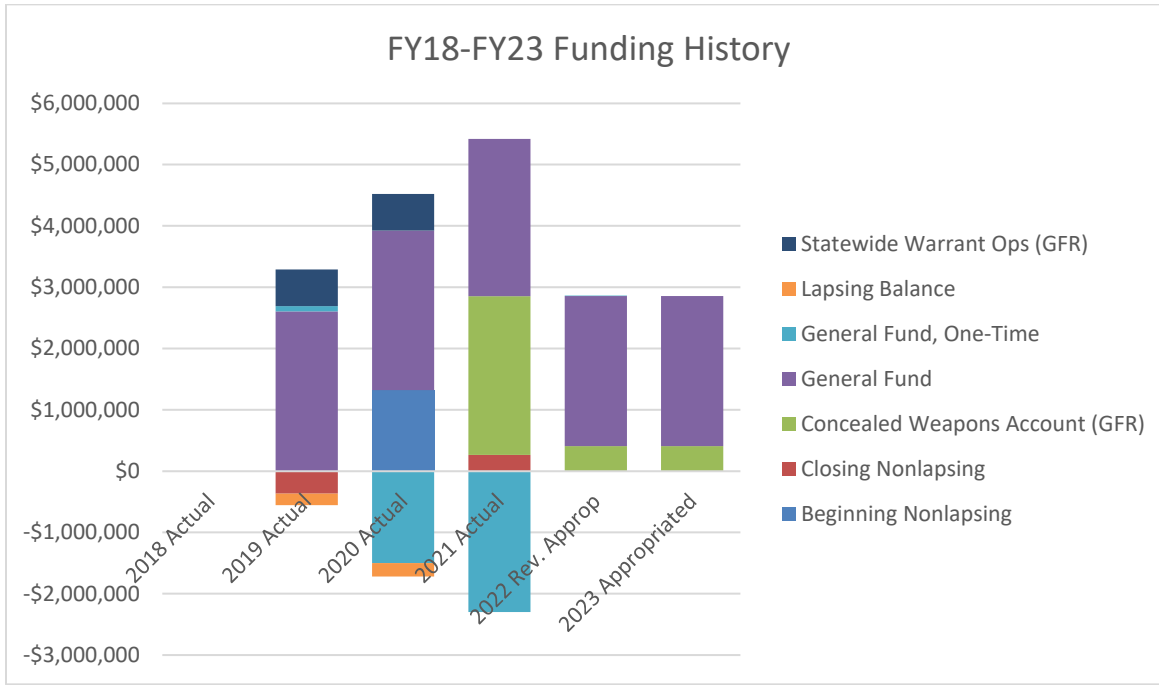
Expenditures



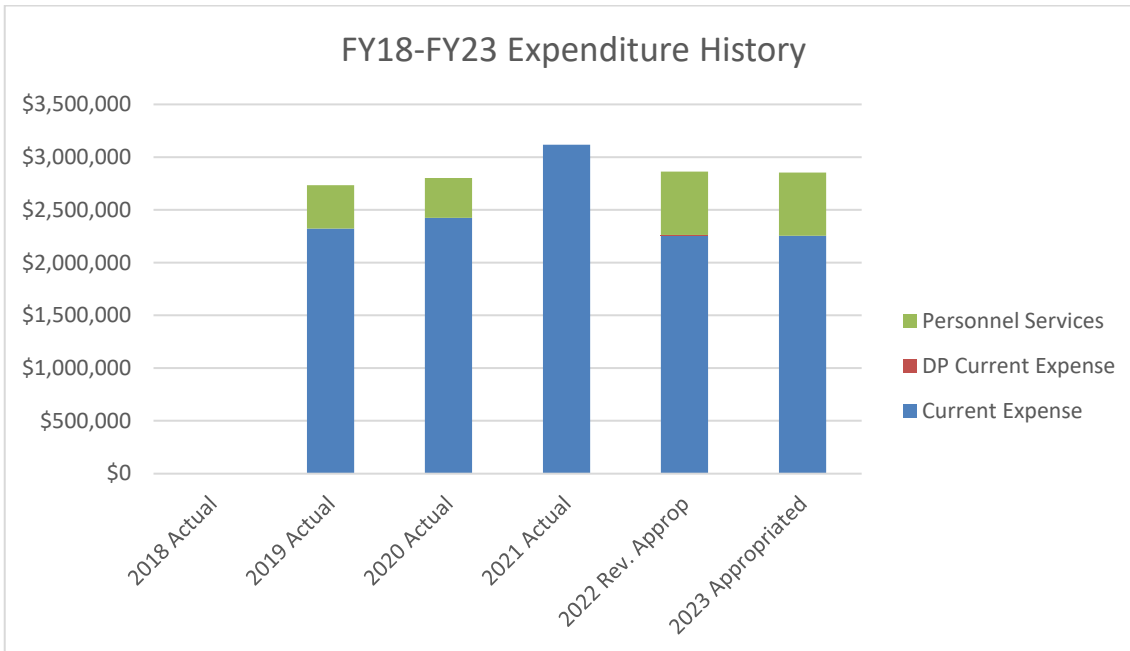
Public Safety - Bureau of Criminal Identification - Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Services

During the 2018 General Session, the Legislature moved BCI from the main DPS line item (Programs and Operations) to a stand-alone line item beginning in FY 2019. In addition, BCI was divided into two separate programs (1) Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Services and (2) Non-government/other Services to better capture the division of workload within BCI. Funding within this program is an estimate of funding for Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Services including federal, state, and local law enforcement.

Revenues



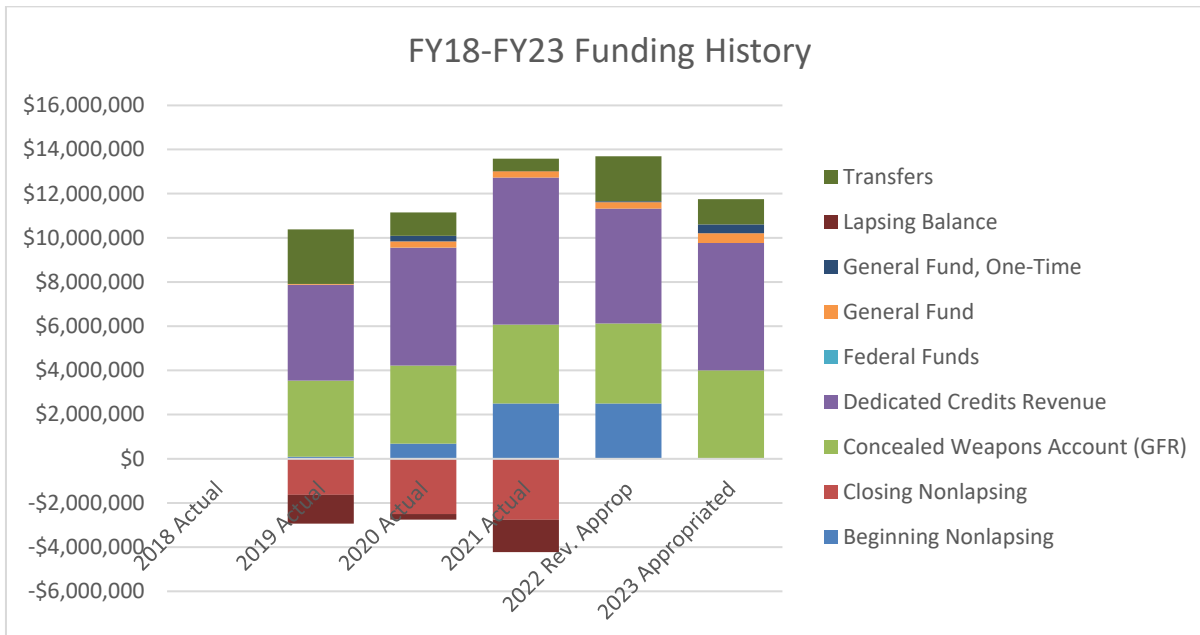
Expenditures



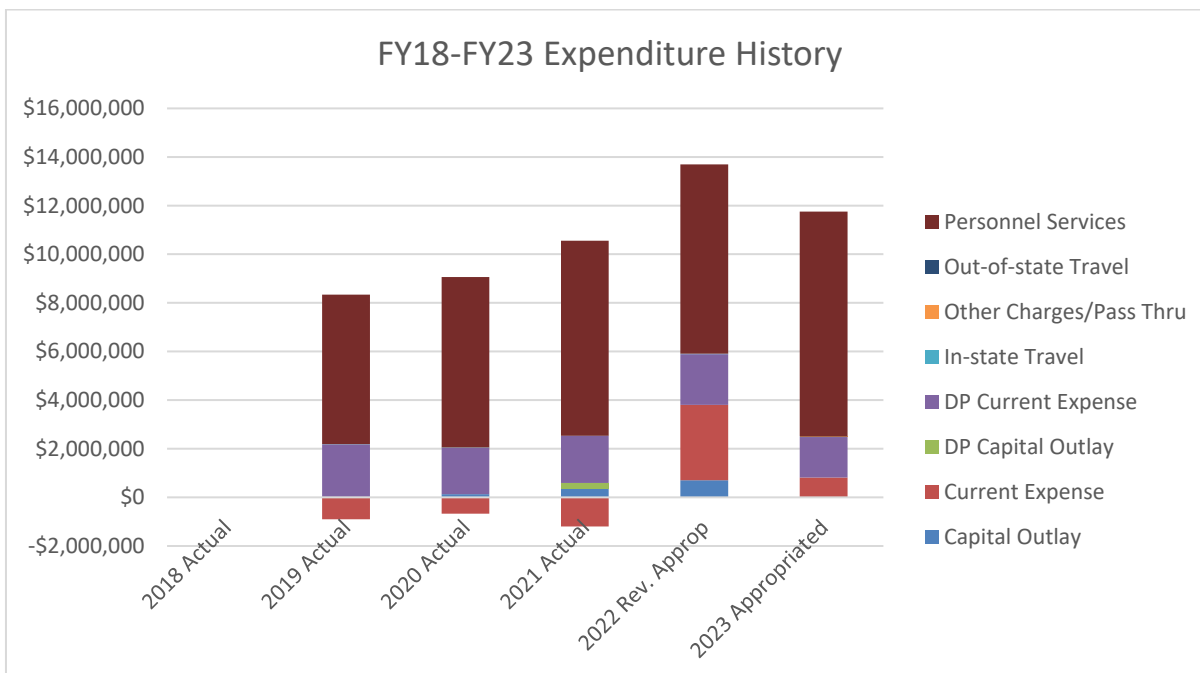
Public Safety - Bureau of Criminal Identification - Non-Government/Other Services

During the 2018 General Session, the Legislature moved BCI from the main DPS line item (Programs and Operations) to a stand-alone line item beginning in FY 2019. In addition, BCI was divided into two separate programs (1) Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Services and (2) Non-government/other Services to better capture the division of workload within BCI. Funding within this program is an estimate of funding for non-governmental services including services to general citizenry, businesses, and other non-governmental entities.

Revenues



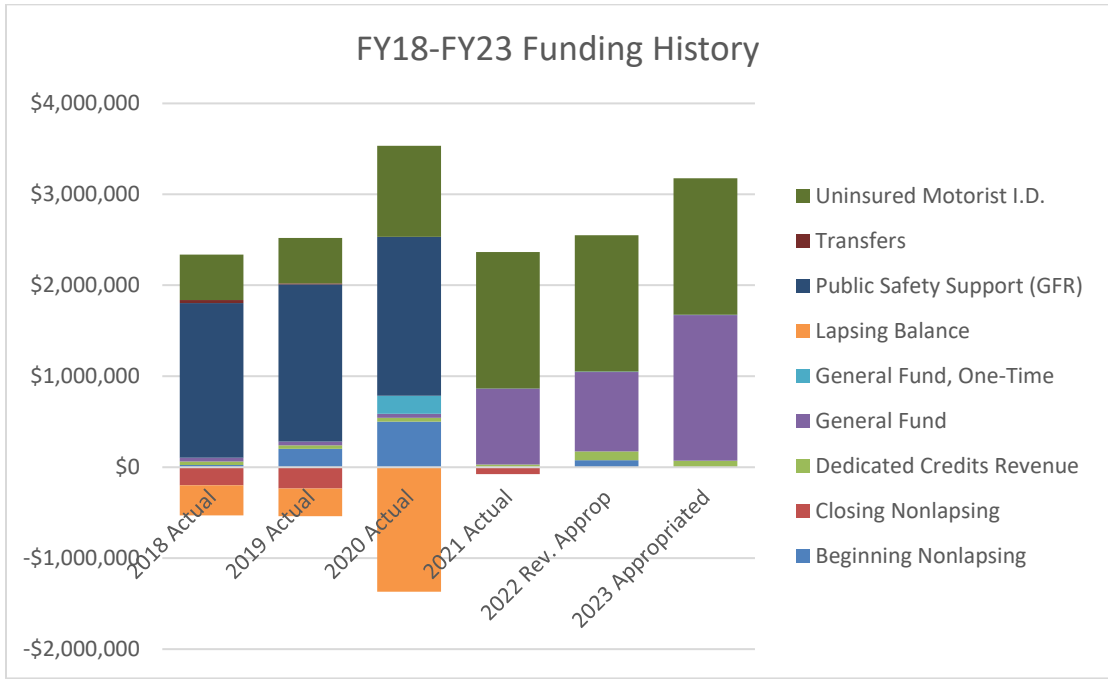
Expenditures



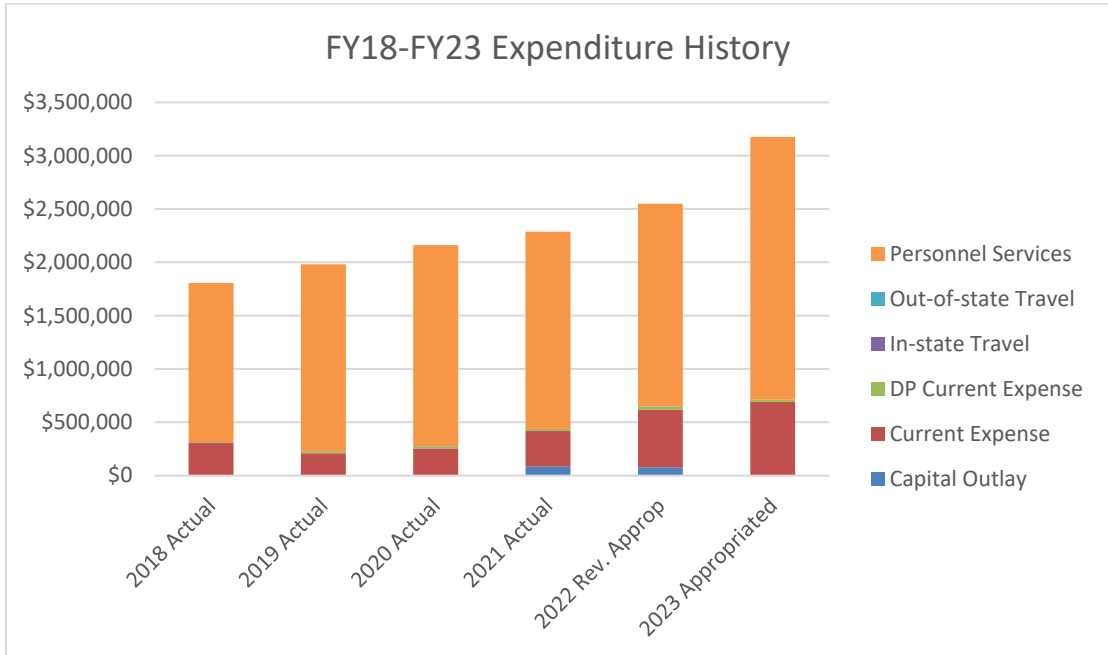
Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training - Basic Training

Funding within this program is for POST Basic Training for prospective state peace officers. Successful completion of a POST-certified basic program is required of all new law enforcement officers in this state. The present facility and staff allow POST to train about 200-250 peace officers in six to eight basic training sessions per year. The full-time staff operates the academy; however, about 40 part-time certified instructors and professionals teach the major portion of the various basic training courses.

Revenues



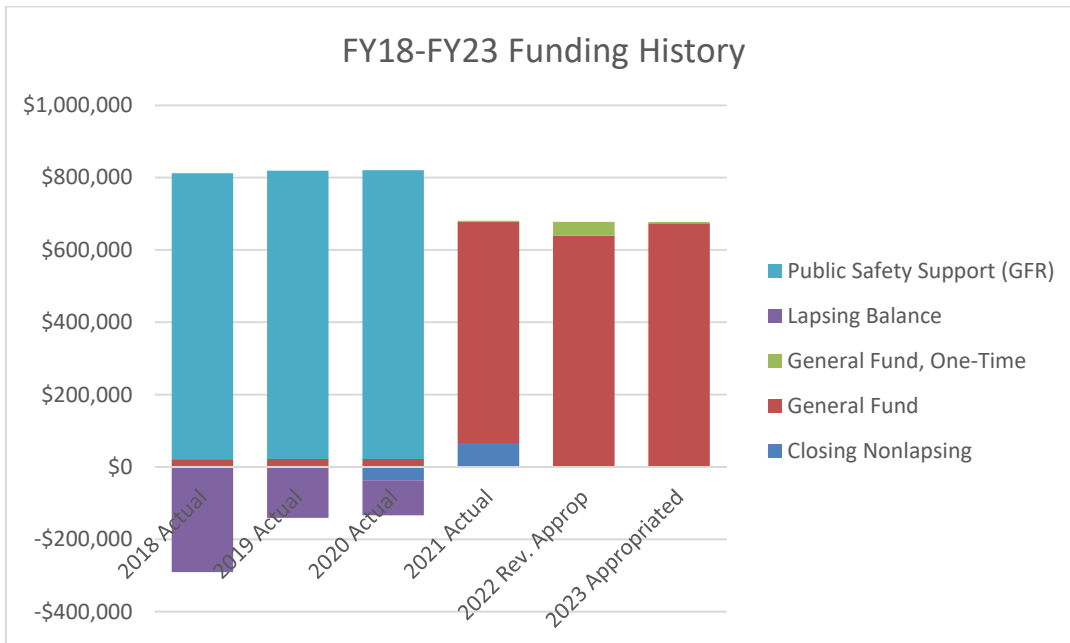
Expenditures



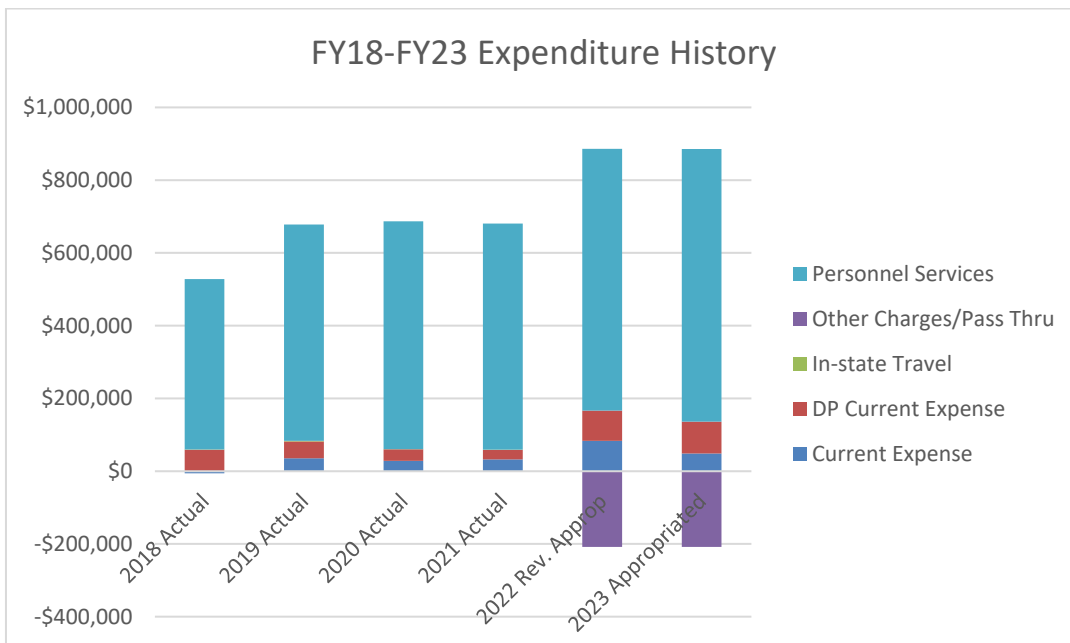
Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training - Regional/Inservice Training

All Utah Peace Officers are required to complete 40 hours of in-service training annually ([UCA 53-6-2](#)). This program provides funding to assist agencies and regions to conduct their own training needs. POST conducts special training classes and provides training programs to regional locations off the Wasatch Front via actual class instruction, multi-media productions, and interactive computer training programs. The Regional/In-Service Training program also includes management of the Emergency Vehicle Operations Course and a Firearms Course.

Revenues



Expenditures

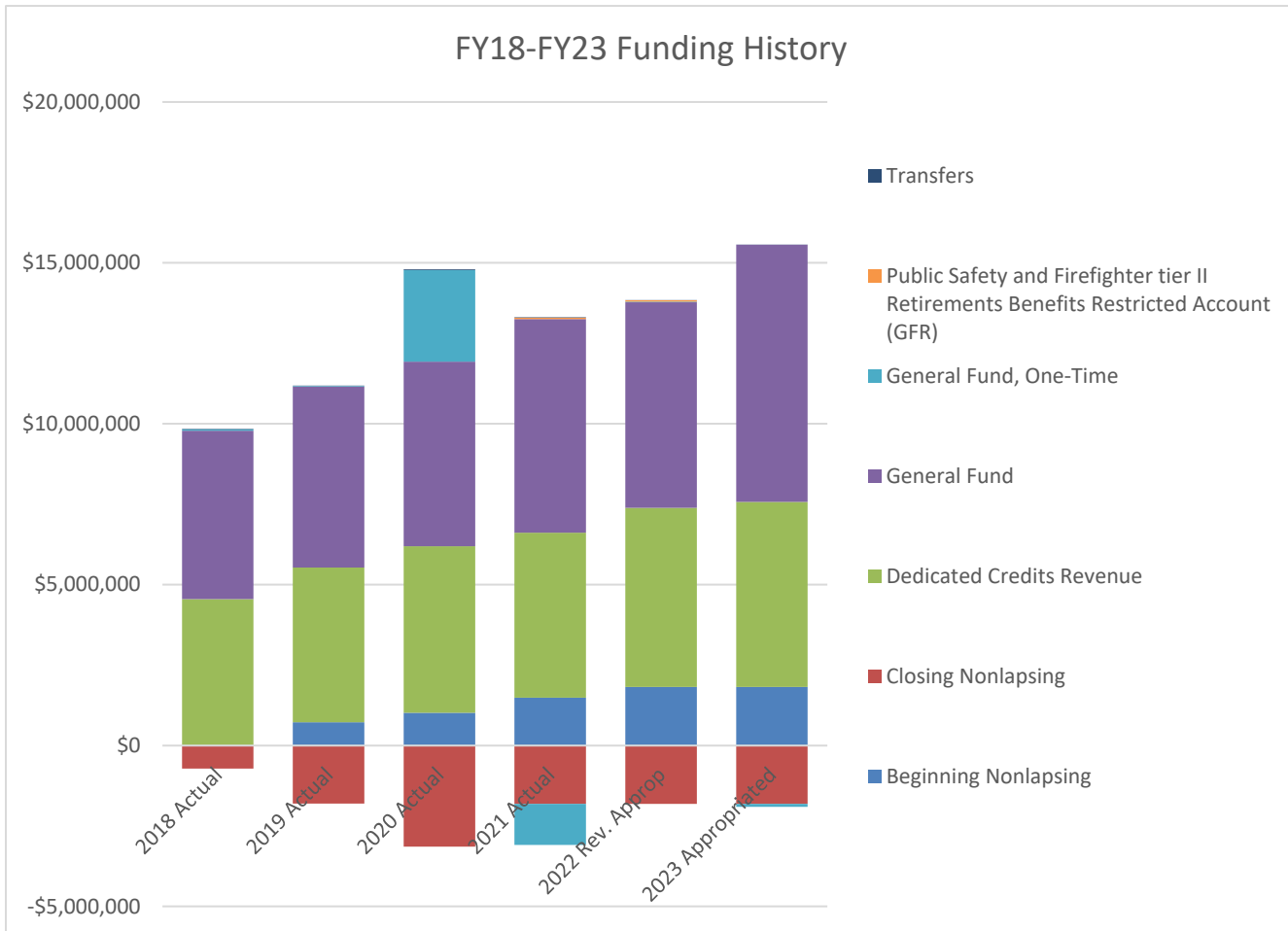


Public Safety - Programs and Operations - CITS Communications

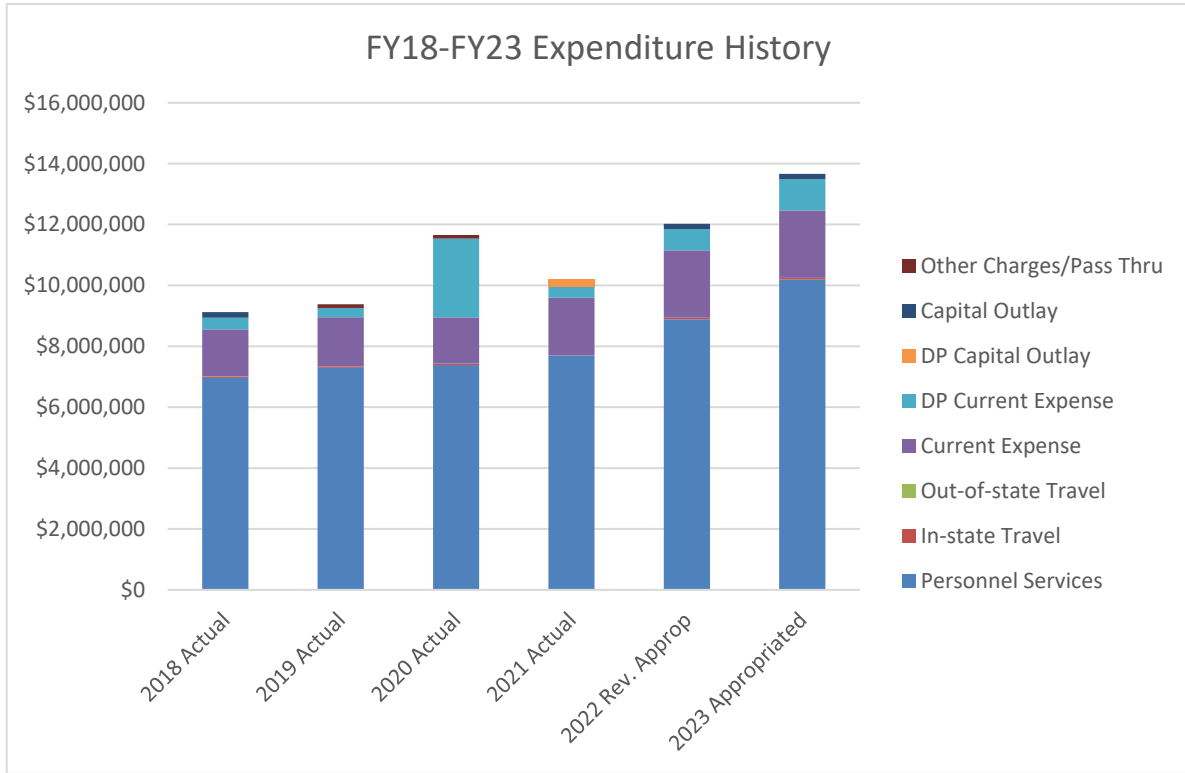
The Communications Bureau is responsible for six state-managed regional communications centers to provide communications support for a variety of public safety, law enforcement, and emergency services providers ([UCA 53-10-104](#)).

The dispatch centers are operated 24 hours per day. The dispatch centers are located in Salt Lake, Brigham City, Price, Vernal, Richfield, and Cedar City. Forty-one mountain top transmitters provide a communications link throughout the state for the Department of Public Safety dispatchers and numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement and service agencies.

Revenues



Expenditures



Public Safety - Programs and Operations - CITS State Bureau of Investigation

The Investigative Services are headquartered in Salt Lake County. Services of the division, however, are statewide and are dictated by the crime and the local agencies' capacity, rather than by location. The department reports the following mission: "The State Bureau of Investigation serves to reduce crime and increase security. Our mission is to provide professional investigative services to all people by investigating crime and working with allied agencies and the community" and include the following objectives:

1. Conduct professional investigations

- Complete, thorough, detailed, and factually based investigations that meet the highest standard of our profession and provide access to resources to victims of crime.

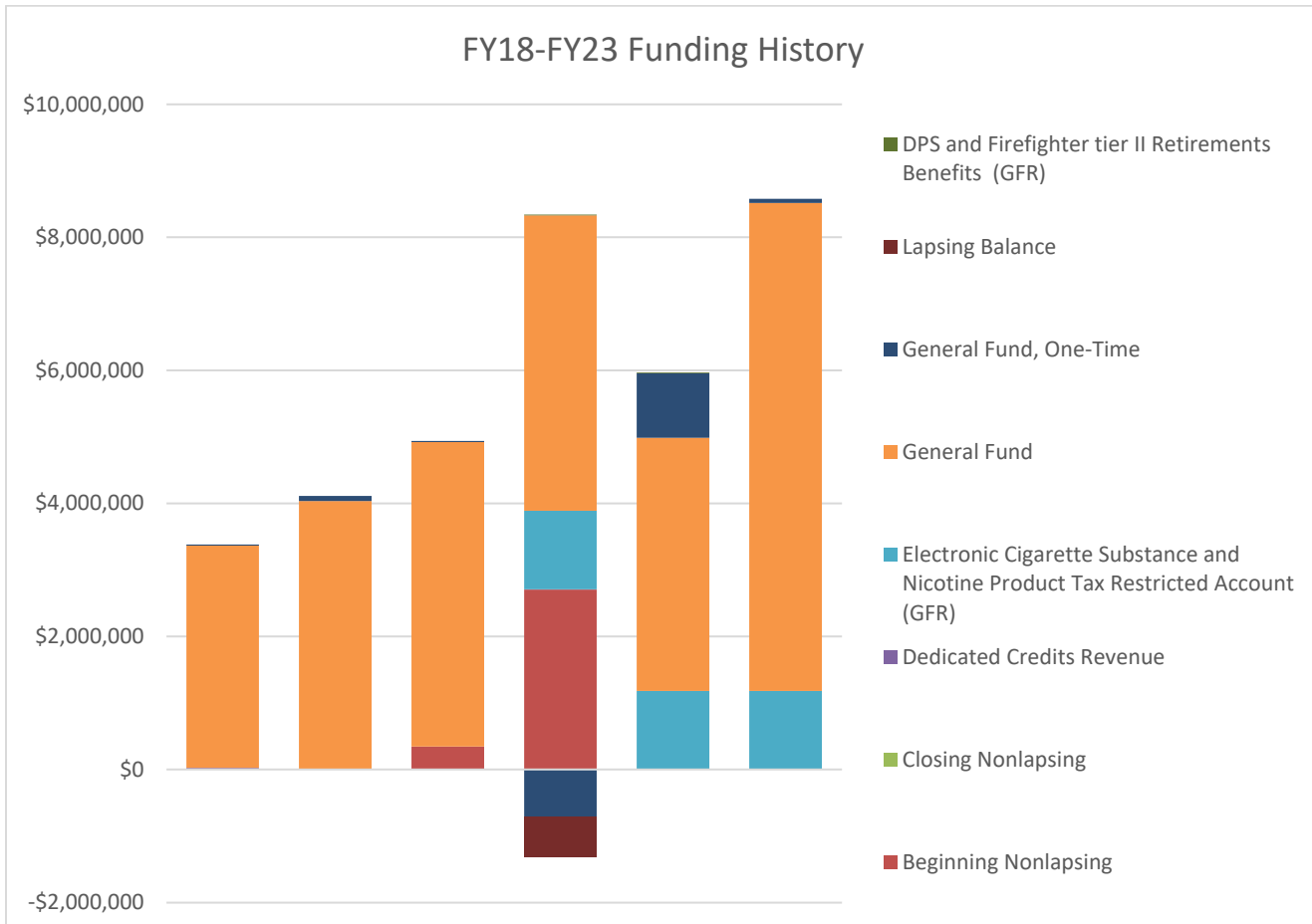
2. Work closely with allied agencies and the community

- Seek out opportunities to work with and serve allied agencies and the community to promote the best outcomes related to reducing crime and promoting public safety.

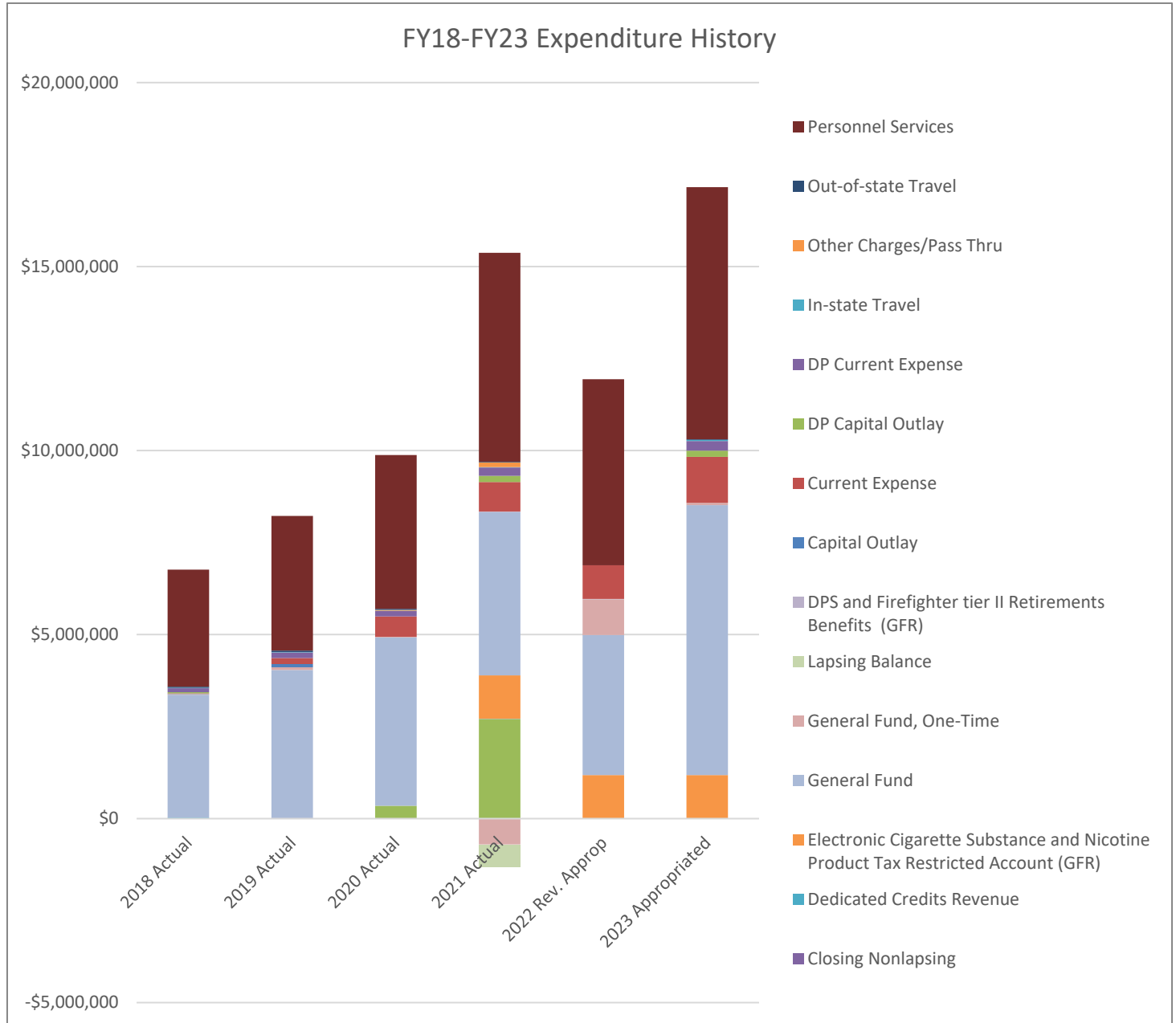
3. Gather, verify, share, and use information and intelligence to increase public safety

- Intelligence-driven enforcement, gathering and sharing of information to enhance public safety efforts in the state, region, and nation. Share information directly to the State Information and Analysis Center and be responsive to requests for information.

Revenues



Expenditures

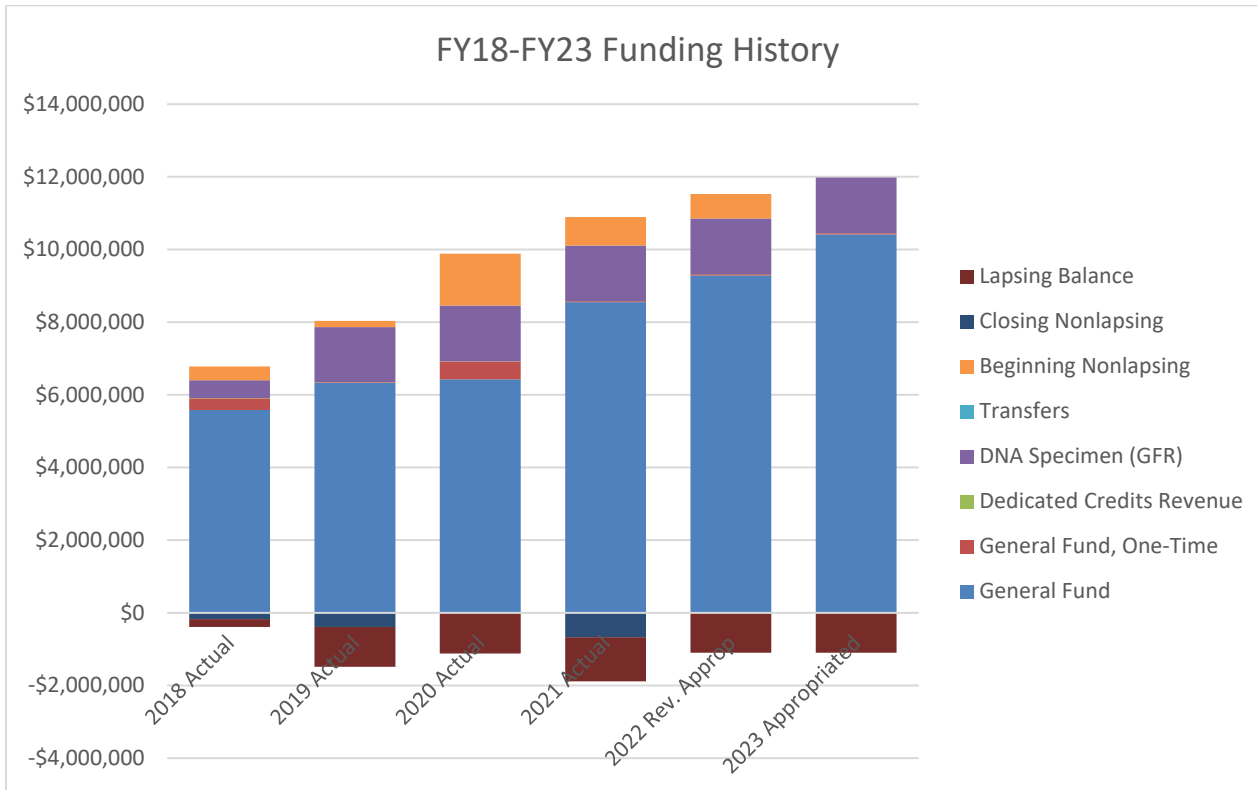


Public Safety - Programs and Operations - CITS State Crime Labs

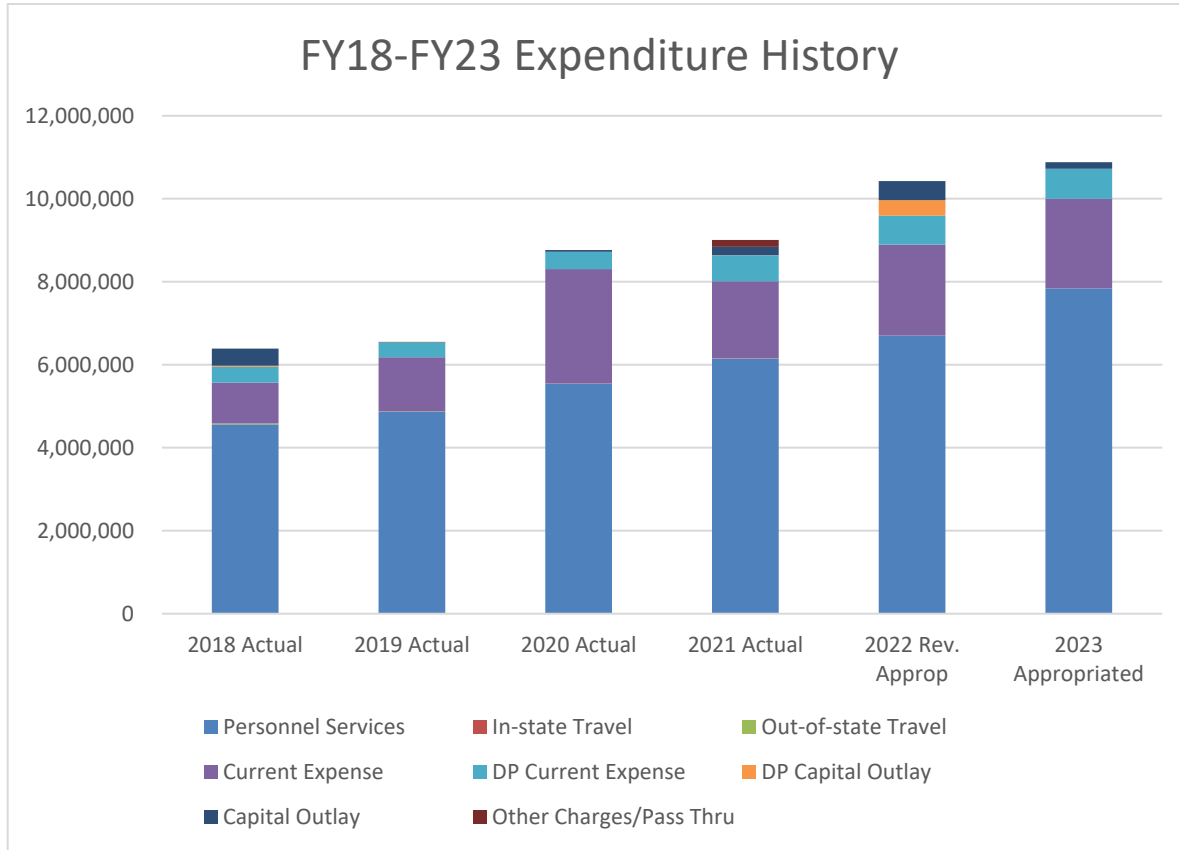
The State Crime Lab deals with evidence related to crimes and crime scenes for agencies throughout the state. Trace evidence includes even the smallest quantity of such materials as hair, fiber, glass, paint, and explosives. Equipment involved, such as high-intensity microscopes and imaging systems, can be relatively costly and technical. This type of equipment is beyond the capacity of most local law enforcement agencies. Sexual assault protocols have been established and provided to doctors and nurses in emergency rooms throughout the state to preserve and protect the evidence needed in such cases. DNA testing is now done on state-of-the-art instrumentation.

The Crime Lab receives some funding from the DNA Specimen Account. Much of the responsibility for processing DNA has moved from the Department of Corrections to Public Safety (2010 General Session). The Bureau of Forensic Services has been accredited since 1996 by ASCLD/LAB and transitioned to the [ASCLD/LAB](#) International program in 2007.

Revenues



Expenditures

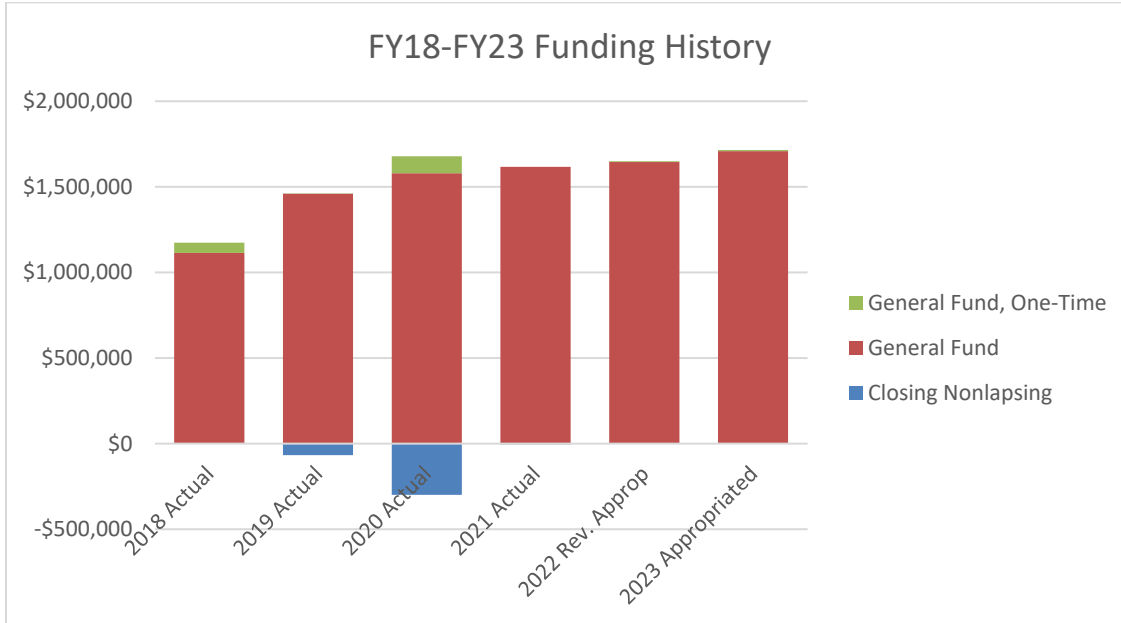


Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Department Intelligence Center

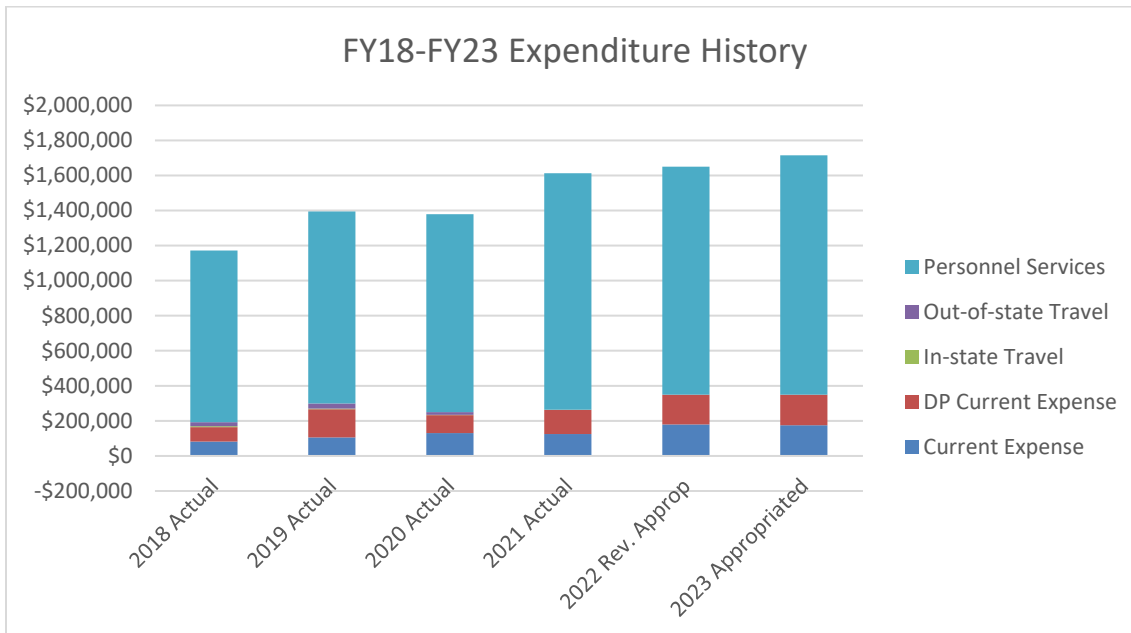
The Utah Criminal Intelligence Center (UCIC) consolidates criminal intelligence information into one program for better access. It serves as a central clearinghouse of information for law enforcement. UCIC maintains the Utah Law Enforcement Information Network (ULEIN) which provides intelligence on criminal persons, organizations, and businesses. It also provides agencies with case and evidence management systems. Vehicle and license plate information is also available.

UCIC also provides and maintains an intelligence web page that provides officers in the field with criminal case information, message boards, significant events calendars, homeland security alerts, threats, and other similar issues.

Revenues



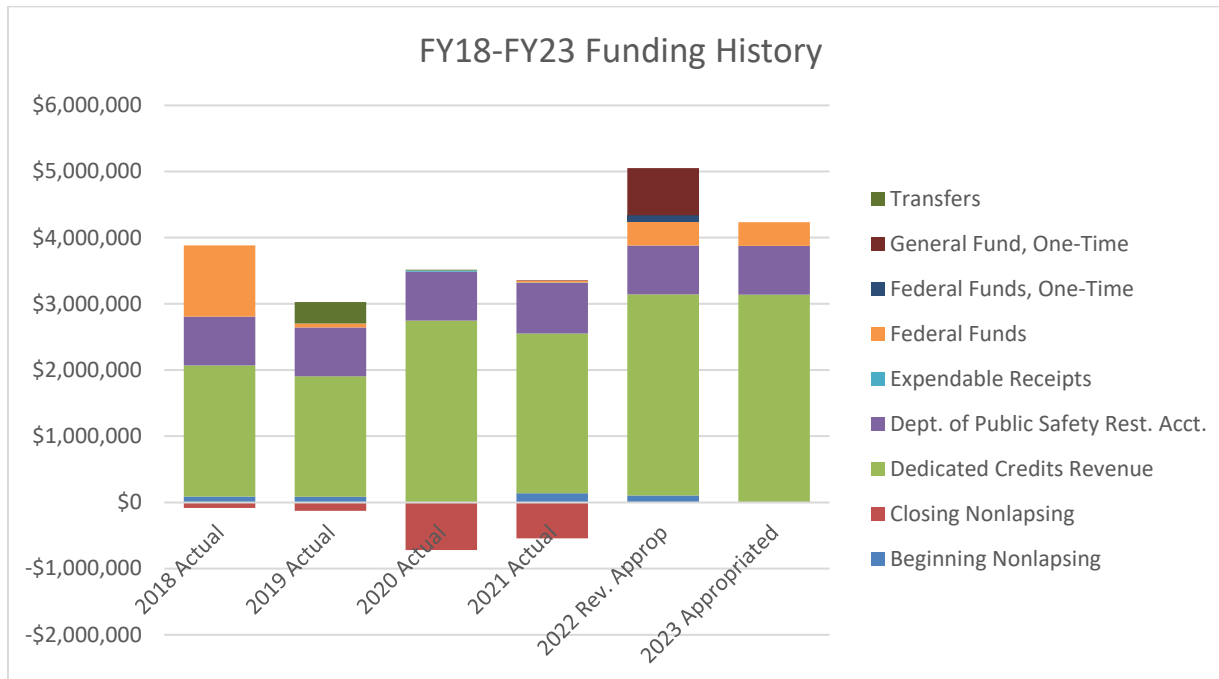
Expenditures



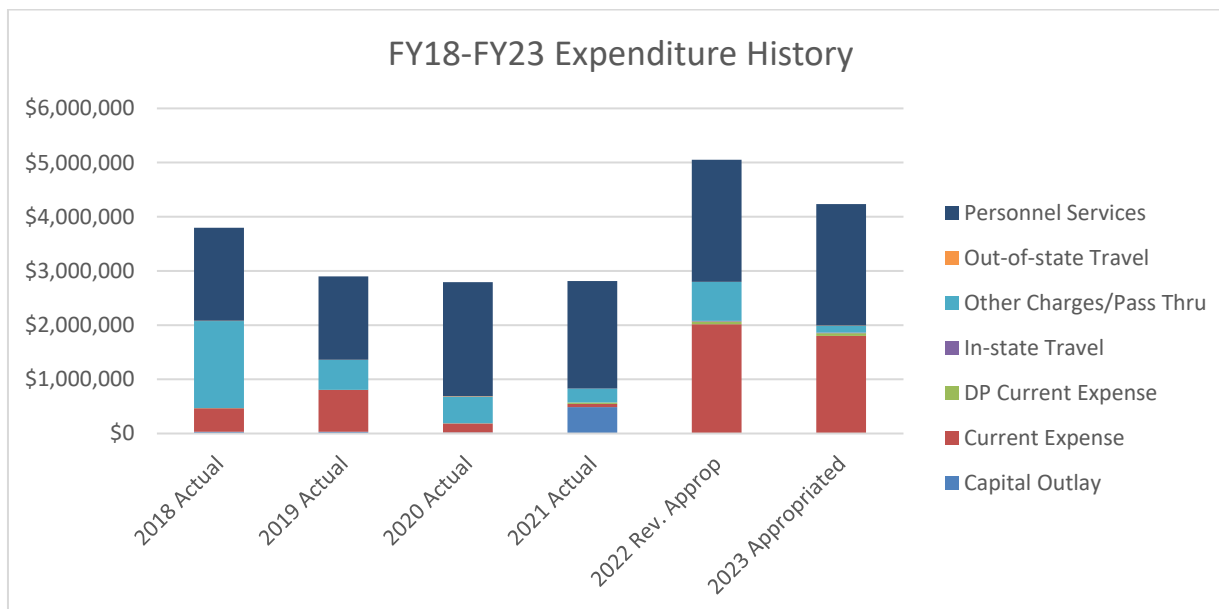
Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Highway Patrol - Federal/State Projects

The Federal Projects program funds one-time or special expenditures of the Utah Highway Patrol with federal funds. These projects include such items as overtime paid on holidays, highway speed control, community traffic safety, fatigued drivers prevention, alcohol/drug prevention, seat belt demos, and equipment purchases. Because the federal funds are often initially received by another agency and then passed on to Public Safety, they may appear as transfer funds in budget documentation.

Revenues



Expenditures



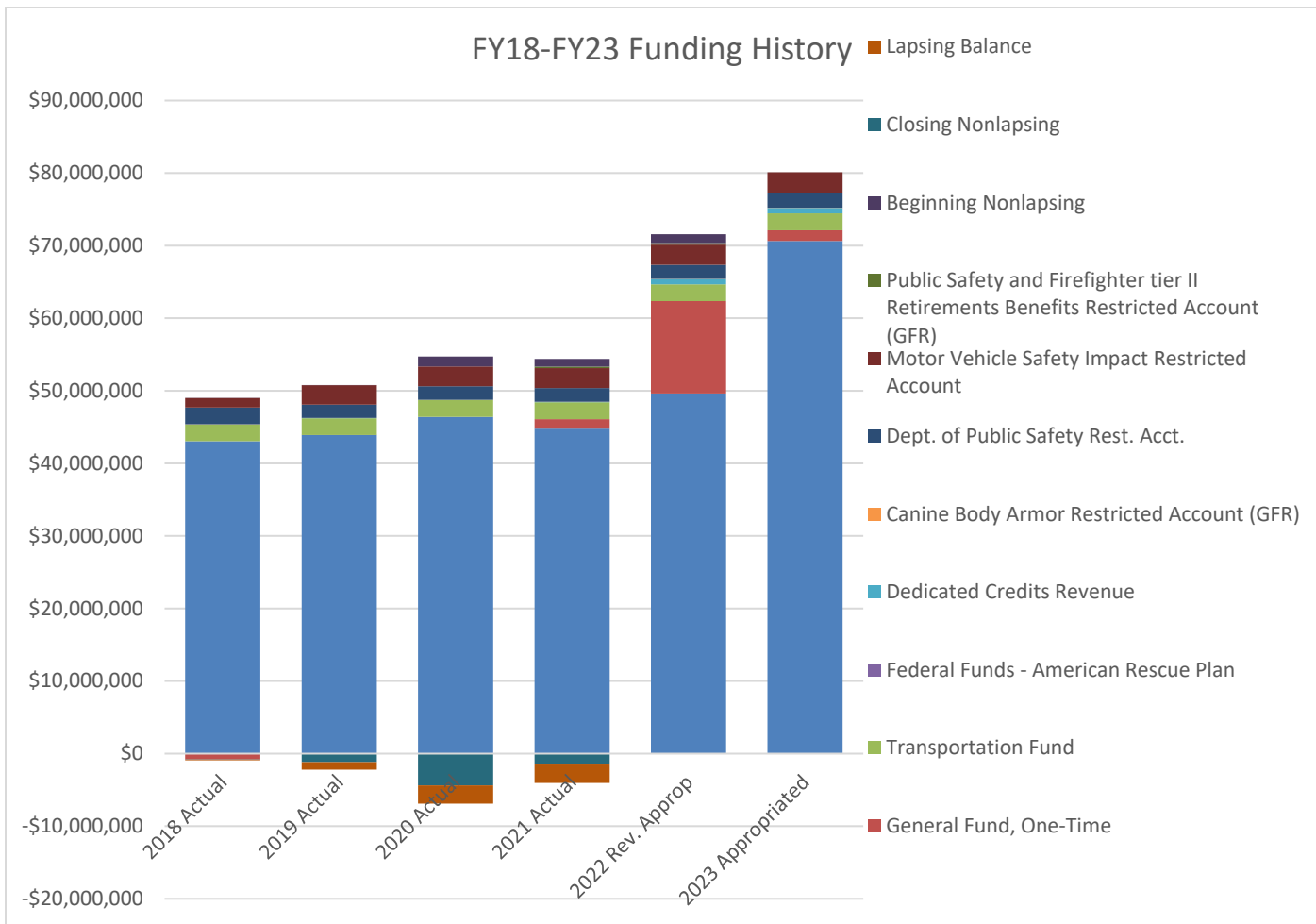
Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Highway Patrol - Field Operations

Utah Highway Patrol officers patrol the major highways within the state and are responsible for police traffic services. This program provides some 24-hour coverage in the counties situated along the Wasatch Front. All other counties are patrolled during peak traffic periods. Officers are on call to respond at any time to an emergency. During off-peak times, many rural roads are covered by local law enforcement.

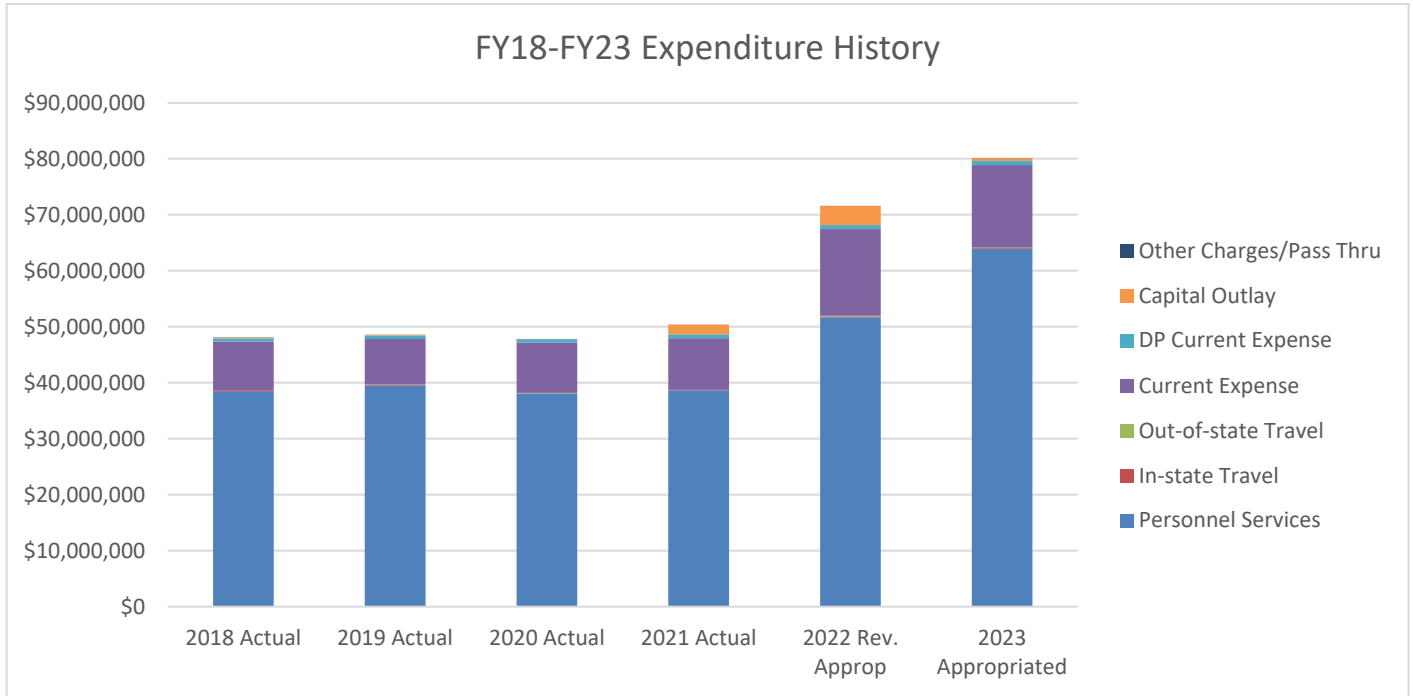
Field Operations is organized into five field bureaus. The bureaus are set up on a geographical basis. Each field bureau is commanded by a captain and divided into sections with each section commanded by a lieutenant. A section may be further divided into districts.

The patrol has a number of motorcycles that are effectively used in heavy traffic conditions where access to accidents is limited. In Utah, such vehicles can be used as often as eight months of the year.

Revenues



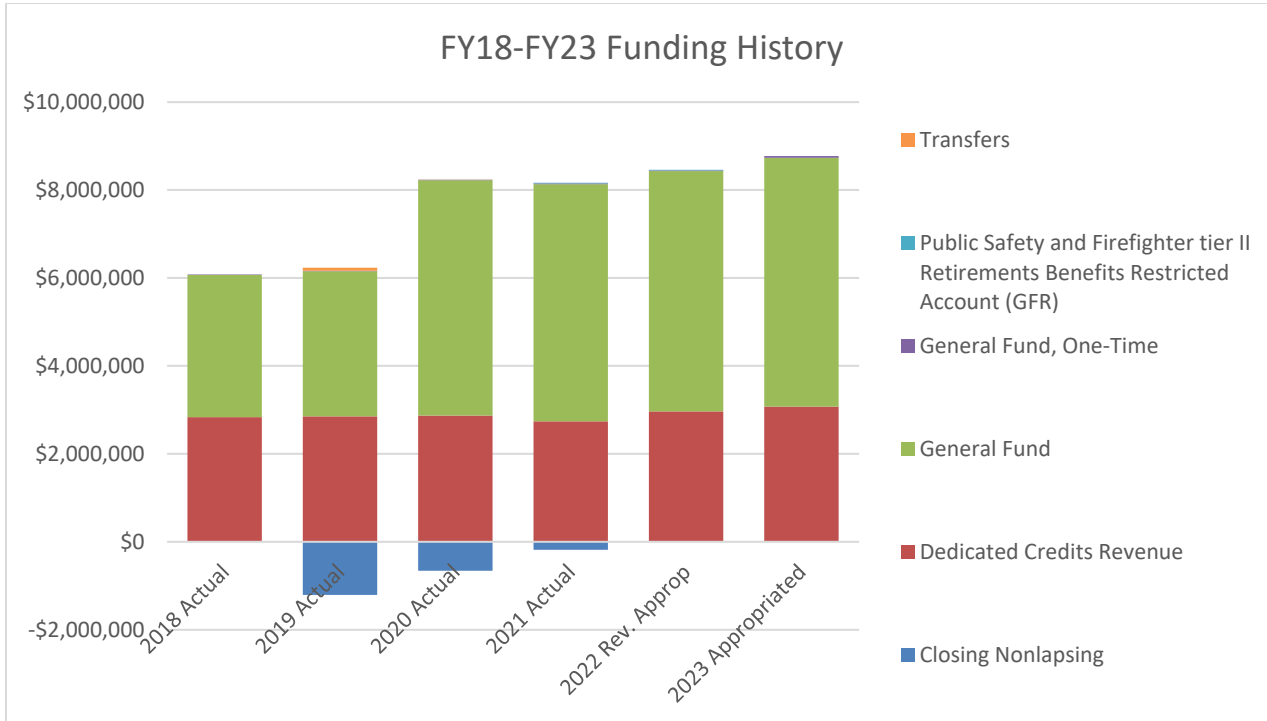
Expenditures



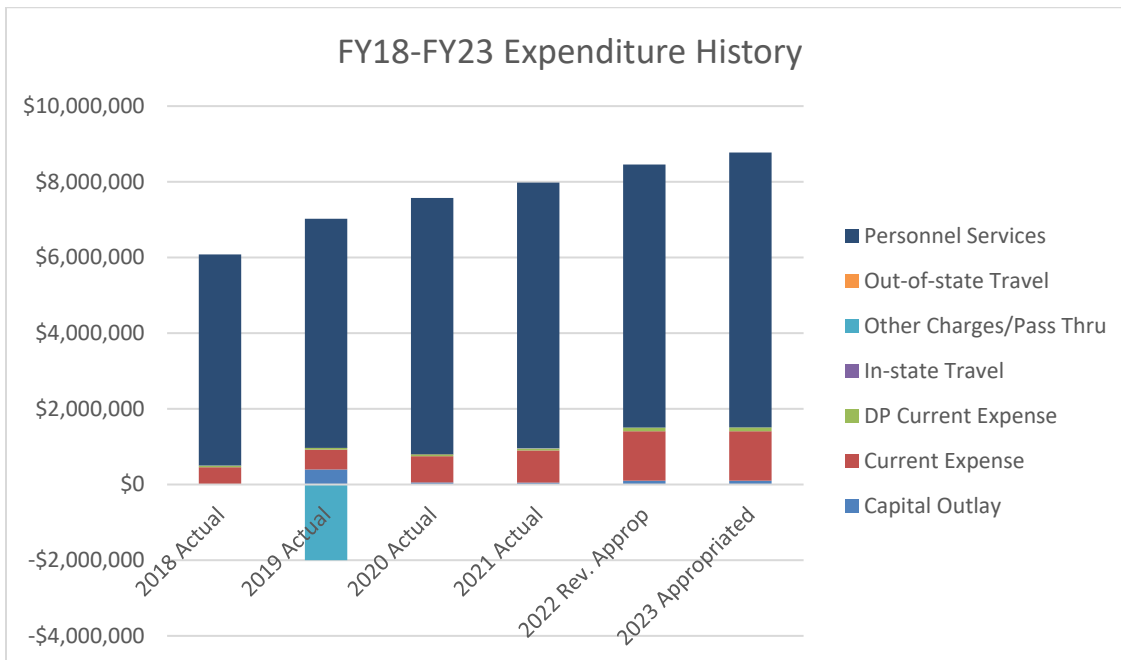
Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Highway Patrol - Protective Services

The Protective Services Bureau of the Utah Highway Patrol is responsible for guarding the Capitol Complex, Travel Council, Pioneer Museum, Governor's Mansion, Heber Wells Building, and the Rampton Complex against theft, vandalism, and prowlers, as well as maintaining peace and order at these sites.

Revenues



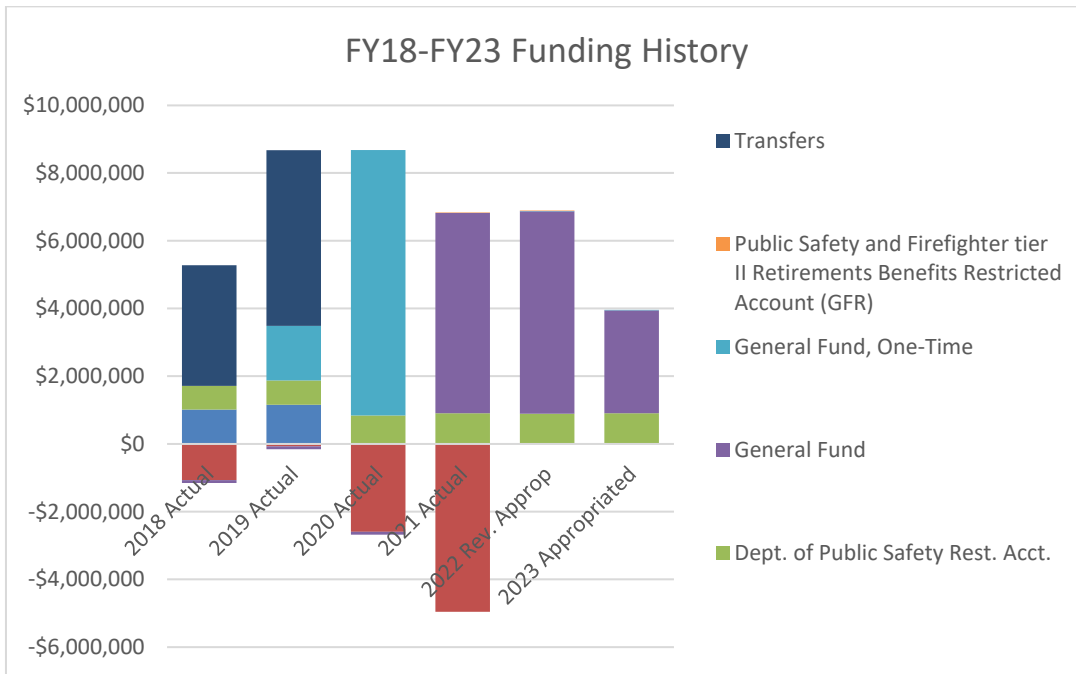
Expenditures



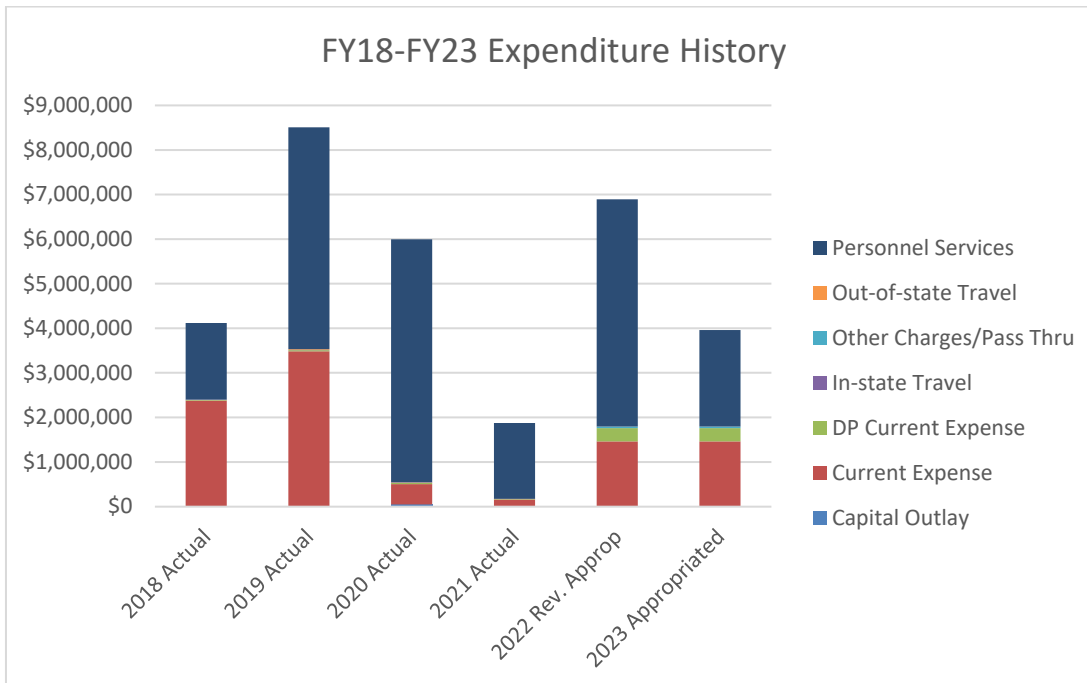
Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Highway Patrol - Special Enforcement

Special Enforcement directs the Special Emergency Response Team (SERT), and the Driving under the Influence Team (DUI). SERT facilitates the arrest and capture of dangerous individuals, wanted subjects, hostage situations, and secures facilities, i.e., clandestine labs and prisons. SERT assists other law enforcement agencies with additional manpower and expertise. SERT was organized in 1985 and responds to special police emergency situations which require a trained law enforcement response with specialized tools, equipment, tactics, and expertise.

Revenues



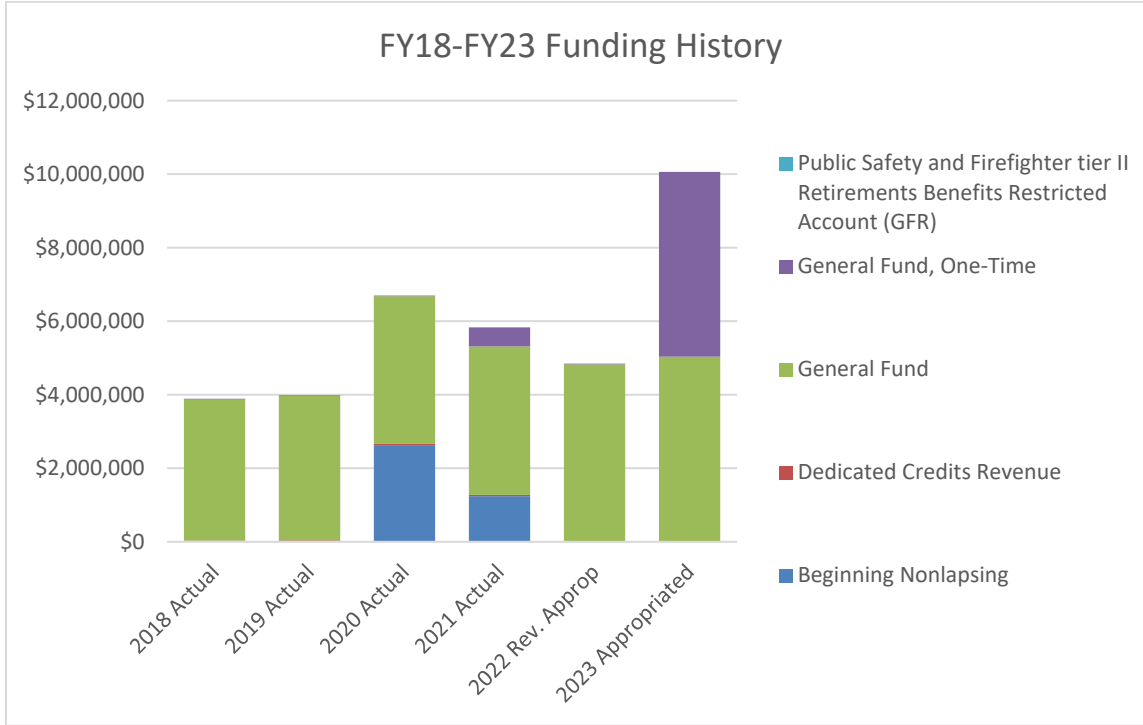
Expenditures



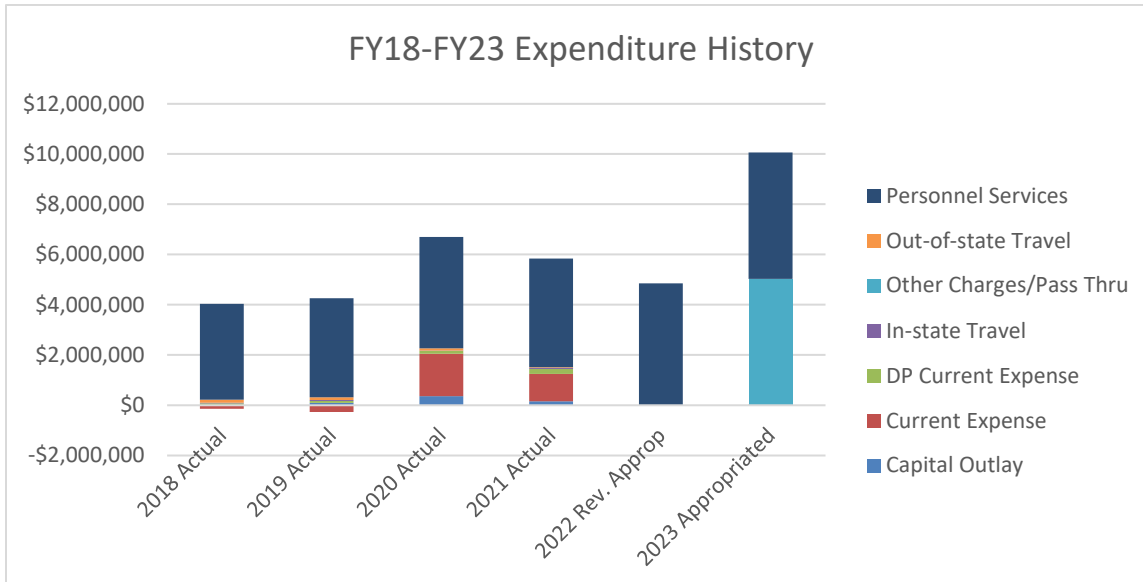
Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Highway Patrol - Special Services

The Utah Highway Patrol has the statutory responsibility to provide security for the Governor and his family, both houses of the Legislature while in session, and visiting dignitaries as directed. The operations costs for this unit are directly related to the situation and style of the Governor in office. The program is successful if the Governor or his immediate family is not intentionally harmed by anyone or anything. The program's success is also measured by the Governor's satisfaction.

Revenues



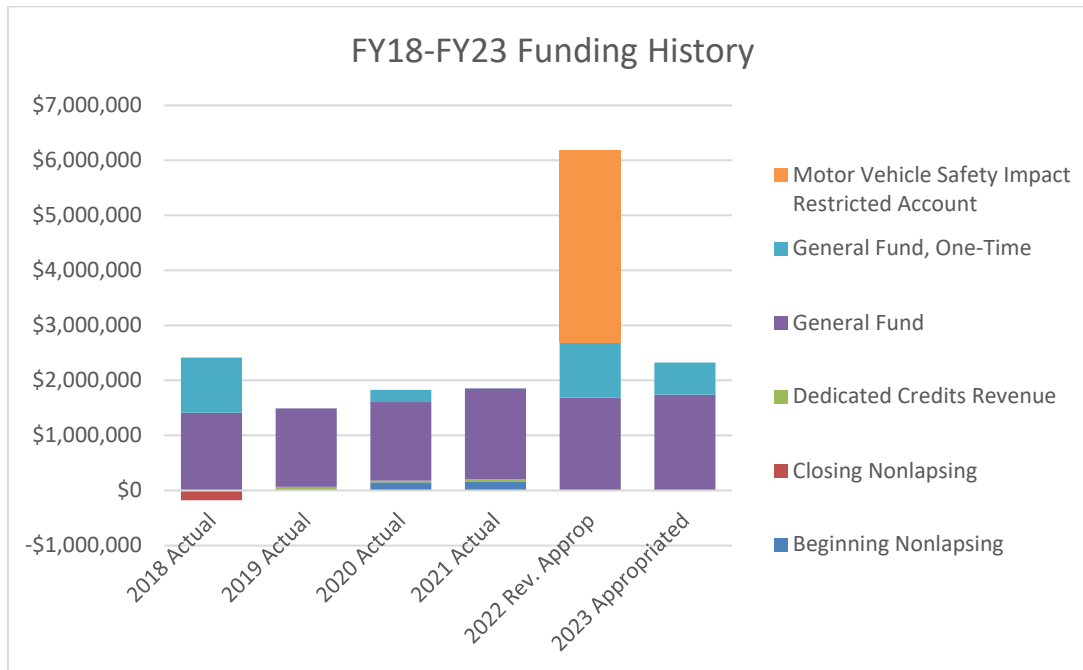
Expenditures



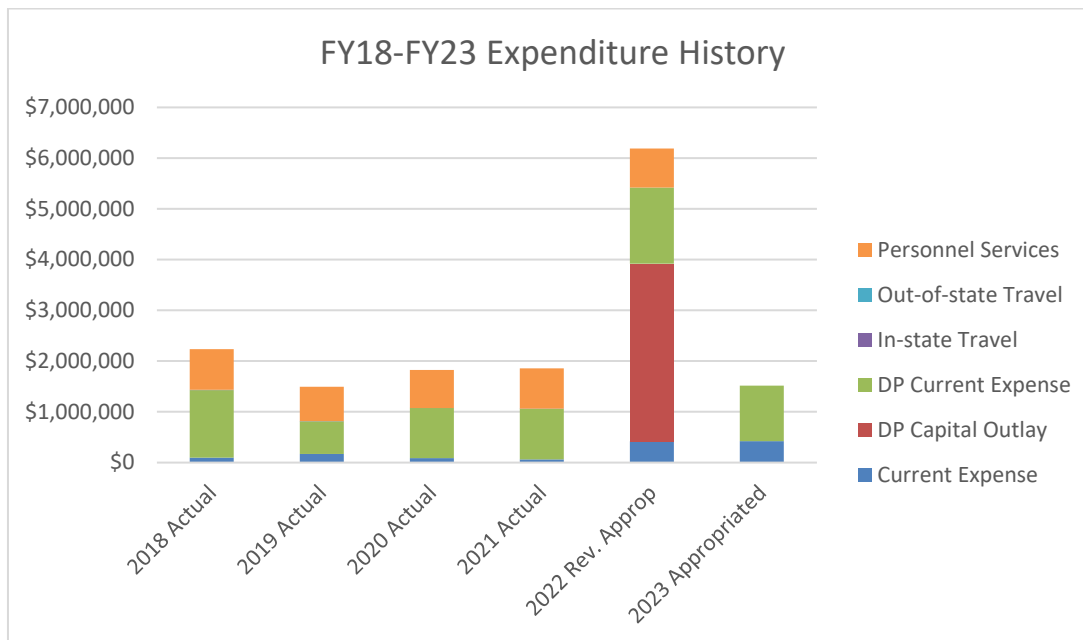
Public Safety - Programs and Operations - Highway Patrol - Technology Services

The mission of the Utah Highway Patrol is to provide quality police services. The Mobile Data Collection System (MDCS) provides troopers with a more effective method of collecting and managing information on incidents and reduces the amount of time spent on each situation. Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) provides troopers immediate access to state and federal computerized information such as National Crime Information Center (NCIC), statewide warrants, driver license files, and motor vehicle registration records.

Revenues



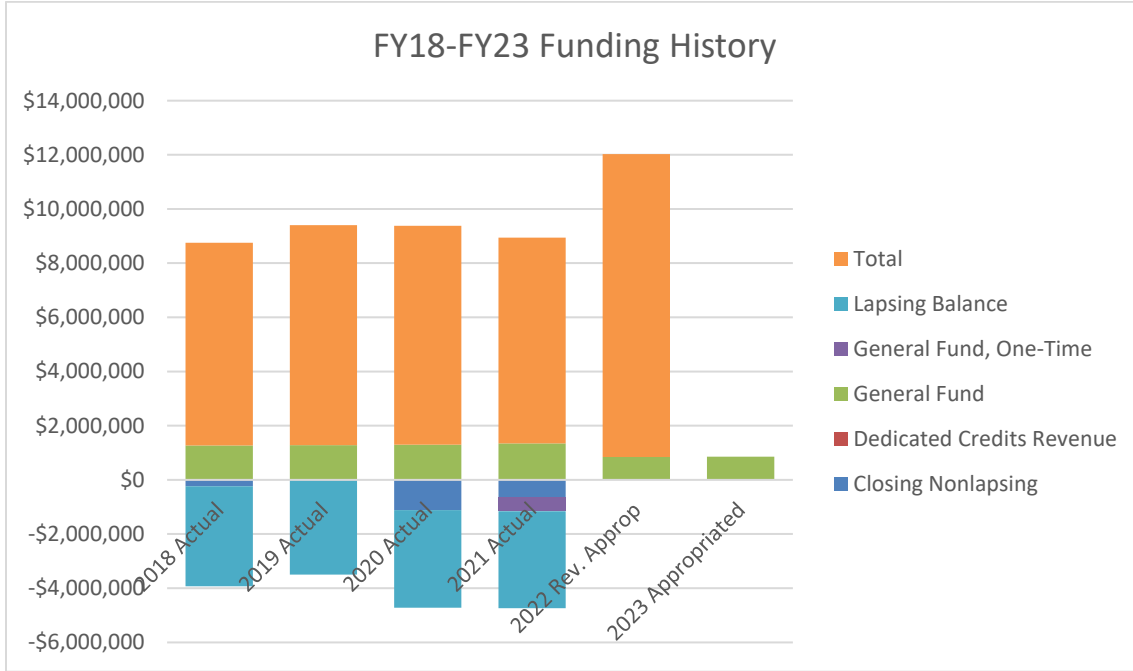
Expenditures



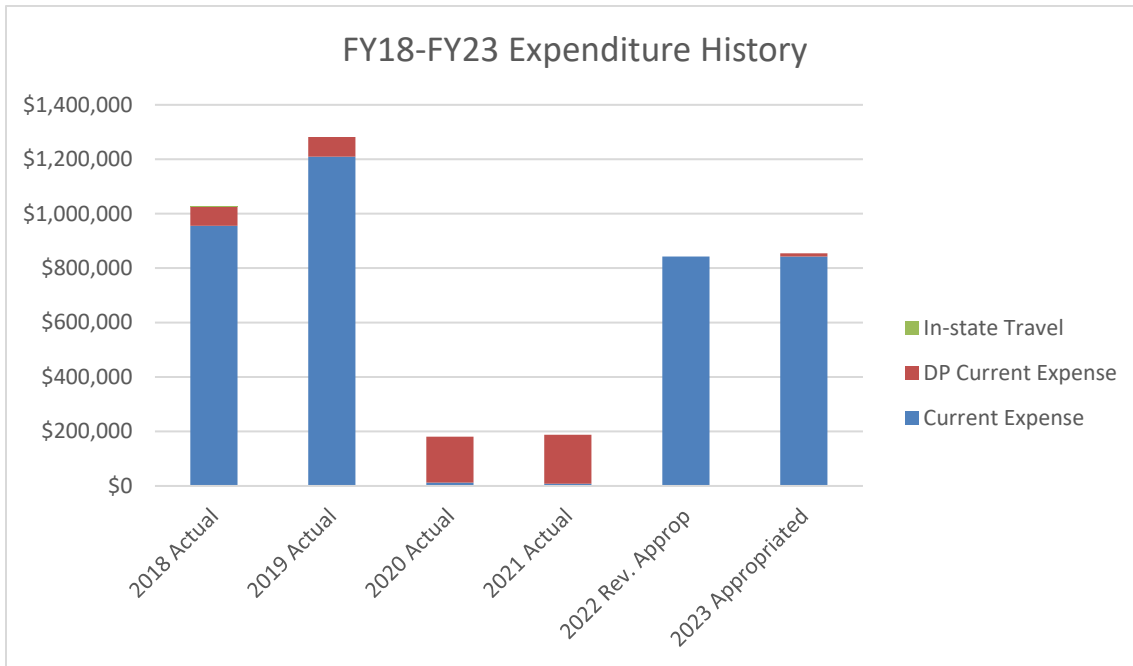
Public Safety Programs and Operations - Information Management – Operations

Information Management - Operations provides technical support for all law enforcement agencies throughout the state that need access to national law enforcement information. This includes access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with the FBI and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which allows for communications among all law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

Revenues



Expenditures

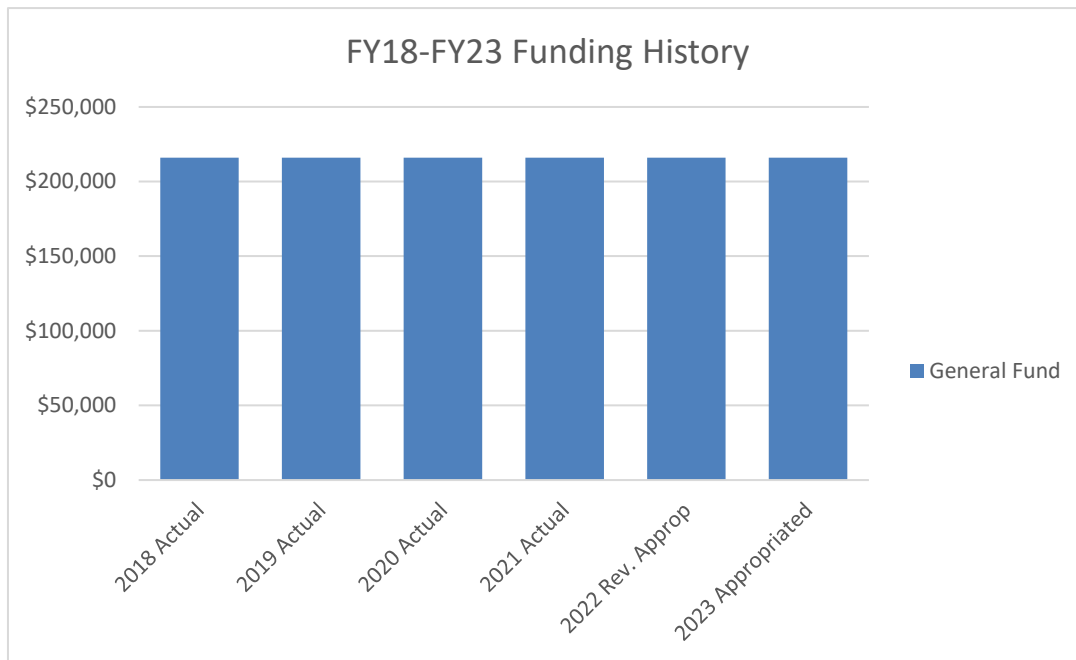


Restricted Account Transfers - EOCJ - GFR - DNA Specimen Account

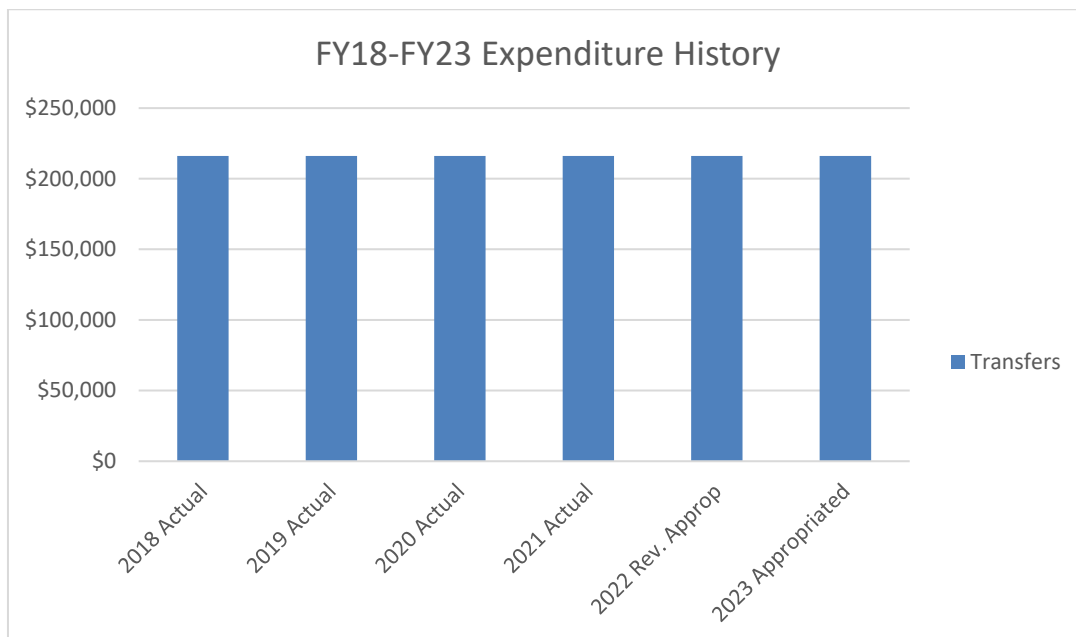
Funding in this program supplements DNA specimen processing efforts for criminal offenders. Funding from this account is allocated for use by the Courts, and the Department of Public Safety.

The DNA Specimen Account was created to provide funding for the access, storage, transport, analysis, and maintenance of the CODIS (Combined DNA Indexing System) DNA Database. Permissible expenses included: offender kits, office supplies, computer upgrades, reagents/kits, chemicals, personnel, outsourcing contracts, software development, etc. Funding is also used for the analysis of forensic specimens from crime scenes. Funding from this account is allocated for use by the Courts and the Department of Public Safety.

Revenues



Expenditures

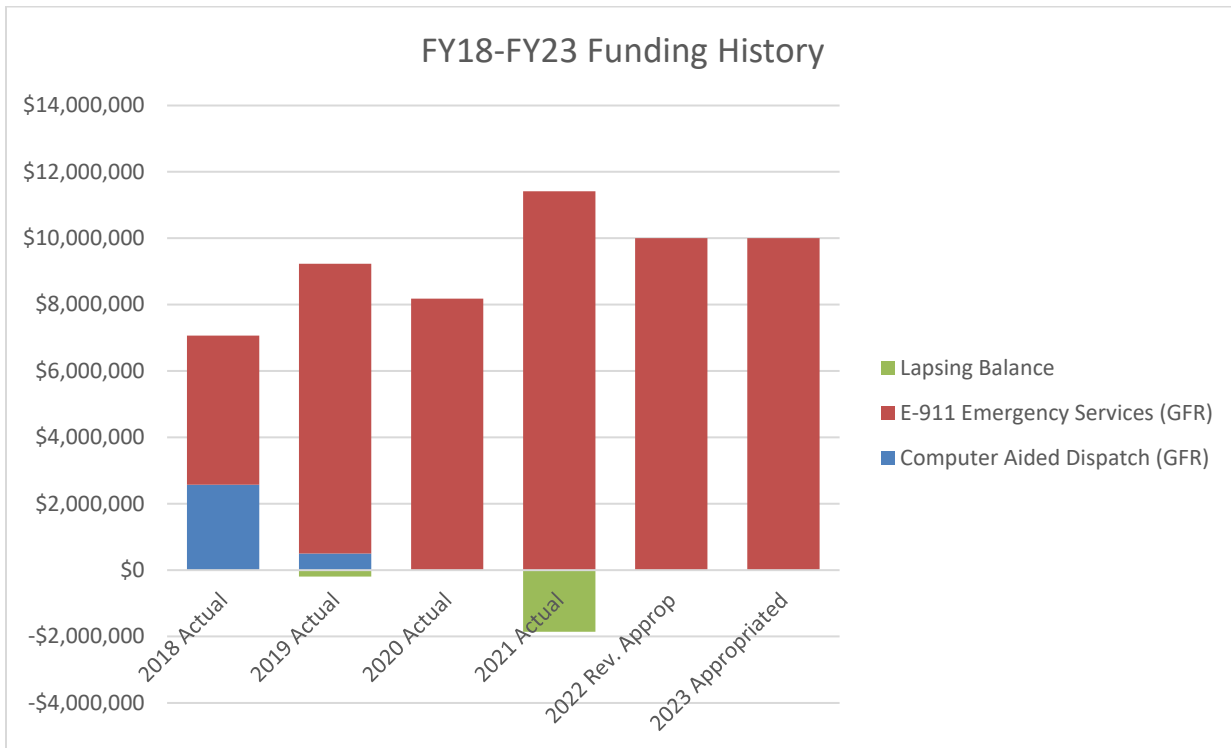


Utah Communications Authority - Administrative Services Division - 911 Division

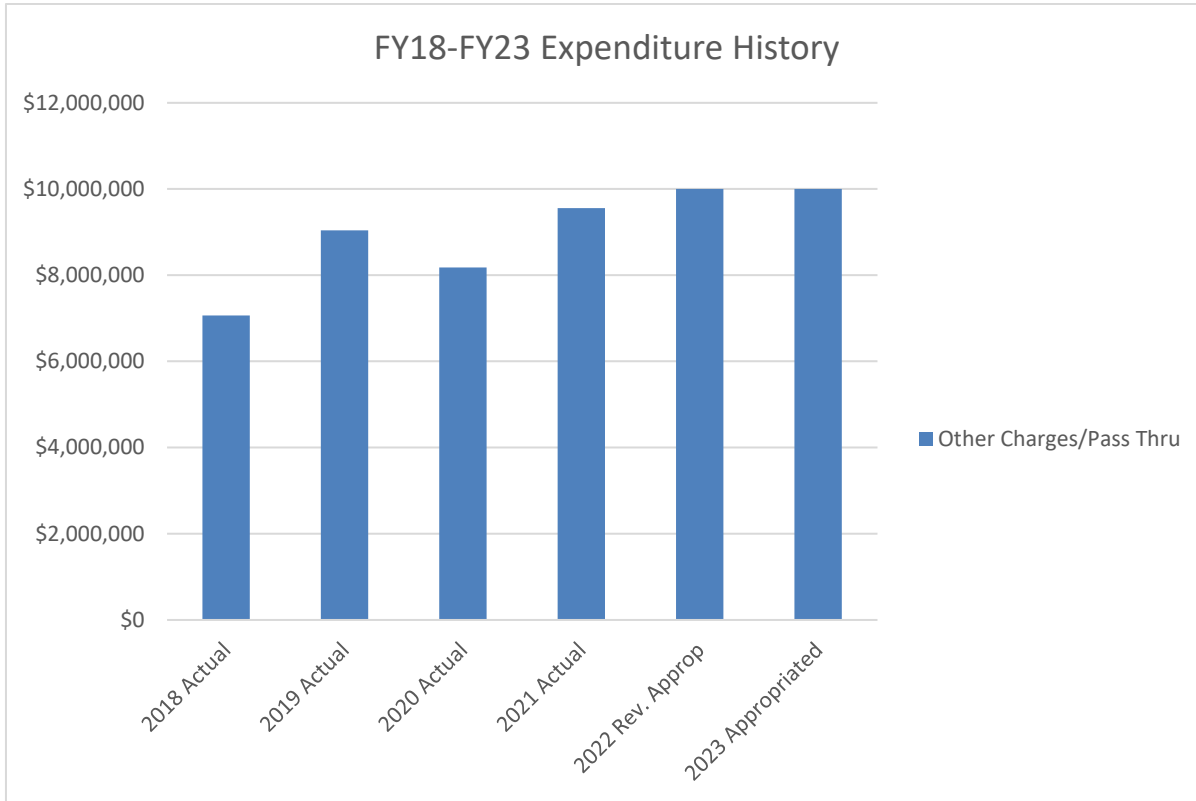
The 911 Division is specifically identified in statute as a main function of the Utah Communications Authority. Among some of their main responsibilities are the following:

1. Review and make recommendations to the Executive Director on "technical, administrative, fiscal, network, and operational standards for the implementation of unified statewide 911 emergency services; emerging technology; and expenditures from the restricted accounts by the 911 Division on behalf of local public safety answering points in the state, with an emphasis on efficiencies and coordination in a regional manner." Additionally, they are to make recommendations on (1) implementation of a statewide 911 emergency services network, (2) standards throughout the state mapping systems, and (3) technology necessary to implement the unified statewide 911 emergency services.
2. Disburse and account for funds from the General Fund Restricted - Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Restricted Account and coordinate the development of an interoperable CAD to CAD platform.
3. Disburse and account for funds from the General Fund Restricted - Unified Statewide 911 Emergency Service Account.

Revenues



Expenditures



Please refer to the Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) and the attached forthcoming information (for the August and October meetings) in response to the Budget Deep Dive Checklists for additional detail about each program. Below is the checklist sent to agencies for their response in preparation for further review:

Budget Deep Dive Checklist

Purpose: Budget deep dives are intended to allow legislators a more thorough review of program outcomes, spending, and finance in the legislative interim session. But deep dives answer four broad questions: What are we in government attempting to accomplish? How are we organized to accomplish it? What are we buying? How are we paying for it?

Detailed Questions

NAME OF FUNCTION: _____

What We Are Attempting to Accomplish

1. What authorizes delivery/provision of the function (statute, intent, rule)?
2. What other activities are undertaken without explicit authority?
3. What alternative government and non-government resources exist to achieve these outcomes? Why is the state involved?

How We Are Organized

4. What organizations are associated with this function?
5. What are the missions of the organizations associated with that function?
6. What outcomes are achieved by the organization associated with this function?
7. What data is collected/reported to document/demonstrate progress toward the outcome?
8. How are appropriations structured to accomplish this function?
9. In what units of measure are outputs reported, how and why have those outputs changed over time?
10. Are there standards (industry, national, etc.) for output or output per unit of input? How do they compare to this?
11. To whom is performance data reported?
12. What decisions are based on reporting data?
13. How might you recommend the authorization, mission, or performance measurement change?

What We Are Buying

14. What is the largest category of expenditure for the organization and how big is it?
15. How does this expenditure support the above justification/authorization?
16. What is that category of expenditure buying (how many/costs per unit)?
17. How does the above relate to units of output?
18. How has the expenditure changed over five years relative to the units of output?
19. Are there any outliers/anomalies in current or budgeted spending in this category?
20. Does the amount of expenditure for a category change significantly in accounting period 12 or 13? Why?
21. How might you recommend this expenditure category change based on the above?

REPEAT 14-21 FOR OTHER SIGNIFICANT EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES FROM LARGEST TO SMALLEST

How We Are Paying for It

22. What is the largest fund or account from which resources are drawn to support the above expenditures and how big is it?
23. What are the revenue sources for that fund or account and what are their relative shares?
24. Is the source one-time or ongoing and do ongoing sources match or exceed ongoing expenditures?
25. How has the source changed over time relative to expenditures and units of output?
26. Are there any outliers/anomalies in current or budgeted periods for this source?
27. Are there unencumbered balances in a source that relate directly to his function/organization? If so, how have those balances changed over time?
28. What is a reasonable balance and why?
29. Is the availability of sources (grants or previous "building blocks"), rather than mission or objective, driving expenditures?
30. Are other sources available to support the same expenditure?
31. How might you recommend this revenue category change based on the above?

REPEAT 22-31 FOR OTHER SIGNIFICANT SOURCES OF APPROPRIATION FROM LARGEST TO SMALLEST

Do We Balance?

32. What are total expenditures and total sources? Do they equal one another?
33. Have all appropriated or authorized sources been expended at year-end?
34. How have nonlapsing appropriation balances (if any) changed over time?
35. Are fees or taxes supporting a function, and are those fees or taxes reasonable?