

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

Capital Budget Summary

State-owned Capital Improvement Program
(\$ in Millions)

Description	2018 Approp.	2019 Approp.	2020 Request	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Local Jails and Detention Centers Program	\$4.512	\$7.332	\$8.153	\$8.921	\$5.210	\$7.500	\$7.500
Total	\$4.512	\$7.332	\$8.153	\$8.921	\$5.210	\$7.500	\$7.500

Description	2018 Approp.	2019 Approp.	2020 Request	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
GO Bonds	\$4.512	\$7.332	\$8.153	\$8.921	\$5.210	\$7.500	\$7.500
Total	\$4.512	\$7.332	\$8.153	\$8.921	\$5.210	\$7.500	\$7.500

GO: general obligation

Key Observations

- ***Four Capital Projects in Fiscal 2020:*** There are four capital projects in the Governor’s *Capital Improvement Program (CIP)*, which represent total State spending of \$8.2 million. This is \$3.2 million more than what was programmed for this year in the fiscal 2019 CIP.
- ***Local Jail and Detention Center Population Reports:*** The department is asked to provide this information along with peak population data on a quarterly basis.

Summary of Recommended Bond Actions

1. Local Jails and Detention Centers

Adopt committee narrative requesting quarterly reports on local jail inmate populations.

2. Anne Arundel County Central Holding and Processing Center

Approve \$1,715,000 in general obligation bonds for the Anne Arundel County Central Holding and Processing Center.

3. Calvert County Detention Center Site and Security Improvements

Approve \$249,000 in general obligation bonds for the Calvert County Detention Center site and security improvements.

4. Queen Anne’s County Detention Center Additions and Renovations

Approve \$678,000 in general obligation bonds for the Queen Anne’s County Detention Center additions and renovations.

5. St. Mary’s County Adult Detention Center Upgrades, Housing, and Medical Units

Approve \$5,511,000 in general obligation bonds for the St. Mary’s County Adult Detention Center upgrades, housing, and medical units.

Updates

Pretrial Services Grant Funding: The Pretrial Services Program Grant Fund was established by the General Assembly in fiscal 2018 to assist counties in developing and improving pretrial services and to reduce recidivism. Eleven counties received \$1 million in grant funds in fiscal 2019.

Program Description

The five-year CIP includes matching grants to the counties for design, construction, and capital equipping of local jails and detention centers. 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.

Overall, 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. In other words, if the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (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 expand the existing local correctional facility.

In addition, 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. By contrast, 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.

Total amounts recommended are based on the most recent information provided to the State by the counties, and facility improvements are funded to the extent that they conform to standards established by DPSCS, the Department of Budget and Management, and the Department of General Services.

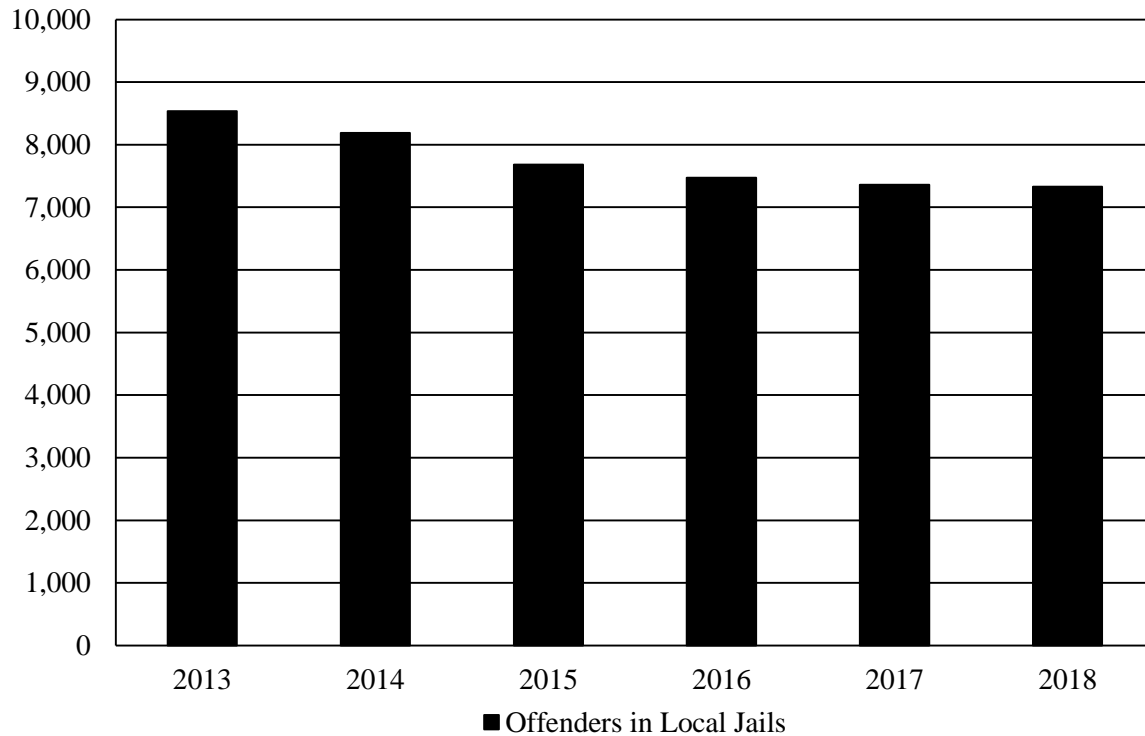
Performance Measures: Inmate Population Data

Because of previous discrepancies in the reporting of population statistics for inmates held in local correctional facilities, the committees requested an annual report that provided data on facility bed capacity and the size of the inmate population with the first *Local Jails and Detention Center Annual Population Statistics Report*, which summarized data from fiscal 2008 onward.

Local Jail Populations Continue to Decrease

Exhibit 1 shows Maryland local jail and detention centers' average daily population (ADP) change from fiscal 2013 to 2018. Inmate populations declined a significant 12.4% from fiscal 2013 to 2016 but just 0.4% since.

Exhibit 1
Detainees in Local Jails and Detention Centers
Fiscal 2013-2018



Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Exhibit 2 shows the changes in inmate population by jurisdiction from fiscal 2013 through 2018. From fiscal 2017 to 2018, 14 counties saw decreases in ADP, and the results were as follows:

- Counties with the Largest Increases in Population:** Somerset (30.5%), Montgomery (17.7%), Howard (11.9%), and Worcester (10.1%). Each of the increases in these counties consisted of just 35 or fewer inmates except for Montgomery County, which increased from 719 to 846 inmates, its second-highest total since fiscal 2013.
- Counties with the Largest Decreases in Population:** Caroline (-40.2%), Kent (-27%), Frederick (-24%), and Carroll (-17%). Except for Frederick, the changes in each of these counties consisted of 35 or fewer inmates. However, the change in Caroline County is substantial, as there were 82 inmates in fiscal 2017 and 49 in fiscal 2018.

Exhibit 2
Average Daily Population by Jurisdiction
Fiscal 2013-2018

<u>County</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>% Change 2017-2018</u>	<u>Change 2013-2018</u>	<u>% Change 2013-2018</u>	<u>Average Annual Change</u>
Allegany	153	136	134	147	144	152	5.6%	-1	-0.7%	-0.2%
Anne Arundel	768	764	687	750	733	789	7.6%	21	2.7%	0.7%
Baltimore	1,211	1,260	1,217	1,165	1,171	1,165	-0.5%	-46	-3.8%	-1.0%
Calvert	224	249	202	229	189	163	-13.8%	-61	-27.2%	-7.6%
Caroline	97	106	105	96	82	49	-40.2%	-48	-49.5%	-15.7%
Carroll	209	228	233	226	202	168	-16.8%	-41	-19.6%	-5.3%
Cecil	271	257	290	246	264	245	-7.2%	-26	-9.6%	-2.5%
Charles	361	344	351	333	306	304	-0.7%	-57	-15.8%	-4.2%
Dorchester	160	129	127	138	135	128	-5.2%	-32	-20.0%	-5.4%
Frederick	380	360	405	453	397	302	-23.9%	-78	-20.5%	-5.6%
Garrett	64	53	49	42	60	56	-6.7%	-8	-12.5%	-3.3%
Harford	410	414	414	352	372	352	-5.4%	-58	-14.1%	-3.7%
Howard	340	349	304	283	285	319	11.9%	-21	-6.2%	-1.6%
Kent	65	71	69	75	74	54	-27.0%	-11	-16.9%	-4.5%
Montgomery	877	784	759	755	719	846	17.7%	-31	-3.5%	-0.9%
Prince George's	1,347	1,200	1,008	950	913	915	0.2%	-432	-32.1%	-9.2%
Queen Anne's	112	136	123	123	125	107	-14.4%	-5	-4.5%	-1.1%
Somerset	77	69	50	58	59	77	30.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%
St. Mary's	280	236	217	198	221	219	-0.9%	-61	-21.8%	-6.0%
Talbot	84	74	63	67	73	64	-12.3%	-20	-23.8%	-6.6%
Washington	385	344	296	303	315	316	0.3%	-69	-17.9%	-4.8%
Wicomico	401	365	387	376	364	364	0.0%	-37	-9.2%	-2.4%
Worcester	261	261	192	183	159	175	10.1%	-86	-33.0%	-9.5%
Total	8,537	8,189	7,682	7,538	7,362	7,329	-0.4%	-1,208	-14.2%	-3.7%

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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Since Fiscal 2013, Inmate Populations Decreased 14%

On average, all counties continue to see declines in ADP. Since fiscal 2013, Maryland counties had a collective population decrease of 14.2%, or 1,208 inmates. In the same timeframe, substantial decreases have occurred in Caroline (-49.5%), Worcester (-33.0%), and Prince George's (-32.1%). These declining detention center populations are also evident when evaluating ADP and capacity at each county facility. **Exhibit 3** shows ADP by jurisdiction compared with each facility's operating capacity. A total of 7,329 inmates are in local jails with over 11,400 beds, meaning local jails are 64% full; this capacity percentage is identical to the previous fiscal year.

Exhibit 3 Local Jails and Detention Centers ADP and Rated Capacity Fiscal 2018

<u>County</u>	<u>ADP 2018</u>	<u>Rated Capacity</u>	<u>Exceeded Capacity</u>	<u>ADP as a Percent of Capacity</u>
Carroll	168	185	-17	91%
St. Mary's	219	245	-26	89%
Garrett	56	64	-8	88%
Wicomico	364	434	-70	84%
Baltimore	1,165	1,513	-348	77%
Cecil	245	324	-79	76%
Queen Anne's	107	148	-41	72%
Calvert	163	228	-65	71%
Anne Arundel	789	1,175	-386	67%
Howard	319	479	-160	67%
Kent	54	83	-29	65%
Allegany	152	234	-82	65%
Somerset	77	120	-43	64%
Washington	316	495	-179	64%
Charles	304	490	-186	62%
Montgomery	846	1,371	-525	62%
Prince George's	915	1,524	-609	60%
Frederick	302	533	-231	57%
Harford	352	766	-414	46%
Dorchester	128	285	-157	45%
Talbot	64	144	-80	44%
Caroline	49	124	-75	40%
Worcester	175	480	-305	36%
Total	7,329	11,444	-4,115	64%

ADP: average daily population

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Local Jails and Detention Centers Population Reports

Despite the fact that inmate populations have remained relatively stable, some local jails are reporting that they continue to have space issues, particularly when there are population surges due to, for example, large-scale drug raids that result in an influx of new arrestees. Because this peak ADP information is important along with the other population data, the budget committees should continue to be updated on the situation. In the past, the department stated that its ability to gather this type of data on a monthly basis was difficult. **The Department of Legislative Services recommends committee narrative requesting full local jail and detention center data from DPSCS and the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) on the same timeframe that State prison ADP reports are provided from the Division of Correction. Quarterly report due dates would give the department time to collect the data and keep the budget committees informed about changes in local jails.**

The reports should include the following quarterly information:

- operational capacity for each facility at the end of the quarter, making note of specialized population beds that cannot be used by general population inmates;
- the total ADP for each month in the quarter, separated by male and female offenders;
- the number of days that the population exceeded operational capacity each month; and
- the peak inmate population at each facility per quarter.

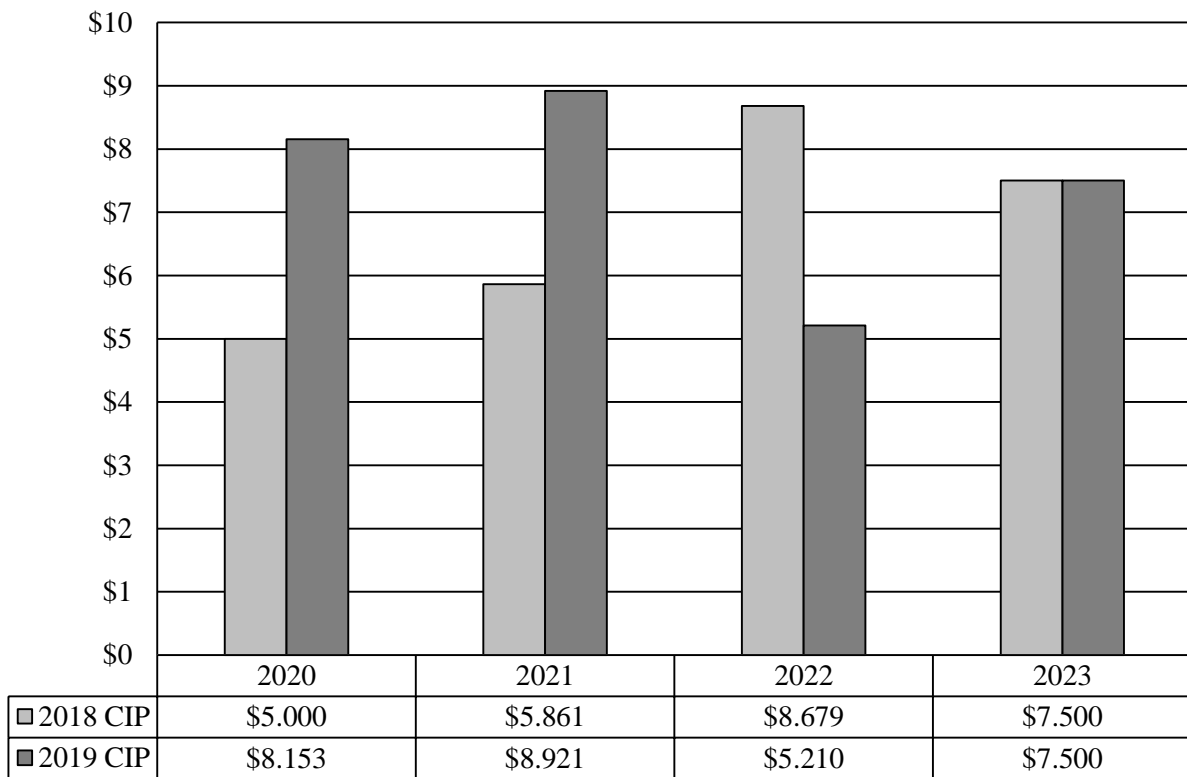
Local Jails Are Below Rated Capacity; Key Issues Remain

While all county jails are operating under capacity, a number of jails are using unconventional bed space and restrictive housing for a variety of reasons. In particular, Queen Anne’s and St. Mary’s counties both have projects in the 2020 CIP that will increase bed space, although both facilities have excess conventional bed space. Both counties report that while they are under conventional capacity, they still have space and overcrowding issues that require the use of unconventional bed space. For example, both counties’ facilities have issues when ADP peaks (for example, after a large drug raid); however, staff have had to allocate unconventional bed space for other reasons. Both counties are having a difficult time keeping certain inmates separated. The area for female inmates at the St. Mary’s County Adult Detention Center is full, and more space is needed. Also, both facilities report that despite bail reform efforts, the inmates who remain in jail tend to have longer sentences, are more violent, and have more mental health and medical issues. As a result, the counties have insufficient space to separate, treat, and protect certain inmates as they are legally required to do. Finally, because more inmates have gang affiliations, the facilities need to keep various groups separated as well as place some inmates in some form of restrictive housing or protective custody.

Budget Overview

The overall funding for the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Construction Program has continued to increase since fiscal 2017. In fiscal 2020, the CIP has \$8.2 million available with \$8.9 million and \$5.2 million in fiscal 2021 and 2022, respectively. Of note is the fact that the total funding for the Queen Anne’s and St. Mary’s county projects is \$14.4 million – which exceeds the \$14.1 million in programmed funding for fiscal 2021 and 2022, after which the State will complete its commitment to these projects. As a result, any new projects in the coming fiscal years will require additional funding to be programmed into the CIP. **Exhibit 4** shows funding amounts from fiscal 2020 to 2023.

Exhibit 4
Capital Improvement Program Funding
Fiscal 2020-2023
(\$ in Millions)



CIP: *Capital Improvement Program*

Source: Governor’s Capital Budget, Fiscal 2018-2020

Fiscal 2020 Proposed Budget: Four Projects, \$8.2 Million

Anne Arundel County Central Holding and Processing Center

The purpose of this project is to construct a new Central Holding and Processing Center at the Jennifer Road Detention Center in Anne Arundel County, which will centralize the court commissioners' offices into a single location. Overall processing times for arrestees being released on bail will be significantly reduced.

(\$ in Millions)

Fund Uses	Prior Appropriation	Fiscal 2020 Request	Future Estimated	Estimated Total
Planning	\$0.853	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.853
Construction	8.251	1.435	0.000	9.686
Equipment	0.280	0.280	0.000	0.560
Total	\$9.384	\$1.715	\$0.000	\$11.099

Fund Source				
State: 50%	\$3.835	\$1.715	\$0.000	\$5.550
Matching Fund: 50%	5.549	0.000	0.000	5.549
Total	\$9.384	\$1.715	\$0.000	\$11.099

- A total of \$1,715,000 in general obligation (GO) bonds are provided in fiscal 2020 to complete construction of the Central Holding and Processing Center that began in July 2017.
- This project will complete the 10,854 net square foot (sq. ft.) addition and renovations of the county's detention center by July 2019.
- While the State is committed to 50% of the total \$11.1 million project cost, the county agreed to forward fund its contribution while the State's contribution is spread over a three-year period through fiscal 2020 to minimize the fiscal impact on the annual capital budget.

Consolidation of Arrestee and Court Services

Currently, individuals charged with crimes can be booked, processed, given a hearing, and detained in as many as 10 different locations around Anne Arundel County. The Central Holding and Processing Center will allow all individuals charged with a crime to be processed in one location. In addition to this consolidation, the court commissioners' offices will be consolidated into a single location at Jennifer Road. These changes will result in multiple efficiencies for the county, including the following:

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- ***Location Efficiency:*** Currently, individuals charged with a crime must be brought before a Maryland court commissioner in either Annapolis or Glen Burnie within 24 hours of arrest to determine (1) whether or not they will be charged with a crime; and (2) whether they will be committed to the detention center or released on bail. After a hearing, if charges are brought and bail is not immediately posted, the individual is transported by the arresting officer or a contracted transport service to the Jennifer Road Detention Center. This project centralizes the court commissioners' offices into one location, which eliminates the need to transport arrestees to the police station for booking, then to the court commissioners' office for a hearing, and then to Jennifer Road for bail processing or commitment.
- ***Enhanced Security and Reduced Offender Transportation Costs:*** The multiple transports involved in the current process pose safety and security risks, which have resulted in substantial costs to the county and State. Because post-booking transport of arrestees is the responsibility of the arresting agency, the county uses a contracted transport agency for the majority of these transports with an annual cost of about \$900,000.
- ***Officer Law Enforcement Duties:*** The additional time taken to transport arrestees means that the arresting officer must be away from their primary law enforcement duties for an extended period of time. Eliminating delays in the hearing and transport process will reduce the time that the arresting officer spends away from their normal law enforcement activities.
- ***Improved Bail Process and Reduced Population:*** Holding detainees during the bail process is disruptive to normal operations. Each month, between 430 and 530 arrestees are transported to Jennifer Road. The majority of these arrestees post bail within 72 hours; however, during that time, they are held at the Jennifer Road intake center. As a result, the center is overcrowded four to five days a week. When this project is completed, individuals who are expected to make bail will no longer be held at the detention center. This alternative to incarceration in the detention center will significantly reduce the ADP and reduce the staff required to operate the intake facility.

ADP Reductions Are Expected; More Defendants Will Enter Diversion Programs

Overall, this consolidated approach means that annual jail intakes would decrease by close to 1,000, effectively reducing the local prison population. In addition, the operating efficiencies created by this project will amount to the equivalent of adding 35 law enforcement officers to protect the public in Anne Arundel County.

Additionally, this new holding facility will divert close to 1,000 defendants into alternative programming, including community service, home detention, and a robust pretrial program without creating incarceration records for defendants. This will improve staff safety, reduce workload levels, and allow for defendants to be adjudicated without creating permanent criminal records that could affect future job opportunities.

Calvert County Detention Center Site and Security Improvements

This project will construct several site and security improvements at the Calvert County Detention Center, including a security perimeter fence around the facility, a new secure entrance, and an improved rooftop that will expedite maintenance access to key facility infrastructure. Construction is slated to begin in June 2019 with an estimated completion date of October 2019. All funding (\$1.5 million total) will be split evenly with the State. However, the State contribution was slated to conclude with the \$508,000 in funding authorized in the previous year's CIP. Since that time, higher than expected bid amounts have increased project costs by \$498,000, half of which will now be paid by the State in fiscal 2020.

(\$ in Millions)

Fund Uses	Prior Appropriation	Fiscal 2020 Request	Future Estimated	Estimated Total
Planning	\$0.092	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.092
Construction	0.924	0.498	0.000	1.422
Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	\$1.016	\$0.498	\$0.000	\$1.514

Fund Source				
State: 50.0%	\$0.508	\$0.249	\$0.000	\$0.757
Matching Fund: 50.0%	0.508	0.249	0.000	0.757
Total	\$1.016	\$0.498	\$0.000	\$1.514

Security and Operational Benefits

Overall, the Calvert County Detention Center has several basic security and operational needs.

Building Entrance, Exit, and Perimeter: The detention center is somewhat unique in that there are three main areas – minimum security, maximum security, and intake/administration. The front of the facility has no secure entrance, and the exit in the rear is an open area accessible to the woods. In addition, the center lacks a perimeter security fence. This project will build a complete perimeter fence and secure the front entranceway for staff, detainees, and deliveries.

Emergency Exits: The center also has just one way in and out of the facility in an emergency. In such an event, detainees would be removed from the rear of the facility and transported in buses onto a single access road that cannot accommodate two-way traffic. As a result, detainees must be circulated in small groups to facilitate bus movement without creating security issues.

Rooftop Access and Maintenance: Improved rooftop access will enable maintenance staff to access key lights, cameras, and utility areas. Currently, workers and equipment can only access the roof via ladders or crane placement, which has resulted in worker injuries. Additionally, roof access will allow the center to station guards on the roof to monitor detainees in the recreation areas of the facility.

St. Mary's County Adult Detention Center Upgrades, Housing, and Medical Units

This project will construct a two-story, 23,000 sq. ft. addition to the detention center that will include a new female housing unit, medical unit, additional space for pretrial services, and several upgrades that will enhance security and improve facility operations. Project design began in April 2018 with a construction start slated for December 2019 and project completion by December 2021. Overall, the estimated total cost for this project is now \$25.8 million, with \$11.5 million in GO bonds and \$14.3 million in local matching funds. Additionally, while the State was estimated to fund 39% of this project, that share has increased to 44.7%.

(\$ in Millions)

Fund Uses	Prior Appropriation	Fiscal 2020 Request	Future Estimated	Estimated Total
Planning	\$0.775	\$0.301	\$0.000	\$1.076
Construction	0.000	11.235	13.459	24.694
Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	\$0.775	\$11.536	\$13.459	\$25.770

Fund Source				
State: 44.7%	\$0.731	\$5.511	\$5.274	\$11.516
Matching Fund: 55.3%	0.044	6.025	8.185	14.254
Total	\$0.775	\$11.536	\$13.459	\$25.770

Inmate Housing and Male and Female Inmate Separation

Currently, the St. Mary's County Adult Detention Center houses 48 female inmates and has an operating capacity of just 48 beds for female inmates. Because of the lack of space, there are several key issues that a facility upgrade will solve. First, there is no current proper intake space for female inmates. As a result, these inmates are processed in a converted space that houses maximum security male inmates, and there is no sight/sound separation during this phase. Another key deficiency concerns disciplinary issues. The limited space means that inmates placed in disciplinary housing must be moved to Pod A (where male inmates are held) or Pod B.

Due to multiple small housing units, mixed classifications of inmates are housed together. If the number of inmates disciplined grows too large, staff must rearrange multiple units to accommodate those with disciplinary issues. Recreation time is also a sight/sound separation issue as male inmates must pass by the female areas to get to the recreation area in Pod B. Additional segregation issues complicate the use of the library, which is the only space for female programming in the facility, because it must be shared with the male population. Finally, female work incentive inmates do not have a separate housing area, which means they can mix with the general population. This increases the opportunity for drugs and other contraband to be smuggled into the facility.

Medical Services

The St. Mary's County Adult Detention Center medical unit is located in the core of the facility and provides the following:

- inmate and staff physicals and medical assessments;
- inmate welfare check-ups;
- immunization and communicable disease testing; and
- routine procedures such as x-rays, eye examinations, stitches, and other laboratory testing.

Additionally, the medical unit area hosts staff offices, medical files, and a pharmacy. Currently, there is no waiting area for inmates to see physicians. As a result, inmates must be relocated to several holding areas, recreation areas, and an attorney conference room – all of which limit the amount of activities in these areas due to scheduling issues.

Supply Room and Restroom: Inventory, including medications, are stored in the supply room. Due to the lack of space, equipment must be stored in the bathroom, and there is only one bathroom in the area that must be shared by staff and inmates.

Security Systems: Current security systems are over 29 years old with the exception of the Main Control and the Pod E Housing Unit that were put in service in 1998 during a renovation and expansion project. While guards at Central Control can monitor corridors and doors in local housing, they cannot take over those controls in the case of a dangerous situation. Overall, all security components work independently of one another with no actual control from Central Control. In addition, Central Control must answer public phone calls and handle building visitors, which reduces time spent on monitoring the facility.

Pretrial Services: In total, 13 community supervision staff members for the home detention program, work release, and offender re-entry programs work from this unit. With a total of only eight workstations at their disposal, there is limited space for the various teams to conduct their duties. Additional space and resources for the pretrial team is important as their efforts will free up much-needed detention space.

Other issues with the facility include insufficient laundry facilities that are overused due to lack of infrastructure and are monitored via video due to lack of space for a security officer; kitchen roof and flooring damage and deterioration; and a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system that lacks adequate ventilation.

Project Benefits

After project completion, the St. Mary's County Adult Detention Center will have the following:

- a renovated medical unit with a 100% increase in available bed space;
- an expanded and renovated laundry;
- a total of 64 beds for female inmates;
- two new additions of 17,000 sq. ft.;
- additional office and administrative space;
- additional holding cells;
- enhanced security provisions and mobility that will increase sight/sound separation of male and female inmates; and
- a total of 294 beds, up from 245.

Queen Anne's County Detention Center Additions and Renovations

This project will construct several additions and renovations in order to address overcrowding and space issues at the facility. Overall, \$678,000 is added to the fiscal 2020 budget to begin the design process for construction of additional detainee housing units, support space, and building systems in July 2019 through May 2020. In total, this project will increase facility capacity from 148 to 215 beds. Construction is slated to begin in July 2020, with project completion by December 2021.

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(\$ in Millions)

Fund Uses	Prior Appropriation	Fiscal 2020 Request	Future Estimated	Estimated Total
Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.300	\$1.300
Planning	0.000	\$0.678	0.240	0.918
Construction	0.000	0.000	17.577	17.577
Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.415	0.415
Total	\$0.000	\$0.678	\$19.532	\$20.210

Fund Source				
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State: 48.5%	\$0.000	\$0.678	\$9.116	\$9.794
Matching Fund: 51.5%	0.000	0.000	10.416	10.416
Total	\$0.000	\$0.678	\$19.532	\$20.210

Project Overview

The Queen Anne’s County Detention Center was built in 1986. In both 1991 and 2009, modular housing structures were added to the facility to increase the amount of detainees held. While current capacity is 148 beds, the center has added bunks to accommodate more detainees. As a result, the bunks cause certain areas to be over capacity according to the standards of the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards, as there are multiple operational and security risks because the center is overcrowded, and detainees from multiple security classifications are housed together. Although housing additions were added to the facility in the past, the kitchen area was not upgraded to meet the needs of a larger population. Queen Anne’s County stated that the health department has prohibited them from increasing bed space due to the limitations of its food service facilities. Other key housing issues include the following:

- ***Female Housing Unit:*** This unit has a 20-bed capacity; it is now housing 40 detainees.
- ***Lack of Special Needs Housing:*** The center has a deficit of space for administrative segregation, mental health, and medical beds. Staff has reported that due to the increasing number of inmates who are gang members, there is a need to separate various groups from one another; restrictive housing is one option to deal with this issue. The need for specialized medical and mental health beds is important; like other facilities statewide, the number of individuals with mental health, medical, and substance use disorder (SUD) issues continues to rise.

Center staff should comment on their special housing needs, including administrative segregation, security issues due to gang activity, and medical needs related to mental health and SUD treatment.

Aging Buildings and Infrastructure

In addition, the center's existing buildings are operating beyond their expected useful life. Key systems including boilers and hot water equipment, automatic temperature controls, and air handling and condensing units were all built in 1986 and have yet to be upgraded. This project will address these issues. Additionally, there are multiple needs regarding the temporary modular structures. These structures are not meant to be permanent, and center staff report that the overall design – multiple housing units, males and females, and special needs detainees all co-located in areas near each other – has resulted in a security situation that is very volatile.

GO Bond Recommended Actions

1. Adopt committee narrative requesting quarterly reports on local jail inmate populations.

Quarterly Population Report: The budget committees request that full local jail average daily population (ADP) data be provided on a quarterly basis from the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP). The reports should include the following:

- operational capacity for each facility at the end of the quarter, making note of specialized population beds that cannot be used by general population inmates;
- the total ADP for each month in the quarter, separated by male and female offenders;
- the number of days each facility exceeded operational capacity each month; and
- the peak inmate population at each facility per quarter.

Information Request	Authors	Due Date
Quarterly local jails inmate population report	DPSCS GOCCP	Quarterly, beginning April 2019

2. Approve \$1,715,000 in general obligation bonds for the Anne Arundel County Central Holding and Processing Center.
3. Approve \$249,000 in general obligation bonds for the Calvert County Detention Center site and security improvements.
4. Approve \$678,000 in general obligation bonds for the Queen Anne’s County Detention Center additions and renovations.
5. Approve \$5,511,000 in general obligation bonds for the St. Mary’s County Adult Detention Center upgrades, housing, and medical units.

Update

1. Pretrial Services Program Grant Fund

In fiscal 2018, the General Assembly enacted Chapter 771 to create the Pretrial Services Grant Fund to assist Maryland counties in the development, implementation, and improvement of pretrial services programs. Overall, the goals of the legislation and program are to reduce the size and cost of pretrial detention populations on the county level, create pretrial programs to reduce recidivism, and provide pretrial services in a more equitable fashion statewide by establishing standards and best practices. In addition, this program comports with the goals of the Justice Reinvestment Act, which was designed to reduce inmate populations across the State and reinvest cost savings into initiatives that could further reduce recidivism.

Under the legislation's rules, county-level organizations in the State could apply for a maximum of \$1 million in grant funding administered by GOCCP, including local detention centers, courts, county government agencies, and partnerships between multiple criminal justice agencies within each county. Statewide, there are 12 counties that already have a pretrial service program and 11 counties that could apply for funding to assist in establishing these types of services. In total, \$1 million in grant funding was made available to 11 counties – establishing pretrial services in 4 counties and adding funds to existing programs in 7 other counties. **Exhibit 5** shows the 11 counties that received funding along with the grant amounts.

Exhibit 5 Counties Awarded Pretrial Services Grant Funding Fiscal 2019

<u>County Organization</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
Anne Arundel County Department of Detention Facilities	\$94,255
Calvert County Board of County Commissioners	109,478
Cecil County Sheriff's Office Law Enforcement Facility	94,051
Dorchester Community Partnership	29,250
Howard County Department of Corrections	165,546
Montgomery County Department of Correction and Rehabilitation	130,000
Prince George's County Department of Corrections	48,712
Somerset County Detention Center	95,825
St. Mary's County Adult Detention Center	57,252
Washington County Detention Center	125,386
Wicomico County Department of Corrections	50,245
Total	\$1,000,000

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
