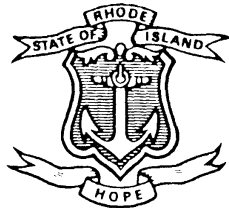


Rhode Island Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office

Annual Report 2018

This document meets the reporting requirements §42-26-12 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, the enabling legislation creating the Public Safety Grant Administration Office



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Public Safety Grant Administration Office

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Colonel James M. Manni
Director, Department of Public Safety
Superintendent, Rhode Island State Police

Michael Hogan
Administrative Manager
Public Safety Grant Administration Office

We are pleased to provide you with the Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO)'s annual report for calendar year 2018. There are many highlights to share from a busy year at the PSGAO. This is largely due to a 77% increase in grant award funding over federal fiscal year 2017. This can be attributed to the PSGAO receiving increases to three formula grants: the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance award, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment award, and the Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement award. New competitive grant awards include two Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Program awards, a State Justice Statistics for Statistical Analysis Centers award, and the Training and Technical Assistance Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees award.

The Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance program is single largest program in the PSGAO. Since 2014 this formula grant program has grown five-fold. Highlights from the 2018 VOCA subgrant program include the launch of a program for advocates for the deaf and hard of hearing, new programs that work with refugee populations, a unique program to address the needs of victims of computer assisted or cyber-crime. This has also allowed us to strengthen our partnerships with state agencies delivering services to victims such as the Department of Corrections, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the General Treasurer, and the Judiciary.

I have been working with the Office of the Governor to fill vacancies in the membership roster of the Criminal Justice Policy Board and advisory groups. Retired State Police Major Michael Quinn was the last appointed chairperson for the Criminal Justice Policy Board. He resigned from the Board in the summer of 2017. Public Defender Mary McElroy, Esq. has sat as chairperson for the 2017 and 2018 Policy Board meetings.

In August of 2018, the Office of the Attorney General joined a six-state lawsuit arguing against new award conditions that were added to the 2017 Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant program. On November 30, 2018 a federal court decision was issued ordering the Department of Justice to release the 2017 Byrne/JAG grant award to the six states involved in the lawsuit. There is still pending activity in this case, as special award conditions were also included in the 2018 Byrne/JAG and the 2018 Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention grant award conditions. This litigation has caused delays in implementation of approved spending plans.

The PSGAO made significant progress in 2018 toward our goals of improving Rhode Island's response to victimization and enhancing public safety by improving services for victims of crime by focusing on underserved populations, increasing interagency cooperation between law enforcement, the courts, and prosecution by continued funding of law enforcement advocates, and combating the scourge of the opioid epidemic by funding the HOPE Initiative. The PSGAO will carry forward this momentum into 2019 and hopes to further improve victim services, reduce domestic violence homicides, and address mental health wellness programs for first responders and law enforcement officers.

Very Respectfully,

Michael J. Hogan

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The Public Safety Grant Administration Office

The Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO), was established in 1969 as the Rhode Island Justice Commission. The primary responsibility of the Office is to facilitate the development of comprehensive planning, coordination, and programming to improve the state criminal justice system.

The Public Safety Grant Administration Office derives its authority from R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-26-1 (see Appendix) which also creates a supervisory body identified as the Criminal Justice Policy Board.

The Office pursues a variety of activities authorized by state and executive designation. The support of these efforts is primarily facilitated through the administration federal grants, which are applied for and subsequently awarded to the PSGAO on behalf of the State of Rhode Island:

PSGAO is placed within the Central Management Office of the Department of Public Safety. PSGAO is responsible for planning, coordination, data collection/statistical analysis, grant administration and distribution for the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems.

Objectives

- Comprehensive/specialized planning and grantsmanship efforts in support of the justice/criminal justice systems present and future;
- Ensure that subgrantees utilize their funds consistent with federal and state grant administration regulations;
- Initiate and support programs designed to impact crime and/or improve the criminal and juvenile justice system;
- Produce studies/reports describing the status of particular crime problems;
- Continuing support of criminal history record improvement and criminal justice information systems;
- Perform detailed monitoring, evaluation and analysis of grant funded programs.

Mission Statement:

To facilitate interagency cooperation and collaboration throughout the Rhode Island criminal justice system by way of strategic planning, program coordination, data collection and statistical analysis; while providing fair, efficient and accountable grant administration so as to improve the system's overall response to crime and victimization and enhance public safety.

Criminal Justice Policy Board

The Criminal Justice Policy Board is the oversight board for the programmatic activity of the PSGAO. The composition of the Board is set by R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-26-6 comprised of law enforcement personnel, the Attorney General, the Public Defender, judges, directors of various state agencies, representatives from community service provider organizations and private citizens named by the Governor. The Board should meet four times per year to review and approve planning and grant funding recommendations from various grant program advisory committees and the Criminal Justice Steering Committee.

Criminal Justice Steering Committee

The Criminal Justice Steering Committee is an executive committee comprised of Policy Board members. The Committee identifies the priority problems facing the state's criminal justice system and makes recommendations to the Policy Board. The Committee is used as the principal advisory committee for the statewide allocation of Byrne/JAG grant program as well.

Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee

The Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee is the state's planning committee for the "Variable Pass-Through" to local police departments and the "Under 10K" portions of the Byrne/JAG program. The committee is comprised of ten chiefs of local police departments who are appointed by the president of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association.

Criminal Justice Oversight Committee

The Governor's Commission to Avoid Future Prison Overcrowding and Terminate Federal Court Supervision Over the Adult Correctional Institutions was established through Executive Order 92-26 in December 1992. The Commission arose out of efforts to resolve the *Palmigiano* cases, the longstanding litigation involving conditions of confinement at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections Adult Correctional Institutions.

Because of this lawsuit, a class action on behalf of the inmates in the state's correctional facilities, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island had exercised control and authority over broad aspects of the prison system since August 1977.

Legislation was subsequently enacted to create the Criminal Justice Oversight Committee (R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-26-13) within the Public Safety Grant Administration Office "for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise."

The composition of the Committee is set by statute and was last chaired by Bernard Jackvony, Esq. As the populations of the various correctional facilities are monitored by the Department of Corrections, meetings of this committee are called by the Chair periodically to review the population trends or to address potential overcrowding issues.

Violence Against Women Act Advisory Committee

The Violence Against Women Act Advisory Committee was formed in 1995 by the House Finance Committee. The purpose of this group is to ensure the development and implementation of a comprehensive, statewide plan to reduce the incidence of crimes of violence against women and to improve services to victims. The members include delegates from the Office of Attorney General's Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit, the Judiciary's Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit, Department of Health, State Police, Police Chiefs' Association, Department of Corrections, the RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence (and its member agencies), and Day One (in its role as the state's de facto sexual assault coalition). This group still meets on a regular basis and has grown to include participation from the Department of Behavioral Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals.

VOCA Victim Assistance Grant Advisory Committee

Established in 1986, the VOCA Advisory Committee consists of five volunteers. The Committee meets throughout the year and works with the VOCA program manager to identify the needs of victims of crime, set goals for distribution of federal dollars, and establishes procedures for applicants to submit grant requests. The Committee and PSGAO staff review all VOCA subgrant award applications and make a recommendation to the Policy Board of which programs to fund. The VOCA Advisory Committee also participated in monitoring the progress of VOCA subgrantees toward stated goals.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group

The citizen members of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) are appointed by the Governor per the federal statute that establishes the program. Appointees come from the public and private sectors and represent a broad cross-section of experience and philosophy. As the Governor's appointees, the JJAC membership has the credibility and influence necessary to work effectively with local communities and organizations. With their ties to local communities, state and local organizations, JJAC members can generate a local investment in the fight against youth crime which often translates to a financial investment from state and local government. By leveraging federal funds with these other resources, the JJAC has been able to maximize the impact of the JJDPA formula grant money.

Public Safety Grant Administration Office Staff

PSGAO staffers administer specifically assigned grant programs. Additionally, staff plans and implements many statewide training sessions and conferences, as well as disseminates discretionary grant information to prospective applicants. Each of the federal/state grant programs require many administrative activities that include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- liaise with and staff the appropriate advisory committee(s);
- develop and submit program plans and applications;
- coordinate data collection for programmatic and financial reporting;
- develop request for proposals and subgrant solicitations;
- review submitted applications;
- present advisory committee recommendations to the Policy Board;
- create subrecipient databases;
- craft subgrant awards and distribute;
- create and maintain subgrant files;
- validate subrecipient requests for reimbursement;
- liaise with fiscal administrator to process subgrant payments;
- monitor and evaluate programs/projects via both desk audits and on-site visits;
- prepare annual program progress reports;
- provide administrative support/technical assistance to subrecipients;
- perform grant closeout and audit procedures; and
- other requirements unique to the various programs.

Name	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Michael Hogan, Administrative Manager	401-764-5794	michael.hogan@ripsga.gov
Gail Pereira	401-764-5796	gail.pereira@ripsga.gov
Gina Tocco	401-764-5798	gina.tocco@ripsga.gov
Denise Fernandes	401-764-5797	denise.fernandes@ripsga.gov

Grant Programs Currently Administered by PSGAO

- Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Grant Program (VOCA)
- Training and Technical Assistance for VOCA Grantees (VOCA TTA)
- Violence Against Women Act: Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Grant (STOP)
- Violence Against Women Act: Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)
- National Criminal History Improvement Grant Program (NCHIP)
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Act Grant Program (FSIA/Coverdell)
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Program (RSAT)
- Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (COAP/PDMP)
- Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Program (COAP/CARA)
- State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SJS)
- Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne/JAG)
- Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, JAG Penalty Re-allocation (JAG SORNA)
- Prison Rape Elimination Act, JAG Penalty Re-allocation (JAG PREA)
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Title II Formula Grant Program (JJDP)
- JJDP PREA Penalty Re-allocation (JJDP PREA)

Criminal Justice Policy Board

Mary S. McElroy, Esq.
Rhode Island Public Defender
Acting Chairperson

Vacant
Vice-chair

Honorable Peter F. Kilmartin
Rhode Island Attorney General

Colonel Ann C. Assumpico
Superintendent, Rhode Island State Police

Patricia Coyne-Fague
Acting Director, Department of Corrections

Courtney Hawkins
Director, Department of Human Services

Rebecca Boss
Director, Department of Behavioral Health,
Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

Barbara Cottam
Chair, Board of Education

Trista Piccola
Director, Department of Children, Youth & Families

Honorable Michael B. Forte
Chief Judge, Rhode Island Family Court

Chief James Mendonca
President, Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association

Vacant
Police Chief selected by RI Police Chiefs' Association

Honorable Paul A. Suttell
Chief Justice, Rhode Island Supreme Court

Honorable Alice B. Gibney
Presiding Justice, Rhode Island Superior Court

Honorable Jeanne E. LaFazia
Chief Judge, Rhode Island District Court

Brian Daniels
Director, Rhode Island League of Cities & Towns

Dr. Nicole Alexander-Scott
Director, Department of Health

Timothy McLaughlin
Rhode Island State Fire Marshal

Daniel J. Knight, Sr.
Associate Professor, Salve Regina University

Carl Weinberg
Private Citizen Member

Robert O'Neil
Private Citizen Member

Vacant
Private Citizen Member

Vacant
Private Citizen Member

Jonathan Houston
Executive Director, Justice Assistance

Vacant
Service Provider

P.J. Fox
Director, Institute for the Study and Practice of Non-Violence

Criminal Justice Steering Committee

Honorable Peter F. Kilmartin
Rhode Island Attorney General

Mary S. McElroy, Esq.
Rhode Island Public Defender

Colonel Ann C. Assumpico
Superintendent, Rhode Island State Police

Honorable Alice B. Gibney
Presiding Justice, Rhode Island Superior Court

Patricia Coyne-Fague
Acting Director, Department of Corrections

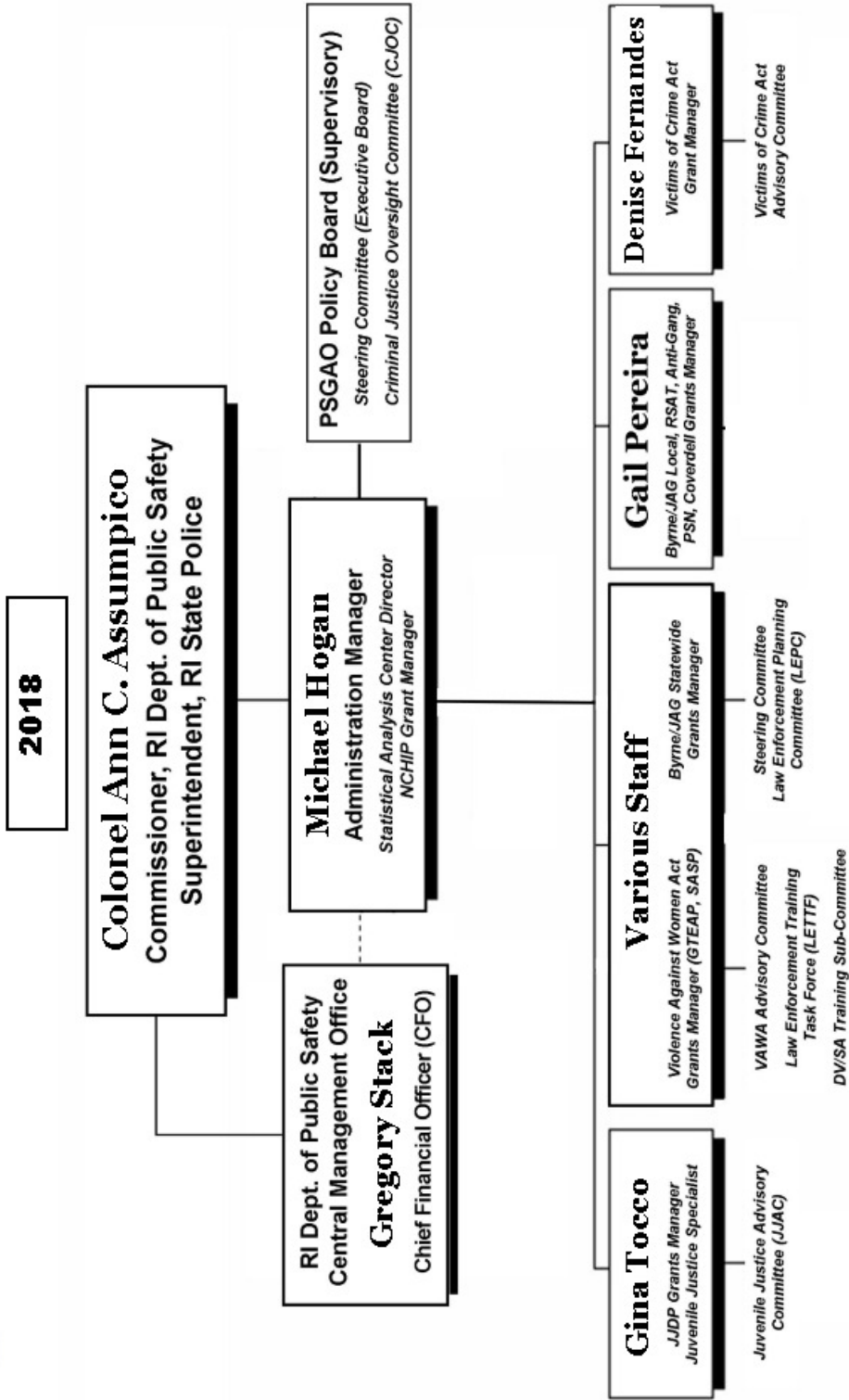
Trista Piccola
Director, Department of Children, Youth & Families

Rebecca Boss
Director, Department of Behavioral Health, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

Chief James Mendonca
President, Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association

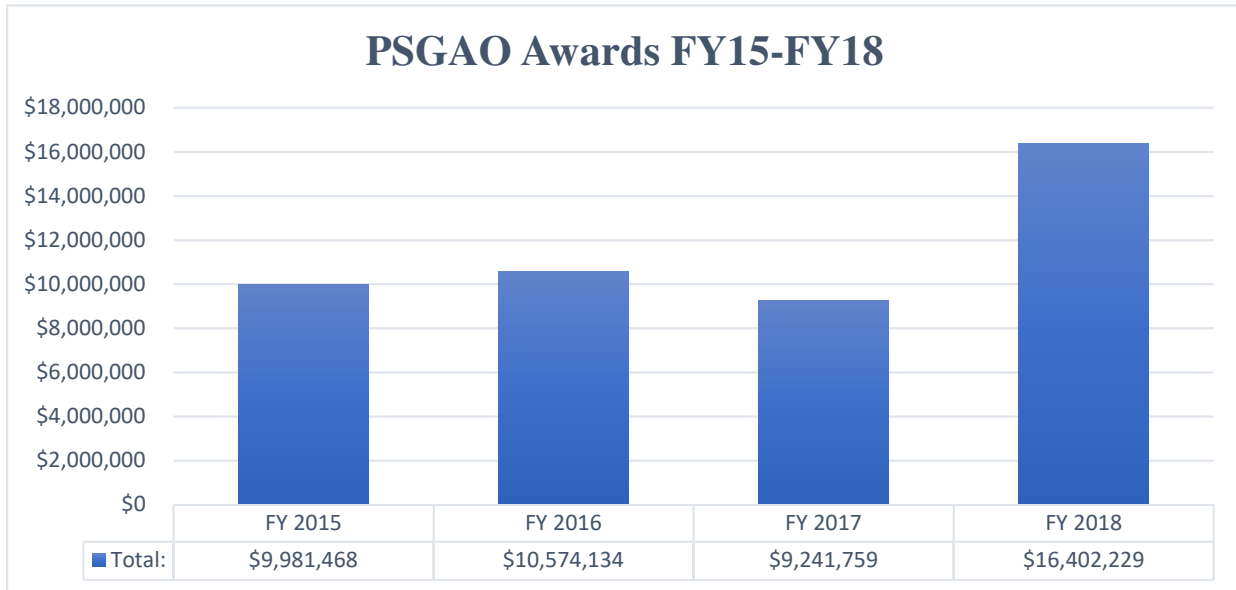


State of Rhode Island Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO)



Federal Fiscal Year 2018 in Review

In FY2018 the PSGAO was awarded \$16,402,229, a 77% increase in grant awards over FY2017. The PSGAO manages approximately 15 different federal grant programs, 80 unique subrecipient agencies, and 110 different subgrant awards. The total amount of grants awarded to the PSGAO on behalf of the State of Rhode Island has seen a dramatic increase in recent years.

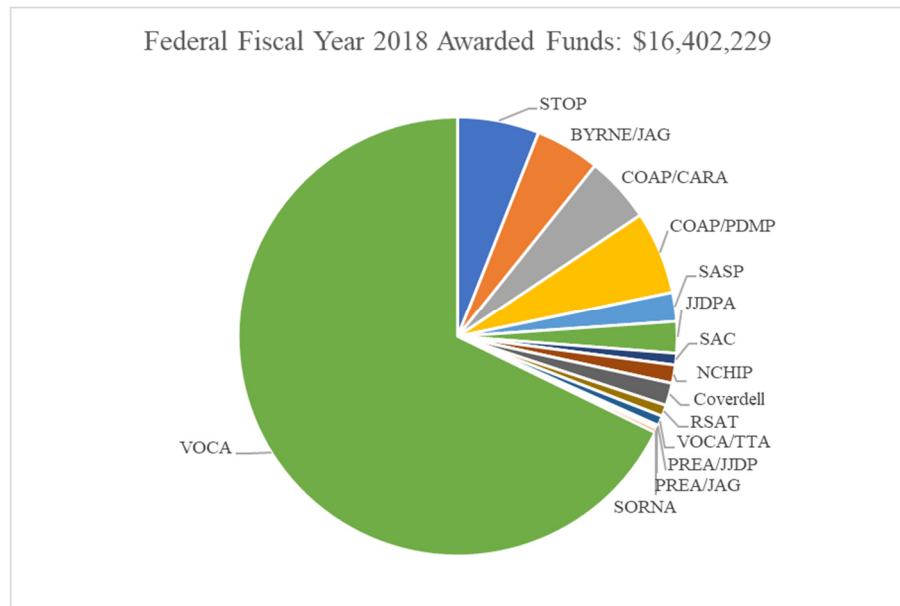


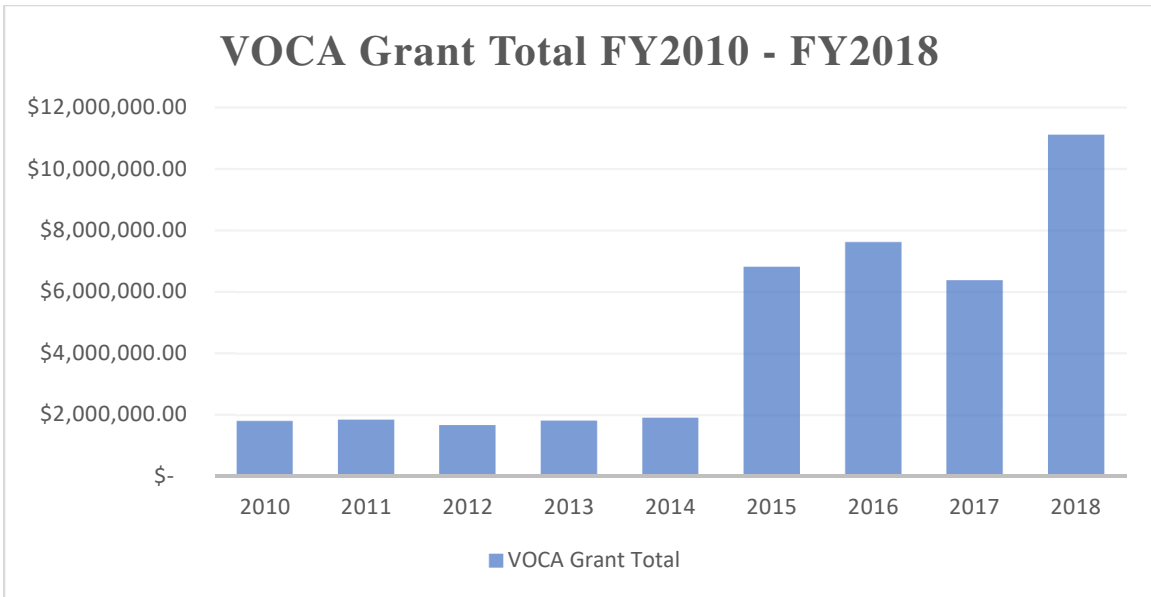
This includes \$1,800,000 in new discretionary awards to implement a law enforcement led program to combat the opioid epidemic from the COAP grants.

Of the different grant programs, the Victims of Crime Act grant accounts for approximately 68% of the total awards.

A large part of this increase was due to the VOCA formula grant. All states are awarded a grant under VOCA according to a federal formula. This accounts for the largest portion of the PSGAO's awards.

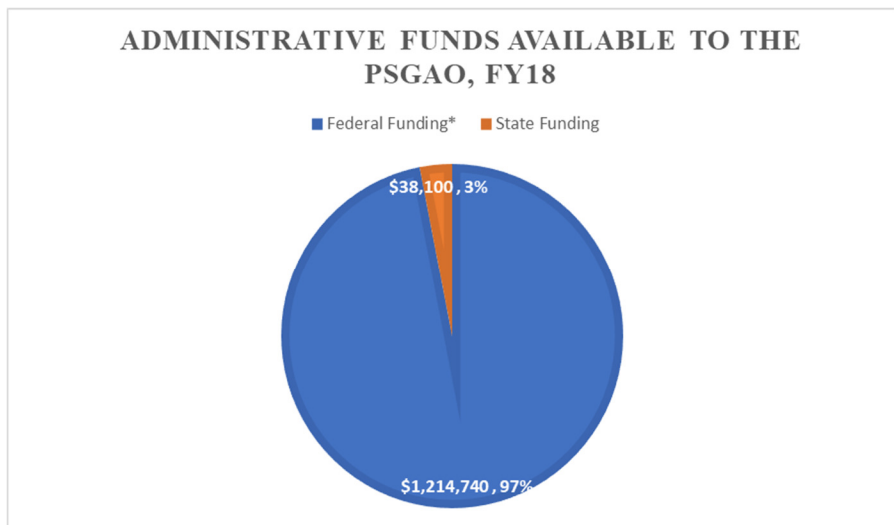
Changes in how the VOCA formula works saw all states receive drastically increased funding starting in FY2015. The VOCA increase, however, is partially offset due to a reduction in VAWA (STOP) funding.





The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, an association of state VOCA managers, anticipates a reduction of VOCA funding in FY2019. As seen above, prior to FY2015 Rhode Island was consistently awarded just under \$2,000,000 annually. Funding for all grants in FY2019 remains uncertain due to changes in federal formulas and shifting federal government priorities.

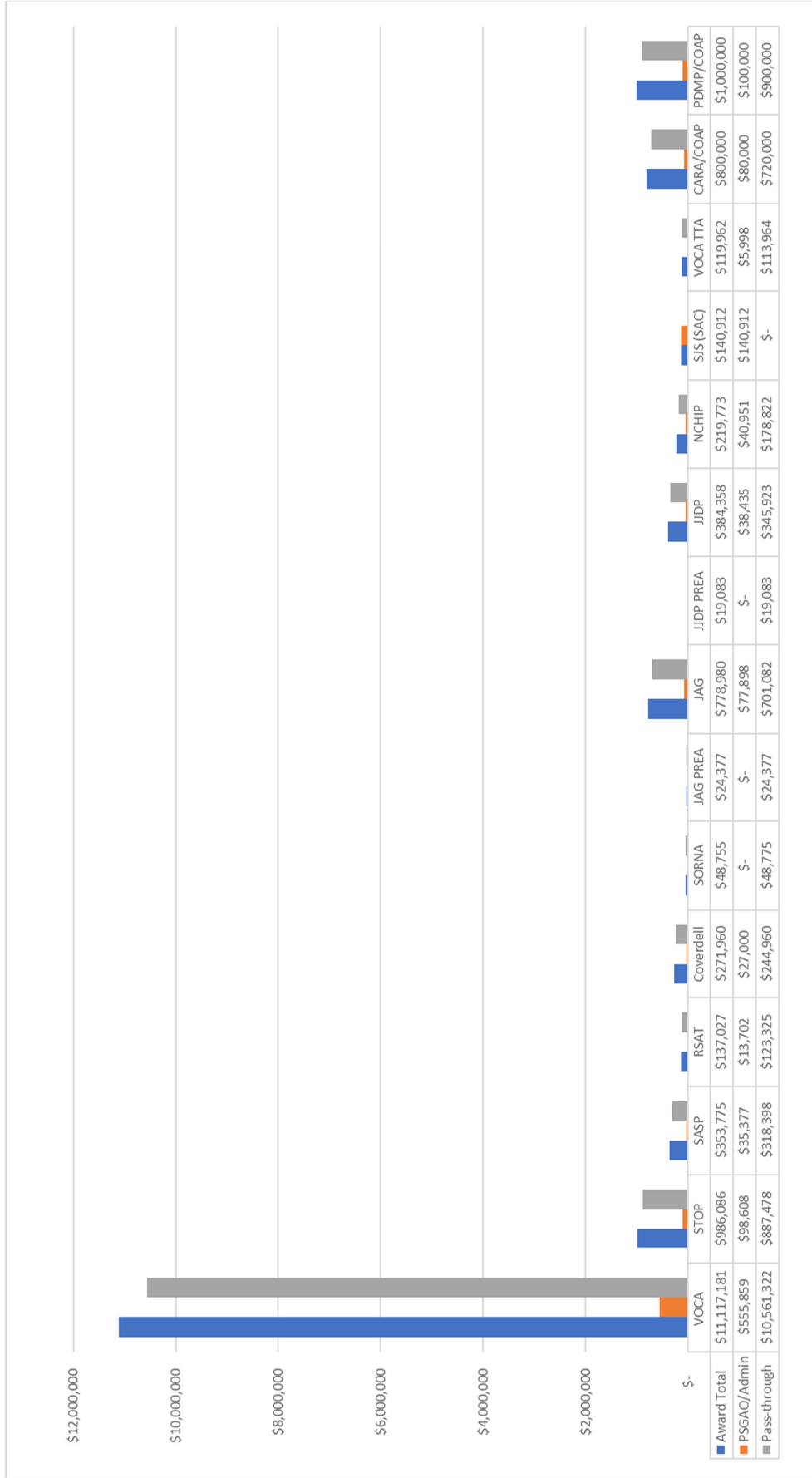
While the amount of federal funding awarded to the PSGAO has increased, state appropriations have remained flat. Most grant programs allow for a certain percentage of the funds to be used for administrative costs, which account for 97% of the PSGAO's budget. The only state funding the PSGAO receives is \$38,100 in a required match for the JJDPA program. Currently, the PSGAO is able to manage all grant awards to ensure compliance with federal and state standards, however, parts of the PSGAO's statutory responsibilities remain unfunded mandates.



*Certain sources of federal funding are awarded on a multi-year basis and are intended to be expended over the life cycle of the specific grant, whereas the state funding is annual.



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Public Safety Grant Administration Office
Federal Fiscal Year 2018 Grant Award Summary



Victims of Crime Act Victims Assistance Formula Grant Program

The Public Safety Grant Administration Office has administered the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims Assistance Program since 1985, when the program was first enacted by Congress. The Act is funded through fines paid by those convicted of violating federal laws.

The VOCA program has the most restrictive regulations of all PSGAO-administered grant programs as funds are strictly intended to support direct services to victims of violent crime. The Act requires priority be given to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and other groups identified by the state as being "under-served" victims of violent crimes.

2018 VOCA
Total Award \$11,117,181

The Public Safety Grant Administration Office made fifty-three VOCA subgrant awards for the 2018 program totaling \$10,309,270 using grant funds from the FY2017 and FY2018 awards. Many new projects have been added for this grant period, including:

- Services and advocacy for the deaf and hearing-impaired victims by assisting them through all phases of the criminal justice process including American Sign Language, transportation to legal appointments and proceedings, emergency shelter and safety precautions;
- A program to improve the ability of law enforcement and emergency medical services to respond to, and follow up with, victimized individuals affected by serious mental illness and opioid overdoses;
- Programs that will assist refugees who are victims of crime with finding services and informing them of their rights;
- Communication and service delivery to victims will be improved for the victim service units of the Office of Attorney General, Office of the General Treasurer, Department of Corrections, and the Judiciary through the Victim Outreach Integrated Community Environment (formerly the Victim Assistance Portal);
- Assistance to the Rhode Island Crime Victim Compensation Program to create the ability for new payment methods to provide emergency services to victims;

VOCA Advisory Committee

Originally established in 1986, the VOCA Advisory Committee consists of volunteer representatives from both the public and private sectors. The Committee meets throughout the year and works with the Public Safety Grant Administration Office to identify the needs of victims of crime, set goals for distribution of federal dollars, establish procedures for applicants to submit grant requests, and make recommendations for the funding of grant programs. The Committee and PSGAO staff reviews progress of individual grantees toward stated goals.

VOCA Advisory Committee

Elizabeth Morancy
Former State Legislator

Roberta Richmond
*Assistant Director, Retired
Department of Corrections
Rehabilitative Services*

Wendy Becker
*Assistant Professor
Rhode Island College
School of Social Work*

Frank Pannozzi
*Chief, Parental Rights Division, Retired
Rhode Island Public Defender*

Myra Latimer-Nicholas
Cash Management Specialist

Denise Fernandes
PSGAO VOCA Administrator

VOCA Victims Assistance Subgrants for 2018

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2018
Amos House	VOCA For Men Project	Trauma services for victimized men whose history of victimization and trauma have resulted in addiction.	\$55,000 One-year award
Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center	RI Cyber Crime Victim	A partnership between BVAC, UWRI and CSN for cybercrime victims.	\$282,665 One-year award
Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center	Law Enforcement Advocate Program	This project makes a law enforcement advocate available to the City of Pawtucket	\$50,005 One-year award
Boy's Town New England, Inc.	Common Sense Parenting	CSP program to decrease the high-risk behaviors of parents of at-risk children.	\$17,151 One-year award
Center for Southeast Asians	Victim Assistance Program	Provides individual and family support that is linguistically and culturally accessible to Southeast Asians who are victims	\$253,440 Two-year award
Child & Family Services of Newport County	Resilience Project 2018-2019	Provides community outreach, support and family therapy to victims of child abuse, neglect, domestic violence, substance use, the opioid crisis and children whose parents are involved with Adult Corrections.	\$110,000 One-year award
CODAC, Inc.	Hope Initiative Heroin Epidemic Community Response	They are partnering with the HOPE initiative of offer specialized services for those at risk with OUD.	\$330,440 One-year award
Crossroads Rhode Island	Rapid Rehousing for Domestic Violence Survivors	Provides survivors the ability to quickly obtain and retain safe and affordable housing.	\$119,501 One-year award

Day One	Superior Court Advocacy Program	Funds for a Superior Court Advocate who will provide services to victims of sexual assault & child molestation navigating the criminal justice & court process.	\$57,885 One-year award
Day One	Law Enforcement Advocate	This project makes a Law Enforcement Advocate available to the City of Providence	\$96,880 Two-year award
Day One	Law Enforcement Advocate	This project makes a Law Enforcement Advocate available to South County	\$92,000 Two-year award
Domestic Violence Resource Center of South County	Traditional Housing for Victims and their Children	DVRCSC alone with Welcome House will provide a 4-bedroom duplex for victims of Domestic Violence	\$52,416 One-year award
East Bay Community Action Program	Senior Services	Provides basic needs, support/therapeutic groups for victims aged 55+ in the East Bay, Central Falls, and Pawtucket	\$84,655 One-year award
Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center	Crisis/Case Management	To hire a FTE case manager to work with community-based clients to separate them from their abusers to live healthy, productive lives for them & their children	\$41,131 One-year award
Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center	Sexual Assault Victims Counseling Program	To hire a FTE counselor with experience in sexual assault treatment & trauma to work with adult and teen victims of sexual assault	\$51,446 One-year award
Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center	Law Enforcement Advocate	Provides a Law Enforcement Advocate for Coventry, East and West Greenwich	\$97,829 Two-year award
Family Service of Rhode Island, Inc. Providence	Central Falls Go Team	To fund a team of bilingual police liaisons, on call responders & a Clinician to provide 24/7/365 crisis intervention	\$177,999 One-year award
Foster Forward	Therapeutic Services for Former Youth & Staff Training	To work with young victims of crime who are exiting foster care. Will provide individual counseling services, peer support groups, workshops & trauma training	\$83,206 One-year award
Gateway Health Care, Inc.	Trauma Informed Care for Victims of Sex Trafficking	Trauma informed care for the mental, physical, legal, and financial well-being of victims to access emergency needs like shelter, food, clothing and transportation	\$226,016 One-year award
Higher Ground International	HGI Sweetie Care African Elders Program	Provides long term, culturally responsive services to African immigrants and refugee elders in RI	\$100,000 One-year award
Institute for Study & Practice of Nonviolence	Healing Through Housing	To place at risk clients into temporary safe housing, removing them from the threat of immediate harm	\$119,400 One-year award

Interfaith Counseling	Victim Assistance	To expand crisis intervention, pastoral care, clinical counseling, support groups and referrals. Implementing an onsite partnership with the ISPNV	\$168,788 Two-year award
Justice Assistance	Project Victim Services	To guide & support the victim through notification of court-related hearings, referrals to specialized services, safety planning & determining, collecting & distributing restitution	\$260,000 One-year award
Lucy's Hearth	Victim Services Year 2 and 3 with Expansion	Responds to the emotional, psychological & physical needs of homeless crime victims to help them & their children to stabilize their lives	\$175,776 Two-year award
McAuley Ministries	Transitional Living Program and Basic Needs	To provide transitional living services to single, homeless mothers and their children who are victims of crime	\$26,096 One-year award
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	Victim Advocacy	Supports two victim advocates with advanced training to accompany victims to court, assist in filing compensation claims & conduct training to officers on how to deliver death notifications to the victim's families	\$207,941 Two-year award
Progreso Latino	AYUDAME/Help Me	Advocates both male & female victims of domestic violence with emergency housing, employment, emergency food assistance and crime victim compensation. Has bilingual counseling at their site & other shelters in Rhode Island	\$340,000 Two-year award
Providence Housing Authority	Victims Service & Support for Providence Public Housing	Will establish a VOCA Safety Coordinator to provide direct services to victims of crime residing in their developments. Will provide temporary housing, child care & transportation costs for appointments	\$138,566 One-year award
Refugee Development Center, Inc.	Breaking Barriers	To help the refugee victims of crime to break cultural barriers such as stigma, assist with finding services & to inform them of their rights.	\$151,726 One-year award
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Hate Crimes Training	Provides yearly training for 3 RI Municipal Academies in addition to RISP & the Providence Academy giving the tools & education to identify when a crime is a hate crime	\$31,400 Two-year award
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Victim Counseling Program	Provides specialized counseling services to victims of abuse & to children who witness domestic abuse, regardless of their ability to use health insurance	\$70,658 One-year award

RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Sisters Overcoming Abusive Relationships	Sisters Overcoming Abusive Relationships (SOAR) is a task force group made up of survivors of domestic violence to promote, advocate and work for the elimination of domestic violence	\$89,610 One-year award
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Victims of Crime Helpline	Provides a 24-hour toll free confidential Helpline for victims of crime throughout RI. Offers in person accompaniment for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, hate crimes or trafficking at emergency rooms or local police departments	\$256,924 One-year award
RI Coalition for the Homeless	Home to Hope	Responds to homelessness and housing instability for youth and young adults who are victims of violence, with an intentional focus on LGBTQ youth	\$310,678 Two-year award
RI Department of Administration, DoIT, Corrections	RI Victims Outreach Community Environment	A secure web portal that benefits victims of crime in RI. Provides 24/7 real time access to case, offender & other information from the RIDOC.	\$114,000 Two-year award
RI Dept. of Behavioral Health, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals	Protective Services Infrastructure	Provides protective services for individuals living with developmental disabilities, mental health & substance use disorders. To provide one contract worker to provide intake services.	\$49,973 One-year award
RI Department of Children, Youth & Families	Victim Assistance Program	This grant allows DCYF to continue to fund the Domestic Violence Liaisons, who provide direct assistance to their Child Protective Investigators in their work with victims & the Human Trafficking Coordinator	\$515,244 Two-year award
Judiciary of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations	Family Domestic Violence Court	This court handles requests for temporary protection orders, reviews, accelerations, dismissals & extensions. Provides aid to families affected by domestic violence	\$631,345 Two-year award
Rhode Island Legal Services Inc.	LGBT Protection Project	Will provide long-term protection of LGBT victims of domestic violence	\$125,000 One-year award
Rhode Island Legal Services Inc.	Safe Family Project	These funds will enhance the Safe Family Project and increase the number of victims of domestic violence being represented in domestic abuse restraining orders in divorce & custody cases	\$1,240,000 Two-year award
RI Department of the Attorney General	Restitution Tracking Enhancements	The funds are for a major update to re-design the VOICE system	\$398,000 One-year award

RI Office of the General Treasurer	CVCP Emergency Payments	To fund the Crime Victim Compensation Program to create new payment method for crime victims.	\$300,000 One-year award
RI Office of the General Treasurer	CVCP Go Bags	For the CVCP to respond to a mass casualty incident with the tools to educate victims on benefits available and to process applications immediately.	\$4,525 One-year award
Sojourner House	Community Based Advocacy Program	The goal of this project is to increase access for victims of abuse by providing an in-person support at local healthcare & social service organizations	\$69,008 One-year award
Sojourner House	LGBTQ Sexual Assault Advocacy Program	These funds will expand & enhance supportive services for LGBTQ victims & will educate community members & service providers on how to support LGBTQ victims of sexual assault	\$67,977 One-year award
Sojourner House	School Based Advocacy Program	These funds will enable this program to continue with providing in person support, advocacy education & referrals to students of all ages in RI who disclose abuse, witness abuse in their homes or who exhibit red flags of experiencing or witnessing abuse	\$165,121 Two-year award
Sojourner House	Transitional Housing for Victims of Abuse	These funds will expand the program by providing five additional units of transitional housing to five victims and their children. The rent will be subsidized based on the victim's income	\$117,129 One-year award
Saint Elizabeth Community	Haven Elder Justice Program	This program provides emergency and community-based support for elders in RI who are victims of physical, emotional, sexual or financial abuse	\$106,178 One-year award
Saint Mary's Home for Children	Supporting Teens and Adults at Risk (STAAR)	This project serves male and female victims up to the age of 25 of commercial sexual exploitation of children & human trafficking & their families. It is a statewide community/home-based program.	\$244,982 One-year award
The Providence Center	The Hope Initiative: Clinicians and Recovery Coaches	They will partner with the larger HOPE Initiative program to offer specialized services for individuals and families suffering from the opioid epidemic	\$225,379 One-year award
The Providence Center	First Responder Behavioral Health Clinician & Coaches	They will partner with police departments in Providence, Warwick, Charlestown, Hopkinton, Narragansett, Richmond, S. Kingstown, Westerly and Providence Emergency Medical Services with a FTE Community Diversion clinician.	\$250,916 One-year award

Tri-County Community Action Agency	Elder, D/deaf & Hard of Hearing Victim Advocacy Program	To serve elders with mental health and substance abuse counseling & treatment, emergency food & shelter, elder case management & provide services to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing victims through all the criminal justice process.	\$763,552 Two-year award
Women's Resource Center	Transitional Apartments for Victims of Domestic Violence	This request will continue to support five transitional apartments and add up to four long-term permanent apartments to complement their existing program. This will ensure permanent housing for families as they are ready and able to move out of transitional into permanent housing	\$193,709 Two-year award

RHODE ISLAND WAS THE FIRST STATE IN THE NATION to pass a constitutional amendment through a constitutional convention guaranteeing victims the right to participate in the criminal justice process. The amendment is as follows:

"A victim of crime shall, as a matter of right be treated by agents of the state with dignity, respect and sensitivity during all phases of the criminal justice process. Such person shall be entitled to receive, from the perpetrator of the crime, financial compensation for any injury or loss caused by the perpetrator of the crime and shall receive such other compensation as the state may provide. Before sentencing, the victim shall have the right to address the court regarding the impact which the perpetrator's conduct has had upon the victim."

Article I, Section 23 of the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Grant Program

Signed into law on July 22, 2016, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) is the first major federal substance abuse treatment and recovery legislation in 40 years and the most comprehensive legislative effort to address the opioid epidemic. CARA

establishes a comprehensive, coordinated, and balanced strategy through enhanced grant programs that encompass prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. The Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Program (COAP) was developed as part of the CARA legislation. COAP's purpose is to provide financial and technical assistance to states, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to plan, develop, and implement comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by the opioid epidemic.

2018 CARA/COAP
2018 PDMP/COAP
Total Awards \$1,800,000

Note that the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) has been incorporated into the FY 2018 Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Program. PDMPs collect, monitor, and analyze electronically transmitted prescribing and dispensing data submitted by pharmacies and dispensing practitioners. The purpose of the Harold Rogers PDMP is to improve collaboration and strategic decision-making among regulatory and law enforcement agencies and public health entities to address prescription drug and opioid abuse, save lives, and reduce crime.

The opioid crisis is a public health emergency that threatens the wellbeing of individuals who abuse drugs and impacts the safety of communities. The opioid epidemic is impacting first responders, the criminal justice system, child welfare and foster care, and behavioral health systems. Responding to this epidemic is one of the Department's top priorities. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in 2016, there were more than 63,600 drug overdose deaths in the United States, mostly from opioids. The age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths in 2016 (19.8 per 100,000) was 21 percent higher than the rate in 2015 (16.36 per 100,000). These numbers are alarming, yet they only capture one tragic element of the epidemic—drug overdose deaths. We now know that the consequences are vast and serious and reach far beyond one person, extending to their children and families. Many factors can stem from, as well as lead to, addiction, including: poverty and economic instability; a range of physical, mental, and behavioral health ailments; decreased ability to parent and care for children; and trauma, exposure to violence, and victimization.

In response to this epidemic, the FY 2018 Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Program is designed to support our nation's first responders and provide for the needs of crime victims; support diversion programs for non-violent individuals who abuse illicit and prescription opioids; implement and enhance prescription drug monitoring programs; promote cross-system planning and coordination of service delivery; and reduce the incidence of fatal overdoses associated with opioid use. Effective responses must be comprehensive and address the needs of the individual who is abusing drugs, as well as any children and loved ones who may be experiencing trauma, violence, and victimization. *

*excerpt from the COAP FY2018 Competitive Grant Announcement

The HOPE Initiative

The Heroin-Opioid Prevention Effort (HOPE) Initiative includes members of law enforcement, opioid use disorder clinicians and recovery coaches. This team will introduce treatment to those suffering from opioid use disorder and help them navigate the road to recovery.

A Rhode Island State Police program coordinator is assigned to the HOPE Initiative and will be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the program. The coordinator will supervise assigned substance use clinicians, substance use recovery coaches, administrative personnel and law enforcement personnel. The coordinator will be responsible for ensuring data is collected from participating agencies and ensuring that identified at-risk individuals are appropriately served. The program coordinator will manage the awareness efforts and oversee the training of personnel.

The HOPE Initiative will retain a combination of substance use clinicians and recovery coaches. Each will be assigned a caseload of identified at-risk individuals. They will participate in team outreach visits with an assigned member from law enforcement, with the goal of encouraging the identified individual to enter available treatment programs. Repeated visits may be necessary and will occur for individuals who decline services. Clinicians and recovery coaches will conduct case management on their assigned caseload, with follow up monitoring at an interval of one week, and then monthly for up to one year. The HOPE Initiative will assist and provide the needed guidance and services during these monitoring periods. In the event of a reoccurrence, the assigned clinician will ensure proper resources are made available. At the one-year anniversary, a determination will be made if ongoing outreach is necessary.

The Department of Health’s Division of State Laboratories and Medical Examiners will receive a sub-grant for time and equipment to facilitate the timely analysis of seized drugs and enhance laboratory electronic reporting.

In addition to these awards, the PSGAO supports the HOPE Initiative with two grants from the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program. Two service providers, The Providence Center and CODAC, have received awards totaling \$ 555,823 to support the efforts of clinical staff and recovery coaches.

CARA/COAP Category 1b: Overdose Outreach Projects

PSGAO	\$ 80,000
Rhode Island State Police	\$ 393,692
Local Law Enforcement	\$ 326,308
Total:	\$ 800,000

PDMP/COAP Category 6: Public Safety & Public Health Information-sharing Partnerships

PSGAO	\$ 100,000
Rhode Island State Police	\$ 483,536
Local Law Enforcement	\$ 214,800
DOH State Lab	\$ 201,664
Total:	\$ 1,000,000

Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program: Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors

The Services, Training, Officers, Prosecution (STOP) Violence Against Women Act, enacted by the 103rd Congress, is enumerated in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and was re-authorized in 2005 and 2013. The STOP grant program is committed to enhancing the nation’s criminal justice system response to the violence perpetrated against women including domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

<p>2018 STOP VAWA</p> <p>Total Award: \$986,086</p>

In early 1995, the Finance Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives established a multi-disciplinary committee to prepare for the implementation of VAWA. Subsequently, Governor Almond named the Rhode Island Public Safety Grant Administration Office to administer the Violence Against Women Act programs for the state. The original committee continues to meet, serving as the VAWA Planning and Advisory Committee. This committee has developed a comprehensive statewide plan to reduce the incidence of crimes of violence against women and to improve services to victims.

Because of the efforts of this committee, Rhode Island was the second state in the nation to receive funding under the Violence Against Women Act. In addition, the Rhode Island State Implementation Plan was the first in the nation to be approved by the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Approved Implementation Plan

The 2018 STOP award is \$986,086. STOP has statutory programmatic categories that dictate the distribution of the award funds: 30% is required for victim services, 25% for prosecution, 25% for law enforcement, 5% for courts and 15% is discretionary. The discretionary funds must support one of the Office on Violence Against Women statutory program purpose areas and align with one of the program categories. Rhode Island has historically utilized this discretionary 15% to augment the victims’ services component. The 2018 STOP plan represents the second year of a three-year implementation plan (2017 – 2020).

Victim Services (30%) and Discretionary (15%) Program Categories

STOP requires that 30% of the annual formula award be set aside to support the Program Category Victim’s Services. Of that, 10% must be set-aside to support “culturally-specific” projects. Further, Rhode Island uses the STOP 15% “Discretionary” Program Category to augment the Victim Services program category. The combined 45% is distributed to the state’s two victim service coalitions: the RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Day One, the

state's Sexual Assault Coalition. The discretionary funds could be used for other Program Categories: Law Enforcement, Prosecution or Courts if the state so deems.

The Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence (RICADV) and its six member agencies assist and support Rhode Island's shelters for battered women in statewide planning and development. The RICADV is one of two principle victim service agencies supported with STOP VAWA funds. The Coalition serves as a resource for its member agencies, providing trainings, technical assistance, statewide planning and needs assessment, and gathering and disseminating resources and information. The Coalition's member organizations and the catchment areas they cover are:

- Sojourner House (Northern Rhode Island and Providence)
- Women's Center of Rhode Island (Providence and East Providence)
- Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center (Kent County)
- Women's Resource Center (Newport and Bristol Counties)
- The Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center (Blackstone Valley – Northwestern RI)
- Domestic Violence Resource Center of South County

These agencies provide high-quality emergency and support services to over 10,000 victims of domestic violence and their children annually, including emergency shelter, twenty-four hotline coverage, support groups, children's programs, court advocacy, public education, and counseling. Together, these agencies form a comprehensive network of services to meet the diverse needs of victims of domestic violence.

Further, the RICADV ensures VAWA funds are allocated with a focus on addressing the needs of underserved populations. The Coalition has developed a process where each of its member agencies submits an application to compete for a portion of the STOP VAWA funding once every three years. The proposals are reviewed by the RICADV's Funding Committee, which includes community Board members who are not affiliated with the direct service agencies. The allocation of the funding is based on the following criteria: identification of the priority population, implementation plan for services, evaluation plan, and budget justification. Together, these programs address each region's most pressing needs for victim services targeting underserved populations according to the federal definition of "underserved populations."

Day One, the state's *de facto* Sexual Assault Coalition and sole rape crisis center, provides advocacy and support services to victims of sexual abuse and their non-offending caregivers (NOCs) maintaining a comprehensive approach to addressing the unmet needs in the community. Day One coordinates statewide advocacy efforts, refines protocols, and directs a training program for advocates. In addition, qualified Day One staff provides individual and group counseling for victims, as well as crisis intervention, advocacy and psycho-educational groups for victims, particularly underserved populations. Day One serves 300-400 individuals annually through its advocacy and counseling.

Day One uses VAWA funding to coordinate and provide comprehensive support services for survivors of sexual assault throughout the state, through its advocacy and clinical programs that include crisis intervention, ongoing assessment and treatment, justice systems advocacy, follow-up and referrals. Day One does this through the actions of both formal and informal statewide, multi-disciplinary teams to coordinate the response of first responders (medical and legal), prosecutors, and other victim service agencies to sexual assault (and domestic violence). Day One’s activities include training medical and police professionals concerning the treatment of the sexual assault patient/survivor, and the collection and preservation of medical evidence and training victim advocates.

“Culturally Specific” Victim Service Program

The 2013 STOP VAWA re-authorization resulted in a new, more limited definition of “Culturally-Specific” (*see Definitions box at right*). The most recent Culturally Specific award was issued to Progreso Latino of Central Falls after a competitive RFP process.

Law Enforcement (25%) Program Category

The Law Enforcement component was previously comprised of two distinct programs: the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault (DV/SA) Training Program and the Law Enforcement Advocate (LEA) Program. Over the course of 2017 and 2018, the previously VAWA-funded LEA projects were moved to the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program. Law Enforcement Program funds have been reprogrammed to prepare for a large training program over the course of 2019 and an expansion of the DV/SA Training Program.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DV/SA) Training Program

The Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DV/SA) Training Curriculum Committee is a standing sub-committee of the VAWA Planning Committee and responsible for administering the VAWA Law Enforcement DV/SA training program. Committee members are drawn from Rhode Island’s law enforcement community (state and local), victim service agencies, the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training Unit, and the Department of Attorney General’s DV Prosecution Unit.

The Committee meets monthly to update the comprehensive four-hour training curriculum, schedules and presents in-service training sessions for municipal police departments which are taught in four-hour blocks by three certified trainers: a police officer and victim advocates

Culturally-Specific Definitions

From the VAWA definitions section (42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)):

6) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC - The term ‘culturally specific’ means primarily directed toward **racial and ethnic minority groups** (as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u-6(g)).

7) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES - The term ‘culturally specific services’ means community-based services that include culturally relevant and linguistically specific services and resources to culturally specific communities.’

The Public Health Service Act defines “racial and ethnic minority groups” as follows (42 U.S.C. § 300u-6(g)):

...For purposes of this section:

- 1) The term “racial and ethnic minority group”** means American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts); Asian Americans; Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; Blacks; and Hispanics.
- 2) The term “Hispanic”** means individuals whose origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any other Spanish-speaking country.

from sexual assault and domestic violence agencies. Each police department has the flexibility to perform trainings based upon scheduling requirements, trainers' schedules, or officers overtime costs. Further, Committee trainers provide classroom and role-play sessions for the RI Municipal Police Training Academy, the Providence Police Training Academy and the RI State Police Training Academy.

In addition, the DV/SA Training Committee implements periodic dispatcher training sessions and sponsors other specialized statewide trainings including sessions for Supervisors, City/Town Solicitors, University Public Safety departments, Sexual Assault investigations and most recently, Lethality Risk Assessment trainings in the ongoing effort to reduce DV-related homicides.

The DV/SA Training Committee created a process for certification of DV/SA curriculum trainers and sponsors a two-day Instructor Development Training every other year. Trainers must obtain re-certification every two years in order to continue to serve as a VAWA trainer. The re-certification process included completion of a written exam, attendance at DV/SA Training Committee meetings, participation in sub-committee work and group observation at a training session.

Prosecution (25%) Program Category

Specialized DV/SA Prosecution Unit - Through VAWA funding, the Department of Attorney General created a specialized Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit. The Unit's primary focus is to create consistency within the Department and the thirty-nine communities in Rhode Island on how domestic violence and sexual assault cases are prosecuted, while working to ensure victim safety. One of the major accomplishments of the Unit was the development of a prosecution manual, and prosecutorial protocols. This effort was made possible with the help of a multi-disciplinary task force.

Courts (5%) Program Category

The Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit was established to collect DV/SA data from police departments, enter arrest information into a database and allow for the dissemination of regular reports on the rate and circumstances of domestic violence, sexual assault and child molestation. The Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Form is the primary source for the Unit's data collection efforts, and the information has allowed the Unit to develop a statistical database on domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Rhode Island.

2018 Violence Against Women Act Planning and Advisory Committee

Chief Tina Goncalves
Liaison to the RI Police Chiefs
Association: Pawtucket Police Dept.

Daniel C. Guglielmo, Esq.
Chief, DV/SA Unit
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Tonya Harris
Executive Director, RICADV

Shelley Cortese
Probation and Parole Administrator
RI Department of Corrections

Veronica Hobbs, J.D.
Director, RI Supreme Court
DV/SA Monitoring Unit

Peg Langhammer
Executive Director, Day One

Maj. Dennis Leahey
Chair, DV/SA Training Committee,
Burrillville Police Department

Jeffrey Renzi
Associate Director
RI Department of Corrections

Det. Heather Palumbo,
Rhode Island State Police

Michael Hogan, Administrative Manager
Public Safety Grant Administration

Other regular participants include: Captain Michael Chalek (URI Public Safety), Jennifer Olivelli (Administrative Office of the Courts), Emily Daniels (Probation and Parole), Maureen Philbin (Day One), Jolayemi Ahamiojie (Department of Health), Eileen Marino (Department of Behavioral Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals)

Summary of 2018 STOP VAWA Program

Subgrantee	Project Description	Amount
Planning and Administration (10%)		
RI Public Safety Grant Administration Office	The state administering agency (SAA) takes the allowable 10% of the award to perform all grant-related planning and administrative functions.	\$98,606
Victim Services (30%) plus Discretionary (15%)		
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	The statewide agency provides core services for underserved populations (victims of domestic violence) in all communities of Rhode Island - in conjunction with its five member agencies - including counseling, referrals, hospital/police accompaniment.	\$275,223
Day One (State Sexual Assault Coalition)	The statewide agency provides core services for underserved populations (victims of sexual assault) in all communities of Rhode Island including counseling, referrals, and court, hospital and/or police accompaniment.	\$82,209

Culturally Specific Victim Services Project (10% of Victim Services 30%)		
TBD	The Office of Violence Against Women requires that states use 10% of their Victims Services 30% for culturally specific programming. This year, the STOP Advisory Committee decided to divert another 4.4% of Victim Services funds increasing the CS amount from ~\$26K to ~\$42K annually.	\$41,933
Prosecution (25%)		
RI Department of the Attorney General	The AG's DV/SA Unit collaborates with other VAWA agencies on training and standards in the areas of law enforcement and advocacy education, stalking, teen dating violence, updating on law and policy, improved collection of corroborative evidence, building a strong case without the victim's cooperation, protective orders, and focusing on children who witness violence; and strives to ensure that RI laws protect victims and hold offenders accountable through the power of the criminal justice system.	\$221,869
Law Enforcement (25%)		
DV/SA Recruit and In-Service Police Training – DV Homicide Prevention	Having moved the four (4) STOP LEA projects to VOCA, the additional Law Enforcement funds will allow the DV/SA Training and Curriculum Committee, a working sub-committee of the STOP Advisory Committee, to significantly increase their training agenda. The Committee trains and certifies qualified instructors to present at in-service trainings for municipal police departments, and classroom and intensive role-play sessions for the RI Municipal Police Academy and now both the Providence and RISP Academy recruit classes. The Training Committee also plans and implements other specialized regional sessions to include dispatcher and prosecutor sessions among others. Grant funds covers employing agency costs of providing certified trainers and reimbursement for municipal police departments for officer overtime incurred while training. Law Enforcement funds will also support domestic violence homicide prevention efforts.	\$221,872
Courts (5%)		
RI Supreme Court Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Training & Monitoring Unit	Collect and enter DV/SA Police Reporting Forms into the DV/SA database through a combination of daily logging in of forms received, visual screening for police completion and accuracy, optical scanning, text entry and quality control.	\$44,374
FY 2018 STOP Total		\$986,086

Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program: Sexual Assault Services Program

The Sexual Assault Services formula grant Program (SASP) was created by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. It was the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The Office on Violence Against Women provided federal funds for the first SASP program in 2009 and the PSGAO passed the entire SASP amount on to Day One as the state's Sexual Assault Coalition per the recommendation of the OVW Director.

2018 SASP
Total Award: \$ 353,775

Starting in 2014, PSGAO made the funding available through a competitive Request for Proposal process. The process was conducted again in late 2016 and the FY 2017, FY 2018 and FY 2019 funding has been awarded to Day One.

Current SASP Programming – At this time, Day One utilizes the SASP funding to expand intervention and support services for Rhode Island victims of sexual assault in collaboration with its community partners to enhance and maintain current services, as well as develop and implement new programs to meet the needs of victims. Day One currently addresses the burgeoning issue of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) with a statewide task force. In addition, Day One works with colleges and universities across the state to help address the issue of campus sexual assault.

Day One's Clinical Director, who has expertise in trauma-informed care, continues to implement the expansion of the agency's clinical department. In response to the growing need for clinical services, the clinical department has added several new clinicians with expertise in trauma-informed care; integrated new treatment models for all types of developmental trauma and acute stress, including play therapy, trauma-focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, yoga therapy groups and groups for adults, adolescents and children.

Through its clinical program, Day One provides professional counseling for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Services are offered for adult survivors, adults who were sexually abused as children, non-offending parents of child victims, adolescents, children who are exhibiting sexually reactive behavior, as well as families and significant others of victims of sexual abuse.

Day One accepts all major health insurance plans for its counseling services. Many of the victims who seek help at Day One do not have health insurance. Clients who lack insurance coverage are placed on a sliding fee scale and pay according to what they can afford. No one is ever turned away for the inability to pay. Without the services provided by Day One, most clients without health insurance would not have access to any treatment.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Formula Grant Program

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act provides funds to states in a formula grant program. Funds received through the NFSIA are to be used to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes. NIJ requires certification that the State has an established forensic science laboratory or laboratory system that is accredited by an appropriate certifying body or will use a portion of the grant to prepare and apply for such accreditation within 2 years after the grant is awarded.

2018 Coverdell
Total Award \$271,960

Rhode Island has used its Coverdell funding to support an accreditation readiness program. Rhode Island laboratories began the accreditation process with the Coverdell 2002 award. The exercise has required that the State Crime Laboratory at the University of Rhode Island and the State Forensic Science Laboratory at the Department of Health meet or exceed the required forensic laboratory standards that have been identified by international accreditation standards (ISO/IEC 17025).

Effective April 9, 2007, the State Crime Laboratory was assessed and found to comply with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and accrediting body supplemental forensic requirements for accreditation. That accreditation expired April 9, 2011. The Laboratory underwent an ISO audit inspection by FQS, Inc. in March of 2011 and was re-accredited for a second four-year term: May 25, 2011 to May 25, 2015. In January of 2015, FQS merged with ANSI-ASQ and is now known as the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board or ANAB. The laboratory underwent an ISO audit inspection by ANAB in March of 2015 and was re-accredited for a third four-year term: May 25, 2015 to May 25, 2019.

The Rhode Island Department of Health Laboratory's Forensic Sciences Unit is accredited to the ISO 17025 International Standard and to the FBI's Quality Assurance Standards (QAS). In addition to internal audits by their Quality Assurance Officer, external audits are needed to maintain accreditation, which runs on a four-year cycle. Currently, their accreditation expires on June 6, 2020.

Rhode Island's four (4) Coverdell funded laboratories agreed to split the 2018 program funding equally, with each laboratory receiving a subaward of \$61,191 to be utilized as follows:

The **University of Rhode Island State Crime Laboratory** was awarded 2018 Coverdell funds to purchase an additional 42.382 linear feet of bench casework (as part of total of 64 linear feet) at a cost of \$21,191 (the balance of the cost will be provided from the Laboratory's FY2019 budget allocation). The Laboratory also plans to purchase eight (8) 48" self-contained portable fume hoods with air controllers and filters at a cost of \$5,000 each or \$40,000. These fume hoods will replace those that were removed in the renovation and will provide safe work environments for the processing of evidence analyzed in all sections of the laboratory, where chemicals are used. They will also address the concerns of the potential processing of evidence that may be contaminated with opioids, drugs or other chemicals.

The **Department of Health Forensic Science Unit (FSU)** 2018 Coverdell funds are allocated to maintain accreditation status through an offsite desk surveillance audit by their accrediting body, ANAB/ANSI. These funds will pay for staff to attend meaningful training that will allow the FSU to offer a wide scope of testing. This includes the most up-to-date toxicological methodologies, being able to detect and identify drugs seized on the street, react to emerging trends in drug overdoses, and provide state-of-the-art DNA testing to help apprehend and convict perpetrators of crimes. The Chief of Forensic Sciences will attend the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors' annual training conference in St Louis, MO. A Forensic Scientist in the Forensic Toxicology Laboratory will attend the Society of Forensic Toxicologists' annual training conference in San Antonio, TX. Two Forensic Scientists will attend trainings at the Borkenstein Institute for advanced training in toxicological drug identification (1), and alcohol interpretation and analysis (1) in Bloomington, IN, and FSU Quality Assurance Officer to the Association of Forensic Quality Assurance Managers, and one member of the Drug Chemistry Laboratory to the Drug Enforcement Agency's (DEA) week-long drug analysis seminar in Dulles, VA. The FSU will send 2-3 Chemists to the annual meeting of the New England Drug Analysts in New England. One DNA analyst will attend the Green Mountain Annual Training Conference in Burlington, VT, and one DNA analyst will attend the Bode Annual DNA Training Conference in Phoenix, AZ. The FSU will upgrade their DNA extraction capabilities through the purchase of accessories to a new extraction robot, which is to be purchased on another award. The FSU will upgrade desktop computers that are outmoded (14), including 6 in the Forensic Toxicology and Drug Chemistry laboratories. These are needed to provide rapid reports, including opioid overdoses and identification, for law enforcement agencies and health officials in rapid fashion. The two laptop computers will be used for law enforcement officer instruction in recognition of impaired drivers. Purchasing a spare ion source will minimize down time in the drug chemistry laboratory, which is in operation daily to identify drugs including new and emerging opioids. The purchase of a Halo air purification system with disposable mouthpieces will be used for the evidence receiving and vault area, which decreases staff exposure to strong odors associated with illicit drugs.

The **Department of Health Office of the State Medical Examiner** will utilize their 2018 Coverdell funds to continue to strengthen its infrastructure by upgrading the on-site digital x-ray equipment which is used daily. The existing equipment was purchased almost a decade ago, has been in disrepair and is currently not operable.

The new equipment will assist the Office in conducting thorough forensic pathology examinations and to sustain compliance with case closure parameters set by the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME), its national accrediting agency.

The **Rhode Island State Police Forensic Services Unit (FSU)** will again apply for reaccreditation to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/IEC 17020 through the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board. The activities outlined in this project support this effort, as the activities allow members of the Forensic Services Unit to attend vital trainings and conferences, as well as undergo necessary certification tests that directly support the goal of achieving accreditation. With these funds, two members will attend the International Association of Identification (IAI) Annual Training Conference from August 7-17, 2019 in Reno, NV. Two members will attend the New England Association for Identification (NEDIAI) Annual Training Conference from October 20-23, 2019 in

Portland, ME. One member will attend the ANAB Audit Prep Training from May 29-31, 2019 in Raleigh, NC., and one member will attend the Footwear Evidence Examination Course from October 8-12, 2019 in Youngsville, NC. A portion of these funds was allocated to purchase two equipment items including a 3D laser scanner which will greatly improve the accuracy and quantity of measurements taken at a scene and replaces the time-consuming process of drawing scene sketches. The scanner will provide the Forensic Services Unit (FSU) with the ability to search for and document gunshot residue without the use of chemicals. Funds were also allocated to purchase an alternate light source with infrared light kit to replace outdated equipment. All the above purchases would be conducive to continuing FSU accreditation in crime scene investigation and will allow the unit to produce better results with the improvement in equipment. These 2018 Coverdell funds will also purchase various supply items including two digital cameras to replace outdated equipment and a gunshot residue (GSR) detection device that will provide the ability to field test for GSR, which is a capability that the FSU did not previously possess. Funds will also purchase NARK Safe Personal Protective Kits to provide a level of protection beyond traditional crime scene protective gear when encountering dangerous opioid drugs, such as fentanyl, and iPad pro to document evidence items within the lab setting.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program was created by Title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. It provides funding for substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional facilities. The program encourages states to adopt comprehensive approaches to treatment for offenders, including relapse prevention and aftercare services. Prisoners in these facilities must be incarcerated for a period sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment.

2018 RSAT
Total Award \$137,027

Studies and statistics indicate that the fastest and most cost-effective way to reduce the demand for illicit drugs is to treat chronic, hardcore drug users. They consume the most drugs, commit the most crimes, and burden the health care system to the greatest extent. Without treatment, chronic hardcore users continue to use drugs and engage in criminal activity, and when arrested, they too frequently continue their addiction upon release.

This year’s funding is proposed to be used as follows:

Rhode Island Department of Corrections

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections, Division of Rehabilitative Services, RSAT allocation of \$82,217 will be utilized for the continuing support of a residential substance abuse program for adult male inmates incarcerated at Medium Security. The program offers a three- and six-month treatment phase followed by a six-month recovery phase that can accommodate up to 100 offenders at a time. The goals of the program are to provide intensive substance use disorder treatment and recovery case management services to include discharge planning for those offenders who will be prepared for re-integration into the community. Treatment and Recovery services are provided through the RFP selected vendor, The Providence Center. All offenders referred to the program are assessed for history of substance abuse and prior treatment/recovery experiences. Individual treatment plans are developed and implemented. Offenders are tested for drugs of abuse as an integral part of the treatment program according to established Department protocols. Transitional planning begins immediately upon assignment to the unit, which includes a written plan to deal with offender transitional issues including plans for housing, finance, family reunification, and community substance abuse treatment/recovery services following discharge from prison. Treatment staff, as well as the Division of Probation and Parole, develop this discharge plan. Medication Assisted Treatment is available to all participants.

Department of Children, Youth & Families

The Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) was awarded \$41,108 in 2018 RSAT funds for the continuing support of the residential substance abuse treatment unit at the Rhode Island Training School for Youth (RITSY). DCYF will sustain the substance abuse treatment services available to the juvenile male residents of the RI Training School for Youth and provided by Lifespan. These funds are budgeted to pay a portion of the salary for a Substance Abuse Supervisor/Counselor. The jail-based program provides intensive treatment for residents identified as having severe substance abuse treatment needs, which cannot be adequately addressed with the less intensive education, and intervention programming. The program is based on a modified therapeutic community treatment model that utilizes a cognitive-behavioral approach with an emphasis on relapse prevention. The program's ultimate goal is a reduction in the use/abuse of illicit substances and the often-associated criminal activity that may lead to re-arrest and a return to the correctional facility. Program services include a comprehensive psychosocial assessment of each resident referred. Residents are provided substance abuse education, group, individual and family counseling. All services are designed to address the special developmental needs of adolescents. Program is coordination with Training School clinical and custodial staff to provide appropriate support services, both on and off grounds and pre- and post-release. Program offers participants recreational activities that promote the enjoyment of leisure time without the use of alcohol and other drugs. Family education and involvement in the treatment process is encouraged whenever appropriate. The program coordinates with community-based services to insure an appropriate level of treatment and/or support services following release from the Training School.

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

Since 1995, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) has helped States to improve the accuracy and national accessibility of criminal histories.

NCHIP is an umbrella program designed to assist states in meeting evolving legislative and technical requirements regarding criminal histories and related records, such as protection order and sex offender registries. Interstate availability of such records is crucial with regard to criminal investigations, background checks for those applying for certain licenses, firearms purchases and those who work with children, the elderly and the disabled.

2018 NCHIP
Total Award \$219,773

The goal of NCHIP is to improve the Nation’s safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and non-criminal justice background check systems. In past years these funds have been utilized to upgrade and enhance the criminal history infrastructure statewide,

The NCHIP this year was a discretionary grant program administered through the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Public Safety Grant Administration Office submitted an application and received notification of an award on September 27, 2018 in the amount of \$219,773. The FY2018 program budget is as follows:

The **RI State Police** were awarded \$138,822 to replace obsolete Live Scan fingerprint machines. Live Scan is a technological development of forensic science that allows for fingerprints to be collected digitally. The electronic record can be submitted and processed much quicker for law enforcement and identification purposes. These funds will allow for the purchase of six new Live Scan machines to be deployed to each barracks throughout the state.

The **RI Judiciary** was awarded \$40,000 for overtime costs associated with the ongoing research and data entry of criminal dispositions, verifying criminal cases, and entering warrants and waivers. Allowable activity applied solely to criminal case processing and would be conducted in both the District and Superior Courts statewide. The \$40,000 would be added to the existing overtime budget for the courts and would cover the 12-month grant period. The cost estimates are based upon past experience supporting this project.

The remaining \$40,951 of grant funds have been set aside for costs incurred by PSGAO for staffing and administration of the program.

Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act

Title II Formula Grant Program

The Rhode Island Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO) continues to manage the Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Title II Formula grant. The FY 2018 Title II Formula grant continues to operate under an approved Three-Year Plan and was awarded to RI in October 2018. This FY 2018 award included additional special conditions related to 8 U.S.C. 1373 regarding noninterference and communications with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security of information regarding the citizenship and/or immigration status of individuals. As a government entity recipient of the award, the RI Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office would be required to certify compliance with 8 U.S.C. 1373.

2018 JJDP
Total Award \$384,358
JJDP PREA \$19,083

These conditions would also “pass through” and be required of subrecipients of the award. If the subrecipient is a government entity or public institutions of higher education, they would also have to certify compliance with 8 U.S.C. 1373. The PSGAO would also be required to “monitor” for subrecipient compliance with the requirements of this condition.

The RI Attorney General’s Office determined in November 2018 to enter a stipulation against the U.S. Department of Justice requiring them not to disburse, expend or revert to the Treasury the FY 2018 Title II funds allocated to RI. This stipulation was filed by the State of New York for New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Washington, Massachusetts and Virginia. These measures should protect the funding, pending the outcome of the lawsuit, but will mean a delay.

The RI Department of Public Safety Grant Administration Office has been working with the Office of the Governor, the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Corrections, and the state’s congressional delegation regarding the implications for Rhode Island. PSGAO is prepared to make awards to subrecipients as outlined below when DOJ releases the funding.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) became law in 1974 and was amended in 2002. The State of Rhode Island has been an active participant since 1975 and receives appropriations annually if in compliance with the core requirements of the Act. Grant funds may be used for many purposes related to delinquency prevention and improvement of the juvenile justice system. Funding recommendations are developed by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and then approved by the Criminal Justice Policy Board. The goals of the JJAC have remained unchanged. Principally, they are to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO);
- Jail Removal (juveniles not to be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults);

- Sight and Sound Separation of juveniles (from adults);
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) - addresses efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention/correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population.

Rhode Island has maintained substantive compliance with the four JJDPa mandates since 1995. The Juvenile Justice Specialist, along with the JJAC, has committed its energies to:

- Creating conditions in RI communities that promote positive development of youth;
- Reducing youth-related problems, such as substance abuse, school drop outs;
- Advocating the development and implementation of projects related to young people;
- Increasing collaboration among community sectors, such as human service, business, law enforcement and religious institutions, to address youth problems.

State Advisory Group – Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

When Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPa) in 1974, it recognized that the success of the federal involvement in juvenile justice would rest on the shoulders of committed and experienced individuals at the state and local level. The State Advisory Groups or SAGs were made an integral part of the JJDPa to allow this experience, commitment and local perspective to play a significant role in delinquency prevention and juvenile justice reform. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is Rhode Island's State Advisory Group.

The citizen members of the JJAC are appointed by the Governor. Appointees come from the public and private sectors and represent a broad cross-section of experience and philosophy. As the Governor's appointees, the JJAC membership has the credibility and influence necessary to work effectively with local communities and organizations. The experience of the JJAC membership allows it to effectively assess the particular problems and needs of the local communities, to develop sensible priorities and to identify, support and monitor those who develop and operate the programs and activities funded by federal dollars. The experience and dedication of volunteer members of citizen advocacy groups is vital to the effective and efficient use of the federal grant dollars. With their ties to local communities, state and local organizations, JJAC members are able to generate a local investment in the fight against youth crime which often translates to a financial investment from state and local government. By leveraging federal funds with these other resources, the JJAC has been able to maximize the impact of the JJDPa formula grant money.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee
2018

Mr. F. Paul Mooney Jr.,
Chair

Hon. Michael Forte, Chief Judge,
RI Family Court

Ms. Alberta Catalozzi,
Office of the Public Defender

Ms. Geneva Singletary-Johnson,
Volunteer who works with Juvenile Justice

Dr. Mary Archibald,
Providence School Department

Ms. Jennifer Griffith, Esq.,
Child Advocate

Judge Lauren D'Ambra,
RI Family Court

Ms. Shilpa Naik, Esq.,
RI Family Court

Judge Feidlim Gill,
RI Family Court

Judge Rossie Harris,
RI Family Court

Ms. Susan Mansolillo,
Local Elected Official

Mr. James Queenan, Esq.,
Representing Experience with Child Neglect

Dr. Judith Gnys,
Psychologist

Ms. Judy Davis, Esq.,
Representing Experience with Youth Violence

Mr. John Moreira, Esq.,
Office of the Attorney General

Ms. Lori Coppa Fernandes,
Dept. of Children, Youth & Families

Ms. Kaila Madera,
RI Family Court, Youth Representative

Ms. Amanda Mastronardi
Youth Representative

Mr. Corey Nim,
Youth Representative

Mr. Raheem Nim,
Youth Representative

Mr. Neal Sweet
Youth Representative

Gina Tocco
Public Safety Grant Administration Office

Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention – Title II Formula Grant

Agency	Project Description	2018	State Match Required
Public Safety Grant Administration Office	Planning and Administration	\$38,100	\$38,100
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	JJAC – Administration/ Prevention Activities	\$15,000	
Compliance Monitoring	Compliance Monitoring Activities	\$63,686	
RI Family Court	Specialty Courts	\$147,572	
RI for Community & Justice	Disproportionate Minority Contact Project	\$58,000	
RI Kids Count	Disproportionate Minority Contact/JDAI	\$58,000	
Narragansett Indian Tribe	Tribal Youth Court	\$4,000	
Totals		\$384,358	\$38,100

Planning and administration funds are used for the Juvenile Justice Specialist who also serves as the state’s Compliance Monitor and DMC Coordinator. The State Advisory Group allocation is for the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. This committee develops and reviews the three-year plan, continuation funding applications and any subgrantee applications. Funding is used for travel to Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention, Coalition for Juvenile Justice and other related conferences and workshops, as well as site visits to monitor subgrantees and all juvenile detention facilities.

The Native American allocation goes to the Narragansett Indian Tribe for their community policing activities for tribal at-risk youth. Their Juvenile Justice Program includes tribal police officers who develop and administer activities for at-risk tribal youth that continues to focus around Tribal traditional values. Programs and activities address topics such as drug and alcohol prevention, conflict resolution, child safety and anger management. This is a pass-through of funding for Native American programs under the JJDP Act.

Compliance Monitoring funds are used for the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Administrative Manager, as well as travel to mandatory conferences and site visits to all juvenile detention facilities in the state. Approximately \$30,000 has been used in the past to contract for compliance monitoring services including annual technical assistance visits, site visits to detention facilities, and assistance with annual reporting requirements to maintain compliance with the JJDP Act.

Court services funding is awarded to the RI Family Court for their Specialty Court programs. Specifically, the funding is for treatment, support and other options for children and families

involved with the Juvenile Drug Court and the Family Treatment Drug Court, as well as the Mental Health Clinic. These specialty courts serve children and parents throughout RI. Funding provides screenings and assessments, comprehensive care coordination/case management, and support staff for the Specialty Courts programs.

Funding for Disproportionate Minority Contact is awarded to RI Kids Count and to RI for Community and Justice working to keep minority juveniles out of the juvenile justice system. RI Kids Count coordinates Rhode Island's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation that seeks to reduce unnecessary and inappropriate detention and improve juvenile justice systems overall. RI Kids Count has developed a JDAI Quarterly Reporting System for maintaining current data on youth at the RI Training School; is identifying and expanding community-based alternatives to the Training School that can provide supervision and therapeutic services for youth; and collaborates with RI for Community and Justice's DMC project to address issues in the juvenile justice system.

RI for Community and Justice's Juvenile Justice DMC Project is working to improve the juvenile justice system and promote best practice community diversionary alternatives for at-risk minority juveniles, with the goal of making incarceration a last resort. The project brings together a diverse coalition representing: courts, law enforcement, mental health and social services, educators, community and youth. Areas of focus include: piloting a new system of data reports on DMC using quarterly Court and DCYF data; promoting the use of and increasing the effectiveness of proven practices such as juvenile hearing boards; promoting the adoption of other best practices such as graduated sanctions; promoting cooperative disciplinary policies between schools and police; and promoting access to interpretation services and cultural competency at every level of the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP Title II Formula Grant – Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Reallocation

The Prison Rape Elimination Act provides in part, that if a Governor is not able to certify to the Department of Justice that their state or territory is in full compliance with the National PREA Standards, and elects not to submit an assurance to the Department, that not less than 5% of certain Department grant funds (including Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funding) will be used solely for the purpose of enabling the state or territory to achieve full compliance with the standards in future years, then the state or territory is subject to a reduction of five percent of grant funds it would otherwise receive.

States, such as Rhode Island, which submitted assurances, were issued a separate PREA Reallocation grant, to be used solely for the purpose of enabling the state or territory to achieve full compliance with the PREA standards in future years.

Rhode Island's 2018 OJJDP PREA Reallocation grant, in the amount of \$19,083, was awarded to the Department of Children, Youth and Families. DCYF must use the funds to ensure that identified covered Juvenile Facilities comply with the PREA Juvenile Facilities Standards. They use the defined PREA Juvenile Facilities Audit Process and the training of the PREA Coordinator for the Rhode Island Training School to ensure initial compliance with PREA and ongoing oversight of PREA Compliance within identified covered facilities.

The RI Department of Children, Youth and Families made steady progress toward achieving identified goals and objectives in 2018. Audits were previously conducted at the two required juvenile facilities. All Corrective Action Plan items identified by the Auditor in the respective on-site audits for the Training School and Ocean Tides were addressed and documentation was provided to the Auditor by the respective deadlines. These steps included specialized staff training for medical and behavioral health staff, policy modifications, five-year background checks for staff and contractors, installation of cameras and door alarms at the Training School, and video monitoring equipment at Ocean Tides. The Auditor's final reports for each facility certified that each facility was found in compliance. 2018 funds will be used for audits which continue to take place on the required 3-year cycle.

State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers

Since 1972, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and its predecessor agency, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, have provided funding to state and territorial governments for the establishment and operation of state Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs). These Centers collect, analyze, and report statistics on crime and justice to federal, state, and local levels of government, and share state-level information nationally.

2018 SJS
Total Award \$140,912

Rhode Island last received a State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant award in 2013 to support the following activities: continuation of agency webpage development and maintenance, evaluation and monitoring of the Juvenile Detention compliance monitoring contract, research on Juvenile Detention Summaries, continuation of Deaths in Custody monitoring, and continuation of involvement on the advisory committee for the Rhode Island Violent Deaths Reporting System.

The SJS 2018 project seeks the establishment of a data exchange that will give the SAC seamless access to information regarding the Justice Reinvestment Initiative metrics. These metrics include admissions, exits, and stock populations for jail, probation, and/or parole and state court or prosecutor statistics including criminal case initiations, pre-trial activities, bail, bond, plea bargains, dispositions, and sentences. Not only will this data help the SAC monitor the implementation of justice reinvestment policies, but it will also provide stock data from which the SAC or other researchers may perform targeted analyses of the state's criminal history records.

A vacant staff position was created by a gap in available planning and administration funding from the Justice Assistance Grant Program. The job description for this position has been changed and a data researcher/analyst will be hired. This person will be responsible for establishing the data exchange and a web-based platform to host the data collected from state and local agencies. This web-based platform will be publicly accessible, and the data sets contained therein will be available for download.

Relevant data will need to come from several different agencies and the SAC is poised to serve as headquarters for this statewide data collection effort. In fact, existing legislation already requires departments and agencies of state government to cooperate with the PSGAO and to furnish such information that the PSGAO may require.

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act JAG Penalty Re-Allocation Grant

The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) is Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. SORNA provides a comprehensive set of minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification in the United States. SORNA aims to close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and generally strengthens the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification programs.

2018 SORNA/JAG

Total Award: \$48,755

In October 2012 the United States Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART) made a final determination that Rhode Island did not substantially implement SORNA by the July 27, 2012 deadline. This penalty is assessed against the portion of the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance (Byrne/JAG) grant funding that is allocated to statewide projects. Consequently, RI received a mandated 5% reduction in Byrne/JAG funding in grant years 2012 through 2018, and now again in 2017.

RI was also granted the opportunity to apply to reallocate this funding back to the state to support continued efforts to implement the SORNA requirements. The application for reallocation was approved for the amount of \$48,755.

Through this project the Rhode Island State Police will focus on the Sex Offender Registry database. The agency took on the responsibility of managing and maintaining the registry via a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in 2008 with the Office of the Rhode Island Attorney General. Using other grant funding sources, the agency has hired a contract employee to manage the database.

Legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor in 2018 that brings Rhode Island closer to compliance with SORNA requirements. Over the past few years the agency has worked to improve the database system, without any additional personnel or resources to do so.

This award will complement another FY2018 \$400,000 grant award to the Rhode Island State Police from the Adam Walsh Implementation Act grant program. That grant covers the cost of the contract employee that manages the database and the cost to develop and deploy a new Sex Offender Registry database. This SORNA/JAG penalty re-allocation grant will be applied to a portion of the costs of that new database.

Training and Technical Assistance Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees Discretionary Grant Program

The goals of the Discretionary Training and Technical Assistance Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees (VOCA TTA) are to aid VOCA-funded service providers and others who work with crime victims. Another goal is to ensure victim service professionals receive continuous training about victimization and the rights and services for victims of crime. Since federal fiscal year (FY) 2015, the number of victim service providers receiving funds through the Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program has almost doubled. Activities funded through this program may include, but are not limited to, the establishment or enhancement of state victim assistance academies, statewide training initiatives, crime victim-related conferences, basic training for new programs, or scholarships to attend conferences and/or training for service providers and others who work with victims of crime.

2018 VOCA TTA
Total Award \$119,962

The Public Safety Grant Administration Office and its partners, Family Service of Rhode Island (FSRI) and Roger Williams University’s Justice System Training & Research Institute (JSTRI) are committed to working collaboratively to ensure victim service professionals receive continuous, high quality training about victimization and the rights and services available for Rhode Island victims of crime.

The Rhode Island Crime Victim Service Provider Steering Committee will advise on all aspects of a training needs assessment and strategic planning initiative. The Steering Committee will review relevant research and national trends; consider issues and opportunities; review OVC products, materials, recommended evidence-based practices, and potential expert trainers; and, solicit input from a broad array of community stakeholders via electronic survey monkey, all of which will inform the development of a shared vision for enhancing and expanding victim service provider training in Rhode Island with a focus on leveraging and improving upon the current training and professional development infrastructure to better serve victims of crime.

The needs assessment findings will be synthesized into a formal strategic action plan spanning the balance of the grant term. This plan will include opportunities for improvement/enhancement/expansion of the Rhode Island State Victim Assistance Academy, opportunities for additional statewide foundation level and advanced trainings focused on victims of crime, the development and deployment of a web-based training series, associated training marketing strategies, and an implementation timeline. Training events will be coordinated by FSRI in collaboration with the JSTRI. It is expected that the Rhode Island State Victim Assistance Academy will be held every summer and three or more additional advanced trainings will be held yearly. The web-based training series will launch in year two. A total of 515 individuals are anticipated to be trained by the close of the grant term.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Formula Grant Program

The Rhode Island Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO) continues to manage the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG). The 2018 Formula grant continues to operate on a strategic plan that was created in 2009. The previous year’s Byrne/JAG grant included additional award conditions that became the subject of litigation. The FY 2018 award includes similar requirements regarding compliance with federal immigration enforcement and expands compliance certification to subgrant recipient entities.

2018 Byrne/JAG Award Summary	
Initial 2018 Allocation	\$ 767,955
Subtract SORNA Penalty	\$ (48,755)
Subtract PREA Penalty	\$ (24,377)
Add "Under 10k" Allocation	\$ 83,603
Add PREA Bonus	\$ 555
Final Total Allocation:	\$ 778,980

Authorizing legislation for the Byrne/JAG grant program requires that all grant applicants certify compliance both with the provisions of that authorizing legislation and all other applicable federal laws. The Office of Justice Programs has determined that 8 U.S.C. § 1373 and 1644 are applicable federal laws under the Byrne/JAG authorizing legislation. Therefore, all 2018 Byrne/JAG grant applicants must certify compliance with all applicable federal laws as part of the Byrne/JAG grant award process. This certification must also be made by Byrne/JAG subgrant recipients.

Enforcement of these provisions are still the subject of a multi-state federal lawsuit of which Rhode Island is a participant. This case and others like it are making their way through the courts. Rhode Island received a favorable judgement on November 30, 2018 regarding the 2017 Byrne/JAG, and we are standing by for a decision regarding the 2018 Byrne/JAG. PSGAO has been working with the Office of the Governor, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Corrections, and the state’s Congressional Delegation pertaining to the implications for Rhode Island.

This represents a projected spending plan. When grant funds are released, the Steering Committee and the Law Enforcement Planning Committee will meet to finalize funding allocations.

Byrne/JAG Funding

The federal procedure for allocating Byrne/JAG funds to states uses a formula that is based on population and reported crime statistics. Byrne/JAG funds are distributed 60/40 between state and local recipients. The 40% designated for local recipients is awarded directly by BJA to the municipalities which are eligible for awards in excess of \$10,000 (“Over \$10K”) which BJA determines based on a crime rate/population formula. In RI, that is usually about 10 of the largest 39 municipalities.

BJA then provides the state with the balance of these leftover “Direct-to-Local” funds - referred to as “Under \$10K” funds along with the other 60% of JAG funds to the state administering agency (SAA), the PSGAO, for distribution to state and local units of government. The “Under \$10K” funds are to be used to support those municipalities that did not receive Direct-to-Local awards.

Penalties

The initial 2018 Byrne/JAG award to the state was **\$767,955**. From that amount, there is a penalty assessed for not having adopted the federally-mandated Sex Offender Registration/ Notification (SORNA) legislation (**\$48,755**); and another penalty (**\$24,377**) for not being in compliance with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

SORNA Penalty Re-allocation – The SORNA penalty is removed from the annual formula award and requires a separate application for the express intent for the state’s use to come into compliance with SORNA regulations

PREA Penalty Re-Allocation - The PREA penalty is removed from the annual formula award and requires a separate application for the express intent for the state’s use to come into compliance with PREA regulations.

Planning and Administration

The RI Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO) plans to use the allowable 10% of the 2018 award for administrative purposes, supporting portions of three different PSGAO staff salaries and benefits. After the administrative set-aside, the remainder of the 2018 funds are subject to the BJA mandated local law enforcement “variable pass-through” (VPT) requirement. The Steering Committee voted unanimously to approve nine continuing statewide (non-VPT) project requests as detailed below.

Local Pass-Through Plan

The Law Enforcement Planning Committee will vote to allocate its formula allocations (**\$327,087**) to municipal police departments according to its long-standing formula (based on population and crime rates); and its statewide recommendations.

These “Under \$10K” funds are under the purview of the Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) which makes recommendations to utilize these funds to support statewide projects that provide direct benefits to local law enforcement agencies which departments individually could not provide for themselves. These programs include in-service training, accreditation activities, and improvements to the State Crime Laboratory.

Program Income

Since 2005, BJA provides the entire Byrne/JAG award to states in advance of expenditures which allows for the deposit of the entire award amount in an interest-bearing account. The interest earned—program income—is subject to the same regulations as the original award while accounted for separately. These funds normally support additional in-service training and equipment at the RI Municipal Police Training Academy.

JAG Program Areas

JAG funds, program and interest, can be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems that will improve or enhance the following areas:

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution and court
- Prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment and enforcement
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)

FY-2018 JAG Local Pass-Through (VPT) Allocations			The BJA Direct Awards represent 40% of the total JAG annual allocation to the state.
Local Jurisdiction/ (Police Department) alphabetical	LEPC DRAFT 2018 VPT Allocations	% of total	
Barrington	\$ 6,332	1.84%	BJA Direct Awards
Bristol	\$ 11,341	3.30%	
Burrillville	\$ 7,585	2.21%	\$ 29,286
Central Falls	—	0%	
Charlestown	\$ 6,332	1.84%	\$ 24,464
Coventry	\$ 13,846	4.03%	
Cranston	\$ 13,543	3.95%	\$ 12,693
Cumberland	\$ 13,846	4.03%	
East Greenwich	\$ 7,585	2.21%	\$ 17,727
East Providence	\$ 4,910	1.43%	
Foster	\$ 6,332	1.84%	\$ 57,224
Glocester	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Hopkinton	\$ 6,332	1.84%	\$ 211,879
Jamestown	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Johnston	\$ 17,602	5.13%	\$ 14,962
Lincoln	\$ 11,341	3.30%	
Little Compton	\$ 6,332	1.84%	\$ 13,331
Middletown	\$ 11,341	3.30%	
Narragansett	\$ 13,846	4.03%	\$ 46,801
New Shoreham	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Newport	\$ 7,050	2.05%	\$ 428,367
North Kingstown	\$ 13,846	4.03%	
North Providence	\$ 13,846	4.03%	
North Smithfield	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Pawtucket	—	0%	
Portsmouth	\$ 7,585	2.21%	
Providence	—	0.00%	
Richmond	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Scituate	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Smithfield	\$ 11,341	3.30%	
South Kingstown	\$ 13,846	4.03%	
Tiverton	\$ 7,585	2.21%	
Warren	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
Warwick	\$ 28,525	8.31%	
West Greenwich	\$ 6,332	1.84%	
West Warwick	\$ 515	0.15%	
Westerly	\$ 13,846	4.03%	
Woonsocket	—	0%	
Totals	\$ 327,087	100%	

Appendix

Rhode Island General Laws §42-26-1

Rhode Island General Laws
CHAPTER 42-26-1
RHODE ISLAND JUSTICE COMMISSION
As of 6/2014

Section.		Section.	
42-26-1	Short title.	42-26-12	Termination or modification.
42-26-1.1	Name change.	42-26-13	Committee created – Purpose and composition.
42-26-2	Legislative findings and purpose.	42-26-13.1	Staff, facilities and supplies.
42-26-3	Public safety grant administration office created – Composition.	42-26-13.2	Duties and responsibilities of committee.
42-26-4	Power and duties.	42-26-13.3	Prison inmate population capacity – Enforcement mechanisms.
42-26-5	Chairperson and vice chairperson.	42-26-14 – 42-26-17.	[Repealed.].
42-26-6	Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members.	42-26-18	Gang violence prevention advisory committee.
42-26-7	Committees and by-laws.	42-26-19	After school alternative program – Legislative intent.
42-26-8	Policy board – Meetings – Quorum.	42-26-19.1	After School alternative program – Purpose – Duration.
42-26-8.1	Policy board – Regional committees.		
42-26-9	Administration – Public safety grant administration office.		
42-26-10	Staff.		
42-26-11	Cooperation of departments.		

§ 42-26-1 **Short title.** – This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode Island Justice Commission Act".

§ 42-26-1.1 **Name change.** – Wherever in the general or public laws, there appears the words, "Rhode Island Justice Commission", it should now read, "public safety grant administration office".

§ 42-26-2 **Legislative findings and purpose.** – The general assembly recognizes and declares that: crime and delinquency are essentially state and local problems; crime and delinquency are complex social phenomena requiring the attention and efforts of the criminal justice system, state, and local governments, and private citizens alike; the establishment of appropriate goals, objectives, and standards for the reduction of crime and delinquency and for the administration of justice must be a priority concern; the functions of the criminal justice system must be coordinated more efficiently and effectively; the full and effective use of resources affecting state and local criminal justice systems requires the complete cooperation of state and local government agencies; and training research, evaluation, technical assistance, and public education activities must be encouraged and focused on the improvement of the criminal justice system and the generation of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and delinquency.

§ 42-26-3 **Public safety grant administration office created – Composition.** – (a) There is hereby created within the department of public safety a public safety grant administration office which shall be under the jurisdiction of the governor.

(b) The public safety grant administration office shall consist of: (1) a criminal justice policy board, and (2) such permanent and ad hoc committees and task forces as the board deems necessary.

§ 42-26-4 **Powers and duties.** – The public safety grant administration office shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) Serve as the state planning agency for administration of federal criminal justice related grant programs including, but not limited to, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended;
- (2) Advise and assist the governor and the director of public safety in developing policies, plans, programs, and budgets for improving the coordination, administration and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the state;

- (3) Prepare a state comprehensive criminal justice plan on behalf of the governor and the director of public safety. The plan, and any substantial modifications thereto, shall be submitted to the legislature for its advisory review of the goals, priorities and policies contained therein. The plan, to be periodically updated, shall be based on an analysis of the state's criminal justice needs and problems and shall be in conformance with state and other appropriate regulations;
- (4) Establish goals, priorities, and standards for the reduction of crime and the improvement of the administration of justice in the state;
- (5) Recommend legislation to the governor and legislature in the criminal justice field;
- (6) Encourage local comprehensive criminal justice planning efforts;
- (7) Monitor and evaluate programs and projects, funded in whole or in part by the state government, aimed at reducing crime and delinquency and improving the administration of justice;
- (8) Cooperate with and render technical assistance to state agencies and units of general local government, and public or private agencies relating to the criminal justice system;
- (9) Apply for, contract for, receive, and expend for its purposes any appropriations or grants from the state, its political subdivisions, the federal government, or any other source, public or private, in accordance with the appropriations process;
- (10) Have the authority to collect from the department of corrections and any state or local government departments and agencies, such public information, data, reports, statistics, or other material which is necessary to carry out the functions of the public safety grant administration office; and to collect from non-profit organizations which receive state or federal funds all information necessary to carry out the commission's functions;
- (11) Disseminate to state agencies, units of local government, public or private agencies, and others, information such as criminal justice program advancements, research results, training events, and availability of funds;
- (12) Review, no less often than annually, the administration, operation programs and activities of correctional services in the state including input from the general public and other interested persons; conduct such other reviews and studies in conjunction with the department of corrections as may be appropriate; and report findings and recommendations to the governor;
- (13) Perform other duties which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

§ 42-26-5 Chairperson and vice chairperson. – The chairperson and vice chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

§ 42-26-6 Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. – The criminal justice policy board shall consist of:

- (1) The attorney general;
- (2) The superintendent of the state police and director of the department of public safety;
- (3) The public defender;
- (4) The director of the department of corrections;
- (5) The director of the department of human services;
- (6) The director of the department of behavioral healthcare, developmental disabilities and hospitals;
- (7) The chairperson of the state board of regents;
- (8) The director of the department of children, youth, and families;
- (9) The chief justice of the family court;
- (10) The president of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association;
- (11) One police chief selected by the Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association;
- (12) The chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court;
- (13) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (14) The chief judge of the district court;
- (15) The executive director of the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns;
- (16) The director of health;

- (17) The director of the division of fire safety;
- (18) One university or college faculty member with a research background in criminal justice appointed by the governor;
- (19) Four (4) citizens appointed by the governor;
- (20) Three (3) representatives appointed by the governor from community service organizations.

§ 42-26-7 Committees and by-laws. – (a) The commission may establish and the chairperson may appoint such subcommittees, task forces, or advisory committees it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Appointments to subcommittees, task forces, and advisory committees are not restricted to the membership of the criminal justice policy board.

(b) The commission may delegate responsibilities and functions to subcommittees, task forces, and advisory committees as it deems appropriate.

(c) The commission shall promulgate rules of procedure governing its operations, provided they are in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, chapter 35 of this title.

§ 42-26-8 Policy board – Meetings – Quorum. – (a) The criminal justice policy board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of the members, but not less than four (4) times per year.

(b) A quorum at meetings of the policy board shall consist of a majority of the current membership, and all subsequent voting shall be representative of the full policy board.

(c) A policy board member has the right to send, in his or her place, a designated representative to a meeting and/or meetings. If the designation is made in writing, the representative shall have full voting privileges.

§ 42-26-8.1 Policy board – Regional committees. – The criminal justice policy board may establish regional committees to perform such functions as the policy board may direct.

§ 42-26-9 Administration – Public safety grant administration office. – The director of public safety shall appoint a qualified individual from the department of public safety who shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Supervise and be responsible for the administration of the policies established by the policy board;

(2) Establish, consolidate, or abolish any administrative subdivision within the public safety grant administration office and appoint and remove for cause the heads thereof, and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them;

(3) Establish and administer projects and programs for the operation of the public safety grant administration office;

(4) Appoint and remove employees of the public safety grant administration office and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them;

(5) Make rules and regulations for the management and the administration of policies of the public safety grant administration office and the conduct of employees under his or her jurisdiction;

(6) Collect, develop, and maintain statistical information, records, and reports as the public safety grant administration office may determine relevant to its functions;

(7) Transmit bi-monthly to the policy board a report of the operations of the public safety grant administration office for the preceding two calendar months;

(8) Execute and carry out the provisions of all contracts, leases, and agreements authorized by the public safety grant administration office with agencies of federal, state, or local government, corporations or persons;

(9) Perform such additional duties as may be assigned to him or her by the governor, the policy board, or by law; and

(10) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

§ 42-26-10 Staff. – Employees of the commission, other than the executive director, shall be subject to the provisions of the State Merit System Act as set forth in chapters 3 and 4 of title 36 as amended and any further provisions of that act that are enacted by the general assembly.

§ 42-26-11 Cooperation of departments. – All other departments and agencies of the state government are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the commission and to furnish such information as the commission shall require.

§ 42-26-12 Termination or modification. – The Rhode Island justice commission shall annually submit a performance report to the governor and the general assembly. This report and other relevant material shall be the basis for determining whether to continue the commission, modify the commission, or abolish the commission.

§ 42-26-13 Committee created – Purpose and composition. – (a) There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission pursuant to the provisions of § 42-26-7 of this chapter the criminal justice oversight committee for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise.

(b) The criminal justice oversight committee (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") shall consist of the following members who shall assemble no less than four (4) times annually or more often at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of its members:

- (1) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (2) The chief judge of the district court;
- (3) The attorney general;
- (4) The public defender;
- (5) The superintendent of state police;
- (6) The director of the department of corrections;
- (7) The chairperson of the parole board;
- (8) The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission;
- (9) A member of the governor's staff selected by the governor;
- (10) Four (4) members of the general assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker and one of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate, one of whom shall be appointed by the house minority leader and one of whom shall be appointed by the senate minority leader.
- (11) A qualified elector of this state who shall be appointed by the governor and designated as chairperson of the committee.
- (12) A member of the Victims' Rights Group, appointed by the speaker of the house.

Each member of the committee may appoint a permanent designee to attend committee meetings in his/her absence. A quorum at meetings of the committee shall consist of a majority of its current membership.

§ 42-26-13.1 Staff, facilities and supplies. – The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission shall provide the committee with such staff, facilities, equipment and supplies necessary for its operation and maintenance.

§ 42-26-13.2 Duties and responsibilities of committee. – The committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (1) Establish goals or projections annually, based on an analysis of past activity, for each component of the criminal justice system; set capacities for each secure facility; and incorporate inmate population limits set by court order, consent decree or otherwise, as may be amended from time to time.

- (2) Monitor closely the compliance of each component of the criminal justice system with its established annual goals or projections.
- (3) Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of systemic improvements and intermediate sanctions as may be recommended and adopted by the committee from time to time.
- (4) Coordinate and oversee such remedial measures as may be needed to address and reduce overcrowding at the adult correctional institutions, including, but not limited to, construction of additional prison beds.

§ 42-26-13.3 Prison inmate population capacity – Enforcement mechanisms. – (a) Whenever the overall population of the adult correctional institutions exceeds ninety-five percent (95%) of the annual capacity set by the committee for thirty (30) consecutive days or whenever the prison inmate population of any secure facility within the adult correctional institutions exceeds one hundred percent (100%) of its capacity established by court order, consent decree or otherwise, for five (5) consecutive days, the director of corrections shall notify the chairperson of the committee in writing and said chairperson shall schedule an emergency meeting of the committee within five (5) business days of notification to develop measures to address the overcrowding.

(b) The committee shall without delay encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following measures, as the committee deems appropriate, to address the overcrowding:

- (1) Accelerate the implementation of systemic improvements, including, but not limited to, existing measures for the processing of bail for pretrial detainees, disposing of pending cases of sentenced inmates, providing accelerated bail hearings and expediting hearings for probation and parole violators.
- (2) Implement immediately other systemic improvements on a temporary or permanent basis which may have a positive impact on expediting the processing of pretrial and/or sentenced inmates as may be necessary and to reduce incarceration days.

(c) In the event such systemic initiatives fail to reduce overcrowding of the inmate population at any secure facility or facilities to mandated levels within sixty (60) days of notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding, the committee shall determine whether the source of the overcrowding is in the pretrial or sentenced inmate population. If the committee determines that the overcrowding results from the pretrial inmate population, the committee shall, without delay, encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following plans of action as may be necessary:

- (1) Review cases of all pretrial detainees for possible release or bailment;
- (2) Utilize alternative measures wherever possible to release pretrial detainees to community supervision;
- (3) Establish a temporary bail fund to release nonviolent pretrial detainees, with or without community supervision.

(d) If the committee determines that the overcrowding problem results from the sentenced inmate population, the committee shall, without delay, encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following plans of action as may be necessary:

- (1) Expand the availability of intermediate punishments;
- (2) Accelerate parole hearings for those currently eligible and expedite release of those granted parole;
- (3) Temporarily suspend existing guidelines for parole eligibility and consider all prisoners statutorily eligible for release or parole;
- (4) Utilize statutorily authorized grants of meritorious good time to accelerate the release of nonviolent sentenced offenders who are within thirty (30) days of expiration of sentence.

(e) If the measures described in subsection (d) above fail to reduce the inmate population of any secure facility of the adult correctional institutions to mandated levels within an additional sixty (60) days (or within one hundred twenty (120) days after written notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding crisis), the committee shall be authorized to direct the parole board to consider the good time earned by nonviolent offenders pursuant to the provisions of § 42-56-24 and § 42-56-26 for the purpose of expediting the parole eligibility of the minimum number of nonviolent sentenced offenders needed to meet mandated population levels. A "nonviolent offender" is defined as one who is

not currently serving a sentence of incarceration resulting from a conviction for a crime of violence defined by § 42-56-20.2.

(f) If the measures described in subsection (e) above fail to reduce the inmate population of any secure facility to mandated levels within an additional sixty (60) days (or within one hundred eighty (180) days after written notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding crisis), the chairperson of the committee shall notify the governor and recommend the grant of sufficient emergency good time to nonviolent offenders to expedite eligibility for parole of the minimum number of sentenced offenders to meet the mandated population caps. The governor shall direct the director of corrections to grant such emergency good time in ten (10) day increments to all nonviolent sentenced offenders. Such ten (10) day increments of emergency good time shall be granted to make the minimum number of offenders eligible for and actually released on parole to meet mandated population caps. Upon notification of the governor of the grant of emergency good time, the parole board shall consider emergency good time in determining eligibility for parole. A "nonviolent offender" is defined here, as above in subsection (e), as one who is not currently serving a sentence of incarceration resulting from a conviction for a crime of violence as defined by § 42-56-20.2.

§ 42-26-14 – 42-26-17. [Repealed]. –

§ 42-26-18 Gang violence prevention advisory committee. – (a) There is established in the Rhode Island justice commission the gang violence prevention advisory committee. The committee exists as a permanent sub-committee of the Rhode Island justice commission, juvenile justice advisory committee. The committee shall be composed of members of the Rhode Island justice commission, juvenile justice advisory committee, which currently exists within the Rhode Island justice commission and is charged by the governor and the office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, to address issues relating to delinquency and youth violence within the state. Membership qualifications are described in subparagraphs (i) – (iii) of § 223(A)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 [42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(A)(i) – (iii)] as amended. The function and structure of this committee along with its historic activities in gang intervention/prevention will enable it to carry out the intent of this section. (b) The gang violence prevention advisory committee shall coordinate, review, purpose and oversee gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs on a state level. The committee shall also coordinate with Rhode Island justice commission in efforts to obtain federal funds, grants, or other appropriations necessary and useful to carry out the purpose of this section.

§ 42-26-19 After school alternative program – Legislative intent. – The legislature hereby finds and declares the following:

- (1) There is a greater threat to public safety resulting from gang and drug-related activity in and near Rhode Island's inner cities.
- (2) Young people, especially at-risk youth, are more vulnerable to gang and drug-related activity during the potentially unsupervised hours between the end of school and the time their parents or guardians return home from work.
- (3) Without local prevention and treatment efforts, hard drugs will continue to threaten and destroy families and communities in and near the inner cities. Drug-related violence may then escalate dramatically in every community, and thereby burden the criminal justice system to the point that it cannot function effectively.
- (4) It is the intent of the legislature that a pilot program, the "After School Alternative Program" (ASAP), be established and implemented within a specified Rhode Island community. This community program would utilize the public schools, businesses, and community facilities to provide supportive programs and activities to young people during the time between the end of school and the return home of their parents or guardians (from approximately 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.).

§ 42-26-19.1 After school alternative program – Purpose – Duration. – (a) There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission, a pilot program known as the "after school alternative program" (ASAP). The establishment of the pilot program pursuant to this section shall be contingent upon the availability and receipt of federal and/or private funding for this purpose. The goal of the pilot program shall be to reduce gang activity and drug-related crime in and near the targeted schools, businesses, and community sites. This shall be accomplished by coordinating the efforts of community-based organizations, public schools, law enforcement officials, parents, and business leaders in participating communities to prevent the illicit activities of current and potential gang members and drug users by making alternative activities available. These activities may be provided at school or community sites, and may include:

(1) Recreational, arts, crafts, computer or academic tutorial programs.

(2) Job counseling and training, with the participation of community business representatives.

(3) Presentations by law enforcement officials, and informal get-togethers.

(4) Group and individual (as needed) drug and/or gang counseling.

(5) Community awareness presentations.

(b) A Rhode Island community may elect to participate in the pilot project established pursuant to subsection (a) by establishing an ASAP program. The community may be any designated area that contains up to two (2) public high schools and feeder schools, as well as active business enterprises and a viable local community-based organization.

(c) The community shall submit its program to the gang violence prevention advisory committee for review. The committee upon receipt of all programs from applying communities shall select one project to receive funding. The project selected shall receive funding for one calendar year from the date of selection. All rules and regulations for application, review and award shall be promulgated by the committee.

(d) This section shall remain operative only until June 30, 2000 and is repealed on that date unless a later enacted statute extends that date.

