

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COVID-19 EMERGENCY SPENDING TASK FORCE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO COVID-19



OVERVIEW OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Gov. Raimondo has signed 29 executive orders, including the following:

- ► March 9: Declares a disaster emergency in response to the dangers to health and life posed by COVID-19; authorizes the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA) to stand up the state emergency operations center
- ► March 28: Requires Rhode Islanders to stay at home (except for work, medical care and to purchase essentials); limits gatherings to no more than 5 people; ceases all inperson operations at non-critical retailers; requires all travelers arriving in Rhode Island to self-quarantine for 14 days
- ► April 8: Extends disaster emergency declaration until May 8

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

Governor has specific statutory power to handle public health emergencies, including to control the spread of infectious disease. See R.I.G.L. § 23-8-1 et seq.

These powers include, but are not limited to:

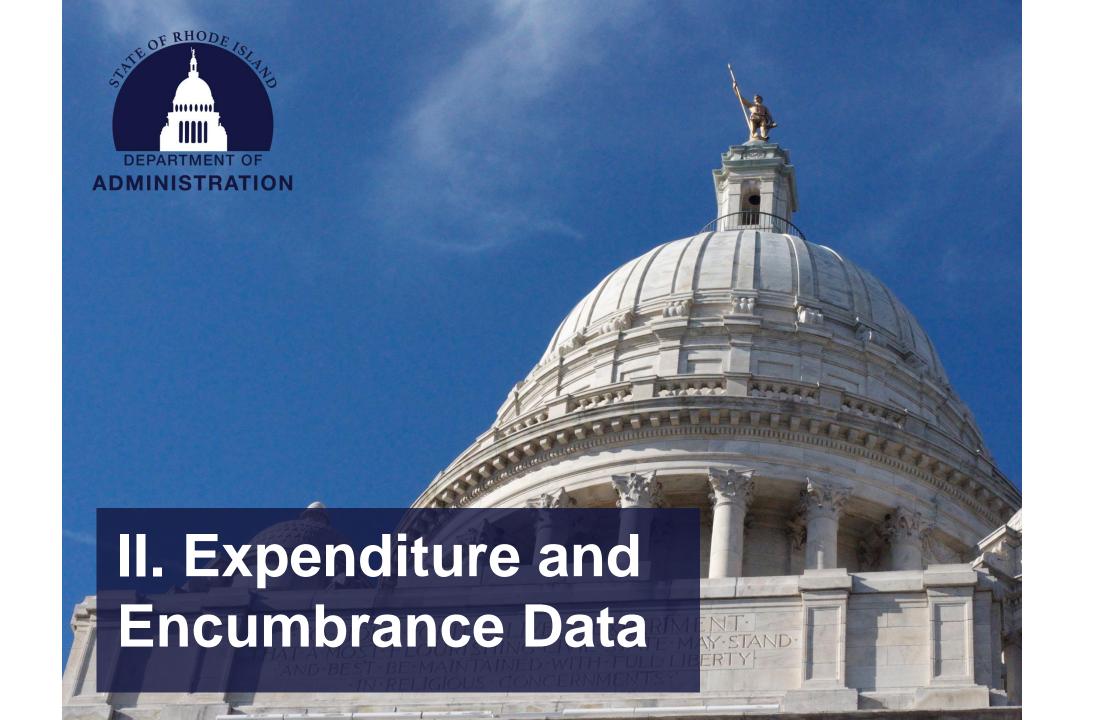
- Issuing quarantine orders
- Empowering the Department of Health to make any rules to prevent the introduction or restrict the spread of infectious disease
- Subject to the Governor's approval, the Department of Health may incur "all necessary expenses for preventing and restricting . . . epidemic disease"

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

Under the Emergency Management Act, see R.I.G.L. § 30-15-1 et seq., the Governor is responsible for "meeting the dangers to the state and people presented by disasters."

The Act endows her with broad powers to handle "disasters" of all descriptions, including epidemics. These include, but are not limited to:

- Suspending the provisions of certain state statutes
- Using "all resources" of state government, including
 - Spending "regularly appropriated funds" to address disasters
 - Applying for and expending "any grants, gifts, or payments, in aid of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery"
- Controlling access to areas and occupancy of premises
- Standing up temporary emergency shelters
- Doing "all other things necessary to effectively cope with disasters in the state"



Overview of Procurement Processes

To the extent possible, the State has used its **Master Price Agreements** to procure goods and services during our COVID-19 response. Due to the high demand, the supply chain under these procurements vehicles is limited.

Thus, many of the procurements during this period have been classified as **emergency** and/or **single source**, as defined by RIGL § 37-2-21 and State purchasing regulations:

- Single/Sole Source: In accordance with RIGL § 37-2-21, agencies can utilize a sole or single source mechanism to procure goods or services. Agencies must submit justification information to the Division of Purchases, which must be approved by the State Purchases Agent to ensure they meet the statutory and regulatory requirements. In single or sole source agreements, agencies work to negotiate the best price and must also justify the value in the paperwork submitted to Purchases.
- **Emergency:** The purchasing agent may make or authorize others to make emergency procurements when there exists a threat to public health, welfare, or safety under emergency conditions as defined in the regulations; provided, that the emergency procurements shall be made with such competition as is practicable under the circumstances.

Encumbrances/Expenditures (as of 4/28/20)

Statewide COVID-19 Encumbrances: \$146,961,739 Statewide COVID-19 Expenditures: \$8,899,058

DolT's Response to COVID-19

REMOTE WORK

- More than 2,200 state employees are teleworking across the Executive Branch (excluding general offices and colleges)
- As part of that, our Division of IT was able to in a matter of weeks enable 1,673 employees who previously
 did not have the tools to telework. The State is on track to add hundreds more.
- Worked with Dell to proactively order more than 1,100 laptops. Recently delivered an emergency order of 300 laptops.

TECHNICAL ENABLEMENT FOR RIDOH

 Includes solutions for initial triage, test scheduling, contact tracing, and quarantine/isolation, with a total cost estimate of \$6.3 million

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

- Assisting DLT process UI claims at an estimated total cost of \$1.8 million, including:
 - Using Amazon Web Services to host Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and to process the volume of recertification calls and web submissions
 - Using Amazon Managed Services to assist with enterprise support for infrastructure, security, audits, and more
 - Adding a Server Administrator and a COBOL programmer to increase capacity

Provider Increases

NURSING HOME AND ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

PROVIDERS TO PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

DCYF FOSTER FAMILY EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDCARE

VOLUNTARY EXTENSION OF CARE EMERGENCY FUNDING

PRIVATE CONGREGATE CARE WORKFORCE STABILIZATION FORGIVABLE LOAN

EXPECTATIONS MOVING FORWARD

The following are costs that have been entered the State's accounting system and thus are not included in the latest expenditure and encumbrance report:

HOSPITAL SURGE EFFORT

 Additional costs related to the facilities (leases, security, equipment, etc.) will be captured in subsequent reports.

TESTING/CONTACT TRACING/TECHNICAL ENABLEMENT

This is projected to be a large spend, particularly in terms of contact tracing.

QUARANTINE & ISOLATION

The State will continue to provide services to individuals in quarantine and isolation, such as housing and meals.

QUESTIONS?

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