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Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Capital Budget Summary

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

Projects	Prior Auth.	2019 Request	2020 Est.	2021 Est.	2022 Est.	2023 Est.	Beyond CIP
BCCC Demolition	\$2.200	\$4.980	\$18.816	\$4.703	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
ECI High Temperature Distribution and Perimeter Security Improvements	6.870	0.000	8.762	13.650	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jessup Region Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade	0.849	0.229	7.211	7.211	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jessup Regional Infirmary Facility	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.226	0.000
MCE Furniture Restoration Plant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.341	0.000	0.000
MCE Textile and Graphics Shops	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.630	6.195	3.079	0.000
MCI-H Perimeter Security Upgrade	0.000	0.000	1.253	5.064	9.626	6.287	0.000
MCTC Housing Unit Windows, Heating System Replacement	18.137	0.000	4.875	4.816	0.000	0.000	0.000
RCI Gatehouse and Perimeter Security System	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.123	5.541	10.519	0.000
Total	\$28.056	\$5.209	\$40.917	\$37.197	\$23.703	\$27.111	\$0.000

Fund Source	Prior Auth.	2019 Request	2020 Est.	2021 Est.	2022 Est.	2023 Est.	Beyond CIP
GO Bonds	\$28.056	\$5.209	\$40.917	\$37.197	\$23.703	\$27.111	\$0.000
Total	\$28.056	\$5.209	\$40.917	\$37.197	\$23.703	\$27.111	\$0.000

BCCC: Baltimore City Correctional Complex
 CIP: *Capital Improvement Program*
 ECI: Eastern Correctional Institution
 GO: general obligation

MCE: Maryland Correctional Enterprises
 MCI-H: Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown
 MCTC: Maryland Correctional Training Center
 RCI: Roxbury Correctional Institution

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Summary of Issues

Baltimore City Correctional Complex Detainee Transfers, Security, and Infrastructure: Since calendar 2015, the department has been closing Baltimore City facilities deemed structurally unfit to safely house inmates. With the recent closure of the Jail Industries Building, the transfer of inmates within the Baltimore City Correctional Complex and to other State facilities has continued to create several concerns, including the mixing of populations in dormitory housing. This practice of moving detainees to other locations will continue for the foreseeable future, as the Governor’s 2018 *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP) does not program plans to construct a new detention facility for both male and female detainees in Baltimore City. A potential further complication is a proposal to establish a residential substance abuse treatment center within the grounds of the complex. To this end, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) fiscal 2019 operating budget allowance includes \$1.2 million to establish the center. **DPSCS should comment on its ability to house current detainees with existing resources and any future plans for new facilities on the grounds of the Baltimore City Correctional Complex.**

Summary of Recommended Bond Actions

	<u>Funds</u>
1. Jessup Regional Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade	\$229,000 GO
Approve.	
2. Demolition of Buildings at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex	\$4,980,000 GO
Approve.	
3. SECTION 12 – Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services – Demolition of Buildings at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex	
Approve a pre-authorization of \$18,816,000 for the 2019 session.	
4. SECTION 13 – Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services – Demolition of Buildings at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex	
Approve a pre-authorization of \$4,703,000 for the 2020 session.	

Performance Measures and Outputs

DPSCS is responsible for the operation of all State correctional and Baltimore City detention facilities for the purpose of protecting the people of Maryland and providing a safe and secure environment capable of contributing to the ultimate reintegration of inmates into society as law-abiding citizens. In total, DPSCS operates 23 State correctional and detention facilities with a current operating capacity of nearly 23,000. Department facilities operate under the jurisdiction of three main agencies: the Division of Correction (DOC), the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPD), and the Patuxent Institution. DPSCS is also responsible for administration of the Local Jails and Detention Centers Capital Grant Program, which is discussed in a separate analysis.

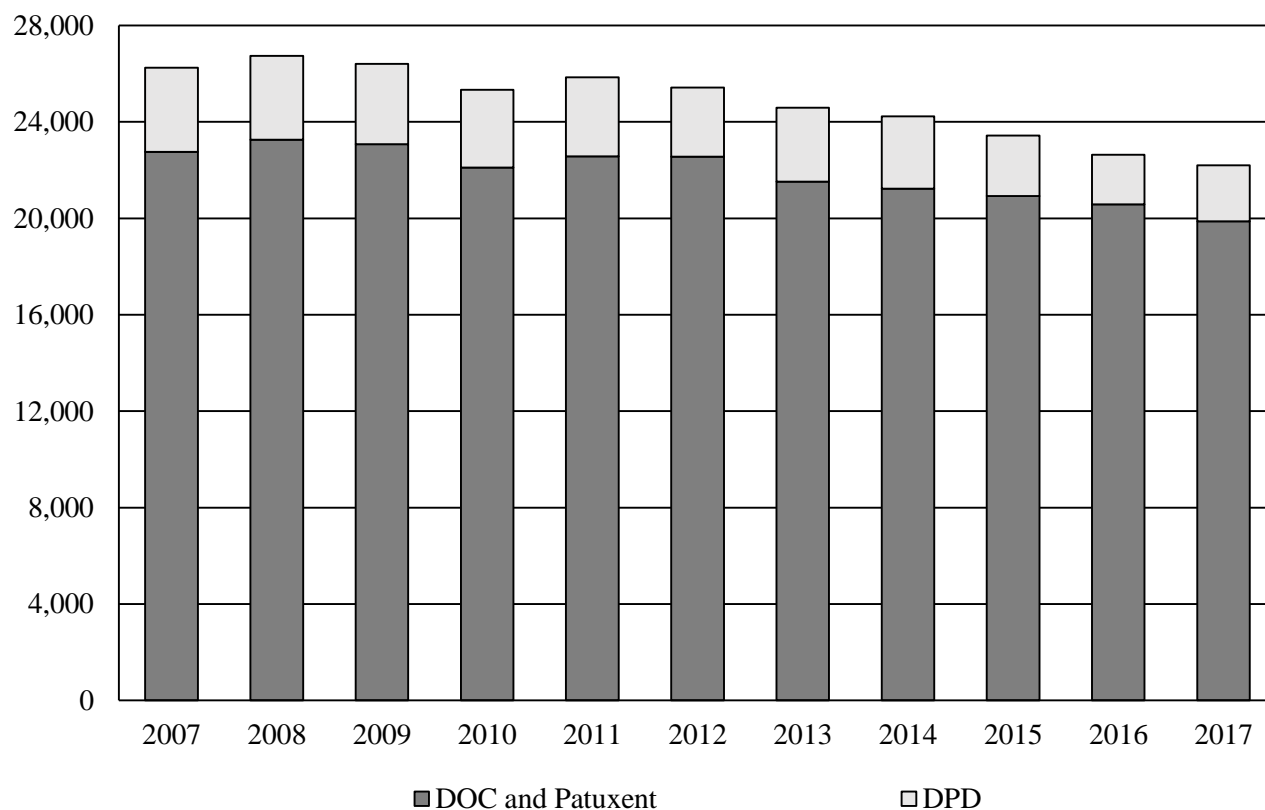
1. State Inmate and Detainee Population

Overall, the number of individuals under State and local jurisdiction continues to decrease. The number of incarcerated offenders in the State is under 20,000 for the first time since the 1990s and is predicted to fall further in fiscal 2018, particularly as elements of the Justice Reinvestment Act begin to take effect. Highlights for fiscal 2017 include the following:

- since fiscal 2011, the total number of offenders in prison, those detained in local jails sentenced to State jurisdiction, and others, including federal prisoners, has declined by more than 16%;
- 19,883 offenders were sentenced and incarcerated in State prisons; and
- 2,320 offenders were held in pretrial detention (1,870 local, 450 federal).

Exhibit 1 shows the average daily population (ADP) of sentenced offenders and detained individuals under DPSCS jurisdiction since fiscal 2007.

Exhibit 1
Average Daily Population
Offenders under DPSCS Jurisdiction
Fiscal 2007-2017



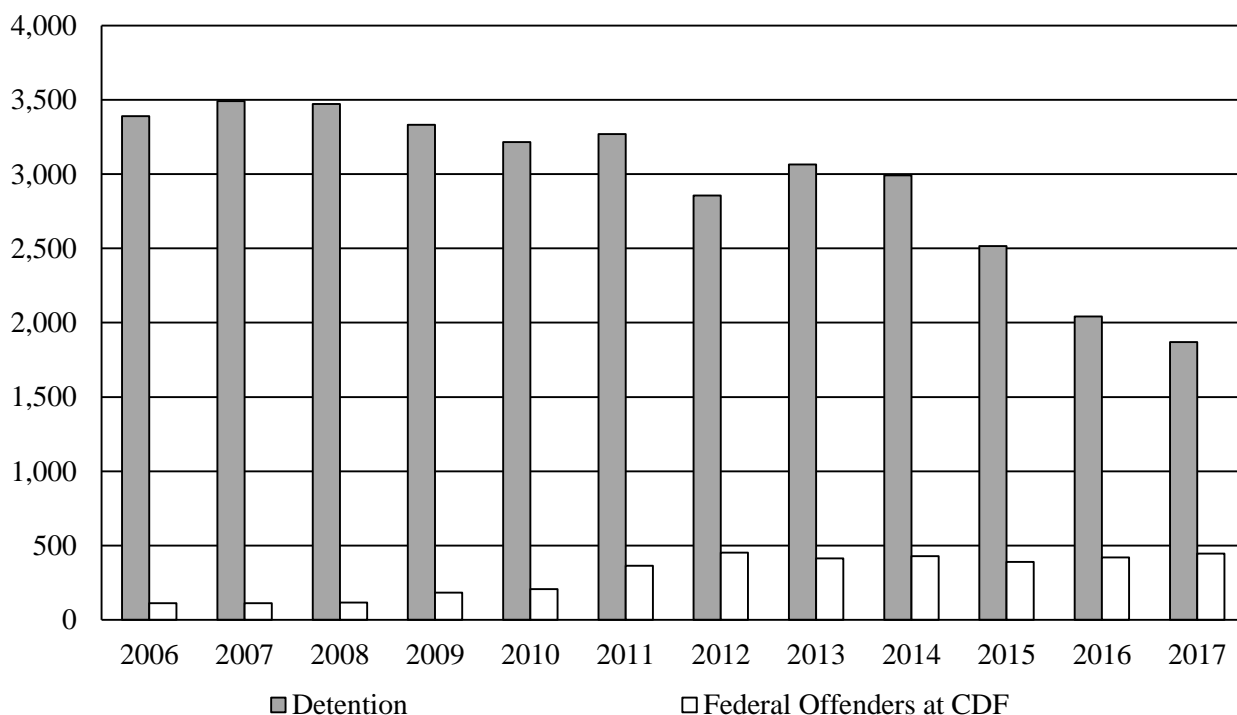
DOC: Division of Correction
DPD: Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
DPSCS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Source: *Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Annual Average Daily Population Reports, Fiscal 2007-2017*

Across the department, arrestees processed, total inmates, detainees, and total commitments have decreased over the past 10 fiscal years, mirroring trends around the country. However, after a decade of overall decline, the number of detainees in DPD custody increased in fiscal 2017 from 2,059 to 2,320. This increase is due to several factors. First, more detainees are not being assigned bail. As a result, the number of detainees released with bail posted has decreased. In addition, the average length of stay for detainees at the time of release has increased from 55 days to 85 days during the past 12 months, due to longer court processing times.

Exhibit 2 shows the sentenced population in Baltimore City facilities. The decline in local DPD populations is due to the closure of multiple facilities including the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC), the Baltimore Pre-Release Unit, and most recently, the Jail Industries (JI) Building in fiscal 2017. Even though the actual number of offenders within the confines of Baltimore City is decreasing, the total number of offenders under DPD jurisdiction increased in fiscal 2017 for the reasons mentioned in the previous section. Additional detainees, including approximately 400 who were relocated to other State facilities, including Jessup Correctional Institution (JCI), are not included in Exhibit 2 because they are held outside of the city.

Exhibit 2
ADP for Offenders Incarcerated in Baltimore City Facilities
Fiscal 2006-2017



ADP: average daily population
CDF: Chesapeake Detention Facility

Source: *Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Annual Average Daily Population Reports, Fiscal 2006-2017*

Exhibit 3 shows the department’s current capacity versus January 2018 ADP separated by conventional and nonconventional beds. Overall, the reported capacity of each facility can vary from year to year as operational shifts are made to house inmates. For example, this can include the addition of beds via the use of double-celled or other nonconventional bed space.

Exhibit 3
January 2018 ADP versus Operational Capacity

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Total Capacity</u>	<u>Occupied Conventional Beds</u>	<u>Occupied Nonconventional Beds</u>	<u>ADP January 2018</u>
Maximum Security				
Chesapeake Detention Facility ¹	-	-	-	-
Maryland Correctional Institution – Women ²	849	756	0	756
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center ^{3, 5}	768	543	0	543
North Branch Correctional Institution	1,487	1,198	0	1,198
Patuxent Institution ⁶	1,306	1,033	56	1,089
Western Correctional Institution ⁴	1,715	1,656	0	1,656
Total Maximum Beds	6,125	5,186	56	5,242
Medium Security				
Eastern Correctional Institution ⁴	2,811	2,722	0	2,722
Jessup Correctional Institution ⁴	1,819	1,748	0	1,748
Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown	711	540	95	635
Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup	940	921	48	969
Maryland Correctional Training Center ⁴	2,551	2,478	0	2,478
Roxbury Correctional Institution	1,804	1,748	0	1,748
Total Medium Beds	10,636	10,157	143	10,300
Minimum Security				
Baltimore City Correctional Center	508	457	0	457
Brockbridge Correctional Facility	651	596	0	596
Central Maryland Correctional Facility	516	503	0	503
Dorsey Run Correctional Facility	1,098	812	0	812
Eastern Correctional Institution – Annex	608	585	0	585
Total Minimum Beds	3,381	2,953	0	2,953
Pre-release				
Eastern Pre-Release Unit	180	154	0	154
Maryland Correctional Training Center	390	348	0	348
Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (Closed)	-	-	-	-
Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit	180	120	0	120
Total Pre-release Beds	750	622	0	622

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<u>Facility</u>	<u>Total Capacity</u>	<u>Occupied Conventional Beds</u>	<u>Occupied Nonconventional Beds</u>	<u>ADP January 2018</u>
Pre-trial Detention				
Youth Detention Center ⁷	60	46	0	46
Metropolitan Transition Center (Pre-trial) ⁵	594	540	0	540
Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center ⁵	948	760	0	760
Total Pre-trial Detention Beds	1,602	1,346	0	1,346
Total DPSCS	22,494	20,264	199	20,463
Percentage Capacity: 90.9%				

ADP: average daily population

DPSCS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

¹ As of September 2010, the Chesapeake Detention Facility (CDF) houses only federal detainees but remains a State-operated facility. The capacity of CDF is 576 of which 450 are currently occupied.

² The Maryland Correctional Institution for Women is the only facility exclusively for female inmates, and, therefore, houses women of all security levels. The security level is defined as administrative with a small number of women classified as maximum. Following the closure of the Women’s Detention Center, pre-trial females needing segregation or medical needs are also housed here.

³ The Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center (MRDCC) has a maximum security level, but only a fraction of inmates are classified as maximum. Pre-trial detainees housed here are included under pre-trial detention, but the overall facility capacity is listed under maximum.

⁴ The Eastern Correctional Institution, the Jessup Correctional Institution, the Maryland Correctional Training Center, and the Western Correctional Institution are regional intake facilities and were reclassified as administrative security.

⁵ Following the closure of the Women’s Detention Center, the pre-trial women are now housed in the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center.

⁶ The Patuxent Institution count includes men, women, and youth.

⁷ The Youth Detention Center was opened in September 2017. It houses males and females under the age of 18 who are awaiting trial and those who have been sentenced.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Overall, DPSCS total capacity is 22,494 with a January 2018 ADP of 20,463. This data indicates that the department has 2,031 excess beds – less than half of the previous year’s total of 4,387 excess beds. While department facilities were 82.7% full in fiscal 2016, they are now 90.9% full. The department has reduced bed space due to multiple partial and full closures at the Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown (MCI-H), BCDC, the Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit, the Baltimore City Annex, JI Building, and Wyatt Building. As inmate populations continue to trend downward, the department plans to continue closures when possible.

DPSCS should comment on its detainee population and the potential impact on the Baltimore City Correctional Complex, given that there are fewer Baltimore City facilities in which to house offenders. The department should also comment on the fact that excess bed space has decreased 54% and whether that space is sufficient to accommodate changes in ADP during the coming fiscal year.

Budget Overview

In fiscal 2019, DPSCS receives \$5.2 million in general obligation (GO) bonds for the design of two projects. The fiscal 2019 capital budget provides \$4.98 million to demolish vacant and antiquated buildings and structures at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex. The department also receives \$229,000 to design upgrades to the electrical infrastructure for the correctional facilities and supporting operations in the Jessup Region. Changes to the five-year capital plan include the following.

- The Eastern Correctional Institution (ECI) installation of new high-temperature hot water system pipelines and improvements to the perimeter security fence have been deferred to fiscal 2020 and 2021, due to delays in the project schedule.
- The Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC) replacement of windows and heating systems for six housing units has been deferred to fiscal 2020 and 2021. Four of the six housing units are complete, and the deferment will allow the project to continue on schedule.
- MCI-H Perimeter Security Upgrade: this project was previously removed from the CIP due to the downsizing of the facility. Now that the process is complete, MCI-H will remain open to serve a smaller population; therefore, this project has been reintroduced for fiscal 2020.

Demolition of Buildings at Baltimore City Correctional Complex

The fiscal 2019 capital budget provides funding to demolish 11 major and minor structures including guard towers, bridges, tunnels, site walls, and modular structures at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex. Major structures slated to be demolished include the following:

- the Administrative Building;
- the Annex Building;
- BCDC Power Plant and Post 1 Entrance Building;
- the C-Block Building;
- the Men’s Detention Center (MDC);
- the Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC) West Wing, Power Plant, and Building A;
- the Women’s Detention Center (WDC); and
- the Wyatt Building.

With the August 2017 closure of the JI Building, the transfer of detainees out of the demolition area is complete. However, the transfers to other detention and State facilities has created several concerns, including the mixing of populations in dormitory housing. Currently, there are no plans in the 2019 CIP for the Baltimore City Correctional Complex site once demolition is complete, and no permanent, modern facility in Baltimore City to house detainees. This issue will be discussed further in the Issues section of this analysis. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends approval of the \$4.98 million in GO bonds to complete design and begin the demolition of buildings at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex.**

Jessup Region Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade

Design funding was provided in both the fiscal 2016 and 2017 capital budgets to begin replacement of the Jessup region electrical infrastructure, which provides power to six correctional facilities, Maryland Environmental Service plants, and a firing range in Anne Arundel County. The existing grid, which is more than 40 years old, does not provide reliable uninterrupted power and also is unable to support any additional buildings. The more than 120 buildings serviced by the current infrastructure include 4,500 inmates and 1,600 State employees.

Overall, the Jessup electrical system has failed at least seven times over the past six years and is an unreliable power source. There are three main reasons for the infrastructure failures: (1) the existing system is over 40 years old; (2) the main substation transformers lack the capacity to adequately power future loads (based on peak load data from Baltimore Gas and Electric); and (3) the main switching station lacks the proper protection relays to disconnect from power during a single phase event. Because of these power outages, the area's prisons were unable to function properly and must operate under full lockdown. Perimeter security, the opening/closing of secured doors, and maintaining sufficient lighting were all compromised and increased the risk of inmate escape. In addition, the department incurs repair costs and added overtime costs for employees.

In addition to the cost of repairs, Maryland Correctional Enterprises plants on the Jessup region electrical grid have experienced lost income during power failures. DPSCS reports that it is typical for outages to last 12 to 24 hours before power is restored due to the time it takes for an electrical contractor to respond and obtain necessary materials. Power failures at correctional facilities also represent a significant safety risk for inmates and staff. DPSCS facilities rely on cameras and outdoor lighting to monitor the perimeter and gates at all times. Although the department has relied on additional officers to staff utilities during power outages, the risk of contraband entering facilities is still higher. Brockbridge Correctional Facility, in particular, has historically had issues with contraband, regardless of outages, due to the facility's proximity to surrounding woods.

Due to scheduling delays, the fiscal 2019 allocation of \$229,000 in GO bonds will fund the remainder of design on the project until March 2019. A total of \$14.4 million in construction costs are planned for fiscal 2020 to 2021, with a start date scheduled in July 2019 and project completion in July 2021. **DLS recommends approval of the \$229,000 in design funding for the Jessup region electrical grid.**

Issues

1. Baltimore City Correctional Complex Detainee Transfers, Security, and Infrastructure

In order to comply with the *Duvall v. Hogan* settlement, the department has been closing Baltimore City facilities deemed structurally unfit to safely house inmates, including portions of the Baltimore City Correctional Complex. Overall, the complex includes approximately 27 acres and houses over 2,700 inmates and detainees; it also includes some of the oldest penal facilities in the country. The original Baltimore City jail was constructed in 1801 on the site of the current detention center. A replacement facility was completed in 1859; between 1859 and 1999, the facility underwent 11 renovations. Since 1991, more than \$65 million has been authorized for BCDC capital improvements.

Despite the improvements and expansion completed over the years, existing structures within the Baltimore City Correctional Complex, specifically at BCDC, have a variety of significant shortfalls that pose multiple safety and accessibility risks. As total inmate and detainee population numbers have declined during the last decade, DPSCS has been able to close facilities including several within the Baltimore City Correctional Complex. In fiscal 2015 and 2016, the closure of MDC and WDC in Baltimore City resulted in the transfer of offenders to other DPSCS facilities within Baltimore City and throughout the State.

With the recent closure of the JI Building, the transfer of inmates within the Baltimore City complex and to other State facilities continues to create several concerns, including the mixing of populations in dormitory housing and increased assault rates. **Exhibit 5** shows fiscal 2017 detainee transfers from Baltimore City to other DPSCS facilities.

Exhibit 5
Detainee Population by Facility
December 2017

	<u>December 2017</u>	<u>Change</u>
Central		
Baltimore Central Booking Intake Center	750	-41
Baltimore City Detention Center	0	-19
Baltimore City Detention Center (Jail Industries Building)	0	-463
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center	150	-41
Metropolitan Transition Center	630	158
Youth Detention Center	30	30
East		
Jessup Correctional Institution B – Building Detainees	363	330
Maryland Correctional Institution – Women	13	-12
Patuxent Institution	0	-4
West		
Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown	2	1
Maryland Correctional Training Center	0	-5
North Branch Correctional Institution	4	-4
Roxbury Correctional Institution	0	-5
Western Correctional Institution	4	-1
Total	1,946	-76

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

As Baltimore City detainees are housed in State facilities, they are further away from the court system and need transportation between each area. This contributes to added fuel costs and staff pay. Also, there is a lack of adequate program space and programs available for pretrial detainees. For example, since detainees are pretrial, they are not permitted to attend programs with the DOC inmates housed at JCI. Additionally, due to the increased distance from the city, travel time for families and lawyers has increased.

As shown in Exhibit 5, the majority of detainees at the JI Building were moved to the JCI B-building and MTC. While the closure of Baltimore City facilities was necessary, there have been security concerns because the detainee population classified as low- and medium-security were relocated to dormitory housing, mainly at MTC and Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC).

Assault Rates Increase

As detainees were moved to other DPSCS facilities in fiscal 2016, assault rates increased. Dormitory housing is not standard for pretrial populations and mixes low- and medium-security detainees. The close proximity of detainees means that it is easier to initiate an assault. This is the most likely explanation for why offender-on-offender assaults are much higher than offender-on-staff assaults, because the detainees are together for much of the day and night. While more data is needed to ascertain why assaults are rising, particularly at BCBIC and MTC, one possible explanation is that BCBIC and MTC have larger numbers of detainees and the highest concentration of mixed-classification populations – *i.e.*, low- and medium-security offenders living together. In addition, the mixing of detainees with the sentenced populations at State facilities is an issue; although the department notes that the nearly 400 detainees moved to JCI are housed in the JCI B-building that is located away from sentenced inmate housing.

In fiscal 2017, offender-on-offender assault rates grew to 10-year highs. **Exhibit 6** shows detainee security classifications along with the total number at Baltimore City facilities. Of note is that assault rates at BCBIC are 39.1 per 100 offenders, up 46%, and assaults at MTC have nearly doubled. All of the detainees at MTC are in dormitory housing, and approximately half of the detainees at BCBIC are in dormitory housing.

Exhibit 6 Baltimore City Facilities and Detainee Security Classifications Fiscal 2018

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center	136	255	457	848
Metropolitan Transitional Center	94	375	207	676
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center	9	80	63	152
Total	239	710	727	1,676

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Future Issues

Current plans for the complex include \$4.98 million in GO bonds to demolish 11 major structures, including MDC, WDC, the Annex Building, and the Wyatt Building in fiscal 2019. Overall, the total demolition cost is \$30.7 million and will be completed in fiscal 2021. Absent a permanent solution, the practice of moving detainees to other locations will continue for the foreseeable future as

the CIP does not include funding in fiscal 2019 for a new detention center in Baltimore City. In addition, \$1.2 million in funding was provided in the 2019 allowance for DPSCS to establish a residential substance abuse treatment center; initial plans included the possibility of building this center on the grounds of the complex. **DPSCS should comment on the following:**

- **its ability to house current detainees with existing resources and any future plans for new capital projects on the grounds of the Baltimore City Correctional Complex;**
- **the long-term plan for Baltimore City detainees and, to the extent possible, plans to avoid placing detainees in dormitory housing as that population is expected to increase; and**
- **its ability to comply with the *Duvall v. Hogan* settlement, given the lack of a modern facility.**

Operating Budget Impact Statement

Executive’s Operating Budget Impact Statement – State-owned Projects (\$ in Millions)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Demolition of Buildings at the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City					
Estimated Operating Cost	\$0.111	\$0.124	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
Estimated Staffing	0	0	0	0	0
Jessup Regional Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade					
Estimated Operating Cost	\$0.065	\$0.156	\$0.091	\$0.000	\$0.000
Estimated Staffing	0	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Impact					
Estimated Operating Cost	\$0.176	\$0.280	\$0.091	\$0.000	\$0.000
Estimated Staffing	0	0	0	0	0

Estimated operating costs reflect necessary employee overtime equivalent to 2 positions for each project to provide security for the construction site.

Summary of Other Projects in the Capital Improvement Program

ECI High-temperature Hot Water System and Perimeter Security Improvements

The ECI installation of new high-temperature hot water system pipelines and improvements to the perimeter security fence have been deferred to fiscal 2020 and 2021, due to delays in the project's schedule. Fiscal 2020 funding includes \$8.8 million to resume the replacement of the existing high-temperature hot water system and the perimeter security fence.

After two failed bid attempts, DPSCS determined that the total cost of the project was higher than originally anticipated. Overall, the replacement hot water system will be installed through the new perimeter fencing, making it more efficient to replace both components at the same time. The cost of the project increased by \$22.1 million to a new estimated total of \$29.3 million to complete the project (\$6.9 million in prior authorizations, \$8.8 million in fiscal 2020, and \$13.7 million in fiscal 2021).

MCI-H Perimeter Security Upgrade

MCI-H is a medium-security correctional facility with an ADP of almost 618, down from 1,700 inmates in fiscal 2016. This lower ADP is due to the downsizing of the facility that was completed in fiscal 2017. Funding was provided in fiscal 2017 to upgrade the perimeter fence, sections of which date back to 1942; in order to address issues with deterioration, poor visibility, and insufficient space in the gatehouse and visitor center; and to add an intrusion alarm system and detection devices. In addition, the area will include a new gatehouse, four guard towers, and a new gymnasium. The total estimated cost of the project was \$22.4 million.

Due to the partial facility closure at MCI-H, funding for this project was deleted from the 2017 CIP. Now that the process is complete, MCI-H will remain open to serve a smaller population; therefore, this project has been reintroduced for fiscal 2020. Overall, total costs are estimated at \$22.2 million in GO bonds, and \$1.3 million to initiate the planning phase in fiscal 2020.

MCTC Housing Unit Windows and Heating Systems Replacement

The 2019 CIP includes \$4.9 million in GO bonds to complete design of the final phase of a multi-year project to upgrade the housing unit windows and heating systems at MCTC. High maintenance costs, energy losses, and security breaches necessitate the replacement; four of the six housing units are already complete. Due to the need for MCTC to accommodate an increased number of inmates from MCI-H downsizing, this project was accelerated by the General Assembly in fiscal 2018 with a deferment that allows the project to resume in fiscal 2020 and on schedule.

GO Bond Recommended Actions

1. Approve \$229,000 in general obligation bonds to continue the design of an upgrade to the electrical infrastructure of correctional facilities and other buildings in the Jessup region.
2. Approve \$4,980,000 in general obligation bonds to complete the design and begin demolition of multiple vacant and antiquated structures at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex.
3. Approve a pre-authorization of \$18,186,000 for the 2019 session for the demolition of buildings at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex.
4. Approve a pre-authorization of \$4,703,000 for the 2020 session for the demolition of buildings at the Baltimore City Correctional Complex.