

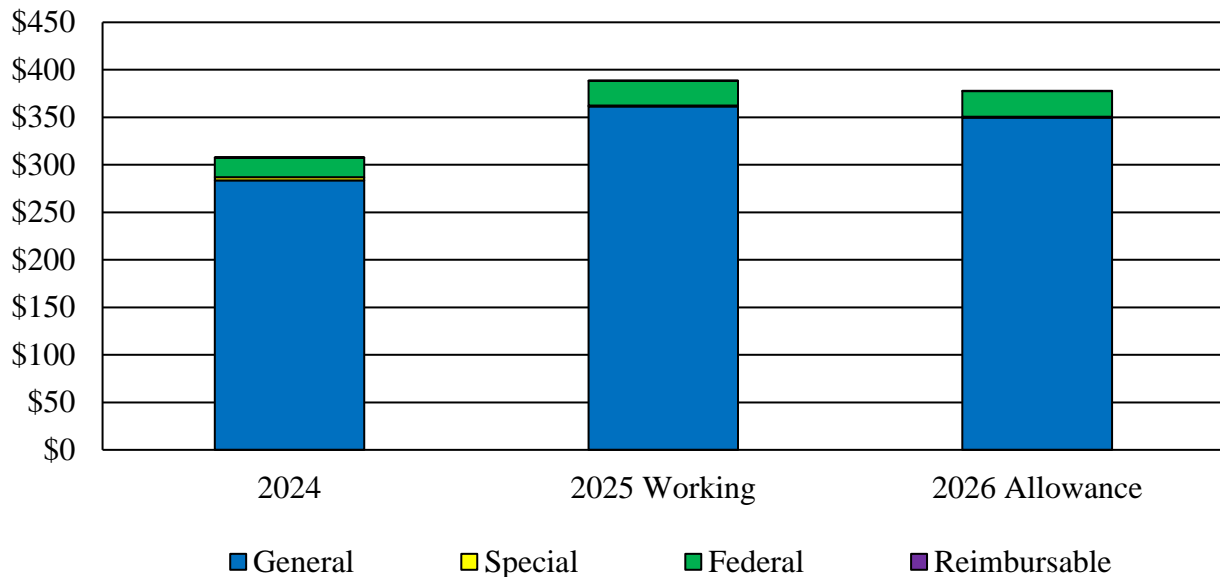
Q00T04
Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Executive Summary

The Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS) is responsible for processing and managing the care, custody, and control of Baltimore City arrestees and detainees in a safe, humane, and secure environment. DPDS also supervises the operation of all Baltimore City Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) facilities, some of which incarcerate a portion of the State-sentenced inmate population as well as federal detainees. DPDS also oversees the Pretrial Release Services Program (PRSP), which interviews, investigates, and presents recommendations to Baltimore City courts concerning the pretrial release of individuals accused of crimes in Baltimore as well as supervises those released on personal recognizance.

Operating Budget Summary

Fiscal 2026 Budget Decreases \$11.0 Million, or 2.8%, to \$377.6 Million
(\$ in Millions)



Note: The fiscal 2025 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations. The fiscal 2025 impacts of statewide salary adjustments appear in the Statewide Account in the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and adjustments are not reflected in this agency’s budget. The fiscal 2026 impacts of the fiscal 2025 statewide salary adjustments appear in this agency’s budget. The fiscal 2026 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in DBM and are not included in this agency’s budget.

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Key Observations

- ***Rate of Commitments Increases While Average Daily Population (ADP) Plateaus:*** Fiscal 2024 commitments increased by 691 and comprised 59% of all arrestees in pretrial detention. Meanwhile, the volume of individuals processed in Baltimore City has seen minimal change.
- ***Assaults Increase, with Particularly High Rates at the Youth Detention Center (YDC):*** Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC) and YDC saw the individual-on-individual assault rates increase by 48% and 58%, respectively, which drove the overall DPDS assault rate up by 6% to 30.7 assaults per 100 ADP. YDC’s individual-on-individual assault rate was nearly double the rate of the facility with the second highest assault rate.
- ***PRSP Continues to Meet Goals:*** PRSP staff successfully met the goals of having 4% or less of its population arrested on new charges while under supervision and having 8% or less of the population fail to appear for required court dates. In fiscal 2024, 3% of defendants were arrested on new charges, and 2% failed to appear in court.
- ***Duvall v. Moore Consent Decree Compliance Deadline Extended Again:*** The decree has been extended to June 2026 to give DPSCS more time to comply with medical and mental health provisions. If the decree expires before DPSCS reaches full compliance, the agency will likely face a number of lawsuits.
- ***DPSCS Seeks to Renegotiate and Renew the Chesapeake Detention Facility (CDF) Contract with U.S. Marshals Service (USMS):*** DPSCS operates the federal detention center on behalf of USMS. Historically, the agreement has not been in the State’s best financial interest due to insufficient reimbursement rates from the federal government that have required DPSCS to cover costs with general funds. DPSCS hopes to renew the agreement for September 2025 with renegotiated terms.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Add language restricting funds pending an update on compliance with the Duvall vs. Moore consent decree provisions and a strategy for achieving full compliance by June 2026.

Q00T04
Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

DPDS is responsible for processing and managing the care, custody, and control of Baltimore City arrestees and detainees in a safe, humane, and secure environment. DPDS operates five detention facilities including Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC); MTC; YDC; Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center (MRDCC); and CDF, which houses federal offenders for USMS. The Baltimore City Correctional Center (BCCC) is a correctional facility that holds short-sentenced prisoners and falls under the budgetary organization of DPDS due to its location. PRSP is also operated by DPDS and provides investigative and supervisory services regarding the pretrial release of individuals accused of crimes in Baltimore City. Goals for DPDS include:

- keeping communities safe;
- securing and safeguarding individuals under departmental supervision;
- ensuring conditions of confinement are humane; and
- ensuring individuals receive appropriate treatment services and programming to help improve community reentry.

Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

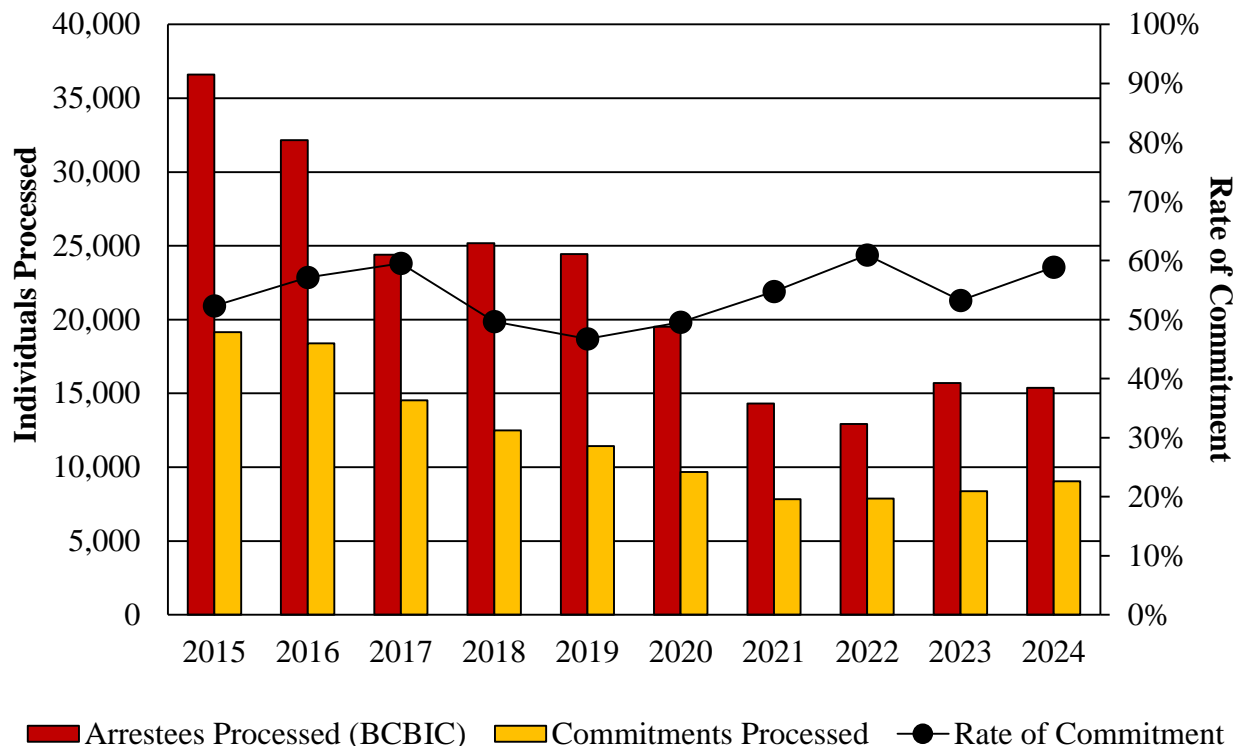
1. Commitments Increase While ADP Plateaus

In Baltimore City, all arrestees are processed at BCBIC. The past decade saw an overall decline in activity through BCBIC. The number of individuals committed to pretrial detention (those held in jail) gradually declined by an average of 9% each year since fiscal 2015 to 15,385 arrestees processed in fiscal 2024, as seen in **Exhibit 1**. However, the fiscal 2024 rate of commitment of 59% neared the 10-year peak, which occurred in fiscal 2022 (61%), while the overall volume of individuals processed (arrests and commitments) through BCBIC remained relatively low compared to historic levels. From fiscal 2023 to 2024:

- arrestees processed decreased by 317, or 2%;
- commitments increased by 691, or 8%; and

- the rate of commitment – or the share of processed individuals required by court order to be detained until their trial – increased by 6 percentage points to 59%.

Exhibit 1
Individuals Processed and Rate of Commitment
Fiscal 2015-2024

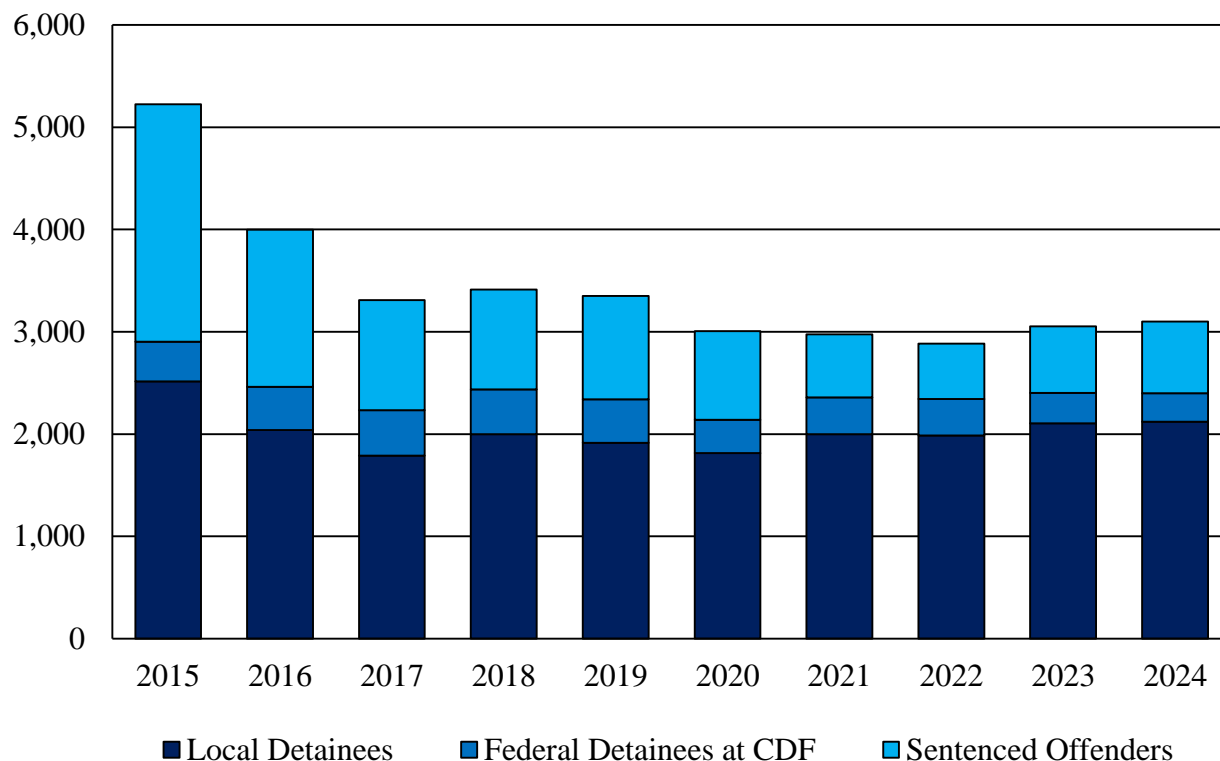


BCBIC: Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2026 Budget Books

In addition to the pretrial detainees held in Baltimore City, DPDS holds some sentenced offenders in custody. Including these sentenced offenders better represents the DPDS population and shows that there was an increase in the ADP in Baltimore City facilities in fiscal 2024. **Exhibit 2** shows the ADP of sentenced offenders, local pretrial detainees, and federal pretrial detainees in Baltimore City for the past 10 years.

Exhibit 2
Average Daily Population of Baltimore City Facilities
Fiscal 2015-2024



CDF: Chesapeake Detention Facility

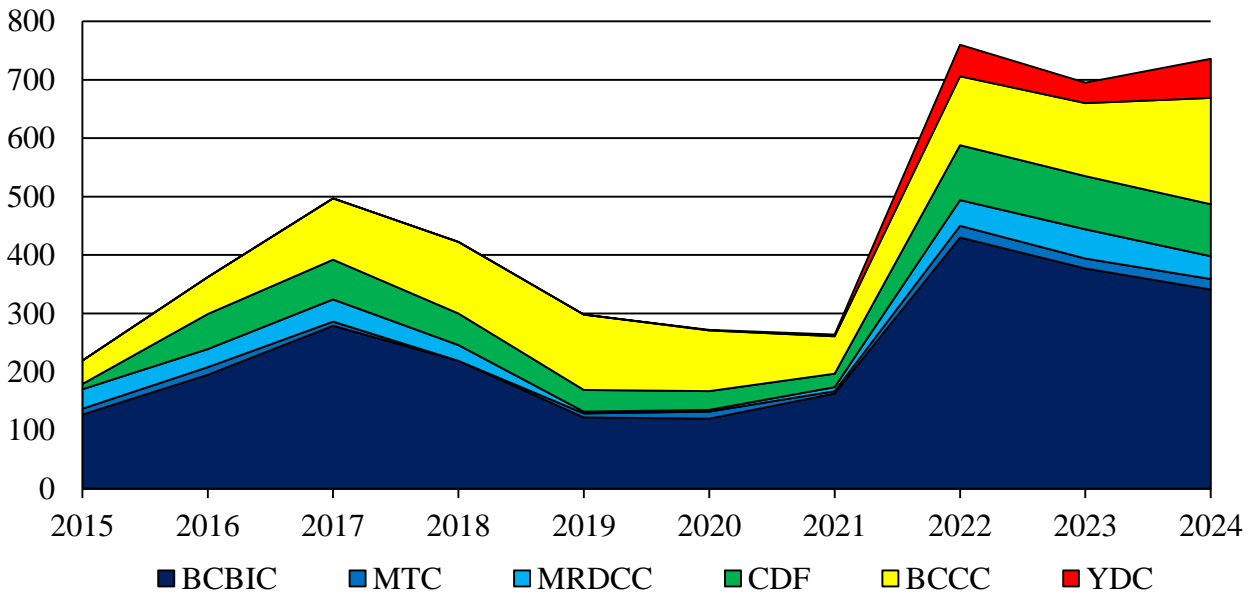
Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Since fiscal 2017, the overall population under DPDS jurisdiction has not changed significantly. This is partly due to bail reform, which resulted in more defendants released without bond but also increased those held without bond. Those committed are held for longer periods, which is partially attributable to an increase in individuals held without bail. Fewer defendants are being held for longer periods, resulting in a leveling out of the ADP. The population declined from fiscal 2020 to 2022 but not to the same extent as arrests or commitments because the rate of release slowed considerably during the COVID-19 pandemic. The length of stay for DPDS facilities was 13.2 months at the end of fiscal 2020 due to slower decisions by the courts but improved to 3.5 months on average for BCBIC, MTC, MRDCC, and YDC sentenced offenders by July 2024.

2. Assaults Increase Significantly in MTC and YDC, Driving Up Statewide Average

Exhibit 3 shows the approximate number of individual-on-individual assaults within DPDS facilities over the last 10 years.

Exhibit 3
Individual-on-individual Assaults in DPDS Facilities
Fiscal 2015-2024



BCBIC: Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center
BCCC: Baltimore City Correctional Center
CDF: Chesapeake Detention Facility
DPDS: Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
MRDCC: Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center
MTC: Metropolitan Transition Center
YDC: Youth Detention Center

Note: Estimated assaults calculated by multiplying average daily population of facility by rate of assault per fiscal year.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2026 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

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In fiscal 2024, BCBIC, BCCC, CDF, and MRDCC saw decreases in the individual-on-individual assault rate compared to the prior year. However, MTC and YDC reported significant increases of 48% and 58%, respectively, which drove the overall DPDS assault rate up by 6% to 30.7 assaults per 100 ADP. BCBIC and MTC have historically had the highest rates of assault, but YDC rates have surpassed them in recent years. Despite having an ADP of only 98, YDC had an assault rate of 68.37. This is nearly double the rate of BCBIC, which had the second highest assault rate in fiscal 2024 at 36.9. In fiscal 2024, DPDS reported no homicides by individuals incarcerated in detention facilities.

Additionally, from fiscal 2023 to 2024, the individual-on-staff assault rate increased by 17.4% to 11.92 assaults per 100 ADP across the six detention centers, which was driven by MRDCC, BCBIC, and MTC.

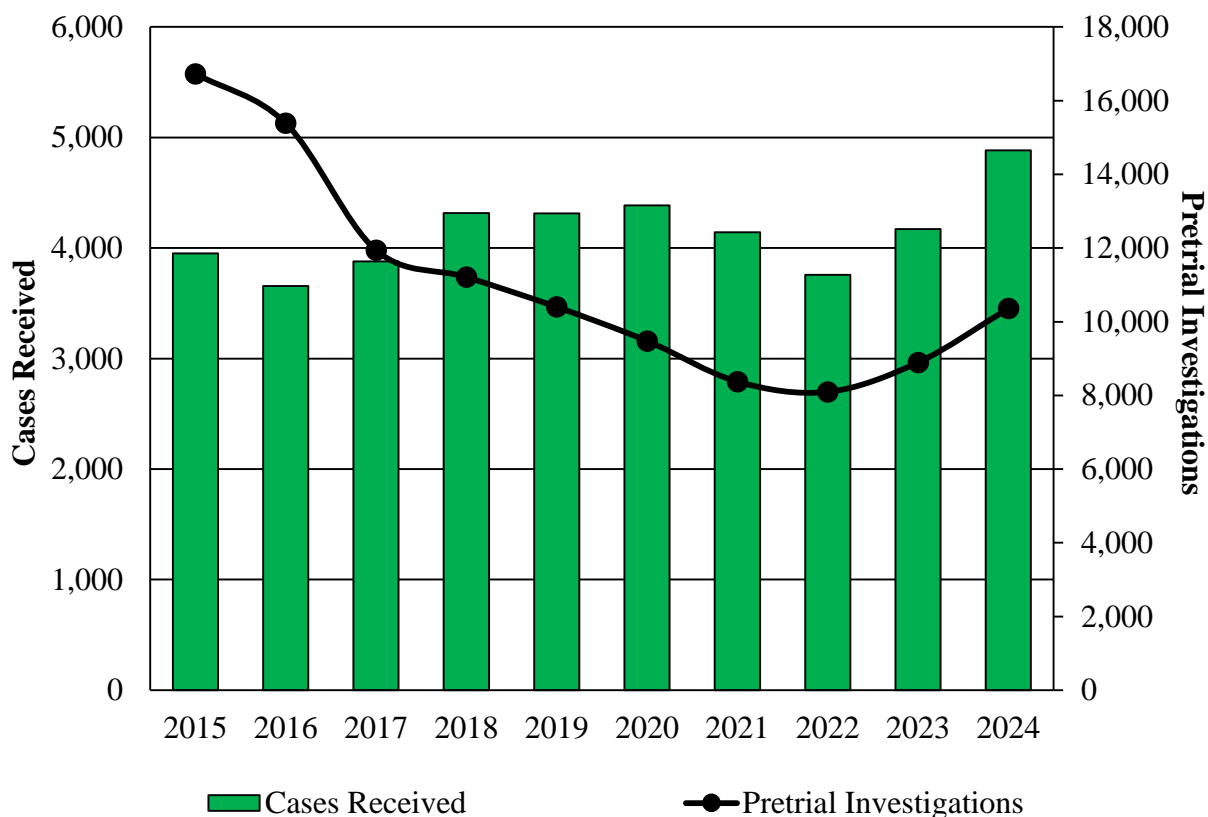
The level of safety in facilities is impacted by the state of the workforce, which has been strained from years of high vacancies and growing mandatory overtime. Tired employees are less likely to pick up on dangerous situations and may even contribute to the danger through negligence.

3. PRSP Continues to Meet Goals

PRSP interviews, investigates, and presents recommendations to Baltimore City courts concerning the pretrial release of individuals accused of crimes in Baltimore. PRSP also supervises defendants released on personal recognizance or conditional bail as ordered by the court.

In fiscal 2024, the number of cases received and the number of pretrial investigations ordered were higher than the previous year. **Exhibit 4** shows the change in pretrial investigations along with the number of supervision cases received each year over the past decade with the most recent uptick beginning in fiscal 2023. At the end of fiscal 2024, PRSP had 1,008 clients on supervision, which is less than the average during the last decade.

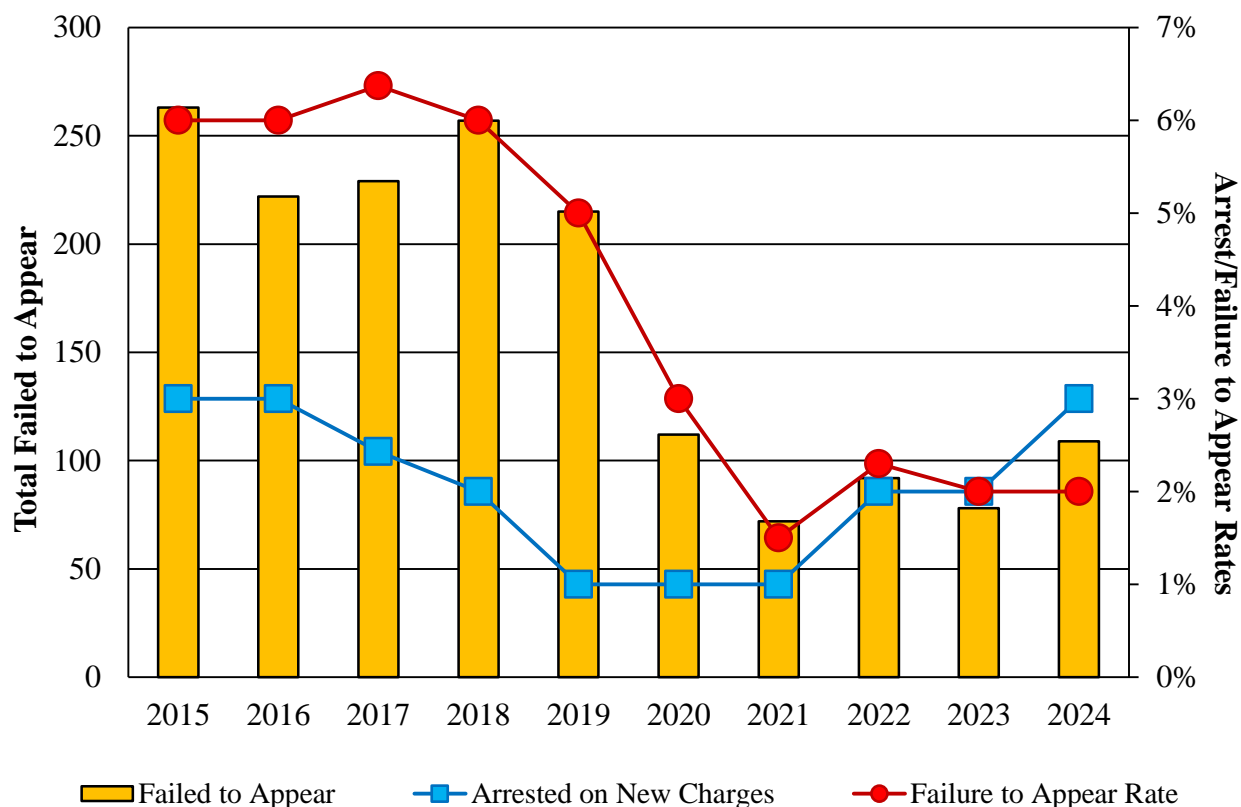
**Exhibit 4
Defendants Under Pretrial Release Supervision or Investigation
Fiscal 2015-2024**



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2026 Budget Books

PRSP’s goal is to ensure that pretrial defendants released into the community comply with bail conditions, do not engage in criminal activity while on release, and appear for court when required. **Exhibit 5** shows that PRSP staff successfully met the goals of having 4% or less of its population arrested on new charges while under supervision and having 8% or less of the population fail to appear for required court dates in fiscal 2024 – 3% of defendants were arrested on new charges and 2% (109 individuals) failed to appear in court. The decrease from fiscal 2019 to 2021 may have been partially the result of court closures, but PRSP continues to meet both of these goals as courts have reopened.

**Exhibit 5
PRSP Defendants Arrested on New Charges and Failure to Appear Rates
Fiscal 2015-2024**



PRSP: Pretrial Release Services Program

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2026 Budget Books

Fiscal 2025

Proposed Deficiency

Proposed general fund deficiencies for fiscal 2025 total \$116.6 million across DPDS for the following uses of funds:

- \$58.1 million for the cost of inmate health care following a change in the Pretrial Detention and Corrections medical and mental health contractor;

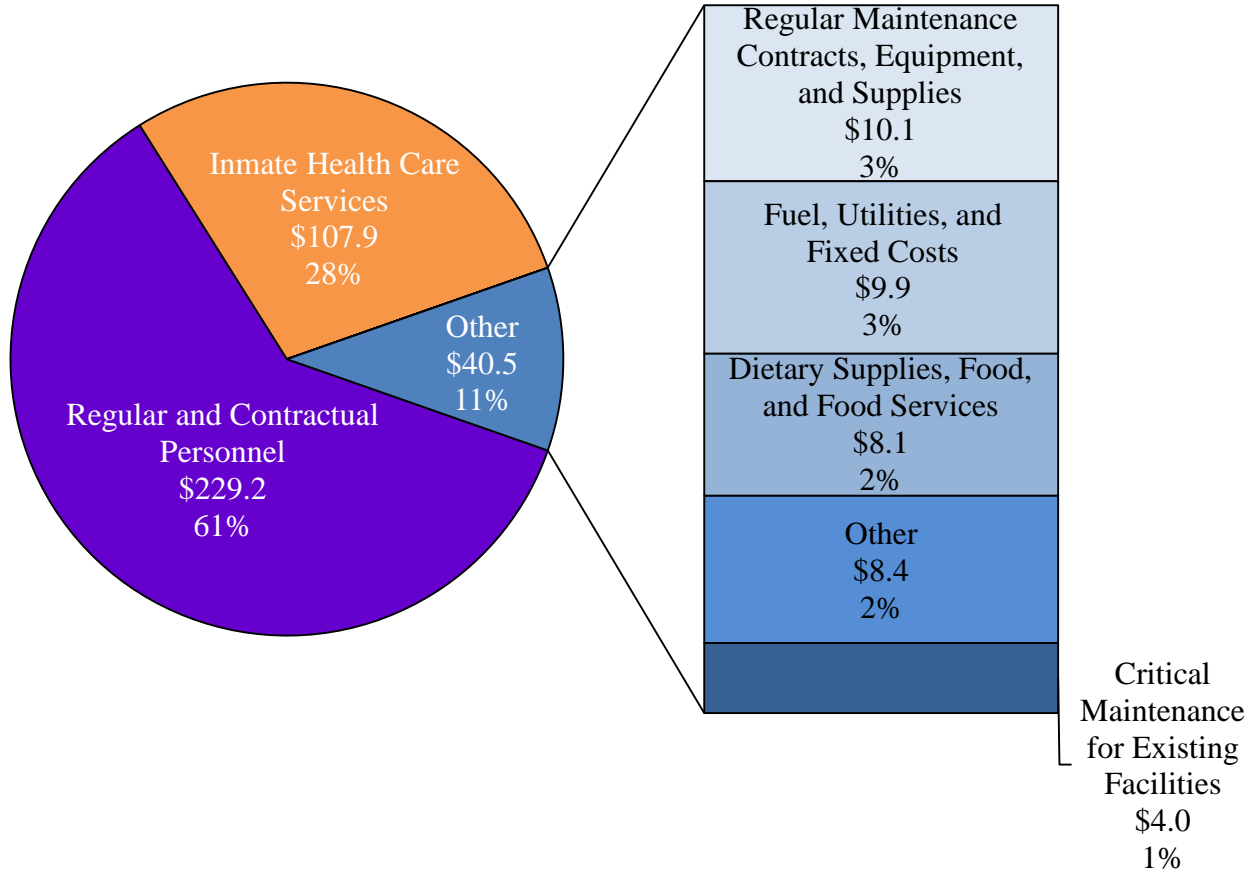
Q00T04 – DPSCS – Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

- \$49.4 million to supplement overtime costs that were higher than anticipated in the legislative appropriation;
- \$7.3 million to address fiscal 2024 shortfalls in operating costs;
- \$821,586 for food services costs that were higher than expected due to inflation;
- \$734,377 for facility maintenance contract costs that were higher than expected due to inflation; and
- \$271,117 for inmate uniforms and bedding.

Fiscal 2026 Overview of Agency Spending

The fiscal 2026 allowance for DPDS is \$377.6 million. More than half (61%) of agency spending supports personnel costs for 1,755.60 regular positions and 21.0 contractual positions. Inmate health care – including medical, mental health, dental, substance use disorder treatment, and pharmacy services – accounts for approximately \$107.9 million, or 28%, of the allowance. Other costs to operate facilities and provide services to inmates total \$40.5 million, or 11%. The allowance is broken out by major spending area in **Exhibit 6**.

Exhibit 6
Overview of Agency Spending
Fiscal 2026 Allowance
(\$ in Millions)



Note: The fiscal 2026 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget. Inmate Healthcare Services includes the departmentwide medical and mental health contract with Centurion of Maryland plus the cost of dental, pharmacy, and substance use disorder treatment services. Other administrative operating expenses include travel, vehicles, communications, inmate wages and welfare, and miscellaneous contracts and supplies.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2026 Budget Books

Proposed Budget Change

The fiscal 2026 allowance for DPDS decreases by \$11.0 million overall from the fiscal 2025 working appropriation. After accounting for proposed deficiency appropriations for costs associated with fiscal 2024 shortfalls, the budget decreases by approximately \$3.8 million. The largest driver of the change is personnel, which decreases by a net \$17.8 million, mainly due to the transfer of 32 positions out of DPDS and a reduction of \$10.3 million in overtime. As discussed in Q00 – DPSCS Overview, overtime funding in the fiscal 2026 allowance does not grow alongside the anticipated increase in overtime hours over the prior year. Instead, the allowance of \$63.7 million realigns overtime spending with fiscal 2024 actual expenditures of \$61.0 million, despite projected spending in fiscal 2025 totaling \$74.0 million. Partially offsetting the overall decline is an increase in inmate health care costs due to a change in the medical and mental health contractor (\$12.8 million). **Exhibit 7** shows the breakdown of the changes.

Exhibit 7
Proposed Budget
DPSCS – Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
(\$ in Thousands)

How Much It Grows:	General Fund	Special Fund	Federal Fund	Reimb. Fund	Total
Fiscal 2024 Actual	\$283,489	\$3,475	\$20,445	\$350	\$307,759
Fiscal 2025 Working Appropriation	361,517	745	26,233	154	388,648
Fiscal 2026 Allowance	<u>349,768</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>26,825</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>377,612</u>
Fiscal 2025-2026 Amount Change	-\$11,749	\$117	\$592	\$4	-\$11,037
Fiscal 2025-2026 Percent Change	-3.3%	15.7%	2.3%	2.6%	-2.8%

Where It Goes: **Change**

Personnel Expenses

Salary increases and related fringe benefits, including the fiscal 2025 COLA and increments after accounting for the net reduction of 32 positions due to transfers to other DPSCS offices	\$7,123
Workers’ compensation premium assessment	65
Turnover increases from 12.86% to 15.98%	-4,854
Employee and retiree health insurance	-9,838
Overtime after accounting for a proposed fiscal 2025 deficiency appropriation	-10,308

Q00T04 – DPSCS – Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

Where It Goes:	<u>Change</u>
Other Changes	
Inmate medical and mental health contract after accounting for a proposed fiscal 2025 deficiency appropriation	12,837
Facility maintenance and service contracts and associated supplies and equipment (<i>i.e.</i> , building and equipment repairs, janitorial and housekeeping services, laundry, grounds maintenance, trash removal, etc.)	1,533
Critical facility maintenance projects after accounting for a related fiscal 2025 deficiency appropriation	1,200
Photocopier rentals for all DPDS offices and printing services	485
Travel and motor vehicle costs	181
Communication costs driven by telephone equipment, installations, and related charges	154
Inmate wages and welfare.....	144
Contractual employee turnover expectancy increases	114
Employee and inmate uniform expenses after accounting for proposed fiscal 2025 deficiency appropriation for inmate uniforms	57
Food and dietary supplies and equipment.....	-764
Aligning utilities with fiscal 2024 actual expenditures.....	-2,055
Proposed fiscal 2025 deficiency appropriation to address fiscal 2024 operating shortfalls	-7,275
Other	165
Total	-\$11,037

COLA: cost-of-living adjustment

DPDS: Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

DPSCS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. The fiscal 2025 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations. The fiscal 2025 impacts of statewide salary adjustments appear in the Statewide Account in the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and adjustments are not reflected in this agency’s budget. The fiscal 2026 impacts of the fiscal 2025 statewide salary adjustments appear in this agency’s budget. The fiscal 2026 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in DBM and are not included in this agency’s budget.

Personnel Data

	<u>FY 24</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 25</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 26</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 25-26</u> <u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	1,791.60	1,787.60	1,755.60	-32.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>10.63</u>	<u>21.00</u>	<u>21.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total Personnel	1,802.23	1,808.60	1,776.60	-32.00

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	280.54	15.98%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/24	178.60	9.99%
Vacancies Below Turnover	101.94	

- The fiscal 2026 budget provides a net reduction of 32 regular positions, all of which are transferred to other DPSCS offices, mainly Administration and Offices. Correctional officers (CO) make up the majority of the transfers out of DPDS, along with several mental health, social work, case management, and office support positions. Some administrative and office support positions were also transferred into DPDS, partially offsetting the transfers out. The departmentwide transfers are part of an effort to convert contractual positions into merit positions and bolster the department’s Intelligence and Investigation Division run by DPSCS Administration and Offices.
- As of December 31, 2024, DPDS had 178.60 vacancies (a rate of 9.99%), the majority of which are CO positions. Budgeted turnover increases from 12.85% in fiscal 2025 to 15.98% in the fiscal 2026 allowance. DPDS is operating with a lower vacancy rate than is necessary to meet budgeted turnover in both the working appropriation and the allowance. Though this difference has the potential to produce a shortfall in fiscal 2025 and 2026, funding can be realigned to transfer funds from other DPSCS divisions with vacancy savings.
- As of January 2025, DPDS Headquarters had the highest vacancy rate (38.5%) of all DPDS programs. However, it is also the smallest program and reported a total of 5 vacancies. Of the facilities with more than 100 authorized positions, CDF had the highest vacancy rate (13.3%). Vacancy rates by program or facility are shown in **Exhibit 8**.

Exhibit 8
DPDS Vacancies by Program/Facility
January 2025

<u>Program/ Facility</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Authorized Positions</u>	<u>Vacancy Rate</u>
Metropolitan Transition Center	45	462	9.7%
DPDS Headquarters	5	13	38.5%
Chesapeake Detention Facility	28	211	13.3%
Baltimore City Correctional Center	6	111	5.4%
Youth Detention Center	11	101	10.9%
Maryland Reception Diagnostic and Classification Center	27	282	9.6%
Pretrial Release Services Program	19	86	22.1%
Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center	38	523	7.3%

DPDS: Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

Source: Department of Budget and Management

Issues

1. *Duvall v. Moore* Consent Decree Extended to June 2026

In calendar 2015, the American Civil Liberties Union filed on behalf of Jerome Duvall and other detainees to reopen a partial settlement agreement regarding conditions at the former Baltimore City Detention Center, now BCBIC and MTC. The State agreed to overhaul the jail's health care system and make major improvements to the facilities, including accommodations for people with disabilities. DPSCS also agreed to pay \$450,000 in attorneys' fees and allow a court-appointed monitor access. **Appendix 1** lists the compliance provisions outlined in the *Duvall v. Moore* decree. The consent decree has been extended four times since 2020, most recently from June 2024 to June 2026.

In September 2018, a court-assigned monitor declared that DPDS reached substantial compliance in all three areas of the physical plant requirements (housekeeping, vermin control, and equipment and building maintenance and repair). The plant improvements included renovating the MTC kitchen and warehouse, reorganizing dietary staff, and establishing a contract with an exterminator. Furthermore, as of August 20, 2024, DPSCS was deemed in compliance with 9 of the 12 mental health provisions.

The court has mandated regular monitoring for compliance with the mental health provisions of the decree but did not impose any similar reporting requirements for medical provisions due to longstanding issues with external medical monitoring. For instance, in December 2023, DPSCS and the court asked the medical monitor at the time to explain the methodology and evidence behind findings. Instead, the medical monitor abruptly resigned. DPSCS and the court took this as an indication that the medical compliance findings may have been an inaccurate reflection of DPSCS progress on the decree provisions. Since then, a new monitor has been appointed with less frequent monitoring requirements than the court-appointed mental health monitor.

While the extension of the decree deadline has protected DPSCS from additional potential lawsuits, the process has not been without cost. According to DPSCS, costs related to the decree total nearly \$1 million between fiscal 2023 and 2025:

- \$750,000 to procure attorneys and hire experts to improve compliance with the decree;
- \$125,993 to make a court-ordered payment of plaintiffs' attorneys' fees for the period up to and including June 30, 2022; and
- \$90,195 to cover the plaintiffs' costs of monitoring of the settlement agreement for the period up to and including June 30, 2024. DPSCS will continue to pay these costs.

As of the 2025 session, no new motions have been issued with respect to this longstanding litigation that has a history of over 741 total motions. Additionally, DPDS is in substantial

compliance with 15 provisions, partially compliant with 27 provisions, and noncompliant with 9 provisions. The division has failed to meet the requirements of the consent decree for many years, and the State cannot expect the court to perpetually extend the deadline.

DPSCS should comment on the steps taken in the past year to achieve greater compliance with *Duvall*, including a discussion of the effectiveness of third-party consultants and an expected timeline for compliance.

The Department of Legislative Services recommends adding language that restricts \$100,000 in general funds pending a report on DPSCS’s strategy to reach full compliance with *Duvall*. The report should contain updates on all provisions and any motions issued between fiscal 2024 and 2026.

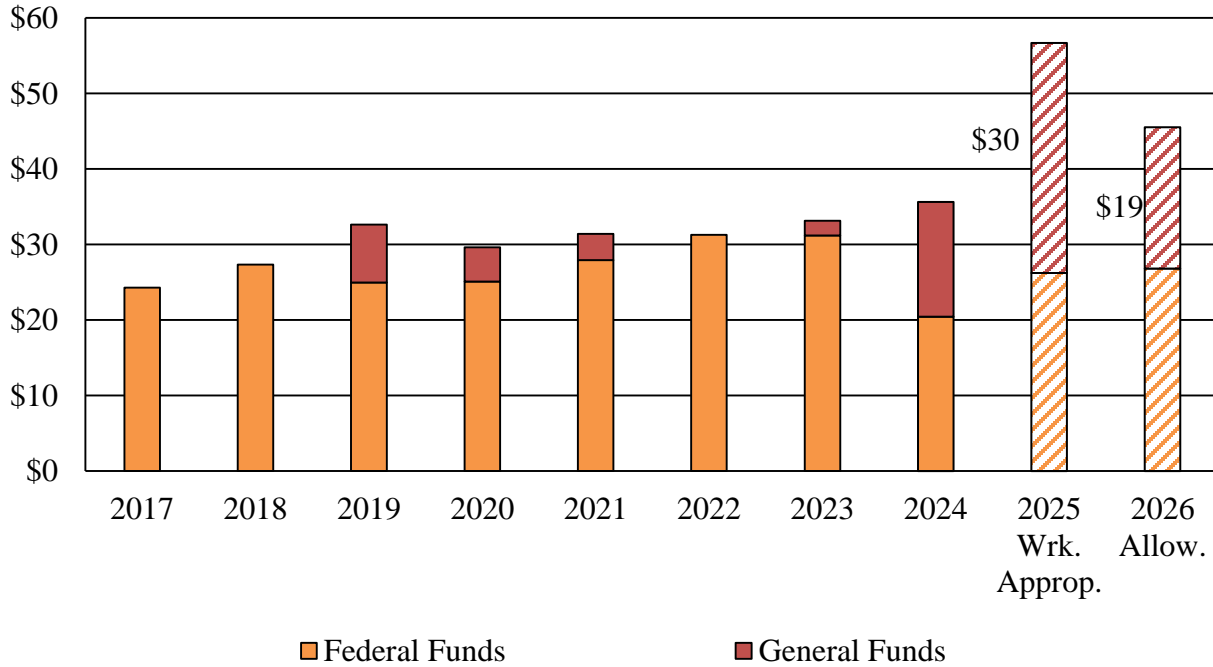
2. DPSCS Seeks to Renew Chesapeake Detention Facility Contract with Renegotiated Reimbursement Rate

DPSCS has operated CDF – a maximum-security facility exclusively for federal pretrial detainees – on behalf of USMS since fiscal 2012. USMS addressed the need for federal detention space in Maryland by entering into a cooperative agreement with the State. In return for the use of 500 beds for federal detainees from fiscal 2010 through 2025, USMS provided a lump sum of \$20 million to DPSCS to support the construction costs of Dorsey Run Correctional Facility in Jessup.

The CDF contract with USMS was established for the period of September 1, 2010, to August 31, 2025, and requires that DPSCS provide the necessary personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, and services for the facility. The contract is a fixed price agreement adjusted every two years based on the Consumer Price Index. DPSCS has unsuccessfully attempted to renegotiate the active contract in the past, primarily due to a lack of responsiveness and engagement from USMS. The current contract is not subject to adjustment based on the actual costs paid by the State. Not only is the contract’s structure not financially advantageous for the State, the detainment of federally charged individuals is not a State function or priority.

USMS funds CDF operating expenses through the agreement, but the funding has not always been adequate to support all CDF expenses. **Exhibit 9** shows the amount of federal and general funds needed to fully operate CDF since fiscal 2017. Expended general funds between fiscal 2019 and 2024 totaled \$33 million and are budgeted to almost double due to projected spending of \$30 million in general funds in fiscal 2025 alone. The fiscal 2026 allowance budgets \$19 million in general funds for CDF.

Exhibit 9
Chesapeake Detention Facility Funding Summary
Fiscal 2017-2026
(\$ in Millions)



Note: Fiscal 2025 and 2026 are budgeted based on anticipated federal revenues and overall expenditures.

Source: Department of Budget and Management

The agreement with USMS is set to expire on August 31, 2025; however, DPSCS has stated that it intends to renew the contract with a higher reimbursement rate. DPSCS will meet with USMS on February 18, 2025, to renegotiate the reimbursement rate, which would go into effect September 1, 2025, upon the expiration of the current agreement.

DPSCS should discuss the outcome of the meeting with USMS as well as the reasoning for renewing the contract and the agency’s strategies to reduce the need for general funds in fiscal 2025 and 2026.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

, provided that \$100,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of general administration may not be expended until the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services submits a report to the budget committees on compliance with the Duvall v. Moore decree. The report shall include:

- (1) an update on the compliance status of each of the provisions;
- (2) the total number of motions issued;
- (3) a summary of any costs associated with the compliance process;
- (4) a strategy and timeline for reaching full compliance by the June 2026 deadline; and
- (5) a discussion of the utilization and effectiveness of third-party consultants in the compliance process.

The report shall be submitted by November 1, 2025, and the budget committees shall have 45 days from the date of the receipt of the report to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the receipt of the report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

Explanation: The deadline to comply with the medical and mental health provisions in the Duvall v. Moore decree has been extended four times from the original deadline of June 2020. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) must reach full compliance by June 2026 or face litigation regarding the conditions of pretrial detention. This language restricts funds for administration pending a report on compliance with the decree.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Status update on compliance with Duvall v. Moore decree	DPSCS	November 1, 2025

Appendix 1
Duvall v. Moore Provisions

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status – February 2025</u>
17a	Timely intake.	Partial Compliance
17b	Assessment of urgent needs and identification prescribed medications within 24 hours of Initial Medical and Mental Health Screen (IMMS)	Partial Compliance
17c	Mental Health timely evaluation for patients on psychotropic medications and/or urgently referred within 24 hours of IMMS.	Partial Compliance
17d	First dose medication administration.	Partial Compliance
17e	Documentation of first dose medications or discontinuation.	Partial Compliance
18a	Plan of Care (POC) to include summary of problems, medications, testing, and chronic care appointments.	Partial Compliance
18b	Develop a POC.	Partial Compliance
18c	Conduct chronic care clinics and document in the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) within 7 days of admission into the facility.	Partial Compliance
18d	Clinicians to place order for chronic care clinics in EMR and recommend any specialty care promptly.	Partial Compliance
18e	Clinicians to develop or update POC for any chronic care conditions diagnosed after initial diagnosis.	Partial Compliance
18f	POC accessibility to clinicians.	Partial Compliance
19a	Timely, uninterrupted medication renewal.	Partial Compliance

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status – February 2025</u>
19b	Appropriate documentation of Medication Administration Records to include nursing credentials and refusal info.	Partial Compliance
19c	Documentation and review of vital signs and glucose results as ordered, per policy.	Noncompliance
19d	Keep-on-Person medication refill.	Partial Compliance
19e	Clinicians’ timely response to and documentation of critical lab results and any actions taken.	Noncompliance
19e – i.	Clinicians to document review of critical/seriously abnormal lab results within 24 hours of receipt.	Noncompliance
19e – ii.	Clinicians to document review of all results within a reasonable timeframe.	Noncompliance
19f	Clinicians to order labs within timeframes consistent with test urgency.	Noncompliance
19g	Clinicians’ recognition and communication of clearly defined abnormal vital signs with appropriate actions taken.	Noncompliance
20a	Patient transport for onsite/offsite appointment and medical testing.	Partial Compliance
20b	Custody to adhere to medically directed accommodations.	Partial Compliance
20c	Medical having daily access to the Offender Case Management System patient location information.	Substantial Compliance
20d	Cooperation between custody and medical for organized medication administration.	Partial Compliance
20e	Temperature-controlled housing and heat stratification.	Substantial Compliance
20f	Temperature-controlled housing and heat stratification.	Substantial Compliance

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status – February 2025</u>
20g	Temperature-controlled housing and heat stratification.	Substantial Compliance
21a	Timely delivery of necessary medical supplies and special housing accommodations.	Partial Compliance
21b	Designated trained staff to address Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) patient accommodations.	Partial Compliance
21c	ADA patients access to same care/visits as general population.	Partial Compliance
21d	Specially equipped and adapted vehicles for ADA patients.	Substantial Compliance
22a	Timely review of requests for routine, urgent, and emergency specialty care.	Partial Compliance
22b	Specialists' referrals with review and approval of consultations not exceeding 48 hours for urgent care and 5 business days for routine care.	Noncompliance
22c	Logs are maintained documenting approval request dates, Utilization Management action dates, outcome details, and referral purpose.	Noncompliance
22d	If applicable, patients' medical records contain documentation of request for outside specialty care, date of request, date and nature of the response, date consultation is scheduled, and date of consultation encounter with applicable follow-up care.	Noncompliance
23a	Sick call request pick-up.	Substantial Compliance
23b	Sick call timely triage within 24 hours of receipt.	Substantial Compliance
23c	Sick call appointment occurrence within 48 hours (72 hours on weekends).	Partial Compliance
23d	Sick call appropriate clinical judgment and quality of care.	Partial Compliance
24a	Medical records availability (paper and EMR).	Partial Compliance

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status – February 2025</u>
25a	Mental health timely suicide risk evaluations and medication within 24 hours.	Substantial Compliance
25b	Mental health timely evaluations for patients with bridge orders within 14 days; sooner if clinically indicated.	Partial Compliance
25c	Mental health timely evaluations by Mental Health Professionals when urgently referred within 24 hours.	Substantial Compliance
25d	Mental health follow-up appointment for medication renewal.	Substantial Compliance
25e	Mental health close observation.	Substantial Compliance
25f – i.	Mental health POC development.	Substantial Compliance
25f – ii.	Mental health treatment plan within 14 days of admissions into the facility.	Substantial Compliance
25f – iii.	Mental health chronic care follow-up every 90 days.	Partial Compliance
25f – iv.	Mental health POC accessibility to clinicians.	Partial Compliance
25g	Mental health return from State hospital.	Substantial Compliance
25h	Ability of anyone to place patient on suicide watch.	Substantial Compliance

Appendix 2
Object/Fund Difference Report
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services – Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 24 Actual</u>	<u>FY 25 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 26 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 25 - FY 26 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	1,791.60	1,787.60	1,755.60	-32.00	-1.8%
02 Contractual	10.63	21.00	21.00	0.00	0%
Total Positions	1,802.23	1,809.60	1,776.60	-33.00	-1.8%
Objects					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 237,492,236	\$ 196,694,468	\$ 228,270,851	\$ 31,576,383	16.1%
02 Technical and Special Fees	613,075	811,809	925,577	113,768	14.0%
03 Communication	794,774	669,516	823,082	153,566	22.9%
04 Travel	2,834	8,750	42,500	33,750	385.7%
06 Fuel and Utilities	9,424,984	11,188,603	9,133,961	-2,054,642	-18.4%
07 Motor Vehicles	717,014	655,315	682,329	27,014	4.1%
08 Contractual Services	51,295,585	52,152,000	126,436,330	74,284,330	142.4%
09 Supplies and Materials	4,842,220	5,328,976	5,336,567	7,591	0.1%
10 Equipment – Replacement	686,493	123,070	192,500	69,430	56.4%
11 Equipment – Additional	46,415	0	0	0	0.0%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	703,240	888,800	1,033,000	144,200	16.2%
13 Fixed Charges	514,956	726,939	735,000	8,061	1.1%
14 Land and Structures	624,899	2,800,000	4,000,000	1,200,000	42.9%
Total Objects	\$ 307,758,725	\$ 272,048,246	\$ 377,611,697	\$ 105,563,451	38.8%
Funds					
01 General Fund	\$ 283,489,267	\$ 244,916,982	\$ 349,767,616	\$ 104,850,634	42.8%
03 Special Fund	3,474,535	744,906	861,752	116,846	15.7%
05 Federal Fund	20,444,955	26,232,648	26,824,690	592,042	2.3%
09 Reimbursable Fund	349,968	153,710	157,639	3,929	2.6%
Total Funds	\$ 307,758,725	\$ 272,048,246	\$ 377,611,697	\$ 105,563,451	38.8%

Note: The fiscal 2025 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2026 allowance does not include statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

**Appendix 3
Fiscal Summary**

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services – Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 24 Actual</u>	<u>FY 25 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 26 Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 25 - FY 26 % Change</u>
01 Chesapeake Detention Facility	\$ 35,689,000	\$ 39,026,074	\$ 45,620,372	\$ 6,594,298	16.9%
02 Pretrial Release Services	7,165,767	7,806,535	7,599,286	-207,249	-2.7%
04 Central Booking and Intake Facility	94,963,461	75,328,795	119,307,915	43,979,120	58.4%
05 Baltimore Pretrial Complex	20,868,308	17,228,303	22,007,139	4,778,836	27.7%
06 Maryland Reception Diagnostic and	48,601,755	40,343,145	64,694,920	24,351,775	60.4%
07 Baltimore City Correctional Center	22,585,558	21,385,707	26,463,656	5,077,949	23.7%
08 Metropolitan Transition Center	75,773,240	68,592,449	88,918,586	20,326,137	29.6%
09 General Administration	2,111,636	2,337,238	2,999,823	662,585	28.3%
Total Expenditures	\$ 307,758,725	\$ 272,048,246	\$ 377,611,697	\$ 105,563,451	38.8%
General Fund	\$ 283,489,267	\$ 244,916,982	\$ 349,767,616	\$ 104,850,634	42.8%
Special Fund	3,474,535	744,906	861,752	116,846	15.7%
Federal Fund	20,444,955	26,232,648	26,824,690	592,042	2.3%
Total Appropriations	\$ 307,408,757	\$ 271,894,536	\$ 377,454,058	\$ 105,559,522	38.8%
Reimbursable Fund	\$ 349,968	\$ 153,710	\$ 157,639	\$ 3,929	2.6%
Total Funds	\$ 307,758,725	\$ 272,048,246	\$ 377,611,697	\$ 105,563,451	38.8%

Note: The fiscal 2025 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2026 allowance does not include statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.