

Annual Report



**MARYLAND COMMISSION
ON
CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS**

JULY 1, 1982 to JUNE 30, 1983

91815
97816



STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
MARYLAND COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS

October 13, 1983

The Honorable Harry Hughes
Governor of the State of Maryland
and
Members of the General Assembly
and
Frank A. Hall, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

I am pleased to report to you that the Commission on Correctional Standards has completed its third year of operation and has begun to substantially meet its mandate.

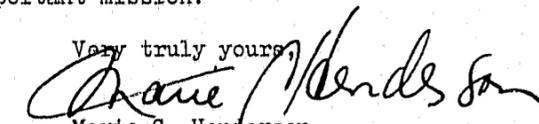
In previous years the Commission's task, with the assistance of Advisory Boards, was to develop sound standards addressing basic life, health, safety and constitutionally mandated issues. During the Fiscal Year 1983 period the Commission staff, using those standards, completed the audits of over three-fourths of all State and local adult correctional facilities.

When agencies have met all the standards, the Commission presents a Recognition of Achievement certificate. Six locally operated facilities have met this criteria. When deficiencies exist, the Commission approves a Compliance Plan which includes action to be taken to meet the standards and completion dates. Agencies are diligently working toward full compliance and the Commission staff is assisting by providing technical assistance.

During the upcoming year the initial round of audits will be completed and a second round begun. The current standards will undergo minor revision, mostly of a contextual nature, and some new standards will be developed to address changing case law and conditions. Further the Commission will coordinate with the Correctional Training Commission, the National Institute of Corrections and other such agencies to provide training assistance to correctional agencies to aid them in meeting the standards.

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

Very truly yours,


Marie C. Henderson
Chair

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Maryland Commission on
Correctional Standards

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
COMMISSION ACTIVITIES	
Purpose for the Commission.....	1
Objectives.....	2
Standards Development.....	3
Audit Process.....	4
Initial Audit Experiences.....	6
Technical Assistance.....	6
Advisory Boards.....	8
NCJRS	
STANDARDS ACT.....	9
MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION.....	10
OCT 28 1983	
COMMISSION MEMBERS.....	11
ACQUISITIONS	
ADVISORY BOARDS.....	12
BUDGET.....	14
JAIL STATISTICS.....	15

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 many correctional administrators were being sued for civil liability because of facility conditions or management practices. In the absence of credible State standards and an auditing system, administrators were unable to show good faith attempts to meet standards which reflected statutory and case law, as well as accepted correctional practices. Further, there was confusion over what was law in many aspects of correctional administration.

Concurrently, Maryland's State correctional system was involved in the national accreditation process. There was concern by many members of the General Assembly that this process would require a great outlay of funds before accreditation could be achieved. Recognizing the desirability of meeting standards, it was decided that Maryland should develop standards which reflect realities in this State while being consistent with national standards.

The eleven member Commission includes eight people appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. 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 the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. 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 Chair. 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 1983, the Commission met 30 times, nearly one meeting per month. It meets in various locations, and often at a correctional facility so that a tour can familiarize the members with the programs and conditions of the various facilities.

OBJECTIVES

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

The Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards was created by Acts of the 1980 General Assembly. The Standards Bill was enacted according to the following Legislative Purpose:

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;

will recommend standards which will ensure safety and accepted levels of decency for confined people and those who work within the system; and, will ensure the attainment of standards 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 objectives; 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 assist agencies in meeting the standards.

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

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 address State law, court decisions relevant to Maryland, and the fire and health codes. Further, the standards were to address 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 practices. The Commission approved the issues and directed that they be presented to 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 the Advisory Boards, and many drafts of the standards based on the results of the deliberations and recommendations of the Commission and Advisory Boards. The standards were finally approved by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and became effective in April 1982 after being published for final action in the Maryland Register.

AUDIT PROCESS

Prior to an audit, Commission staff contacts the facility managing official to agree upon specific dates and times for the audit, to inform him 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 reports, studies and evaluations performed by correctional authorities and inmate population statistics.

Upon request, the forms, instructions and materials which may assist in completing an optional self-audit are forwarded to the managing official. A self-audit is an evaluation by facility personnel prior to the formal audit. It examines all areas of administration and operation addressed in the standards to identify strengths and weaknesses, the need for assistance, and possible courses of action to correct noted deficiencies.

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 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 audit. Following this, the audit team makes a complete tour of the facility to observe the general conditions of confinement. Personnel and inmates are interviewed during the tour.

After the tour and in private, the audit team members complete an audit form indicating for each standard either compliance, non-compliance, or non-applicability based upon documentation supplied by the managing official. There are several methods of documenting 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 non-compliance and non-applicability are reviewed and discussed by team members and a decision is made by the team chairman prior to concluding the audit. Any request for variance 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 of the audit. 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 information, reference and use.

There are three separate reports resulting from the audit: the Draft Report; the Preliminary Report; and, the Final Report. The chairman of the audit team prepares a Draft report which is narrative in form and includes: a brief executive summary stating the audit findings; 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 since the last report; a listing of all violations of the minimum standards and statements of deficiency; and, recommendations for improvement of facility operations not specifically covered by the standards.

The Draft report is submitted to the managing official within thirty days of the on-site audit for review, comment and corrective action. The Executive Director then visits the facility to perform a Supplemental Audit of those deficiencies noted on the audit form which have been corrected, and to discuss a Compliance Plan for those deficiencies which have not been corrected.

A Preliminary report based on the amended Draft report and Compliance Plan is presented to the Commission. The managing official or designee may present any additional information to the Commission orally or in writing at that time. The Commission then issues a Final Report to the managing official and other officials of the jurisdiction.

Commission staff then regularly monitor the progress of the Compliance Plan. 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 taken to assist in this matter. When requested, the staff provides technical assistance personally or by referral to other sources. However, if substantial non-compliance 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.

INITIAL AUDIT EXPERIENCES

The result of the first round of audits to date indicates that there is a great deal of interest on the part of correctional administrators and local governing bodies.

Several local jurisdictions (Baltimore, Caroline, Charles, Harford and Worcester Counties) have met 100 percent of the standards and many others have met most of them.

Some local jurisdictions, especially older jails which were audited early on, were in substantial non-compliance with the standards. However, their compliance plans have been monitored and compliance is gradually being realized. The major problems these jails face are staffing and deteriorating facilities. As regards staffing, the Commission staff has assisted jail administrators in analyzing their needs and discussing these needs with the county governing body. The problems with old, deteriorating facilities is that there are fire code and health code deficiencies which need to be addressed. Where these problems exist plans for renovation are proceeding. Also, to address this problem at least seven jurisdictions have recently opened new facilities, four new jails are under construction, and seven counties are at one or another phase in planning for new jails.

State agencies are doing rather well in meeting the standards. In fact, several are close to meeting all of the standards. The major problems are: fire code violations which are being addressed by a capital construction plan that has been proceeding over the last four years; and, plans in the event of natural or civil defense disasters, which are being addressed by Division of Correction task forces.

In every case where non-compliance exists, the Commission is working with each agency to assist them in meeting the standards.

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 by staff or other correctional professionals. The Commission plans to use all of these strategies to assist agencies in meeting the standards.

The Commission has been very active in working with other agencies having an interest in correctional facilities. Specifically the Commission has worked with the following agencies to assist the jails in meeting the standards: the Office of the State Fire Marshal; State and local health departments; the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty; and, the Board of Pharmacy.

Where many agencies are in non-compliance with one or more standards, the problem may be a need for staff training. The Commission staff assesses that need and coordinates with the Correctional Training Commission to assist in the development of training programs to solve the problem. Another excellent training source which offers special interest training programs for correctional personnel is the National Academy of Corrections of the National Institute of Corrections. That agency is jointly sponsoring a training program with the Maryland Association of Counties for local officials entitled "Corrections and the County Government". This program is geared for jailers and county government officials and addresses liability, staffing and budgeting. Further, the Academy is providing training on planning new jails for counties involved in that process.

In some instances, an agency may have a problem with a standard and need referral to another agency which is meeting the standard. Examples where this may apply include contingency plans, evacuation plans and medical services. The staff has established contacts for this type of referral using resources such as the Technical Assistance Committee of the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association, the Maryland State Sheriffs Association, the National Institute of Corrections Jail Resource Center in Rockville, and the State Department of Health.

The Commission is a resource for technical assistance especially in the area of policy and procedure development. The Commission library has sample policies and procedures from other states and national associations, as well as those from State and local correctional facilities, which are available to all agencies. Further, the Commission will train people in the development of policies and procedures.

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 membership includes 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. The Commission is convinced of the value of the involvement of the Boards in its work. However, it stressed to the Boards that it will retain the authority in policy making, and developing and recommending standards to the Secretary.

The Boards were convened several times during the standards development process and reviewed and commented on proposed audit procedures, a manual of standards, and other materials developed to assist agencies in understanding the intent of the standards. The Boards were convened in December 1982 at the Baltimore City Jail to update them on the audits which had begun in June. In the future the Boards will be convened to assist the Commission in standards revision and further standards development.

The original composition of the Boards has remained rather constant. 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.

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, Section 70C, in the Annotated Code of Maryland. Its salient Provisions are found below.

1. To advise the Secretary of the Department 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 effort to meet standards.
3. To inspect facilities to determine compliance with standards.
4. To determine schedules for remedial action when jurisdictions are in non-compliance 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 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.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission met on eleven occasions during this reporting period. The Commission meets generally in different locations and often at a correctional facility where a tour is held after the meeting.

20th Meeting	August 12, 1982	Jessup
21st Meeting	September 29, 1982	Jessup
22nd Meeting	October 27, 1982	Frederick
23rd Meeting	November 23, 1983	Woodlawn
24th Meeting	December 22, 1982	Rockville
25th Meeting	January 26, 1983	Towson
26th Meeting	February 23, 1983	Annapolis
27th Meeting	March 23, 1983	Towson
28th Meeting	April 27, 1983	Bel Air
29th Meeting	May 17, 1983	Towson
30th Meeting	June 22, 1983	Perry Hall

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Marie C. Henderson
Chair
Citizen Member

Louis Hyatt
Vice Chair
Citizen Member

Paul J. Davis
Warden
Baltimore City Jail

Constance Lieder
Secretary
Department of State Planning

David M. Doxzen
Administrator
Frederick County Jail

J. Max Millstone
Secretary
Department of General Services

Robert H. Fosen, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Commission on Accreditation
for Corrections

John W. O'Rourke
Councilman
Baltimore County
(Mr. O'Rourke was appointed to fill
Ms. Koonce's unexpired term.)

Elmanus Herndon
Deputy Commissioner
Division of Correction

Ralph W. Packard, Superintendent
Patuxent Institution

Sarah Ada Koonce
Councilwoman
Prince George's County

Stephen H. Sachs
Attorney General of Maryland

STAFF

Thomas A. Rosazza
Executive Director

Paul S. Hastmann
Assistant Executive Director

Regina A. Crawford
Office Secretary

Francis L. Manear
Correctional Program Specialist

OFFICES

One Investment Place, Suite 206
Towson, Maryland 21204-4187
(301)321-3274

ADVISORY BOARDS

DETENTION CENTERS

David M. Doxzen, Chairman
Administrator, Frederick County Jail

Robert C. Adams, President
Cecil County Board of Commissioners
(Representing Maryland Association
of Counties)

Gary R. Blake, Director
Montgomery County Department of
Correction and Rehabilitation

Louis C. Andrew, Sheriff
Caroline County
(Representing Maryland State
Sheriffs Association)

Albert T. Hanulik, Director
Charles County Detention Center

Charles H. Hickey, Jr., Sheriff
Baltimore County

Richard J. Baker
Superintendent
Anne Arundel County
Detention Center

Judith A. Johnson, Director
National Coalition for Jail Reform

Clinton E. Mowen, Chief
Hagerstown Police Department

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Robert H. Fosen, Ph.D., Chairman
Executive Director
Commission on Accreditation for Corrections

Jerilyn Ayers, Director
Adult Corrections
Maryland League of Women Voters

Jon P. Galley
Commissioner
Division of Correction

Robert Barnes, Division Director
Maryland Human Relations Commission

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director
Patuxent Institution

Lowry Coe, Citizen
Montgomery County

Sgt. Harold Henry
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic
and Classification Center

Lawrence Coshnear, Director
Prisoner Assistance Project
Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.

Howard N. Lyles
Warden

Sally Familton, Director of Planning
Maryland Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council

Maryland House of Correction

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Elmanus Herndon, Chairman
Deputy Commissioner
Division of Correction

Lehrman W. Dotson
Assistant Director
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit

Rev. Wendell H. Phillips
Maryland House of Delegates

H. David Jenkins, President
Maryland Probation, Parole and
Correction Association

Fr. Joseph R. Wenderoth
Executive Director
Dismas House, Inc.

Kent W. Mason, Director
Montgomery County Pre-Release Center

Ernest Zaccanelli
Citizen
Prince George's County

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Thomas A. Rosazza, Chairman
Executive Director

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

John Linton
Director
Correctional Education Program
Maryland State Department
of Education

Clare Forbes, R.D.
Chief of Nutritional Services
Department of Health
and Mental Hygiene

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

Louis T. Hofferbert, Administrator
Maryland Occupational Safety and
Health Administration
Department of Licensing and Regulation

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

BUDGET

	1983 ACTUAL	1984 APPROPRIATION	1985 REQUEST
.01 Salaries and Wages	102,951	103,726	103,726
.02 Technical and Special Fees	-	-	-
.03 Communication	3,427	3,260	2,914
.04 Travel	1,672	2,999	2,671
.05 Food	-	-	-
.06 Fuel and Utilities	-	-	-
.07 Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	1,864	4,977	1,715
.08 Contractual Services	651	2,140	1,107
.09 Supplies and Materials	670	436	458
.10 Equipment Replacement	-	-	803
.11 Equipment Additional	-	-	-
.12 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	-	-	13,899
.13 Fixed Charges	3,388	5,313	3,988
Total	114,623	122,851	131,281

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.

EXISTING AND PROJECTED LOCAL JAIL CAPACITIES IN MARYLAND

COUNTY ¹	EXISTING ² CAPACITY			FUTURE CAPACITY ³ COMPLETION DATE			DIFFERENCE IN BEDS	COMMENTS
	Total	M	F	1984	1985	1986-87		
ALLEGANY	75	71	4					No construction planned. New jail was constructed in 1969.
ANNE ARUNDEL	270	252	18	291			+21	Renovations and expansion are underway.
BALTIMORE CITY	2314	2194	120	2364			+50	A new housing unit with an educational/vocational unit is planned.
BALTIMORE	411	371	40					A new jail was opened in 1982. Old jail is now work release center.
CALVERT	92	84	8					New jail opened in 1979.
CAROLINE	61	57	4					New jail opened in 1982.
CARROLL	44	44	0	122			+78	Renovations and expansion are underway.
CECIL	120	114	6	148			+28	A new jail and CARC are under construction.
CHARLES	125	108	17					A new jail opened in 1981. The old jail is to be renovated.
DORCHESTER	54	48	6					No construction currently planned.
FREDERICK	81	79	2	146			+65	A new jail is under construction.
GARRETT	43	38	5					New jail was opened in 1979.
HARFORD	184	168	16			236	+52	Jail expansion and renovation are being planned.

HOWARD	108	96	12					A new jail was opened in 1983.
KENT	28	28	0			40	+12	New jail construction plans are being studied.
MONTGOMERY	420	376	44	440	564		+114	Construction is planned for detention and pre-release centers.
PRINCE GEORGE'S	422	398	24			775	+353	A new jail and renovations of the existing jail are planned.
QUEEN ANNE'S	-	-	-			40	+40	Current facility is closed and construction options are being studied.
ST. MARY'S	33	31	2			72	+39	Construction of a new jail is under study.
SOMERSET	26	24	2			40	+14	Construction of a new jail is under study.
TALBOT	60	56	4			80	+20	Construction options are being studied.
WASHINGTON	107	101	6	148			+41	New jail is under construction.
WICOMICO	100	92	8			150	+50	A new jail is planned.
WORCESTER	196	184	12					New jail opened in 1982.
TOTALS	5374	5014	360	5677	5801	6381	+1007	

- 17 -

NOTES:

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

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

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

FY 83 JAIL STATISTICS

COUNTY	POPULATION			WORK RELEASE	INTAKE	AVERAGE DAILY STATUS ²				
	HIGH POP.	LOW POP.	AVG. POP.			AWAIT TRIAL	LOCAL SENT.	D.O.C. SENT.	P.S.I.	OTHER ¹
ALLEGANY	59	22	39	4	3	13	7	13	2	*
ANNE ARUNDEL	238	170	209	17	11	116	79	2	6	2
BALTIMORE CITY	1951	1624	1814	30	54	1453	232	0	85	45
BALTIMORE	394	286	348	59	9	173	140	2	36	5
CALVERT	73	38	54	7	3	12	24	5	3	10
CAROLINE	61	32	48	3	2	20	16	8	2	3
CARROLL	45	23	32	3	2	18	12	1	3	*
CECIL	123	85	105	37	6	24	71	2	5	2
CHARLES	101	49	71	12	8	29	32	3	3	1
DORCHESTER	57	27	43	0	3	19	22	1	1	*
FREDERICK	111	67	87	16	5	31	46	1	6	1
GARRETT	53	22	32	4	1	14	17	2	*	1
HARFORD	142	89	113	5	6	48	56	1	2	7
HOWARD	107	53	78	7	7	47	25	1	1	*
KENT	33	10	23	5	1	7	13	2	2	1
MONTGOMERY	562	482	529	56	13	263	233	23	0	6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	622	417	495	14	39	367	77	25	23	1
QUEEN ANNE'S	23	0	12	*	1	8	3	1	*	*
ST. MARY'S	64	27	40	6	5	19	15	7	2	1
SOMERSET	30	11	19	3	1	8	8	1	1	*
TALBOT	62	28	44	4	3	24	15	2	1	1
WASHINGTON	138	101	121	13	4	43	59	2	15	1
WICOMICO	118	55	82	8	5	39	26	4	3	6
WORCESTER	120	54	81	11	3	42	30	4	7	*
TOTALS ³			4522	359	192	2836	1258	110	210	95

*Less than one rounded.

¹Awaiting Commissioner, Federal Prisoners, Held for other jurisdictions, etc.

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

³County totals may not add up to State totals due to rounding.