

Annual Report



MARYLAND COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS

106856

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Melvin A. Steinberg
Lt. Governor

Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary

Marie C. Henderson
Chairperson

Paul S. Hastmann
Executive Director



STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
MARYLAND COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS
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March 19, 1987

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Governor of the State of Maryland

and

Members of the General Assembly

and

The Honorable Bishop L. Robinson, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

I am pleased to report to you that the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards has completed its sixth year of operation, has started its third round of audits of all State and local adult correctional facilities, has completed a thorough review of the existing standards and audit process, has developed and implemented additional mandatory standards, and has initiated revised auditing and reporting procedures.

In previous years the Commission's task, with the assistance of the legislatively mandated Advisory Boards, was to develop standards addressing basic life, health, safety and constitutionally mandated issues. Using those standards as the basis for our audits, we have verified full compliance by 26 correctional facilities during our second audit cycle, including two major institutions within the Division of Correction. All other agencies are working toward full compliance and the Commission is providing technical assistance toward that end.

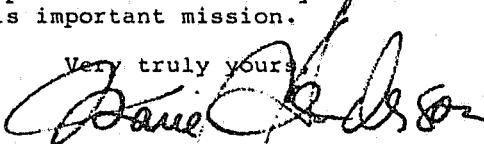
As previously mentioned, the Commission revised the existing standards and developed new standards. Consequently, the Standards Manual underwent major revision and formal training was given in December 1985 to all jurisdictions before the third round of audits began in 1986.

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer
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We are pleased with the progress of the Commission and look forward to the challenges ahead. We feel confident that we are providing the proper guidance by pursuing standards that will ensure that Maryland's adult correctional facilities are being operated effectively and efficiently. The number of facilities who have achieved full compliance speaks to this fact.

Thank you for your support as we faithfully dedicate ourselves to carrying out this important mission.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Henderson
Chairperson

106856

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COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE FOR THE COMMISSION

The Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards was created by the 1980 General Assembly. The Commission has the authority to develop and enforce standards for Maryland's prisons, jails and community correction centers.

The Commission had its origin at a conference of State and local correctional administrators in May 1979. Those administrators saw the need to revise the jail inspection program and to develop a mechanism to audit State facilities. The principal driving force was the fact that several correctional administrators were involved in civil litigation due to alleged unconstitutional facility conditions and/or management practices. In the absence of realistic and attainable State standards and a viable auditing process, administrators were often unable to show good faith efforts to address issues which reflect statutory and case law, and generally accepted correctional practices.

Concurrently, Maryland's state correctional system was involved in the national accreditation process. There was some concern, however, by many members of the General Assembly that this process would require a great outlay of funds before accreditation could be achieved. Recognizing the obvious rationale of meeting standards, it was decided that Maryland should develop standards which reflect realities in this State while being consistent and compatible with those developed by national organizations and by other states.

The eleven member Commission includes eight people appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate who serve terms of three years. The law requires members to be appointed as follows: two citizens, two State correctional officials, two local correctional officials, an elected official from a local governing body, and, an official of a national standards setting and accrediting body. There are three ex-officio members including the Attorney General, the Secretary of State Planning, and the Secretary of General Services.

The Commission was appointed in October 1980 and elected Marie C. Henderson, a citizen member, as its Chairperson. The Commission immediately began the staff selection process and appointed long time State correctional employees as the Executive Director and Assistant Executive Director. The Jail Programming and Inspection Office was abolished and its employees became staff to the Commission.

As of June 1986, the Commission met 58 times, nearly one meeting per month. It meets in various locations, often at a correctional facility so that a tour can familiarize the members with current programs and conditions.

OBJECTIVES

The Commission's Statement of Purpose approved in February 1981 is quoted below:

The General Assembly hereby finds and declares the need to improve the method of establishing standards for correctional facilities and programs and ensuring compliance with such standards in order to better protect the health, safety and welfare of Maryland's citizens by reducing incidents of crime.

The Commission was established at a time when Maryland's correctional system is in a most dynamic stage. Internally there is a massive construction program of State and local facilities, and an expansion of programs and services. There are external forces such as the involvement of the courts in establishing correctional practices as well as national standards for both facilities and operations. There are day to day problems of managing this system in a time of shrinking revenues and increased public accountability. Finally, there are the expectations and concerns of all those who have an interest in public safety and the correctional process.

These forces bring the need for the Commission into focus. In recommending standards which address problems in Maryland, and ensuring compliance, the Commission will seek advice and assistance from the community and local, State and national groups; and, will recommend standards which ensure their attainment by providing technical assistance either directly through staff resources or through a network of professionals both in and out of corrections.

In addition, the Commission has established objectives for each year of its operation. In 1982, its objectives were to: continue inspecting jails under the existing 1972 minimum standards; develop rules and regulations to accomplish the Commission's purposes; and, recommend to the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services basic standards which address life, health, safety, and constitutionally mandated issues.

Its 1983 objectives were to: begin auditing correctional facilities and monitoring compliance plans to ensure compliance with standards; coordinate with other State and local agencies concerned with correctional standards; and, provide technical assistance to aid agencies in meeting the standards.

In 1984, the Commission's objectives were to: complete the first round of audits of all State and local correctional facilities which began in June 1982; continue to monitor compliance plans and provide technical assistance; update the Standards Manual developed in 1982; conduct a thorough revision of the standards; begin its second round of audits; and, conduct a Public Hearing to assist it in determining future directions.

Its 1985 objectives were to: continue the second audit cycle which began in January 1984; monitor compliance plans and provide or sponsor training and technical assistance to ensure compliance with standards; establish meaningful relationships with State and local agencies, organizations and associations concerned with standards; propose to the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services additional mandatory standards to round out those dealing with life, health, safety and constitutional issues; consider a revision of the existing standards, audit process and ultimately the Standards Manual; and, initiate a concerted public relations and awareness program about the successes of the Commission.

In 1986, the Commission's objectives were to: complete the second audit cycle started in January 1984 and initiate the third round of audits in January 1986; monitor compliance plans more thoroughly through the provision of on-site visits; maintain positive relationships with State, local and professional agencies and organizations concerned with corrections in Maryland; complete the revision of existing and development of new regulations and recommend the Secretary promulgate them on or about January 1986; update the Standards Manual and hold training sessions throughout the State to familiarize correctional administrators with changes in the standards, audit process and reporting procedures; and, continue the public relations and information program initiated in 1985 to include the planning of another Public Hearing in 1987.

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT/ REVISION

The Commission decided to address basic issues in its first thrust in standards development because it felt that a good foundation was needed. The life, health, safety, and constitutional issues are those which concern State law, court decisions relevant to Maryland, and appropriate fire, health and safety codes. Further, the minimum, mandatory standards were to mandate management and operational issues, not facility design.

In April 1981, the staff presented to the Commission a list of concepts or issues from which standards were eventually developed. These concepts or issues were the result of research of case law, national standards, local and State codes, and standards of other states. The intent was to ensure reasonable compatibility with national standards, adherence to court decisions, and conformity with accepted corrections management principles. The Commission approved the issues and directed that they be presented to the legislatively mandated Advisory Boards for review and comment.

Over the next nine months the standards were developed. The process included several meetings of the Commission and Advisory Boards, and many drafts of the standards based on the results of their deliberations and recommendations. The standards were finally approved by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and became effective regulations in April 1982 after being published for final action in the Maryland Register.

A continuing objective of the Commission is to keep the standards current and the audit process viable. Toward this end, in July 1983, the Commission directed the staff to update the regulations based upon new case law, problems identified during the first round of audits, and circumstances addressing correctional trends in the State and at the national level. The revised standards were promulgated by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services in January 1984, at which time, the second round of audits began. Before the standards became effective, they were reviewed by the Commission and Advisory Boards on several occasions.

Many of the changes came as a result of the Commission involving other agencies, organizations and associations in the correctional standards process. Historically, such agencies have not been directly or actively involved in correctional matters; however, through a cooperative effort the Commission sought the advice, assistance and expertise of the following groups in the standards development and revision process:

Maryland Board of Pharmacy
State Fire Marshal's Office
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Maryland Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agency
Maryland State Department of Education
Maryland Correctional Training Commission
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland
Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Maryland Criminal Justice Association
Maryland Correctional Administrators Association

Prior to applying the standards in the second round of audits, the Commission, in December 1983, conducted nine one-day training sessions across the state for local and State correctional administrators to acquaint them with the substantive changes.

On February 15, 1984, the Commission conducted a Public Hearing for the purpose of assisting it in the development of future objectives. Over 60 agencies and public interest groups were invited. The hearing was an outreach to those groups interested in corrections policy as well as an effort to assist the Commission in its decision to develop new standards and/or revise the audit process. The thrust was to augment the basic life, health, safety, and constitutional standards currently in existence. In addition, efforts were made to revise the existing standards to ensure consistency in format, structure and organization, and to eliminate ambiguities and problems with interpretation. These standards, which became effective in February 1986, underwent a number of reviews and revisions by the Advisory Boards and Commission between the presentation of the concepts and ideas by staff in January 1985 and the final approved at the May 29, 1985 Commission meeting. In the interim, until their placement in the Maryland Register per the State Documents Law requirements for final action in January 1986, the proposed regulations were subject to a number of procedural processes to ensure proper review, notice and approval by the appropriate authorities. Plans to develop standards addressing institutional programs and administrative issues, which by statute would be mandatory for State facilities and voluntary for local facilities, have been postponed indefinitely pending further political and correctional developments.

AUDITS

The result of the audits to date indicates that there is a great deal of interest and commitment on the part of local and State correctional administrators, support from local governing bodies, and an endorsement from the leadership of the Division of Correction and Office of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Several facilities attained full compliance with the standards during this fiscal year and received the Commission's Recognition of Achievement award. Those facilities are:

Local Jurisdictions

Baltimore City Jail
Baltimore City Jail Fulton House Work Release Center
Baltimore City Jail O'Brien House Work Release Center
Baltimore City Jail Resident Labor Program
Baltimore County Detention Center
Baltimore County Work Release Center
Calvert County Detention Center
Carroll County Detention Center
Cecil County Community Adult Rehabilitation Center
Dorchester County Jail
Frederick County Detention Center
Garrett County Jail
Harford County Detention Center
Howard County Detention Center
Montgomery County Detention Center
Montgomery County Pre-Release Center
Prince George's County Work Release Center
Washington County Detention Center
Worcester County Detention Center

State Institutions and Private Contractors

Maryland Reception, Diagnostic & Classification Center
Roxbury Correctional Institution
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit
Eastern Pre-Release Unit
Jessup Pre-Release Unit
Threshold, Inc.
Dismas House East of Baltimore
Dismas House West of Baltimore

From any perspective, it is remarkable and notable that so many local facilities are in full compliance with mandatory State standards. Some of the reason lies in the fact that Maryland is a leader in new jail construction and renovation spurred on by a State subsidy of 50%. However, success with standards is not

only attributable to new construction since at least one of those facilities in full compliance (Dorchester County) is over 100 years old. Because the standards concern issues related to management practices where basic life, health, safety and constitutional conditions are addressed rather than physical plant requirements, it is possible for old facilities as well as new to achieve full compliance. An equally important reason for the degree of success lies in the fact that the facility administrators are motivated to manage quality operations in concert with State regulations and sound correctional principles.

Those jurisdictions, particularly older facilities, that were in substantial noncompliance with the standards during previous audits have generally made considerable progress. Their compliance plans have been routinely monitored and compliance is gradually being realized.

The major problems these facilities face are inadequate staffing, overcrowding, insufficient training, and deteriorating physical plants. With regard to staffing, the Commission has worked with administrators to analyze their needs and discuss these issues with the governing body. Commission staff have sponsored, provided or otherwise organized training of facility personnel in several matters related to the standards. The problems with old, deteriorating facilities are that there are fire, safety and health code violations which need to be addressed. Where these deficiencies exist, plans for renovation and/or major equipment purchases are proceeding. To address this matter and that of overcrowding, several State and local jurisdictions have recently opened new facilities, others are under construction, and even more are at one phase or another in planning.

AUDIT PROCESS

The key to a successful standards program is a rigorous audit process. The Commission was intent on developing credibility through auditing and spent considerable time and effort before deciding on the system. Following is a description of the process as modified at the January 9, 1985 Commission meeting and subsequently refined in November 1985.

Prior to an audit, Commission staff contact the facility managing official to agree upon specific dates and times for the visit, to inform him/her of the team composition, to request that certain materials and information be made available, and to answer any questions regarding the audit process. Team members also collect and review other materials prior to the audit.

such as fire and health inspection reports, previous correctional inspection/audit reports, studies and evaluations performed by correctional authorities, inmate population statistics, etc.

Upon arrival at the facility, the audit team meets with the managing official and other staff to introduce themselves, discuss the scope of the audit, set the agenda of activities, request certain information to update the descriptive narrative of the report, and answer any inquiries regarding the audit process. The entrance interview allows for an exchange of information and clarifies any outstanding issues prior to the actual assessment. Following this, the audit team makes a complete tour of the facility to observe the general conditions of confinement and the overall quality of life. Personnel are usually interviewed individually during the tour in the course of their duties to determine morale and to ascertain an awareness of pertinent directives, while inmate volunteers are interviewed privately in a group setting to evaluate morale and gain their perspective in standards related matters.

After the tour and in private, the audit team members complete an audit form indicating for each standard either compliance, noncompliance, or non-applicability based upon documentation supplied by the managing official. There are several methods of substantiating compliance: written documentation in the form of policies, procedures, records, logs, etc; interviews with staff, inmates and other persons; and, observation. Verbal verification alone is insufficient to support compliance. All areas of noncompliance and nonapplicability are reviewed and discussed by team members and a decision is made by the team chairman prior to concluding the on-site visit. Any request for variance (i.e. waiver) must be submitted in writing for consideration by the Commission.

At the conclusion of the audit, the team members meet with the managing official and other staff to discuss the results including findings, conclusions, observations, and recommendations. The managing official is given an opportunity to ask questions, request clarification, and inquire about reporting procedures. A copy of the audit form is given to the managing official for his/her information, reference and use.

The chairman or designee of the audit team prepares a report which is in narrative form and includes: a subjective comments section summarizing the findings, observations, and general recommendations for improvement of facility operations not necessarily covered by the standards; a concise description of the physical plant and inmate programs; a statement on the inmate population characteristics and trends; an indication of the staffing pattern and organizational structure; a statement specifying significant changes; an indication of those standards determined to be nonapplicable; a section reflecting the specific activities of the Commission staff during the audit; and, a listing of all violations of the minimum standards, statements of deficiencies, compliance plans and completion dates.

The report is usually submitted to the managing official within 30 days of the on-site audit for review, comment and corrective action. In addition, the team forwards sample forms or policies and procedures, a listing of inmate remarks/comments, and specific recommendations and suggestions with regard to individual standards to enhance compliance over time.

The final report and compliance plan are then presented to the Commission for consideration and approval. The managing official or designee may present any additional information to the Commission orally or in writing at that time. The Commission then issues the final report to the managing official and other appropriate officials. The reports, which are public documents, are shared with the media, special interest groups, concerned citizens and others upon request and according to established procedures.

Commission staff then regularly monitor the progress of the compliance plan either on-site and/or by correspondence depending on the particular issue. The managing official may at any time request that the compliance plan be revised. The request is submitted to the Commission which retains the authority to grant extensions.

A primary goal of the Commission is to ensure substantial compliance with the minimum standards. Every effort is made to assist in this matter. When requested, the staff provides technical assistance personally or by referral to other sources. However, if substantial noncompliance continues beyond the completion date noted in the compliance plan, or if the managing

official fails to make a "good faith effort" to achieve compliance, Commission staff will notify the Commission. The Commission may amend the compliance plan or convene a hearing in accordance with its General Hearing Regulations. The result of that hearing could be a recommendation to the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services ordering closure of the facility or cessation of one or more correctional procedures or functions conducted at the facility. Once full compliance has been accomplished, the Commission has voluntarily continued to issue the Recognition of Achievement award as a means of acknowledging excellence in the field of correctional management. It has proven to be a positive public relations move and a morale booster for all concerned.

ADVISORY BOARDS

The Standards Commission Act mandates that the Commission establish Advisory Boards to assist it in the development of standards. Each Board must be chaired by a Commission member. Board members are appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the Commission. In May 1981, three Boards were appointed. They are:

Advisory Board for Adult Detention Centers

Advisory Board for Adult Correctional Institutions

Advisory Board for Adult Community Correctional Facilities

Since the Commission has a technical assistance mandate, the Commission appointed a Technical Assistance Committee which assists the Boards in areas such as fire, health, safety, and nutrition. This Committee also serves as a continuing resource to the staff. Board memberships include citizens, legislators, county government officials, sheriffs, state and local correctional administrators and employees, regulatory officials, and others.

Before the Commission appointed the Boards, it spent considerable time in defining their role which is to provide information and advice on issues sent to them by the Commission. However, it stressed that it will retain the authority in policy making, and developing and recommending standards to the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

The Boards were convened several times during the standards development process and reviewed and commented on the proposed audit procedures, the Standards Manual, and other materials initiated to assist agencies in understanding the

intent of the standards. Most recently, the Boards were convened in October 1985 in the conference room at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women to provide the members with a status update on Commission activities and to solicit remarks and comments regarding the proposed commentaries and the changes in the audit process and reporting format. Periodic meetings of the Boards will be held to keep them abreast of matters related to the Commission.

The original composition of the Boards has remained rather constant. However, the Commission initiated a policy effective January 1, 1986 of reviewing the composition on an annual basis to ensure currency and address attendance and participation issues. The Board members, who are unpaid volunteers, have enthusiastically and unselfishly given of their time and energies. Their input has proved to be invaluable to the work of the Commission.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Standards Act calls for the Commission to provide technical assistance to agencies to assist in meeting standards. Technical assistance can take many forms including staff training, referrals to other agencies which are meeting standards, and assistance given directly by staff or other correctional professionals. The Commission has used all of these strategies individually or in combination.

The Commission has been very active in working with other agencies having an interest in correctional facilities. The Commission staff assesses the need and coordinates with these groups and the Maryland Correctional Training Commission to solve the problems relating to standards compliance. The National Academy of Corrections of the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) has proven to be an excellent training resource. The NIC jointly sponsored a training program with the Maryland Association of Counties for local officials entitled "Corrections and the County Government". The program was geared for detention center and county government officials and addressed civil liability, staffing, budgeting, and other issues of concern and interest. Further, the Academy has provided training on planning new jails for counties involved in that process as well as how to open new facilities, in addition to numerous other programs given in Boulder, Colorado or in Maryland at selected sites.

In some instances, an agency may have a problem with a specific standard. In this case, a referral to another agency which is meeting the standard may be suggested as a form of

networking. The staff has also established contacts for these types of referrals using resources such as the Technical Assistance Committee of the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association, the Maryland State Sheriffs Association, the Maryland Criminal Justice Association, the National Institute of Correctional Jail Resource Center in Rockville, the Women's Task Force of the American Correctional Association, the Attorney General's Office, and the State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

The Commission is also a resource for technical assistance especially in the area of policy and procedure development. The Commission library has sample policies, procedures and forms from other states and national associations, as well as those from State and local correctional facilities which are available to all agencies upon request. Further, the Commission staff has trained persons in the proper methods for the development of policies and procedures on several occasions.

The Commission has always taken its technical assistance mandate seriously. This can be seen in the sponsorship of training in June 1984 at the Montgomery County Training Academy for facility fire safety inspectors and in January 1985 at the Brockbridge Correctional Facility for staff involved in the record keeping of diminution of sentence.

The development and subsequent revision of the Standards Manual most assuredly is the foremost effort at providing a systematic approach to the application and implementation of standards. Training sessions regarding this document were held in May 1982 in nine locations, in December 1983 in five locations, and in December 1985 in five locations throughout the State for all correctional administrators and standards coordinators at the State and local levels in an effort to eliminate the pitfall of "mystery knowledge".

STANDARDS ACT

The Act creating the Commission on Correctional Standards was passed during the 1980 Session of the General Assembly. It is codified as Article 41, Sections 4-401, in the Annotated Code of Maryland. Its salient provisions are listed below:

1. To advise the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services regarding standards for State and local correctional facilities.
2. To provide technical assistance to jurisdictions to aid in their efforts to meet standards.
3. To inspect facilities to determine compliance with standards.
4. To determine schedules for remedial action when jurisdictions are in noncompliance with certain standards.
5. To hold public hearings in regard to possible closing of a correctional facility or one of its elements for failure to meet certain standards.
6. To issue orders to cease operations of correctional procedures or functions found in violation of certain standards.
7. To review and act on appeals of staff inspection reports.
8. To consult and coordinate with national bodies promulgating correctional standards to ensure a reasonable compatibility between State standards and nationally established standards.
9. To consult and cooperate with other State agencies and local jurisdictions concerning standards and development and enforcement.

The Standards Act was amended during the 1982 Session of the General Assembly. The amendment allows ex-officio members to designate representatives.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Marie C. Henderson
Chairperson
Citizen Member

Sterling E. Bollinger, Sr.
County Commissioner
Frederick County

Paul J. Davis
Vice-Chairperson
Warden, Baltimore City Jail

Elmanus Herndon
Deputy Commissioner
Division of Correction

Mark A. Levine
Administrator, Baltimore
County Detention Center

Constance Lieder
Secretary
Department of State Planning

Ralph W. Packard
Warden
Maryland House of Correction

W. Hardy Rauch, Director
Correctional Standards
American Correctional
Association

Stephen H. Sachs
Attorney General
State of Maryland

Earl F. Seboda
Secretary
Department of General Services

Florence C. Welch
Citizen Member

STAFF

Paul S. Hastmann
Executive Director

Ronald F. Drechsler
Assistant Executive Director

Regina A. Crawford
Administrative Aide

Stephen F. Mach
Corr. Program Specialist

OFFICES

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MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission met on nine occasions during this reporting period. All meetings are open to the public and are announced in the Maryland Register.

50th Meeting	July 24, 1985	Towson
51st Meeting	September 18, 1985	Jessup
52nd Meeting	October 23, 1985	Woodlawn
53rd Meeting	November 20, 1985	Towson
54th Meeting	January 16, 1986	Carroll County
55th Meeting	February 19, 1986	Annapolis
56th Meeting	March 19, 1986	Baltimore City
57th Meeting	April 19, 1986	College Park
58th Meeting	May 28, 1986	Towson

ADVISORY BOARDS

DETENTION CENTERS

Paul J. Davis, Chairman
Warden, Baltimore City Jail

Jerilyn Ayers, Adult Corrections Maryland League of Women Voters	H. Allan Blizzard Sheriff, Kent County
Janet Q. Bacon, Administrator Maryland Parole Commission	Albert T. Hanulik Director, Charles County Detention Center
Richard J. Baker, Superintendent Anne Arundel County Jail	Theodore S. Moyer Sheriff, Harford County
Gary R. Blake, Director Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation	Samuel F. Saxton, Director Prince George's County Department of Corrections

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Richard Watkins, Chairman
Department of State Planning

Robert Barnes, Maryland Human Relations Commission	Norma B. Gluckstern, Ph.D. Director Patuxent Institution
Merry Coplin, Warden Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center	Arnold J. Hopkins Commissioner Division of Correction
Lawrence Coshnear, Director Prisoner Assistance Project Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.	Marvin N. Robbins Executive Director Inmate Grievance Commission
Richard W. Friedman Institute of Criminal Justice & Criminology University of Maryland	James N. Rollins Warden Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup
Jon P. Galley, Warden Roxbury Correctional Institution	

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Elmanus Herndon, Chairman
Deputy Commissioner
Division of Correction

Patrick R. Conroy
Unit Manager
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit

Neil Dorsey, President
Maryland Criminal Justice
Association

Kathleen Green
Assistant Warden
Brockbridge
Correctional Facility

Julian L. Morgan
Executive Director
Threshold, Inc.

Bruce Orenstein
Director, Prince George's
County DWI Facility

John P. Wilt
Warden
Maryland Correctional
Pre-Release System

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Paul S. Hastmann, Chairman
Executive Director
Commission on Correctional Standards

John F. Bender
Fire Protection Engineer
State Fire Marshal's Office

Donald G. Hopkins
Assistant Executive Director
Maryland Police & Correctional
Training Commissions

Ronald LeClair
Maryland Occupational Safety
and Health Administration

Jeanette Lyon
Food Rating Officer
Environmental Programs
Health & Mental Hygiene

Edward Murray
Director
Emergency Management
and Civil Defense Agency

Michael A. Murray
Assistant Executive Director
Medical and Chirurgical
Faculty of Maryland

Theodore E. Shea, III
Administrative Assistant
Wicomico County Board
of County Commissioners

BUDGET

		1986 ACTUAL	1987 APPROPRIATION	1988 REQUEST
.01	Salaries and Wages	106,389	149,361	146,628
.02	Technical and Special Fees	-	-	-
.03	Communication	3,462	3,933	4,315
.04	Travel	3,051	2,511	3,694
.05	Food	-	-	-
.06	Fuel and Utilities	-	-	-
.07	Motor Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	467	840	953
.08	Contractual Services	1,557	1,430	1,482
.09	Supplies/Materials	581	743	762
.10	Equipment Replacement	-	-	-
.11	Equipment Additional	-	-	-
.12	Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	-	-	-
.13	Fixed Charges	10,421	8,185	9,436
	TOTALS	125,928	167,003	167,270

JAIL STATISTICS

The Commission staff compiles monthly jail statistics and reports them monthly and annually. The information is used by State and local agencies to identify trends and to attempt to predict future jail populations.

Maryland and its subdivisions effectively make use of these jail statistics. The local jurisdictions serve as the conduit of all inmates that enter into the State correctional system. Statistics such as the number of persons awaiting trial, the court of jurisdiction (district or circuit), total time held awaiting trial, length of time in confinement, and pre-sentence or sentencing status can assist the State in determining the number of persons that will be entering the Division of Correction. It greatly aids the Departments of State Planning, General Services, and Public Safety and Correctional Services in planning and determining priorities in the financing of construction, expansion or renovation of jails and prisons.

Local jurisdictions need this information to determine their future housing needs, especially if a new or expanded jail is being considered. Local jurisdictions also need comparative information in order to analyze their current and future budgetary, staffing, and programmatic needs. Further, the Commission utilizes this information to provide technical assistance to the local authorities.

JAIL STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

JURISDICTION	POPULATION			WORK RELEASE	INTAKE	AVERAGE DAILY STATUS ²				
	HIGH POP.	LOW POP.	AVG. POP.	Avg. Daily	Avg. Daily	Await Trial	Local Sent.	Doc Sent.	PSI	Other ¹
ALLENGANY	65	14	44	6	2	20	15	7	3	0
ANNE ARUNDEL	289	214	237	39	12	129	93	3	5	10
BALTO. CITY	2084	1810	1973	68	57	1463	325	0	55	101
BALTO. CT.	506	394	449	85	10	240	175	2	25	6
CALVERT	111	75	93	12	3	17	47	4	3	17
CAROLINE	88	38	60	4	2	19	21	5	8	10
CARROLL	83	39	57	13	2	22	27	*	3	2
CECIL	164	103	134	40	8	57	71	2	4	8
CHARLES	140	78	107	33	8	50	40	5	4	1
DORCHESTER	64	36	50	1	3	22	26	1	1	0
FREDERICK	168	103	132	19	4	59	59	2	4	1
GARRETT	40	25	34	4	1	9	12	11	1	1
HARFORD	158	84	114	12	8	45	54	2	3	8
HOWARD	161	97	130	13	8	54	72	2	1	0
KENT	34	8	19	5	1	6	8	1	0	2
MONTGOMERY	632	481	545	102	13	260	290	13	0	7
PR. GEORGE'S	638	330	495	20	39	430	79	13	6	0
QUEEN ANNE'S ³			0							
ST. MARY'S	95	48	70	16	5	30	32	7	1	0
SOMERSET	30	13	21	5	1	7	12	1	1	1
TALBOT	60	27	42	7	2	21	20	1	1	0
WASHINGTON	171	118	140	9	6	74	61	3	12	1
WICOMICO	138	66	112	23	4	62	37	2	6	2
WORCESTER	151	85	116	5	5	58	38	7	10	0
TOTALS ⁴			5174	541	204	3154	1614	95	157	178

*Less than one rounded.

¹Awaiting Commissioner, Federal prisoner, held for other jurisdictions, etc.

²Average daily status was computed on last day populations and may not add up to average populations.

³Jail is closed except for weekenders.

⁴County totals may not add up to State totals and MCCS data may not be identical to other statistical reports produced by the DPSCS due to rounding methods.

EXISTING AND PROJECTED LOCAL JAIL CAPACITIES IN MARYLAND

AS OF JANUARY 1987

COUNTY ¹	EXISTING ² CAPACITY			FUTURE CAPACITY ³ COMPLETION DATE			DIFFERENCE IN BEDS	COMMENTS
	TOTAL	M	F	1987	1987	1989-90		
ALLEGANY	72	60	12					New jail opened 1969. Renovation/expansion projects proposed.
ANNE ARUNDEL	306	286	20					100-bed addition is being studied.
BALTIMORE CITY	2187	1979	208	2277	2579	2979	+792	Renovation/construction planned and underway.
BALTIMORE	510	470	40			630	+120	New jail opened 1982. Old jail now a WRC*. Expansion been approved and funded.
CALVERT	92	80	12			124	+32	New jail opened 1979. Construction planned.
CAROLINE	61	57	4			121	+60	New jail opened 1982. Construction planned.
CARROLL	122	110	12					Expanded facility opened in 1985.
CECIL	204	180	24					New jail and CARC opened in 1984.

CHARLES	182	170	12				New jail opened 1981. Old jail now a WRC*.
DORCHESTER	53	47	6		100	+47	Construction options are being studied.
FREDERICK	172	160	12		212	+40	New jail opened 1984. A WRC* is planned.
GARRETT	44	36	8				New jail opened 1979.
HARFORD	264	248	16				Jail expansion/reno- vation completed. More staff needed before opening.
HOWARD	147	137	10				New jail opened 1983.
KENT	20	20	0	44		+24	New jail under construction.
MONTGOMERY	570	488	82		620	+50	50-bed expansion has been funded for 1988.
PRINCE GEORGE'S	609	574	35	680	756	+147	New jail is near completion. DWI Faci- lity opened 1985. WRC* is planned.
QUEEN ANNE'S	-	-	-		40	+40	Current facility is closed. New jail is under construction.
ST. MARY'S	35	35	2		108	+73	New jail funded and construction to begin in 3/87.

SOMERSET	25	22	3		40		+15	New jail near completion.
TALBOT	60	56	4			70	+10	Construction has been funded.
WASHINGTON	184	164	20					New jail opened 1984. 20-bed double celled project being studied.
WICOMICO	112	100	12	250			+138	New jail is under construction.
WORCESTER	196	184	12					New jail opened 1982. Expansion being studied.
TOTALS	6227	5669	558	6550	7096	7815	1588	

*Work Release Center

¹Individual county totals include all existing and future work release, CARC, and satellite units.

²The existing capacity is defined as the maximum normal number of beds in designated housing areas; however, this total capacity may include special purpose cells.

³Actual future beds in some unstarted projects may differ from these totals.