

ZB02
Local Jails and Detention Centers
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Capital Budget Summary

Grant and Loan *Capital Improvement Program*
(\$ in Millions)

P-1

Program	2015 Approp.	2016 Approp.	2017 Request	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
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Local Jails and Detention Centers	\$0.000	\$0.829	\$2.891	\$4.547	\$2.500	\$2.500	\$2.500
Total	\$0.000	\$0.829	\$2.891	\$4.547	\$2.500	\$2.500	\$2.500

Fund Source	2015 Approp.	2016 Approp.	2017 Request	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
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GO Bonds	\$0.000	\$0.829	\$2.891	\$4.547	\$2.500	\$2.500	\$2.500
Total	\$0.000	\$0.829	\$2.891	\$4.547	\$2.500	\$2.500	\$2.500

GO: general obligation

Summary of Issues

Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Chapter 42 of 2015 established Maryland’s Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council (JRCC) to develop policy recommendations to reduce the State’s incarcerated population, reduce spending on corrections, and reinvest in strategies to increase public safety and reduce recidivism. The council’s final recommendations include encouraging counties to develop reentry programs and house State inmates nearing release. To the extent that local correctional systems determine existing facilities are inadequate to support efforts to expand reentry programs and house State offenders nearing release, the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program could see an increase in funding requests in future years. **The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) should comment on the availability of the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program to support reentry efforts at the local level. Montgomery County should comment on the unique physical characteristics of its pre-release center that aid the county in addressing the needs of the pre-release population.**

Summary of Recommended Bond Actions

1. Local Jails and Detention Centers

Adopt committee narrative requiring the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to submit a report providing local jail and detention center population statistics.

2. Montgomery County Pre-Release Center

Approve funding for renovation of the Montgomery County Pre-Release Center Dietary Center.

3. Prince George’s County Correctional Center

Approve funding for renovation and expansion of the Prince George’s County Medical Unit.

Program Description

In order to meet the needs of growing inmate populations at the local level, the State pays a minimum of 50% of eligible costs for construction or expansion of local detention centers. If a county can demonstrate that a portion of the expansion is necessary to house additional offenders serving between 6- and 12-month sentences due to changes in sentencing made by Chapter 128 of 1986, then the State provides 100% of funding for that portion of the project.

DPSCS processes the applications for State funding. The department determines the portion of the project cost eligible for State participation. State funds may only be used for costs directly related to incarceration. Ineligible costs include, but are not limited to, air conditioning; single cells; maintenance work on current facilities; utility connections; and space not directly attributable to detention functions, such as office space.

Legislation enacted in Chapter 246 of 2004 clarified that the local inmates that DPSCS must use to determine anticipated confinement levels at a local correctional facility should reflect only those inmates who are serving sentences between 6 and 12 months, rather than all inmates sentenced to 12 months or less. If DPSCS determines that the anticipated confinement of those inmates serving between 6 and 12 months in a county's local correctional facility would exceed the capacity of the local correctional facility, the State must pay 100% of the costs to construct a new facility or to expand the existing local correctional facility.

Local Jail and Detention Center Inmate Population

As a result of discrepancies in the reporting of population statistics for inmates held in local correctional facilities, the committees began requesting an annual report providing a variety of data on facility bed capacity and the size of the inmate population, with the first *Local Jails and Detention Center Annual Population Statistics Report* submitted summarizing fiscal 2008 data. **Appendix 1** provides information found in the fiscal 2015 *Local Jails and Detention Center Annual Population Statistics Report*.

Exhibit 1 shows average daily population (ADP) by jurisdiction from fiscal 2011 through 2015. The number of inmates decreased by 1,207 inmates, or 13.6%, over the past five years. Additionally, the annual decline from fiscal 2014 to 2015 is 2.6 percentage points higher than the five-year annual rate of decline: 6.2% compared to 3.6%. In fact, the overall ADP for local jails and detention centers peaked in fiscal 2007 at 9,973 and has since consistently declined each year, for a cumulative reduction of just under 23.0%. Approximately 64.0% of the overall reduction can be attributed to four counties: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Wicomico. Over the past five years, Montgomery County has had the largest reduction, at 279 offenders, followed by Anne Arundel County at 187 offenders, Baltimore County at 176 offenders, and Prince George's County at 173 offenders. Somerset and Talbot counties had the fastest average annual decline rate, decreasing 14.6% and 11.8%, respectively. Four counties (Carroll, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Worcester) had an increased fiscal 2015 offender population compared to fiscal 2011. Cecil County had the largest increase of 43 offenders, followed

by Worcester County at 37 offenders. Worcester and Queen Anne’s counties had the fastest average annual growth rates, both above 20.0%.

Exhibit 1
Average Daily Population and Inmate Growth by Jurisdiction
Fiscal 2011-2015

<u>County</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>% Change 2014-15</u>	<u># Change 2011-15</u>	<u>% Change 2011-15</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth</u>
Allegany	170	150	153	136	134	-1.5%	-36	-21.2%	-5.8%
Anne Arundel	874	822	768	764	687	-10.1%	-187	-21.4%	-5.8%
Baltimore	1,393	1,392	1,211	1,260	1,217	-3.4%	-176	-12.6%	-3.3%
Calvert	234	213	224	249	202	-18.9%	-32	-13.7%	-3.6%
Caroline	105	108	97	106	105	-0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Carroll	213	210	209	228	233	2.2%	20	9.4%	2.3%
Cecil	247	271	271	257	290	12.8%	43	17.4%	4.1%
Charles	460	416	361	344	351	2.0%	-109	-23.7%	-6.5%
Dorchester	167	171	160	129	127	-1.6%	-40	-24.0%	-6.6%
Frederick	441	394	380	360	405	12.5%	-36	-8.2%	-2.1%
Garrett	51	62	64	53	49	-7.5%	-2	-3.9%	-1.0%
Harford	425	395	410	414	414	0.0%	-11	-2.6%	-0.7%
Howard	308	308	340	349	304	-12.9%	-4	-1.3%	-0.3%
Kent	87	70	65	71	69	-2.8%	-18	-20.7%	-5.6%
Montgomery	1,038	953	877	784	759	-3.2%	-279	-26.9%	-7.5%
Prince George’s	1,181	1,293	1,347	1,200	1,008	-16.0%	-173	-14.6%	-3.9%
Queen Anne’s	102	86	112	136	123	-9.6%	21	20.6%	4.8%
Somerset	94	99	77	69	50	-27.5%	-44	-46.8%	-14.6%
St. Mary’s	232	242	280	236	217	-8.1%	-15	-6.5%	-1.7%
Talbot	104	85	84	74	63	-14.9%	-41	-39.4%	-11.8%
Washington	333	383	385	344	296	-14.0%	-37	-11.1%	-2.9%
Wicomico	475	446	401	365	387	6.0%	-88	-18.5%	-5.0%
Worcester	155	200	261	261	192	-26.4%	37	23.9%	5.5%
Total	8,889	8,769	8,537	8,189	7,682	-6.2%	-1,207	-13.6%	-3.6%

Source: Local Jails and Detention Centers Annual Population Statistics Reports, Fiscal 2011-2015

The reduction of the inmate population is evident in the comparison of ADP to local facility operating capacity, as illustrated in **Exhibit 2**. Across the State, local operating capacity is 3,619 below

the fiscal 2015 total local inmate population. In comparison, the total excess capacity in fiscal 2009 was 2,188 beds.

Exhibit 2
Local Jails and Detention Centers
Fiscal 2015 Population Versus Capacity by County

<u>County</u>	<u>ADP</u>	<u>Operational Capacity</u>	<u>Exceeded Capacity</u>	<u>ADP as a Percent of Capacity</u>
Allegany	134	234	-100	57%
Anne Arundel	687	1,175	-488	58%
Baltimore	1,217	1,513	-296	80%
Calvert	202	228	-26	89%
Caroline	105	125	-20	84%
Carroll	233	185	48	126%
Cecil	290	324	-34	90%
Charles	351	460	-109	76%
Dorchester	127	285	-158	45%
Frederick	405	533	-128	76%
Garrett	49	64	-15	77%
Harford	414	766	-352	54%
Howard	304	343	-39	89%
Kent	69	83	-14	83%
Montgomery	759	1,399	-640	54%
Prince George's	1,008	1,524	-516	66%
Queen Anne's	123	148	-25	83%
Somerset	50	120	-70	42%
St. Mary's	217	245	-28	89%
Talbot	63	144	-81	44%
Washington	296	393	-97	75%
Wicomico	387	530	-143	73%
Worcester	192	480	-288	40%
Total	7,682	11,301	-3,619	68%

ADP: average daily population

Source: Local Jails and Detention Centers Annual Population Statistics Reports, Fiscal 2011-2015

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Montgomery County, which experienced annual population decline of 7.5% between fiscal 2011 and 2015, had the largest amount of excess bed space, with 640 beds in excess of fiscal 2015 ADP. Prince George's County also had excess bed space above 500, and Anne Arundel and Harford counties had excess bed space above 350. In terms of population as a percentage of total capacity, Worcester and Somerset counties have the most room for growth. Only 1 county had an inmate population in excess of operational capacity, down from 3 counties in fiscal 2014. In fiscal 2015, Carroll County had an ADP of 48 offenders more than its operational capacity and reported that it had at least one inmate in excess of operational capacity for every day of the fiscal year. Cecil County reported that it had an ADP of 50 offenders more than its detention center operational capacity; however, the community correctional center was below capacity by 84 beds on average. Three additional counties (Calvert, Queen Anne's, and St. Mary's) also noted populations in excess of capacity for at least 10 days out of the year. Alternatively, the remaining 18 counties never had the inmate population exceed capacity.

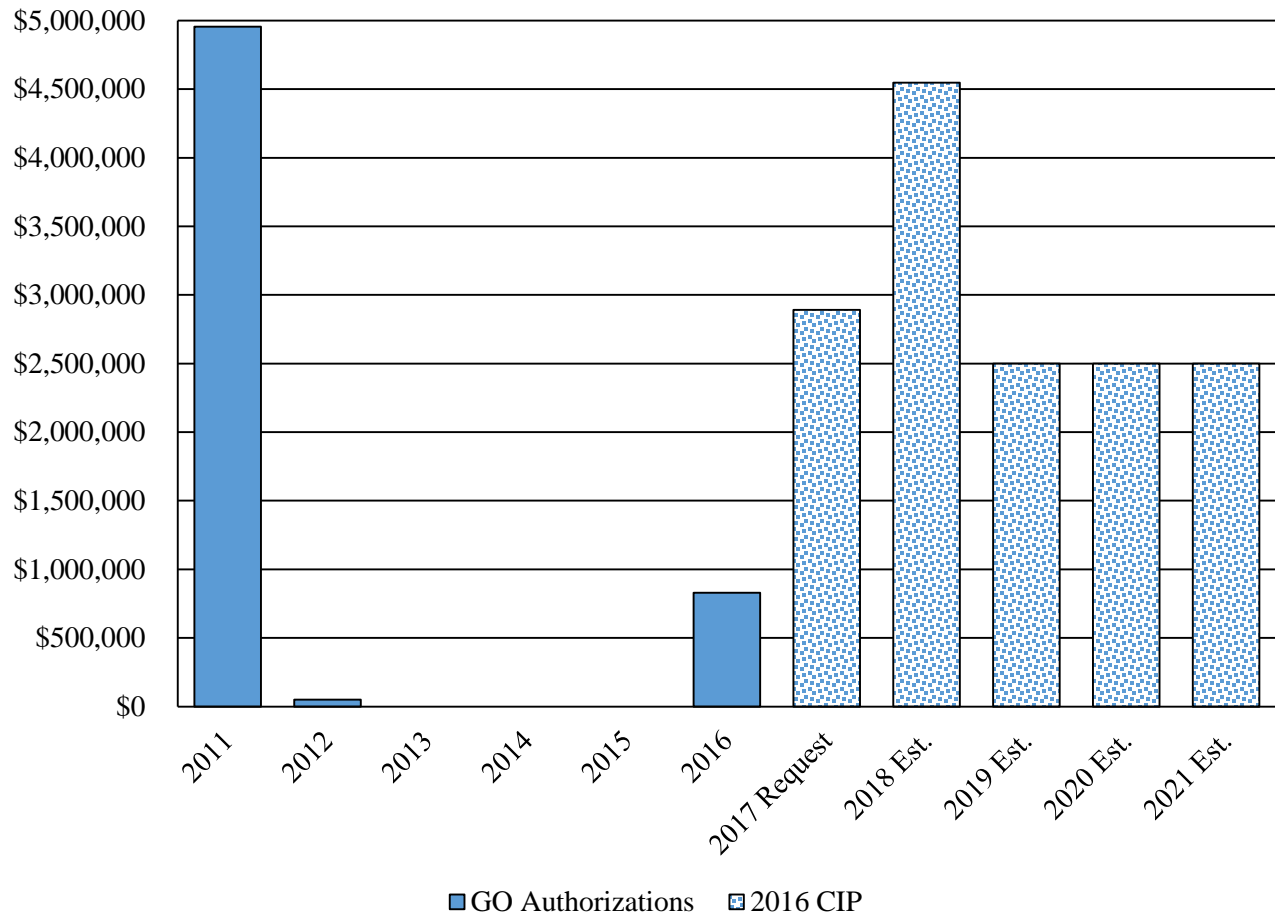
The provision of population data, like that provided in Appendix 1, is integral to helping the State prioritize the projects that receive funding each year, especially when the amount of funding requested exceeds funding available. **As such, the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends that the budget committees continue to adopt narrative requiring DPSCS to submit a report providing population statistics by jurisdiction in order to accurately assess the capacity needs of local jails and detention centers.**

Budget Overview

Fiscal 2017 Proposed Budget

Exhibit 3 shows the funding history for the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program. Between fiscal 1999 and 2009, an average of \$10.2 million in general obligation (GO) bonds were authorized each year for local jail projects. However, the amount included for this purpose decreased significantly beginning in fiscal 2010, as counties opted to defer projects. In three of the past seven years, there were no requests for funding and, therefore, no funding authorizations. The reduction in funding for the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program is indicative of both the constraints in the State's capital budget, as well as constraints in county budgets, which limits counties' abilities to provide the necessary fund match for proposed projects.

Exhibit 3
Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program Funding
Fiscal 2011-2021 Est.



CIP: *Capital Improvement Program*
 GO: general obligation

Source: Department of Legislative Services

The fiscal 2017 capital budget includes nearly \$2.9 million to continue design and construction of two projects: renovation and expansion of the Prince George’s County Medical Unit and renovation of the Montgomery County Pre-Release Center Dietary Center. This is about \$200,000 more than was estimated in the prior *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP), primarily due to cost increases for the Montgomery County project.

Prince George’s County Medical Unit Renovation and Expansion

Project Description: The Prince George’s County Medical Unit includes sick call, infirmary, and administration spaces. The main purpose of the expansion is to double capacity and provide an improved, safer environment for the inmates, staff, and corrections officers. The proposed expansion will require complete demolition of the existing space, an expanded ground floor, and creation of a second floor level.

(\$ in Millions)

Fund Uses	Prior Appropriation	FY 2017 Request	Future Estimated	Estimated Total
Planning	\$1.097	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.097
Construction	0.000	4.975	4.974	9.949
Equipment	0.000	0.000	1.300	1.300
Total	\$1.097	\$4.975	\$6.274	\$12.346

Fund Source				
State: 50%	\$0.549	\$2.488	\$3.137	\$6.174
Matching Fund: 50%	0.548	2.487	3.137	6.172
Total	\$1.097	\$4.975	\$6.274	\$12.346

The fiscal 2016 budget authorized \$549,000 in GO bond funding for design, and the fiscal 2017 budget includes nearly \$2.5 million in GO bond funding to begin construction of this project. Design for the project began in July 2015 and is estimated to be complete in August 2016. Construction, which is planned to begin in October 2016, is expected to last through April 2018. The total project cost is estimated to be \$12.3 million, with \$6.2 million funded by the State.

The Prince George’s County jail is one of only three jails in the State that provides onsite infirmary care. The infirmary provides routine medical and mental health services to inmates and manages inmates returning from hospital care, inmates with suspected communicable diseases, inmates on suicide watch, inmates on limited intravenous therapy, and inmates under medical observation. After construction in 1984, the Prince George’s County Medical Unit underwent an expansion in 2002 of approximately 2,880 gross square feet (GSF). As a result of the expansion, the medical unit gained additional ward beds, isolation cells, and officer security stations. The expansion did not provide additional space for examinations, treatment, or administrative services. The current proposed expansion will increase the size of the medical unit to provide additional medical services, double the amount of available beds, and address needs associated with insufficient administrative space, storage space, and holding cells. The expansion will also alter the physical layout of the facility to enhance security.

Although the county’s ADP has remained relatively stable over the past decade, the county reports an increased need for inmate medical services, resulting in a lack of space within the medical unit. The county has noted an increase in the number of inmates diagnosed with diabetes, hypertension, and seizures. The county saw a five-year high of 476 inmates with diabetes in calendar 2012. The

portion of the county inmate population diagnosed with hypertension increased dramatically between calendar 2010 and 2011 and has since consistently remained above 800. The medical unit currently serves approximately 100 inmates per eight-hour shift, with a maximum of only 19 inmates permitted in the sick call section at any given time. Since there is no exam room in the medical unit currently, inmates must be taken from the infirmary to sick call for examination and treatment.

The expansion will also address needs associated with the undersized and poorly located administrative and pharmacy spaces. While two administrative personnel have offices within the medical unit, other administrators are currently located in spaces intermingled with exam rooms, holding cells, and storage rooms. The nurses' station, for example, is in a former lab space that is not centrally located. The pharmacy cannot accommodate the increased number of staff required during change of shift when medication counts must be witnessed. There is also a shortage of pharmaceutical storage space and no sink, which further complicates operating in the small space. Additionally, the pharmacy can only be accessed from inside the female ward. The county reports that over 25% of the inmate population is on medications for chronic ailments including asthma, human immunodeficiency virus, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorders, seizures, and major psychiatric disorders requiring daily dispensing and administration of medications.

Another concern with the current medical unit relates to security. The medical unit's space limitations have prevented on-site specialty care, necessitating the referral of inmates to offsite specialty clinics. With the proposed expansion, the county will be able to provide orthopedic, podiatry, ophthalmology, optometry, endocrinology, and neurology services on site. This will reduce costs and security risks associated with transporting inmates outside of the correctional facility. The county also plans to relocate a centralized officer's station within the sick call area in order to improve sightlines and increase the number of holding cells in the medical unit to separate inmates for security and safety reasons.

Recommendation: DLS recommends the approval of \$2,488,000 in GO bond funding for renovation and expansion of the Prince George's County Medical Unit.

Montgomery County Pre-Release Center Dietary Center Renovation

Project Description: This project will enable the dietary center to meet increased demand for food service in a safe and efficient fashion. The dietary center's kitchen, built as part of the original facility in 1978, was designed for 100 residents and 45 staff and has not been upgraded with current equipment nor expanded to meet the current demand. The current population includes approximately 150 residents, up to 20 nonresidents in the home confinement electronic monitoring program, and 65 full-time employees, as well as visitors.

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(\$ in Millions)

Fund Uses	Prior Approp.	FY 2017 Request	Future Estimated	Estimated Total
Planning	\$0.560	\$0.805	\$0.000	\$1.365
Construction	0.000	0.000	5.438	5.438
Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.206	0.206
Total	\$0.560	\$0.805	\$5.644	\$7.009

Fund Source				
State: 50%	\$0.280	\$0.403	\$2.822	\$3.505
Matching Fund: 49%	0.280	0.402	2.822	3.504
Total	\$0.560	\$0.805	\$5.644	\$7.009

The fiscal 2016 budget authorized \$280,000 in GO bond funding to begin design of the renovation and addition, and the fiscal 2017 budget includes \$403,000 in GO bond funding to complete design. Design began in July 2015 and is expected to be complete in January 2017. Construction is proposed to take two years to complete, beginning in July 2017. The total project cost is estimated to be \$7.0 million, with \$3.5 million funded by the State. This is an increase of about \$360,000 over the estimate at the time of the prior CIP, increasing the State's share of the project cost by about \$175,000.

The Montgomery County Pre-Release Center, a minimum security facility, was built in 1978 for a maximum occupancy of 100 inmates. Shortly after opening, the facility was expanded to increase bed space to accommodate 173 inmates. The expansion was limited to living space and did not include any expansion of the dietary center, which to date is only designed to serve up to 100 individuals. Currently, the facility serves between 130 and 167 inmates, as well as staff and visitors. The increased population and age of the facility have led to insufficient and inadequate space, as well as aging infrastructure and equipment.

The dietary center serves three meals daily to inmates and staff. The size of the population has resulted in an increased quantity of food materials delivered and meals produced daily. The facility was built without a loading dock, which complicates deliveries and lengthens delivery times. The actual kitchen area is very narrow and has poor sightlines, creating a security risk. The facility also has minimal food storage space, particularly given the increased population size. The facility's outdated 1994 freezer is located outside of the building. Dry food storage is divided between multiple places, which complicates food preparation. Due to the undersized dining area, meals must be served in multiple shifts with long lines. Overcrowding of the dining area reduces visible surveillance and supervision of offenders, creating a security risk. The dining area is also utilized as visitor and programming space. The facility has visitors seven days a week and may receive up to 50 visitors each day. However, noises caused by food preparation and clean up frequently interrupt visitation and programming.

The majority of the equipment in the dietary center is original to the facility and was installed in 1978. The equipment is deteriorating with everyday use and age. Procuring replacement parts has

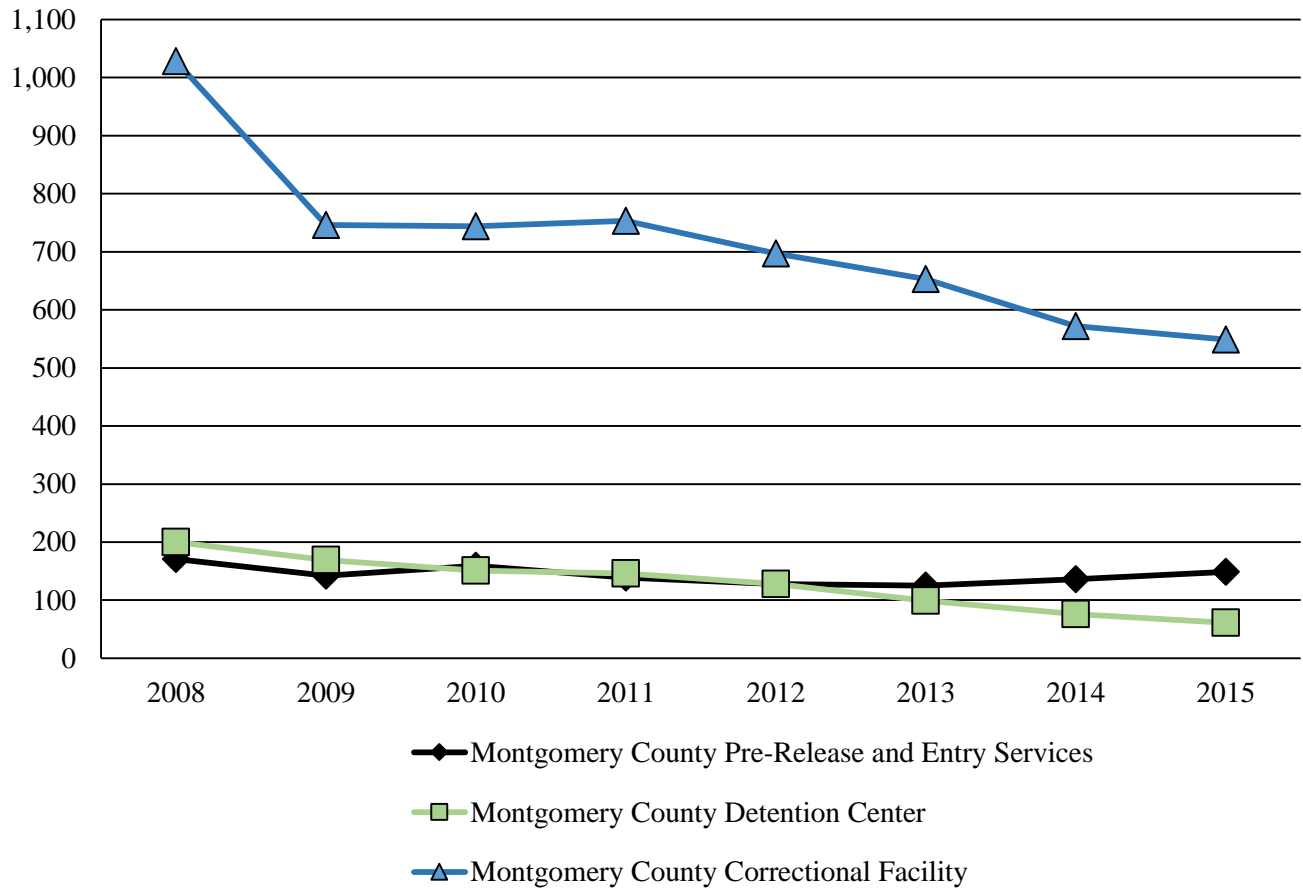
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become difficult because of the age of the equipment, which complicates and prolongs repairs. The county reports that the kitchen equipment; refrigeration equipment; warmers; dishwashing equipment; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system; and emergency equipment require replacements. The roof for the dietary center also suffers from age-related deficiencies and leaks over the dining area and kitchen.

The proposed expansion will construct an addition to the existing dietary center. The renovation will add 2,500 GSF to the existing 4,905 GSF dietary center, plus an additional 800 GSF of outdoor dining and loading space. The kitchen will receive an additional 540 square feet, while the dining area will expand by 900 square feet, and freezer and storage space will be consolidated to one area. The dining area expansion will include mobile partitions to allow certain sections to be closed off during visiting hours and special events. The expansion will also include staff restrooms to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act compliance, office space for personnel, modern equipment, and improvements to the serving line. Equipment upgrades and replacement of the roof over the renovated and newly constructed area are also included in the proposed expansion.

As shown in **Exhibit 4**, although the ADPs for the county's detention and corrections centers have decreased over the past decade, the ADP for the pre-release center has remained fairly stable. The county notes that typically all male housing beds in the facility are full and the only vacancies that usually occur are in the female housing unit. The county attributes the stable population levels in the pre-release center to changes in policies and practices that increase the portion of the offender population that is eligible for placement in the pre-release program and encourages the prompt placement of eligible offenders into that facility.

Exhibit 4
Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation
Average Daily Population
Fiscal 2008-2015



Source: Local Jails and Detention Centers Annual Population Statistics Reports, Fiscal 2008-2015

Recommendation: DLS recommends approval of \$403,000 in GO bond funding for renovation of the Montgomery County Pre-Release Center Dietary Center.

Issues

1. Justice Reinvestment Initiative

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) is a national data-driven approach spearheaded by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Council of State Governments (CSG), and the Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) to improve public safety and reduce criminal justice spending. JRI was brought to Maryland by Chapter 42 of 2015, an emergency measure that established Maryland's JRCC in the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention. JRCC was tasked with (1) convening an advisory stakeholder group including organizations with expertise in certain criminal justice issues; (2) conducting roundtable discussions to seek public input; (3) using a data-driven approach to develop a statewide framework of sentencing and corrections policies to further reduce the State's incarcerated population, reduce spending on corrections, and reinvest in strategies to increase public safety and reduce recidivism; and (4) requesting technical assistance from the CSG Justice Center and the Public Safety Performance Project of Pew to develop the policy framework.

The council reviewed State criminal justice data and research on sentencing and corrections practices in order to develop policy recommendations. Based on its research and review, the council developed 19 recommendations and 6 reinvestment strategies, some of which relate to local jail and detention center operations and offender populations. In particular, the council's final December 2015 report recommends establishing a grant fund for counties with proposals for initiatives, such as reentry programs, to reduce recidivism and control corrections costs. The report also recommends providing funds to support local detention centers that house State offenders for the final months of their incarceration in the counties to which they are returning. A small number of counties currently operate reentry facilities or programs. Most notable is the Montgomery County Pre-Release Center, which was built in 1978 and serves upwards of 150 offenders. In previous years, the Montgomery County Pre-Release Center has held a small number of State inmates nearing release.

To the extent that local correctional systems determine existing facilities are inadequate to support efforts to expand reentry programs and house State offenders nearing release, the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program could see an increase in funding requests in future years. **DPSCS should comment on the availability of the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program to support reentry efforts at the local level. Montgomery County should comment on the unique physical characteristics of its pre-release center that aid the county in addressing the needs of the pre-release population.**

GO Bond Recommended Actions

1. Adopt committee narrative requiring the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to submit a report providing local jail and detention center population statistics.

Local Jails and Detention Centers Population Statistics Report: As overseer of the Local Jails and Detention Center Capital Improvement Program, the committees direct the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), on an annual basis, to coordinate the submission of local jail and detention center population statistics on behalf of the counties and provide that information in a report to the budget committees. At a minimum the report shall include:

- the operational capacity for each facility, making note of specialized population beds which cannot be used by general population inmates;
- the total average daily population for the fiscal year for total population and separated by male and female offenders;
- the number of days the population exceeded operational capacity;
- the most consecutive days the population exceeded capacity;
- the range in the number of inmates exceeding operational capacity;
- the average amount the population exceeded capacity; and
- the peak inmate population.

Receipt of this information for every county on an annual basis would allow the General Assembly, the Department of Budget and Management, DPSCS, and the counties to better assess local jail and detention center capital needs. The report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than September 1, 2016, and annually thereafter.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Local jails and detention centers population statistics report.	DPSCS	September 1, 2016, and annually thereafter

2. Approve funding for renovation of the Montgomery County Pre-Release Center Dietary Center.
3. Approve funding for renovation and expansion of the Prince George’s County Medical Unit.

Fiscal 2015 Local Jails and Detention Centers Annual Population Statistics Report

Facility	Operating Capacity of Facility			Specialized Population Beds	Total ADP for Fiscal Year			Days Population Exceeds Capacity	Most Consecutive Days Population Exceeded Operational Capacity	Range in Inmates Exceeded Operational Capacity	Average Amount Population Exceeded Capacity	Peak Inmate Population
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total					
Allegany County Detention Center	204	30	234	26	106	28	134	0	0	0	0	172
Anne Arundel County Detention Center – Jennifer Road Facility	609	26	635	95	393	29	422	0	0	0	0	482
Anne Arundel County Detention Center – Ordnance Road Facility	420	120	540	0	219	46	265	0	0	0	0	401
Baltimore County Department of Corrections	1,289	224	1,513	237	1,071	146	1,217	0	0	0	0	1,422
Calvert County Detention Center	212	16	228	36	166	36	202	64	16	1-49	15	277
Caroline County Detention Center	107	18	125	6	88	17	105	0	0	0	0	120
Carroll County Detention Center	173	12	185	10	193	40	233	365	365	29-87	54	269
Cecil County Community Correctional Center	108	16	124	0	30	10	40	0	0	0	0	63
Cecil County Detention Center	168	32	200	200	207	43	250	365	365	24-78	49	278
Charles County Detention Center	428	32	460	202	309	42	351	0	0	0	0	446
Dorchester County Detention Center	245	40	285	14	110	17	127	0	0	0	0	139
Frederick County Adult Detention Center	355	50	405	77	304	50	354	0	0	0	0	400
Frederick County Adult Work Release Center	112	16	128	0	45	6	51	0	0	0	0	63
Garrett County Detention Center	56	8	64	2	39	10	49	0	0	0	0	63
Harford County Detention Center	650	116	766	54	356	58	414	0	0	0	0	476
Howard County Detention Center	301	42	343	134	276	28	304	0	0	0	0	379
Kent County Detention Center	75	8	83	4	57	12	69	0	0	0	0	83
Montgomery County Correctional Facility	896	132	1,028	116	505	44	549	0	0	0	0	620
Montgomery County Detention Center	178	22	200	0	57	4	61	0	0	0	0	82
Montgomery County Pre-Release and Entry Services	142	29	171	0	135	14	149	0	0	0	0	164
Prince George's County Department of Corrections	1,407	117	1,524	350	927	81	1,008	0	0	0	0	1,098
Department of Corrections for Queen Anne's County	128	20	148	2	95	28	123	117	91	0-22	13	162
Saint Mary's County Detention Center	221	24	245	6	181	35	217	17	5	1-11	4	256
Somerset County Detention Center	104	16	120	2	42	8	50	0	0	0	0	58
Talbot County Detention Center	130	14	144	10	52	11	63	0	0	0	0	83
Washington County Detention Center	339	54	393	92	249	47	296	0	0	0	0	338
Wicomico County Department of Corrections	451	79	530	92	309	78	387	0	0	0	0	418
Worcester County Jail	414	66	480	27	165	27	192	0	0	0	0	205
Total	9,922	1,379	11,301	1,794	6,686	995	7,682	928	842	0	135	9,017

ADP: average daily population

Source: Fiscal 2015 Local Jails and Detention Centers Annual Population Statistics Report