

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2014 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

Senate Bill 608

(Senators Shank and Gladden)

Judicial Proceedings

Judiciary

Correctional Services - Swift and Certain Sanctions Pilot Program - Expansion

This bill requires the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) to, by October 1, 2014, expand the Swift and Certain Sanctions Pilot Program to include Baltimore City and individuals under mandatory supervision. The bill also extends the termination date for the pilot program from September 30, 2015, to September 30, 2017.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by an estimated \$75,000 in FY 2015 only, for Offender Case Management System (OCMS) computer modifications. Revenues are not affected.

(in dollars)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	75,000	0	0	0	0
Net Effect	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: Chapters 554 and 555 of 2011 required DPSCS to develop, by October 1, 2012, a pilot program in two counties that creates a system of graduated administrative sanctions for violations of conditions of parole by persons released from State incarceration facilities. Beginning in 2013, by October 1 of each year, DPSCS must

report to the General Assembly on the status of the pilot program, the percentage of departmental programs that use evidence-based practices, and the number of individuals incarcerated for technical violations and new offenses while on parole. The Acts took effect October 1, 2011, and terminate September 30, 2015.

Background: For the original pilot program, Talbot and Anne Arundel counties were chosen. The first program report, due October 1, 2013, has not yet been submitted by DPSCS to the General Assembly.

State Fiscal Effect: When the original pilot program was established in September 2012, the department was in the process of launching a new OCMS for Community Supervision (parole, probation, and mandatory supervision releases). OCMS became the system of record for DPSCS Community Supervision in December 2012. Because some offenders have more than one supervision case, the data transfer of more than 100,000 cases from the former system into OCMS was complex.

The data associated with the pilot program was maintained manually by DPSCS Community Supervision personnel in Anne Arundel and Talbot counties during this transition and to the present. The bill's expansion of the program into Baltimore City, as well as the inclusion of the mandatory release population in the pilot program, prevents the program data from being maintained and tracked manually.

As of January 1, 2014, there were 3,764 offenders on parole and mandatory release supervision in Baltimore City compared with 470 offenders on parole and mandatory release supervision in Anne Arundel and Talbot counties. DPSCS advises that this bill requires the use of an automated system within OCMS for tracking participant sanction and outcome data. The OCMS vendor has advised DPSCS that the necessary modifications to the current system will take approximately three months to develop and cost at least \$75,000 in fiscal 2015, as a one-time system modification. Thus, general fund expenditures increase by an estimated \$75,000 in fiscal 2015 only.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: HB 642 (Delegate Hough, *et al.*) - Judiciary.

Information Source(s): Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 16, 2014
ncs/lgc

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