

**Q00A**  
**Administration and Offices**  
**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services**

***Executive Summary***

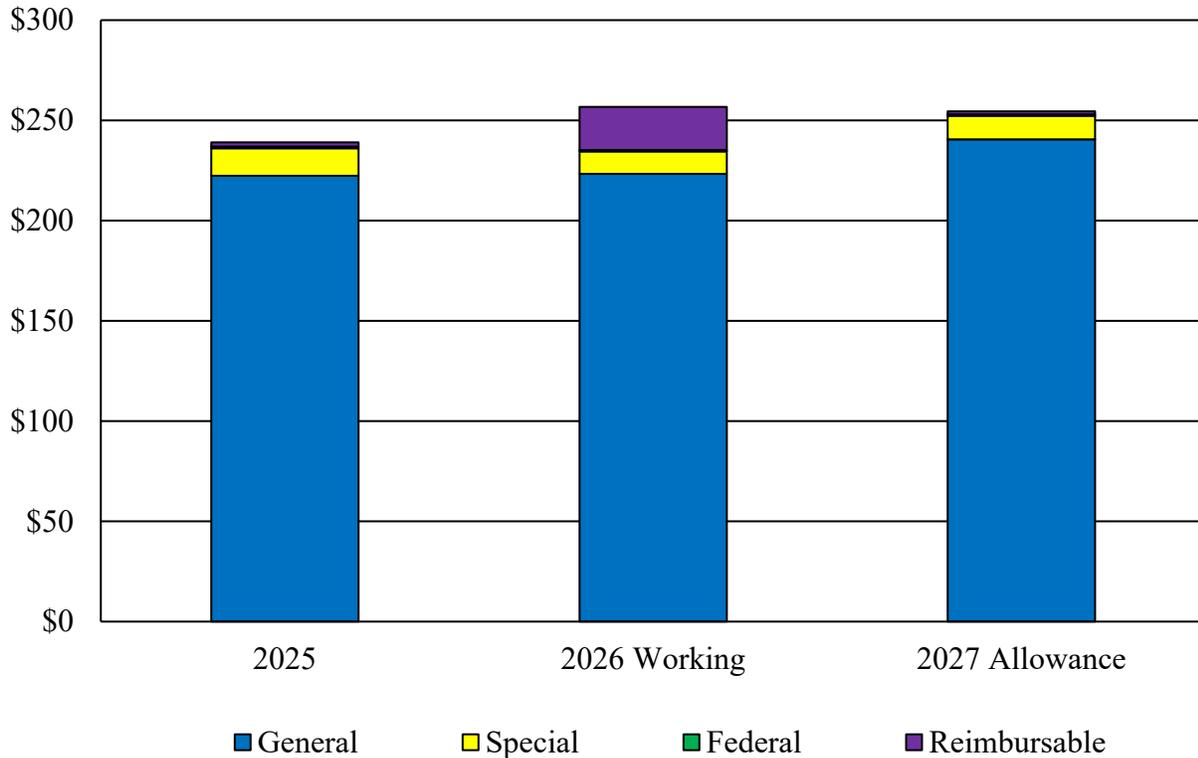
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The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) Administration and Offices provide key policy and administrative oversight for the department. Functional units include executive direction, information technology (IT), security, intelligence gathering, capital program support, human resources, budget development, and program coordination. This analysis includes the Inmate Grievance Office (IGO) and the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards (MCCS).

***Operating Budget Summary***

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**Fiscal 2027 Budget Decreases \$2.2 Million, or 0.9%, to \$254.6 Million  
(\$ in Millions)**



Note: The fiscal 2026 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies. The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency's budget.

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## *Q00A – DPSCS – Administration and Offices*

- The fiscal 2027 allowance decreases by \$2.2 million from the fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for deficiency appropriations. General funds increase by \$17.2 million, approximately \$17.6 million of which is for personnel costs related to salary adjustments and employee and retiree health insurance premiums. Reimbursable funds decrease by \$20.0 million, driven by costs for Major Information Technology Development Projects (MITDP), including the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) and Electronic Patient Health Record (EPHR) projects.

## ***Key Observations***

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- ***Three-year Recidivism Increases:*** The three-year recidivism rate for individuals who were released in fiscal 2022 was 34%, an increase from cohorts released in fiscal 2020 and 2021. The recidivism rate represents the proportion of releases who are returned to either the Division of Correction (DOC) or Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS) following sentencing for a new criminal offense or return to custody due to a violation of the conditions of their release.
- ***Private Home Monitoring Company Suspended:*** The license of a private home monitoring company was suspended after a DPSCS investigation. MCCS is responsible for auditing private home detention monitoring agencies (PHDMA) and overseeing the licensing process.
- ***Major Information Technology Project Delays Continue:*** The EPHR and CCH projects continue to face delays and are not expected to be completed until calendar 2031 and 2033, respectively.
- ***Contraband Finds Increase in Several Categories:*** Weapons found in fiscal 2025 increased by 9% from fiscal 2024 and represent 45% of all contraband found in DPSCS facilities. Controlled dangerous substances were the second most found type of contraband and remained at high levels in fiscal 2025.

## **Operating Budget Recommended Actions**

1. Add language to restrict funds pending the submission of a report on the department's strategic overtime plan.
2. Add language to restrict funds pending the submission of a report on oversight of the medical and mental health care contracts.

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3. Add language to restrict funds pending the submission of a report on private home detention monitoring.
4. Add language to restrict funds pending the submission of a report on the strategy for completing major information technology projects.
5. Add language to restrict funds pending the submission of the second of four quarterly reports on hiring and attrition.
6. Adopt committee narrative requesting a report on three-year recidivism.
7. Adopt committee narrative requesting a report on the Justice Reinvestment Act.

## **Updates**

- ***Public Information Act (PIA) Complaints Against the Department Decreased in Calendar 2025:*** In calendar 2023 and 2024, 12 complaints were filed against the department for denial of inspection of public records or failure to respond within a timely manner. The Maryland PIA Board found the department to be in violation of the law in 4 cases out of the 11 cases on which it ruled. In 2025, of the 2 PIA complaints filed against the department, the board found DPSCS to be in violation in 1 of the cases, while the other complaint is still pending.

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**Administration and Offices**  
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## ***Operating Budget Analysis***

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### **Program Description**

DPSCS Administration and Offices includes two main units and two semi-independent commissions. These units together provide key policy and administrative oversight for the department.

- ***Executive Office of the Secretary:*** Administrative units provide overall policy and operational direction for the department by establishing policy, priorities, support, and oversight for the corrections, community supervision, and pretrial detention units. This unit includes the Office of the Secretary; the Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD); the Intelligence and Investigative Division (IID), including the Warrant Apprehension Unit; MITDPs; and the Office of Administrative Services. The Office of the Secretary directs the following operational programs:
  - ***Clinical Services:*** Inmate Health Care Administration; Nursing Services; Social Work Services; Commitment Services; Mental Health Services; and Substance Abuse Treatment Services; and
  - ***Inmate Services:*** Inmate Education and Transition Services.
- ***Office of the Deputy Secretary for Operations (DSO):*** Operational units are responsible for providing executive direction to various programs, services, and operations. In addition to the Central Home Detention Unit (CHDU) and the Division of Capital Construction and Facilities Maintenance, DSO directs the following operational programs:
  - ***Inmate Services:*** Inmate Education; Work Release; Victim Services; Case Management; Commitment Services; Intake, Housing, and Transportation; Religious and Volunteer Services; and Transition Services.
  - ***Security Operations:*** Crisis Management; Intelligence Coordination; Security Audit Review; and the Canine Unit.
- ***MCCS:*** Commission staff audit correctional facilities and PHDMAs to determine levels of compliance, develop audit reports, and provide technical assistance to correct areas of noncompliance. Trained volunteers are used extensively to accomplish the inspection process. Final audit reports of correctional facilities are reviewed by commission members who are appointed by the Governor for a term of three years.

- **IGO:** Administrators hear grievances against any official or employee of DOC or the Patuxent Institution brought by any person confined to one of those facilities. A grievance or complaint that merits further consideration is referred to the Office of Administrative Hearings.

## ***Performance Analysis: Managing for Results***

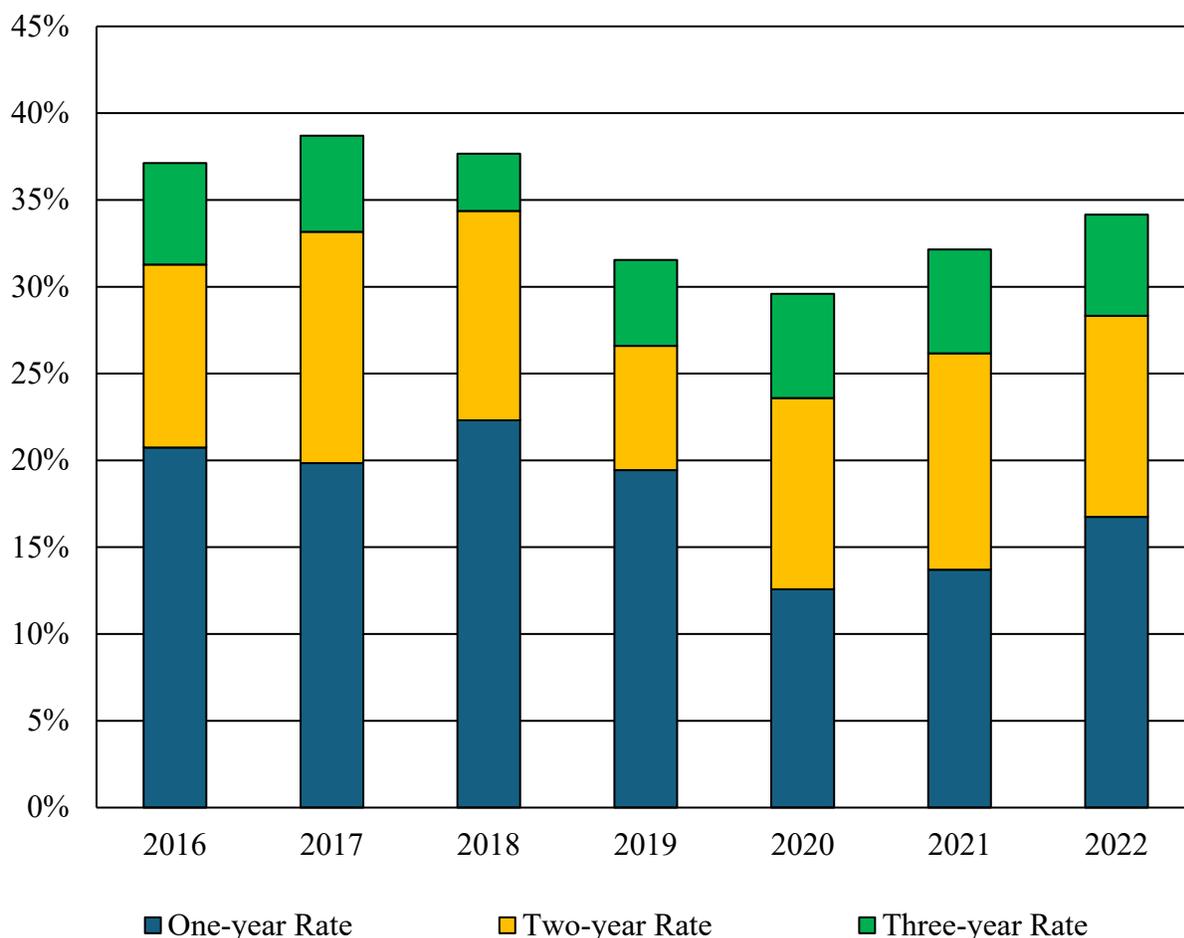
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### **1. Three-year Recidivism Continues to Increase**

Language in the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill withheld \$100,000 in general funds until DPSCS submitted a report with data on three-year recidivism and an analysis of recent recidivism trends, which was submitted on November 17, 2025. Recidivism rates represent the proportion of releases that are returned to either DOC or DPDS following sentencing for a new criminal offense or return to custody from parole or mandatory supervision due to violation of the conditions of release. The recidivism rates do not include new sentences that result in local detention (except for detention within Baltimore City). Three-year recidivism rates allow for adjudication of charges that are attributed to their appropriate recidivism year based on offense date.

**Exhibit 1** shows the recidivism rate based on the year that an individual was released. Each bar represents a cohort of individuals who were released in a year and indicates the rate at which a recidivism event occurred in the first, second, or third year of being released. Recidivism events include a new sentence to State incarceration, conviction to a new probation sentence, or a return to State custody from a revocation of community supervision (parole, probation or mandatory supervision post release). Recidivism was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, as court closures delayed prosecutions and convictions, especially impacting the cohorts in fiscal 2018 to 2021. The fiscal 2017 release cohort recidivism rate of 38.7% acts as the baseline for the current data because the Justice Reinvestment Act was mostly in effect, and the COVID-19 pandemic had little to no impact on court cases in the three years following the fiscal 2017 cohort's release. Of the individuals who were released in fiscal 2022, 34.2% returned to incarceration or supervision within three years. Consistent with national trends, the rate of recidivism is often higher in the first year after release and decreases in the subsequent years. For the fiscal 2022 cohort, the three-year recidivism rate marked a decrease of 4.5 percentage points from the fiscal 2017 cohort's rate but an increase of 2.0 percentage points over the fiscal 2021 cohort.

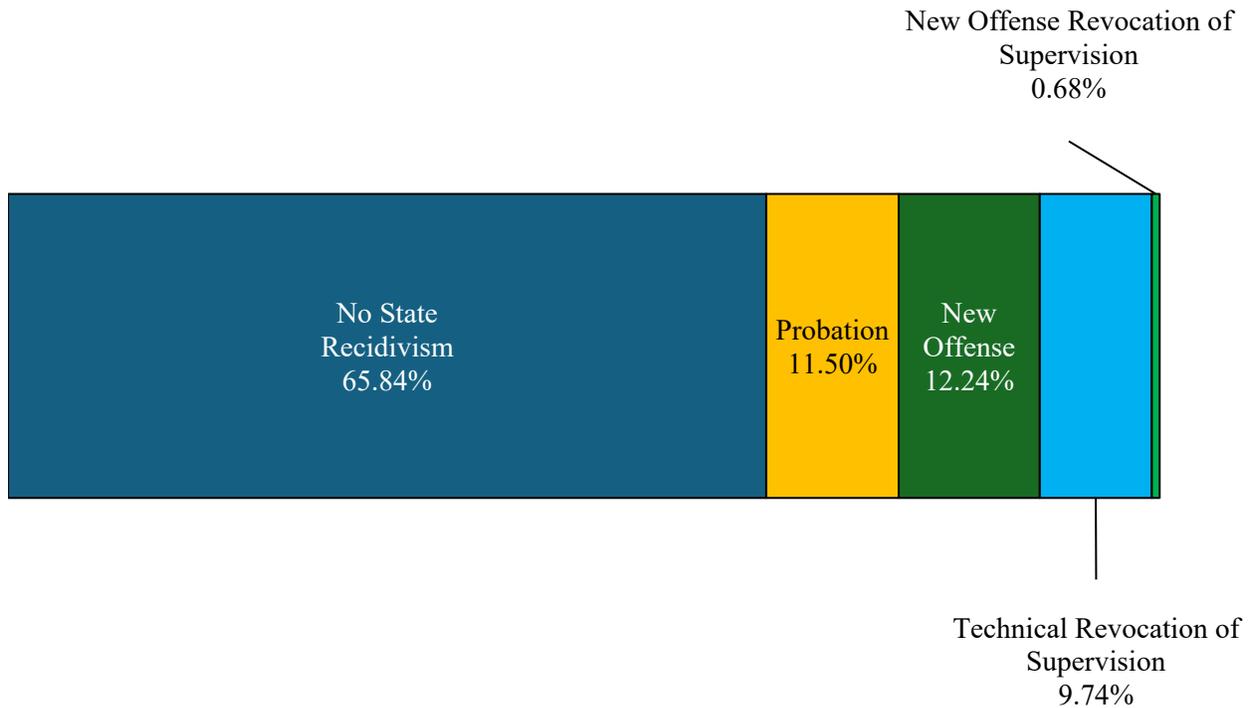
**Exhibit 1**  
**Returns to Custody or Supervision within Three Years of Release**  
**Fiscal 2016-2022 Release Cohort**



Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

**Exhibit 2** shows the reasons for recidivism for 3,636 individuals who were released in fiscal 2022. Of the releases in fiscal 2022, 11.5% were placed on probation instead of returning to sentenced custody. A total of 12.2% committed a new offense and received a new State sentence. Approximately 9.7% of individuals released had technical violations of supervision, which marked an increase from the fiscal 2021 release cohort. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends adopting committee narrative requesting a report by October 15, 2026, on three-year term recidivism data and an analysis of recidivism trends.**

**Exhibit 2**  
**Three-year State Recidivism by Reason**  
**Fiscal 2022 Release Cohort**

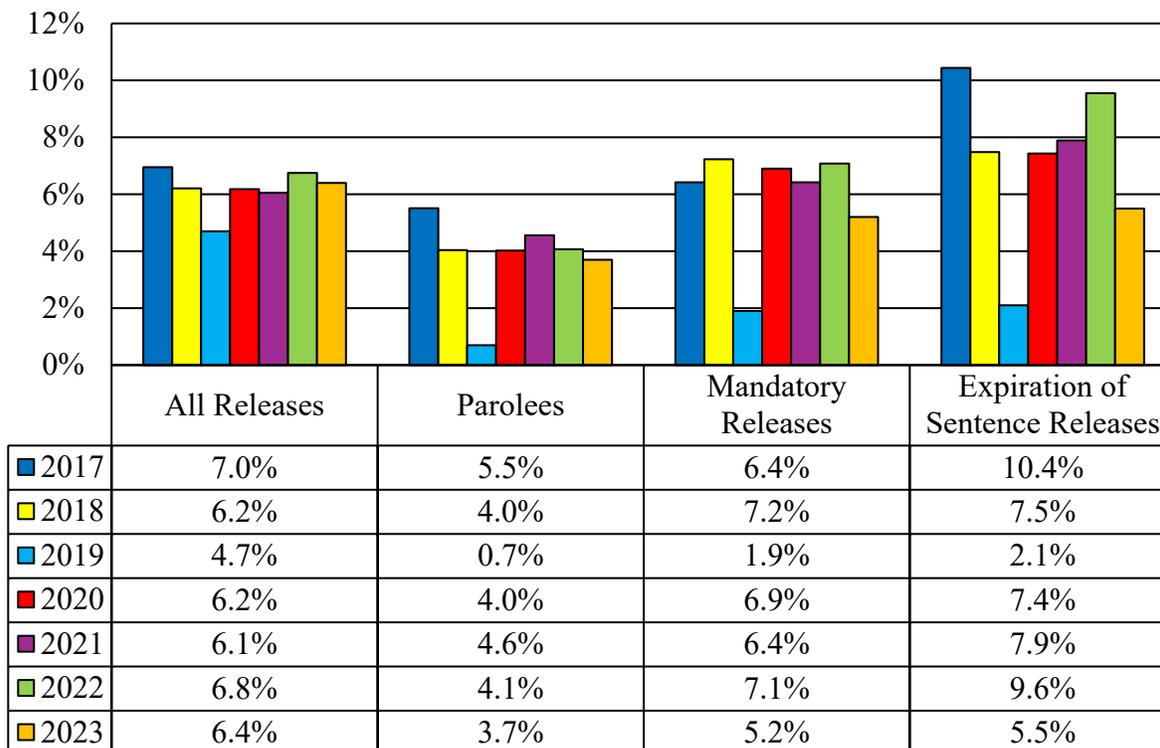


Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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Reporting on one-year recidivism rates as Managing for Results (MFR) performance measures has been discontinued by the department beginning with the fiscal 2027 MFR submission. These rates were updated more timely but were limited to the number of inmates returned to correctional or community supervision within one year of release and did not count those returned to probation supervision or those who were returned to custody for a technical violation of probation. In the fiscal 2026 MFR submission, the department reported that 6.4% of the fiscal 2023 release cohort returned for a new offense within one year of release. **Exhibit 3** shows the single-year recidivism rates that the department provided last year for the release cohorts from fiscal 2017 to 2023. **DPSCS should provide one-year recidivism data for the fiscal 2024 release cohort and discuss the reasons for discontinuing one-year recidivism data in its annual MFR submission.**

**Exhibit 3  
Returns to Correctional Custody within One Year of Release  
Fiscal 2017-2023**



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2026 Budget Books

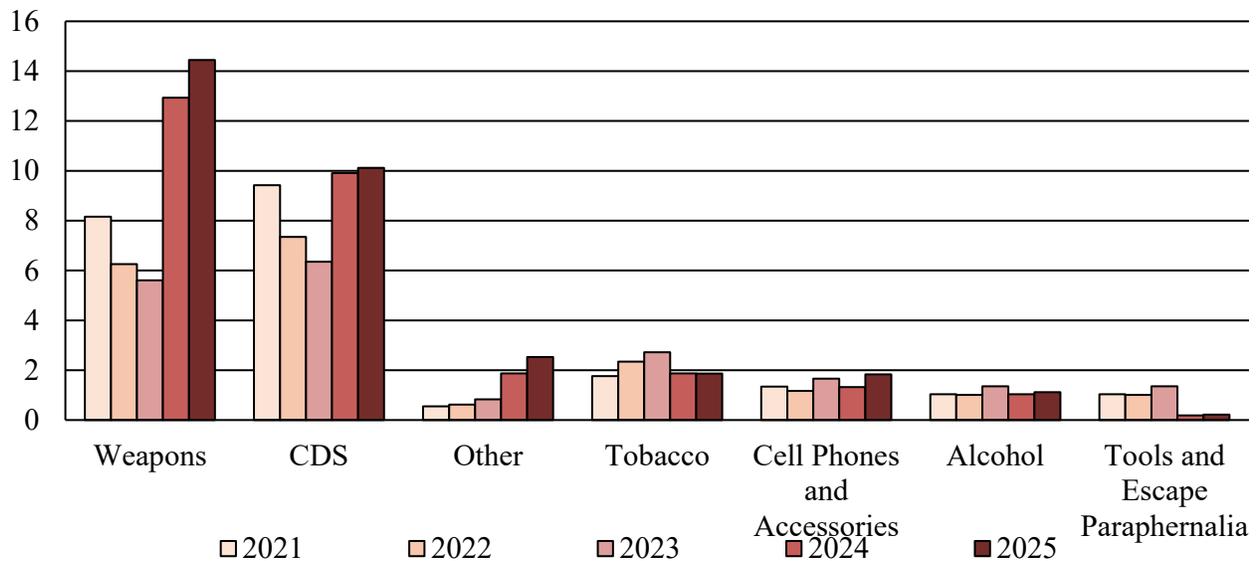
## 2. Contraband Finds Continue to Increase

Safety in DPSCS facilities is partially maintained through routine, random, and targeted searches for contraband using a variety of tools, including electronic sensors, Canine Unit searches, physical or environmental searches, frisks, and strip searches. It is important to note that not all contraband is eventually found. The data provided on contraband will always lack completeness because there is no comprehensive means to identify and track all contraband.

**Exhibit 4** shows all contraband find occurrences for fiscal 2021 to 2025 grouped by type of contraband and normalized by rate of finds per 100 average daily population (ADP). Contraband finds per ADP in fiscal 2025 increased by 9.0% from fiscal 2024. In fiscal 2025, weapons were the most frequently uncovered contraband, representing 45% of all finds. The number of weapons found increased by 82.2% when compared with fiscal 2021. Controlled dangerous substances (CDS) were the second most common type of contraband found in fiscal 2025. CDS represented

31% of all contraband found. Of the seven types of contraband, six categories increased in fiscal 2025. **The department should explain the factors contributing to the rise in weapons discoveries and outline the actions underway to curb weapons contraband within its facilities. DPSCS should also discuss metrics that it uses to clarify whether the increase reflects improved detection and enforcement efforts or an actual increase in contraband in circulation.**

**Exhibit 4  
Contraband Find Occurrences Per 100 ADP by Type  
Fiscal 2021-2025**



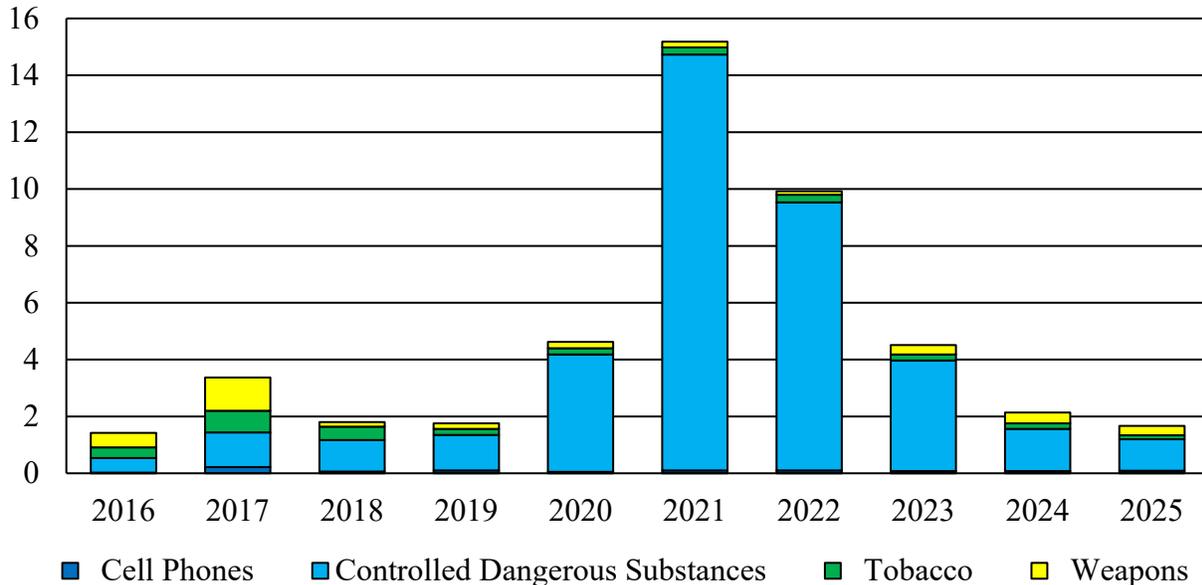
ADP: average daily population  
CDS: controlled dangerous substances

Note: Other includes media, money, tattoo paraphernalia, stolen property, and flammable liquids.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

The Canine Unit falls under the purview of the Security Operations program within DSO and is responsible for carrying out many of the searches, though physical searches by correctional officers (CO) produce more contraband due to their familiarity and regular proximity with inmates. **Exhibit 5** shows that the overall contraband level detected by the Canine Unit in fiscal 2025 decreased to a level last seen in fiscal 2016.

**Exhibit 5  
Canine Unit Contraband Finds by Type  
Fiscal 2016-2025**



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

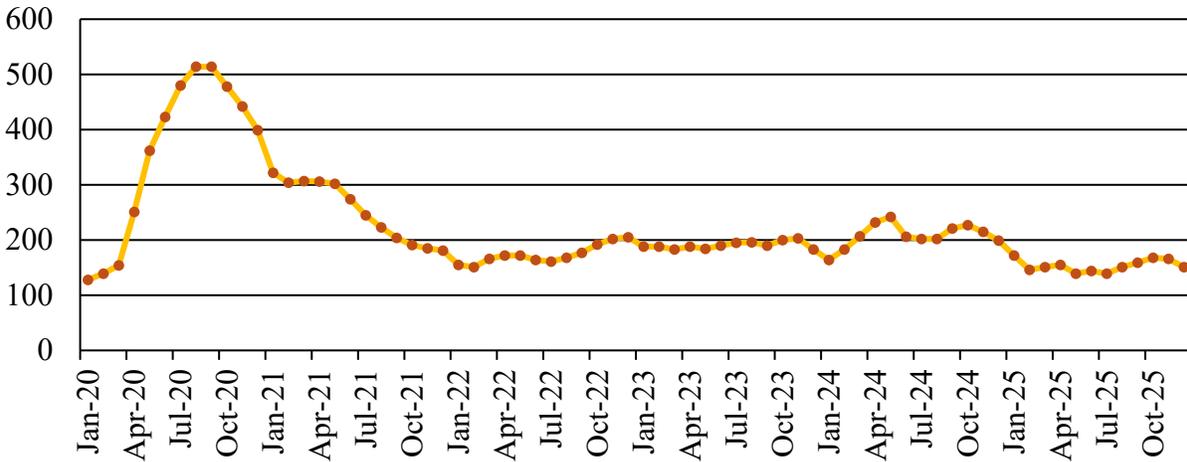
On December 1, 2025, Maryland Attorney General Anthony G. Brown announced that 10 individuals were being indicted for three contraband smuggling schemes operating at Jessup Correctional Institution (JCI). The first set of indictments involved a CO smuggling in large amounts of drugs on behalf of incarcerated individuals. In the second set of indictments, a correctional educator was charged with smuggling in drugs, food, and other items in exchange for money and luxury goods. The third conspiracy charged a CO with an inappropriate relationship with an incarcerated individual and a contraband conspiracy involving a cell phone, watch, and tobacco. This marks the third time since 2023 that the Attorney General has announced a set of indictments related to contraband. In April 2023, the Attorney General announced that 12 individuals were indicted for a contraband conspiracy operation also at JCI. In May 2023, 15 individuals were indicted in a separate contraband conspiracy operating at Roxbury Correctional Institution.

### 3. Home Detention Population Decreases Slightly

**Exhibit 6** shows the ADP of CHDU since January 2020. In calendar 2025, the monthly average ADP of 153 was lower than the monthly average in calendar 2024 by 55 individuals. The

calendar 2025 monthly average was also lower than the monthly averages each year from calendar 2020 to 2024.

**Exhibit 6**  
**Central Home Detention Unit Average Daily Population**  
**January 2020 to December 2025**



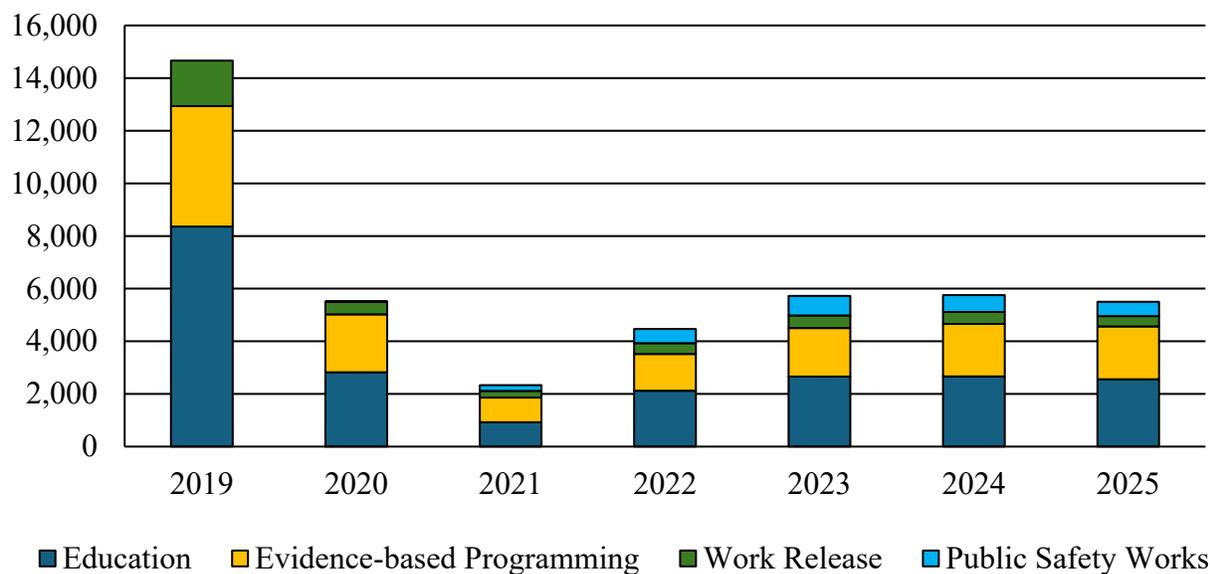
Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

Walk-offs from CHDU decreased in fiscal 2025 after being elevated in previous years. In fiscal 2021, there were 30 individuals who walked off from home detention; however, in recent years, this measure improved to 13 in fiscal 2024 and 2 in fiscal 2025.

#### 4. Participation in Programming Remains Far Below Prepandemic Levels

Exhibit 7 shows the annual number of individuals participating in various programming categories since fiscal 2021. There were a total of 5,499 participants in programming tracked by the department in fiscal 2025, which was a 4.4% decrease from the year before. Despite being a relatively new program, participation in the Public Works Safety project decreased by 15.2%, the most of any program from fiscal 2024 to 2025. Public Safety Works includes highway work crews, landscaping crews, and other ad-hoc jobs requested by government agencies, community groups, and nonprofits in need of assistance. Overall programming participation has not recovered to prepandemic levels. Program participation in fiscal 2025 has decreased by 62.5% since fiscal 2019. **DPSCS should comment on the reasons for the decrease in program participation and its efforts to engage incarcerated individuals.**

**Exhibit 7  
Individuals That Participated in Programming  
Fiscal 2019-2025**



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

**Fiscal 2026**

**Proposed Deficiency**

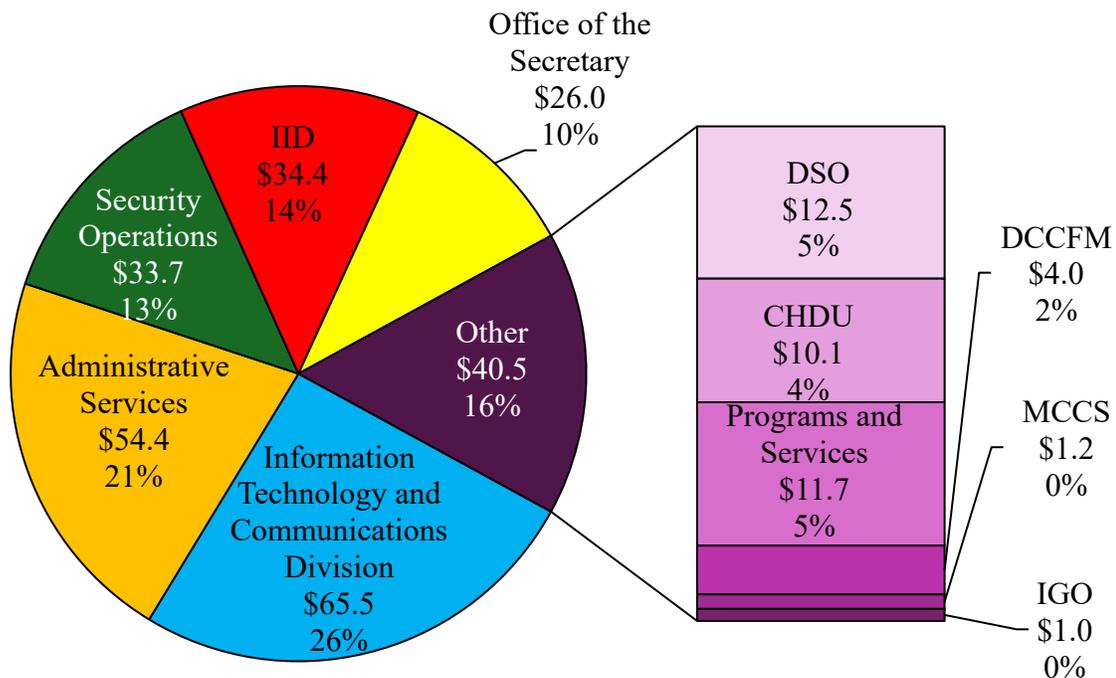
The fiscal 2027 budget includes proposed deficiency appropriations that increase the Administration and Offices’ fiscal 2026 appropriation by \$9.0 million across the following uses:

- \$4.7 million in general funds to cover shortfalls related to lower-than-expected vacancy savings;
- \$2.2 million in general funds and \$24,049 in special funds to bring budgeted turnover in line with fewer-than-expected vacancies;
- \$1.9 million in general funds to fund IT service contracts related to hardware maintenance; and
- \$150,491 in general funds to cover fiscal 2025 shortfalls in inmate health care costs for CHDU.

## Fiscal 2027 Overview of Agency Spending

The fiscal 2027 allowance for DPSCS Administration and Offices totals approximately \$254.6 million. **Exhibit 8** shows agency spending by program. ITCD receives the most funds of any division at \$65.5 million, or 25.7% of the total allowance, followed by Administrative Services at \$54.4 million, or 21.4%. Administrative Services includes human resources, procurement, budget management, and other key department support services. Security Operations, IID, and the Office of the Secretary each also receive sizable portions of the budget of 10% or more.

**Exhibit 8**  
**Overview of Agency Spending**  
**Fiscal 2027 Allowance**  
 (\$ in Millions)



CHDU: Central Home Detention Unit  
 DCCFM: Division of Capital Construction and Facilities Maintenance  
 DSO: Deputy Secretary for Operations  
 IGO: Inmate Grievance Office  
 IID: Intelligence and Investigative Division  
 MCCS: Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards

Note: The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

## Proposed Budget Change

As shown in **Exhibit 9**, the fiscal 2027 allowance decreases by \$2.2 million from the fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for proposed deficiencies. General funds increase by \$17.2 million, driven by a \$17.6 million increase in personnel costs. Reimbursable funds decrease by \$20 million, which largely consists of MITDPs, including the CCH and EPHR projects. Other notable changes include an increase of \$2.8 million for the automated fingerprint system project, a \$1.8 million increase for a contract related to the education of incarcerated individuals, a \$2.3 million decrease in cost allocations, and a \$1.3 million decrease associated with the elimination of 10.7 contractual full-time equivalent (FTE) positions.

**Exhibit 9**  
**Proposed Budget**  
**DPSCS – Administration and Offices**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<b>How Much It Grows:</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Fund</b>	<b>Federal Fund</b>	<b>Reimb. Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fiscal 2025 Actual	\$222,364	\$13,722	\$881	\$2,041	\$239,007
Fiscal 2026 Working	223,314	11,221	689	21,546	256,770
Fiscal 2027 Allowance	240,563	11,769	670	1,552	254,555
Fiscal 2026-2027 \$ Change	\$17,249	\$549	-\$19	-\$19,993	-\$2,215
Fiscal 2026-2027 % Change	7.7%	4.9%	-2.8%	-92.8%	-0.9%

<b>Where It Goes:</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Personnel Expenses</b>	
Salary adjustments and associated fringe benefits.....	\$8,037
Employee and retiree health insurance .....	7,463
Turnover decreases from 8.7% to 7.6%.....	1,710
Workers' compensation premium assessment.....	247
Deferred compensation match due to statewide change in budgeting.....	233
<b>Contracts</b>	
Automated fingerprint system project .....	2,815
Contracts related to education of incarcerated individuals.....	1,796
Computer maintenance contracts, software licenses, and software maintenance.....	450
Consolidation of consulting and technical support contracts to support information technology projects, including expungements, the Maryland Firearms System, and the Sex Offender Registry .....	436
Upgrading data lines and cabling to increase circuit speeds .....	351
Employee medical care.....	156

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<b>Where It Goes:</b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
Biennial staffing study, required by § 3-207.1 of the Correctional Services Article.....	150
Fiscal 2026 deficiency to cover fiscal 2025 shortfall for inmate medical contract costs.....	-146
Interagency agreements including with the University of Maryland, College Park Campus School of Engineering for the Capital Wireless Information Net and to the Department of Information Technology for email accounts and licenses .....	-267
Administration and Offices’ share of inmate medical, pharmacy, and drug treatment services, mainly for individuals in the Central Home Detention Unit.....	-503
Major Information Technology Development Projects, including the Computerized Criminal History and Electronic Patient Health Record projects.....	-20,174
<b>Other Costs</b>	
Data processing equipment.....	114
Utilities including electricity and natural gas .....	33
Travel costs.....	-23
Telephone costs .....	-55
Ammunition and other security equipment .....	-77
Insurance.....	-84
Motor vehicle costs including replacement of vehicles, gas and maintenance ....	-228
Grants to local jurisdictions for incarcerated individuals housed at local facilities and statutorily required medical payments.....	-383
Capital lease payments to the Treasurer .....	-690
Elimination of 10.7 contractual full-time equivalent positions .....	-1,306
Cost allocation .....	-2,321
Other costs .....	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>-\$2,215</b>

DPSCS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. The fiscal 2026 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies. The fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget.

## ***Personnel Data***

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	<b>FY 25</b>	<b>FY 26</b>	<b>FY 27</b>	<b>FY 26-27</b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Working</u></b>	<b><u>Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
Regular Positions	1,177.00	1,266.80	1,320.80	54.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>33.65</u>	<u>64.11</u>	<u>53.40</u>	<u>-10.71</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,210.65</b>	<b>1,330.91</b>	<b>1,374.20</b>	<b>43.29</b>

### ***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	100.05	7.57%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/2025	127.00	10.03%

Vacancies Above Turnover 26.95

- In October 2025, the Board of Public Works approved the abolition of 502.7 positions statewide, including 170.7 vacant positions and 332.0 positions associated with the Voluntary Separation Program (VSP). There were 18 positions abolished in DPSCS Administration and Offices, all of which were due to the VSP. Of these positions, 17 were budgeted within the Office of the Secretary.
- The fiscal 2027 allowance includes an increase of 54 authorized positions, transferred from elsewhere in the department. Of the transferred positions, IID receives 30 positions, and DSO receives 13 positions. There is also a reduction of 10.71 FTE contractual positions, which includes a reduction of 3.3 from the Office of the Secretary and 4.8 from Administrative Services.
- As shown in **Exhibit 10**, the vacancy rate declined from 14.9% in December 2024 to 10.0% in December 2025. Eight of the eleven programs within Administration and Offices reduced the vacancy rates over this period. Of the three programs that experienced increases, IGO and MCCA each reported a single vacancy in December 2025. IID and Security Operations had the largest number of vacancies in both December 2025 and December 2024.

**Exhibit 10**  
**Vacancies By Program**  
**December 2024 to December 2025**

	<b>December 2024</b>		<b>December 2025</b>	
	<b><u>Vacancies</u></b>	<b><u>Vacancy Rate</u></b>	<b><u>Vacancies</u></b>	<b><u>Vacancy Rate</u></b>
Office of the Secretary	19	20%	17	15%
Information Technology and Communications Division	18	10%	17	8%
Intelligence and Investigative Division	47	32%	33	18%
Division of Capital Construction and Facilities Maintenance	6	35%	1.0	7%
Administrative Services	32	9%	13	3%
Deputy Secretary for Operations	1	2%	2	4%
Field Support Services	9	18%	10	18%
Security Operations	30	15%	26	14%
Central Home Detention Unit	13	21%	6	12%
Inmate Grievance Office	0	0%	1	13%
Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards	0	0%	1	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>14.87%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10.03%</b>

Source: Department of Budget and Management

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## ***Issues***

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### **1. Private Home Detention Monitoring Company Suspended**

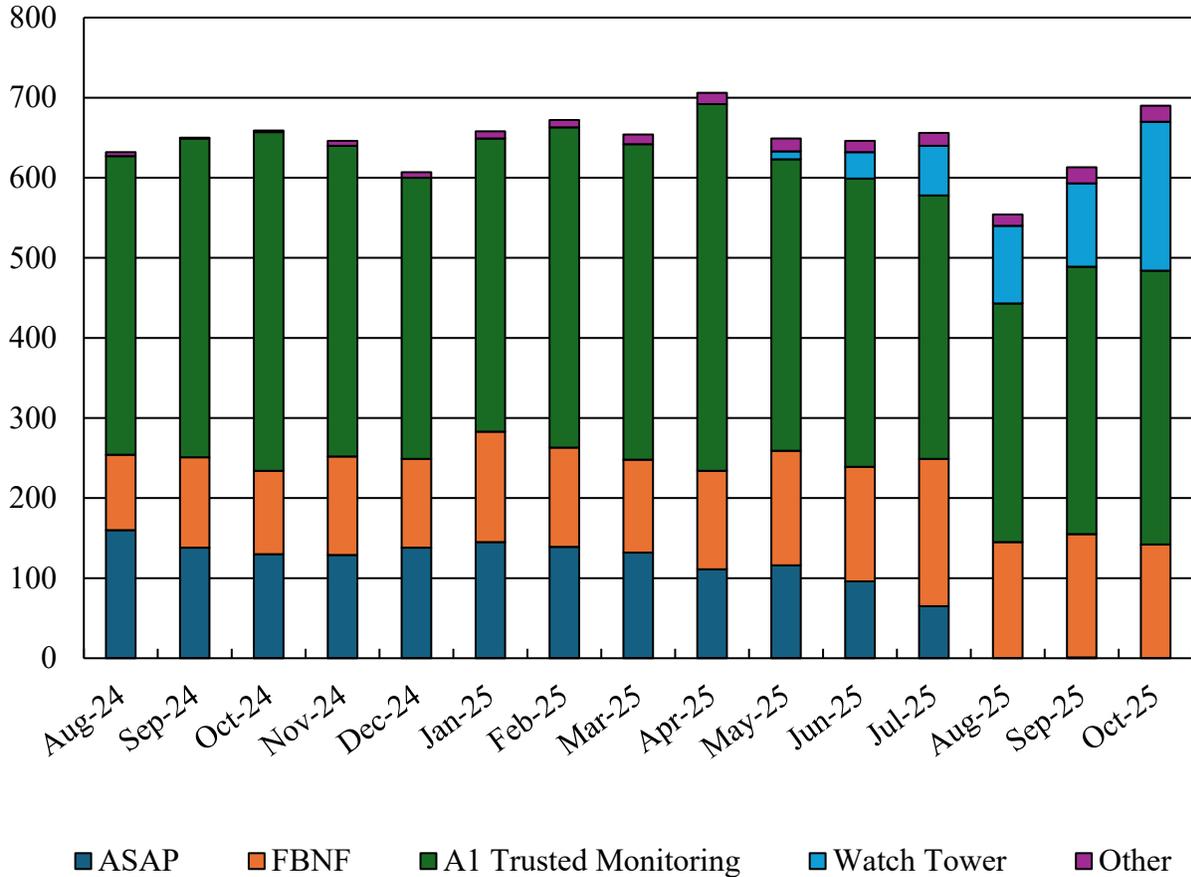
PHDMAs provide monitoring services to defendants as a condition of their pretrial release. During bail review, judges can order electronic monitoring with ankle monitors of pretrial defendants. As of July 2025, there are five PHDMAs operating in Maryland. MCCS is responsible for auditing PHDMAs to determine the level of compliance with required standards and oversee their licensing process. The Maryland Judiciary is responsible for payments to the private home detention monitoring companies if the defendant is deemed to be indigent.

Chapter 893 of 2024 requires PHDMAs to notify the court and the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) within 24 hours if an individual being monitored under home detention has violated a condition of their monitoring. If the violation involves tampering with the monitoring equipment, private home monitoring companies are required to provide notification within 1 hour of the violation. If a PHDMA fails to give mandatory notice, DPSCS may impose a \$1,000 fine on the first day of the violation and \$250 for every subsequent day. Before October 2024, PHDMAs were required to notify the court and DPP on the next business day after a defendant had been missing for 24 hours.

On June 3, 2025, DPSCS announced that it was suspending the license of Advantage Sentencing Alternative Programs, Inc. (ASAP). The suspension came after a DPSCS investigation that found that the company had violated § 20-401 of the Business Occupations and Professions Article, amended under Chapter 893.

DPSCS eventually extended ASAP’s license until August 31, 2025, to allow the courts to hold hearings and reassign individuals supervised by ASAP. The last individual monitored by ASAP transitioned to another PHDMA in September 2025. **Exhibit 11** shows the number of individuals being monitored by PHDMAs based on data provided by the Maryland Judiciary. In August 2024, ASAP monitored 160 individuals, representing 25% of the total number of individuals monitored by PHDMAs. As of October 2025, the three largest PHDMAs were Free but Not Free, A1 Trusted Monitoring, and Watch Tower. The State’s largest private home monitoring company, A1 Trusted Monitoring, received a letter of reprimand in calendar 2022 and was put on a six-month probation period by the department. **The department should comment on MCCS’ auditing procedures and standards for PHDMAs, including the scope and frequency of reviews and identified compliance issues.**

**Exhibit 11**  
**Individuals Monitored by Private Home Detention Monitoring Agencies**  
**August 2024 to October 2025**



ASAP: Advantage Sentencing Alternative Programs Inc.  
 FBNF: Free but Not Free

Note: Other includes Alert, S&W Monitoring, and Hub City GPS

Source: Maryland Judiciary

**DLS recommends restricting \$100,000 in general funds pending submission of a report by September 15, 2026, describing MCCC’s oversight of PHDMAs. The report should provide additional data on PHDMA performance and compliance, including the number and types of violations identified, timeliness of required notifications, enforcement actions imposed, and repeat violations by provider.**

## **2. MITDPs Continue to Fall Behind Schedule**

ITCD has successfully completed four projects in recent years: the Maryland Automated Fingerprint Information System; the Enterprise Resource Planning Tool; the Drone Detection System; and the Learning Management System Replacement project. ITCD, with oversight from the Department of Information Technology (DoIT), is currently administering two projects – CCH and EPHR. The two projects support legal compliance and operational efficiency, and both began in fiscal 2018. The projects have experienced repeated procurement delays and technical difficulties that have resulted in delayed timelines. Language in the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill withheld \$500,000 in general funds until DPSCS submitted a report on the status and the strategy to complete both the CCH and EPHR projects.

### **Computerized Criminal History**

The goal of the CCH project is to replace the legacy mainframe-based criminal history system with a modern, web-based platform. The project has had repeated breakdowns in the procurement process. The initial solicitation was for an on-premises solution that would be installed and operated on servers within DPSCS facilities. During the procurement process, the department amended the procurement to a cloud-based solution, leading to only one remaining vendor. The contract was awarded, but before it was approved, DPSCS withdrew the contract to restart the procurement process to increase vendor participation.

The second solicitation was due in November 2022; however, DPSCS reported that it only received one response by the due date. The vendor was ultimately rejected in fiscal 2024 because its system did not allow the department to own or make modifications to the system as needed, and the total cost of \$45 million was also seen as overly expensive. DPSCS then adopted an in-house approach with oversight from DoIT, extending the procurement timeline by 12 months, leading to further implementation delays. The department states that an in-house solution would likely be more cost-effective than a fully outsourced vendor and would help provide flexibility and ultimate control over the criminal history system. More than seven years after the beginning of the project, the expected completion is now set for calendar 2033. The project received \$10.7 million in fiscal 2026 through a budget amendment, and the fiscal 2027 allowance includes \$910,000 in general funds from the Information Technology Investment Fund. More information about the CCH project can be found in **Appendix 3**.

### **Electronic Patient Health Record**

Since calendar 2005, the department has relied on its legacy electronic health records system to track and document critical medical information for managing the health care provided to offenders in the department’s correctional facilities. The current system has inefficiencies and issues with connections to external information systems. The health records system is partly subject of the *Duvall v. Moore* consent decree to improve conditions at the pretrial facilities in Baltimore City. As of the 2024 session, DPSCS was noncompliant with several health record provisions and health-related provisions, in general. Compliance with the decree is discussed in further detail in the analysis for Q00T04 – DPSCS – Pretrial Detention.

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A 2020 contract with Fusion LLC ultimately failed after being unable to meet several contractual obligations, resulting in \$4 million in licensing costs and a two-year extension with the legacy vendor. DPSCS is now pursuing a replacement through an Interagency Cooperative Purchasing Agreement to leverage the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) Value Point contract to streamline procurement and avoid another failed vendor process. DPSCS indicates that the NASPO contract will save time and resources by offering a competitive bid and a prenegotiated contract vehicle. The vendor's draft schedule is 18 months, meaning the project will be completed after the *Duvall v. Moore* consent decree expires, leading to potential legal risk. As of December 12, 2025, the project did not meet its target date to onboard a vendor and is in the process of reviewing vendor responses. The project received \$9.5 million in the fiscal 2026 working appropriation. The project does not receive funding in the fiscal 2027 allowance and is not expected to be completed until calendar 2031.

**DLS determined the report on DPSCS' strategy for completing major IT projects to be in compliance with the language and recommends the release of \$500,000 in withheld general funds. DLS will process a letter to this effect if no objections are raised by the committees.**

**Further, DLS recommends restricting \$250,000 pending the submission of a report by November 15, 2026, on the status of DPSCS' efforts to complete the CCH and EPHR projects.**

### **3. Payment of Outstanding Bills to Health Care Providers**

Under the former inmate medical services contract with YesCare, several health care subcontractors were not fully paid for the services provided. DPSCS withheld final contract payments to YesCare, citing the contract's prompt payment clause. Language in the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill withheld \$100,000 in general funds until DPSCS submitted a report on the funds withheld from the medical care contract and paid to health care subcontractors, which was submitted on November 17, 2025. Budget bill language also withheld \$100,000 in general funds until DPSCS submitted a letter confirming payment of outstanding bills to health care providers within 30 days of the final payment. The letter was submitted on January 6, 2026.

The department reported that it paid \$2.8 million to 12 subcontractors with invoices that YesCare had acknowledged as undisputed. DPSCS only paid undisputed claims, defined by the department as a payment owed by a contractor to a subcontractor for which there is no good faith dispute. The department indicated that it did not pay hospitals or providers without written subcontracts, finding that the contract's prompt payment clause did not apply. DPSCS contends that paying disputed amounts or making payments to subcontractors without contracts would be unlawful and expose the department to litigation.

DPSCS initially intended to withhold \$8 million in final payments from YesCare for unresolved invoices to subcontractors. After directly paying \$2.8 million in undisputed claims to subcontractors, the department resolved its broader contractual dispute with YesCare through a June 2025 settlement agreement. Under that agreement, DPSCS issued two lump-sum payments

totaling \$10 million, and YesCare acknowledged that no past-due amounts remained owed by the State. **The department should comment on how the payments to subcontractors factored into the final settlement payment to YesCare and how the final settlement was determined.**

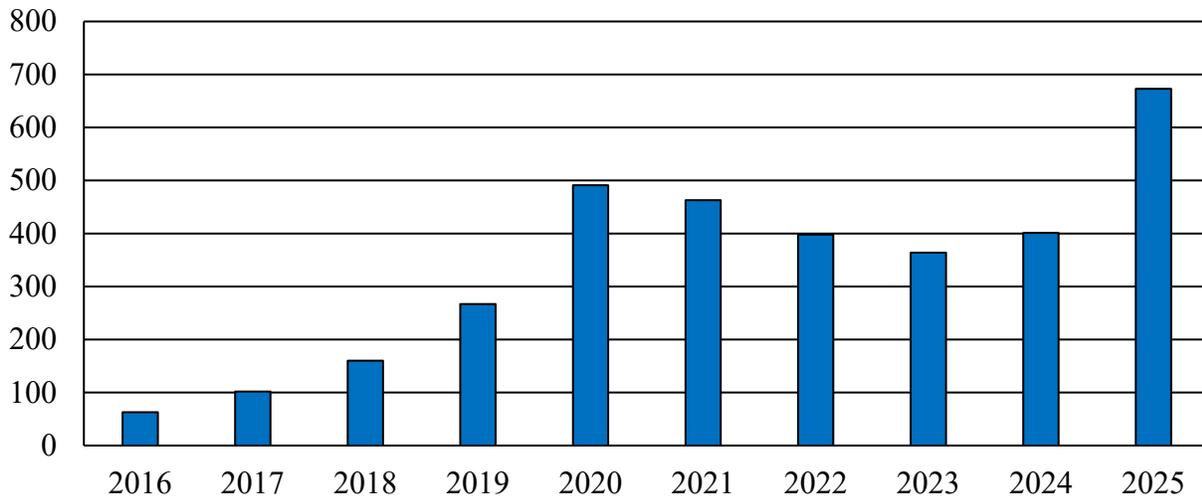
**DLS determined the report regarding the payment of outstanding bills to health care providers for inmate medical services to be in compliance with the language and recommends the release of \$100,000 in general funds restricted in fiscal 2026. Additionally, DLS determined the letter confirming payment of outstanding bills to health care providers to be in compliance with the language and recommends the release of \$100,000 in general funds restricted in fiscal 2026. DLS will process a letter to this effect if no objections are raised by the committees during the hearing.**

#### 4. Recruitment of Correctional Officers Improves

Language in the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill withheld \$200,000 in general funds until DPSCS submitted the second of four quarterly hiring and attrition reports to the budget committees. DPSCS submitted this report on January 26, 2026. **Exhibit 12** shows new hires for CO I positions. CO I positions are entry level positions responsible for the custody, security and supervision of incarcerated individuals. New CO I hires increased from 401 in calendar 2024 to 673 in calendar 2025, a 67.8% increase.

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**Exhibit 12**  
**New Hires of Correctional Officer I Positions**  
**Calendar 2016-2025**



Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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DPSCS saw varying success with translating applications into new hires, depending on the type of position as shown in **Exhibit 13**. From January 2025 to September 2025, CO I applications represented 14.8% of all applications received and resulted in 12.7% of applicants being hired. Comparatively, administrative positions comprised 69.9% of all applications but had a success rate of 1.1% of applicants hired. Despite interviewing and testing a much higher share of applicants, CO positions did not have a substantially better success rate. Of those who were interviewed, 43.2% were hired for an administrative position, compared to 27% of CO interviewees.

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**Exhibit 13**  
**Recruitment Success by Employment Category**  
**January 2025 through September 2025**

	<u>Correctional Officer I</u>	<u>Other Correctional Positions</u>	<u>Community Supervision Positions</u>	<u>Administrative Positions</u>
Applications	3,868	2,027	1,968	18,239
Tested/ Interviewed	1,820	383	110	479
Hired	492	87	55	207
<b>Success Rate</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Note: Other correctional positions include all positions within the Correctional Officer series (excluding Correctional Officer I), Correctional Dietary Officers, Correctional Maintenance Office, Correctional Supply Officer, and others.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Department of Legislative Services

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## **Outreach Activities**

Recruitment events, such as networking events and job fairs, are one of the main ways that the department drives interest in applying for positions. DPSCS was represented at 264 recruitment events in the first three quarters of calendar 2025, which is 107 more than over the same time period in calendar 2024. Other recruitment efforts include partnerships with workforce agencies, social media advertisements, and television and radio commercials.

## **Departmental Bonuses**

The department has a variety of bonuses to encourage the recruitment and retention of COs and other employees, which include signing bonuses, referral bonuses, specialty bonuses, regional bonuses, and the Retentional and Longevity Pay Incentive (RLPI). New hire bonuses are a \$5,000 signing bonus, split between academy graduation and the completion of a probationary period. In calendar 2025, \$1.9 million of new hire bonuses were disbursed. Regional incentives of \$2,500 are also given to highly needed locations, such as the Eastern Shore, and specialty bonuses

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are used to fill skill gaps within the department, such as employees involved with internal investigations, field training, and special operations. In calendar 2025, the department gave out \$2.2 million in specialty bonuses. Referral bonuses of \$500 are given for employees successfully recruiting new COs. In calendar 2025, \$31,500 in referral bonuses were given out.

The RLPI was established in December 2019 for COs who have 20 years of service and are eligible to retire. Qualified employees could receive up to \$37,500 for continuing to work for 4 additional years. In calendar 2022, DPSCS expanded the program to include DPP employees and more correctional employees, such as dietary, laundry, maintenance and Maryland Correctional Enterprises employees. In calendar 2025, \$5.8 million of RLPI payments were made to employees.

**DLS determined the first two quarterly hiring and attrition reports to be in compliance with the language and recommends the release of \$200,000 in withheld general funds. DLS will process a letter to this effect if no objections are raised by the committees during the hearings.**

**DLS recommends restricting \$200,000 in fiscal 2027 pending the submission of the second of four quarterly reports on hiring and attrition. The quarterly reports should include a breakdown of all hires and separations for each of the three months in question by category of employee (CO, community supervision agent, or administrative employee) and by reason for separation.**

## Operating Budget Recommended Actions

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

, provided that \$250,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of overtime earnings may not be expended until the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services submits a report on a plan to reduce its reliance on the use of overtime. The report scope shall include the entire department. The report shall first include a detailed strategic plan to minimize the need for overtime and eliminate mandatory overtime. The plan shall identify the amount of mandatory overtime use by reason and the number of staff that would need to be hired to satisfy the overtime needs in each category. The plan shall discuss the findings of the 2025 biennial staffing and security report and the ways the department is incorporating the findings of the report into its plan to minimize the use of overtime. The plan shall identify how the department prioritizes overtime for qualified officers with low pay rates to minimize unnecessary expenses. In addition to the strategic plan, the report shall also include:

- (1) a breakdown of total correctional officer (CO) overtime hours worked and expenses paid per facility per pay period from October 1, 2025, to September 30, 2026, including the number of individuals affected and the median number of hours worked per individual; and
- (2) a breakdown of mandatory CO overtime hours worked and expenses paid per facility per pay period from October 1, 2025, to September 30, 2026, including the number of individuals affected and the median number of hours worked per individual.

The report shall be submitted by November 1, 2026, 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 a 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:** Excessive overtime has become a drain on human resources in the department and led to a riskier work environment for State employees, offenders, and volunteers. Overtime has climbed quickly as the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) struggles to fill CO positions. Overworked COs are less equipped to address safety issues, and assaults have increased alongside overtime in correctional and detention facilities. This language restricts overtime funding for DPSCS Administrative Services until a report is submitted detailing overtime trends, efforts to reduce overtime, and a plan to eliminate mandatory overtime use.

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<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Strategic overtime report	DPSCS	November 1, 2026

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

, provided that \$250,000 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 describing its oversight efforts of the inmate medical and mental health care contract. The report shall include the following:

- (1) a timeline and strategy to achieve and maintain contract staffing levels and ensure that hourly rates paid to the contract’s health care professionals are competitive with similar positions across the State;
- (2) reported staffing rates from July 2025 to June 2026;
- (3) an update on whether the department has audited staffing rates and the results of those audits;
- (4) reported pay rates of medical professionals by position type and a comparison to the U.S. Department of Labor index;
- (5) a description of the procedures to guarantee contractors complete medical and mental health examinations within the required timeframes as well as investigate and resolve inmate complaints in a timely manner;
- (6) results of audits regarding whether the contractor adequately responded to medical grievances and complaints made by incarcerated individuals; and
- (7) determinations and outcomes regarding liquidated damages, including the amount charged and collected as of the submission of the report.

The report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than October 15, 2026. 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 a 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:** A November 2024 fiscal compliance audit issued by the Office of Legislative Audits contained nine findings related to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) medical and mental health contracts and procurements from April 2018 to December 2023. This language restricts funding pending a report

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discussing oversight of the medical and mental health care contract with Centurion of Maryland, including discussions of staffing rates, pay rates, and medical grievances.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Report on health care contract oversight	DPSCS	October 15, 2026

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

, provided that \$100,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of general administration within the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards may not be expended until the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services submits a report to the budget committees describing the agency’s oversight of private home detention monitoring companies. The report shall include data on private home detention monitoring agency performance and compliance from fiscal 2021 to 2026, including the number and category of violations identified, timeliness of required notifications, disciplinary and enforcement actions, and repeat violations by provider. The report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than September 15, 2026. 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 a 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:** Private home detention monitoring agencies (PHDMA) provide monitoring services to defendants as a condition of their pretrial release. The Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards is responsible for auditing PHDMAs to determine the level of compliance with required standards and oversee their licensing process. This language restricts funds for general administration until the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) submits a report on the use and oversight of the private monitoring services.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Private home detention monitoring report	DPSCS	September 15, 2026

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

Further provided that \$250,000 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 describing the agency’s procurement

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strategy for completing the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) and Electronic Patient Health Record (EPHR) projects. In addition to providing a strategy to complete the projects, the CCH portion of the plan shall include a project status update, year to date spending in fiscal 2027, an update on the procurement and implementation timeline, and an explanation of the delayed estimated end date. The EPHR portion of the plan shall include a project status update, including an update on compliance with the Duvall v. Moore consent decree in regard to the legacy and future systems and an update on the status of onboarding a vendor.

The report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than November 15, 2026. 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 a 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 CCH major information technology project has experienced multiple delays, largely due to multiple cancellations and reissuances of the request for proposals. The estimated completion date for this project has been pushed back from the initial estimate of fiscal 2022 to 2033. Similarly, EPHR is behind schedule and is estimated to be completed in calendar 2031, five years after the expiration of the Duvall v. Moore decree in June 2026, opening the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) up to litigation. This language restricts funding pending a report including status updates and plans to complete both projects.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Major information technology projects report	DPSCS	November 15, 2026

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

Further provided that \$200,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of Administrative Services may not be expended until the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services submits the second of four quarterly hiring and attrition reports to the budget committees. The reports shall include a breakdown of all hires and separations for each of the three months in question by category of employee (correctional officer, community supervision agent, or administrative employee) and by reason for separation. The report shall also include narrative summarizing all hiring events and changes to the hiring process that occurred during the quarter; the quantity, type, and cost of bonuses disbursed; as well as overall applications received, tested, and interviewed. The first report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than October 1, 2026, the second report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than January 1, 2027, the third report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than April 1, 2027, and the fourth report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than July 1, 2027. The budget

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committees shall have 45 days from the date of the receipt of the second quarterly report to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the receipt of a 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 number of filled correctional officer positions within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) has decreased over the past year, declining by 17 positions from October 2024 to October 2025. This language restricts funding for administration pending the submission of the second of four quarterly reports on hiring and attrition within DPSCS.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Quarterly hiring and attrition reports	DPSCS	October 1, 2026 January 1, 2027 April 1, 2027 July 1, 2027

6. Adopt the following narrative:

**Report on Three-year Recidivism:** The budget committees are interested in a more detailed examination of three-year recidivism rates among released offenders. The committees request that the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) submit a report by October 15, 2026, on the impact of incarceration on the future outcomes of returning offenders. The report should include three-year recidivism numbers for the fiscal 2017 through 2023 release cohorts and an analysis of recent recidivism trends, including a comparison to past years and other states.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Report on three-year recidivism	DPSCS	October 15, 2026

7. Adopt the following narrative:

**Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) Report:** The committees request that the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) submit a report by December 1, 2026, on the following items:

- annual updates on the number of offenders petitioning and approved for the JRA provisions, including but not limited to administrative release, medical/geriatric parole, certificates of rehabilitation, and graduated sanctions;

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- the number of offenders affected by the JRA diminution and earned compliance credit rules; and
- annual JRA cost savings updates along with any efforts/initiatives to increase savings.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
JRA report	DPSCS	December 1, 2026

## ***Updates***

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### **1. Public Information Act Complaints Decrease**

Chapter 658 of 2021 provided additional powers for the Maryland Public Information Act Compliance Board (PIACB) to rule on whether an agency has unlawfully denied inspection of a public record or failed to respond to a request within established time limits. During calendar 2023 and 2024, 12 complaints were filed against DPSCS. PIACB has issued decisions in 11 of those matters and found that DPSCS violated the PIA in 4 cases for failure to respond to requests. Still pending is 1 complaint filed in calendar 2024. In calendar 2025, 2 additional complaints were filed against the department that allege improper denial of records. PIACB determined that the department violated the PIA for 1 of the complaints, and the other complaint is pending. The department stated that it improved the internal handling of complaints, including staff training, standardized procedures, and closer partnership with the Office of the Attorney General.

**Appendix 1**  
**2025 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency**

The 2025 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that DPSCS Administration and Offices prepare eight reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the DLS Library website.

- ***Strategy for Completing Major IT Projects:*** Both the EPHR and the CCH projects remain in the procurement phase and are not expected to be completed until calendar 2031 and 2033, respectively. Further discussion can be found in Issue 2 of this report.
- ***PIA Compliance Report:*** The department received 2 PIA complaints in calendar 2025 after receiving a total of 13 complaints over the previous two calendar years. Further discussion can be found in the Updates section of this report.
- ***Blockchain Technology Report:*** DPSCS submitted a report on the feasibility of using blockchain for the storage and management of incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individual records. The report found that blockchain could reduce administrative burden and reduce verification times. The transition would contain risk due to the integration with federal data and the department’s legacy infrastructure. The department recommends forming a multiagency working group and launching a pilot program that would provide proof of concept.
- ***Recidivism Report:*** DPSCS reported that of the individuals released in fiscal 2022, 34.2% of them returned to incarceration within three years. Three-year recidivism has increased from 29.6% for the individuals who were released in fiscal 2020. Further discussion can be found in the Performance Analysis section of this analysis.
- ***Letter Confirming Submission of 2025 JCR Responses:*** DPSCS submitted multiple responses to the 2024 JCR after the due date. DPSCS submitted a report on February 12, 2026, confirming that it has submitted all 23 reports required by the 2025 JCR.
- ***Correctional Program Participation Measures:*** In the 2024 and 2025 JCR, the budget committees requested inclusion of program participation measures in the fiscal 2027 and ongoing MFR submissions. Program participation data was included in the fiscal 2027 MFR submission. In fiscal 2025, there were a total of 5,499 participants in programming, which is a 4.4% decrease from the year before and significantly less than the prepandemic trends. Further discussion can be found in the Performance Analysis section of this analysis.
- ***Payments of Outstanding Bills to Health Care Subcontractors:*** The department submitted a letter on January 6, 2025, confirming that it withheld final payments to its previous health care contractor YesCare and paid \$2.8 million directly to subcontractors

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whose invoices were undisputed. The department also submitted a report on November 18, 2025, discussing the \$10 million final settlement the department made with YesCare and the payments made to the 12 subcontractors. Further discussion can be found in Issue 3 of this report.

- ***Quarterly Hiring and Attrition Report:*** DPSCS continues to struggle to fill positions across a variety of functions. The first two reports provide data on the agency’s recruitment and retention strategies and provide documentation of 173 outreach events held in the first nine months of calendar 2025. Further discussion can be found in Issue 4 of this report.

**Appendix 2**  
**Audit Findings**  
**Information Technology and Communications Division**

Audit Period for Last Audit	November 2024 – July 2025
Issue Date	October 2025
Number of Findings	3
Number of Repeat Findings:	0
% of Repeat Findings:	0%
Rating (if applicable)	n/a

**Finding 1:** Redacted cybersecurity-related finding.

**Finding 2:** Redacted cybersecurity-related finding.

**Finding 3:** Redacted cybersecurity-related finding.

\*Bold denotes item repeated in full or part from preceding audit report.

**Appendix 3**  
**Computerized Criminal History Replacement**  
**Major Information Technology Development Project**  
**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services**

See Issue 2 of this analysis for more information.

<b>Start Date:</b> July 2018			<b>Est. Completion Date:</b> 2033		
<b>Implementation Strategy:</b> Agile					
<b>(\$ in Millions)</b>	<b>Prior Year</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>Remainder</b>	<b>Total</b>
GF	\$12.765	\$10.68	\$0.910	-\$4.918 to \$5.082	\$19.438 to \$29.438
FF	0.562	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.562
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13.328</b>	<b>\$10.681</b>	<b>\$0.910</b>	<b>-\$4.918 to \$5.082</b>	<b>\$20.000 to \$30.000</b>

- Project Summary:** DPSCS is in the process of replacing the obsolete CCH mainframe system with a state-of-the-art relational database and Internet interface. The legacy system, which includes the Indent/Index and Arrest Disposition Reporting mainframe systems, will be replaced with an enhanced solution that allows for the provisioning of timely, updated offender information to local law enforcement, community supervision programs, and other DPSCS constituents. The new system will provide effective monitoring, rehabilitation, and case management of offenders within these programs, providing a time-saving process that eliminates manual processes while providing consolidated information within a single data system. Currently, staff members perform many manual work-around procedures because the mainframe cannot handle the existing demand. These inefficient temporary fixes ultimately cause delays in communication with external databases. This project will include the improvement of current automated applications and conversion of manual processes over to automated systems. The enhancements will result in better tools for DPSCS to aid in information sharing, identification of offenders, elimination of manual/duplicative processes, and shorter turn-around times.
- Need:** The current system was implemented in calendar 1978 and is obsolete. The existing mainframe cannot handle demand requiring inefficient temporary fixes to continue operational use.
- Observations and Milestones:** A request for proposals (RFP) was released in fiscal 2019, but several vendors withdrew or were disqualified when the project was amended to be a cloud-based solution. The award recommendation was rescinded, and the revised RFP designed to increase vendor participation was released in the first quarter of fiscal 2023, with an anticipated award in the third quarter of fiscal 2023. Again, the RFP was canceled and reissued. Project delays led to the expiration of a \$2.3 million federal grant, which has been replaced with general funds. The department has yet to onboard a new vendor.

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- **Changes:** The department has chosen to take an internal modernization approach by keeping the current system’s functionality but rebuilding it on modern technology. The team has successfully rebuilt the juvenile portion of the system in November 2025. However, the department remains in the procurement phase, selecting a vendor for database conversion and replatforming. The new expected completion date is calendar 2033, four years later than was reported last year.

**Appendix 4  
Object/Fund Difference Report**

**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services – Administration and Offices**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 25 Actual</u>	<u>FY 26 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 27 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 26 - 27 \$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	1,177.00	1,266.80	1,320.80	54.00	4.3%
02 Contractual	33.65	64.11	53.40	-10.71	-16.7%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>1,210.65</b>	<b>1,330.91</b>	<b>1,374.20</b>	<b>43.29</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits	\$160,787,555	\$157,656,331	\$175,345,429	\$17,689,098	11.2%
02 Technical and Special Fees	2,585,375	4,407,200	3,101,516	-1,305,684	-29.6%
03 Communications	2,479,527	2,850,686	2,812,057	-38,629	-1.4%
04 Travel	137,377	243,100	220,589	-22,511	-9.3%
06 Fuel and Utilities	338,261	335,400	368,100	32,700	9.7%
07 Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	2,352,688	2,959,457	2,731,195	-228,262	-7.7%
08 Contractual Services	52,453,886	69,263,602	51,979,562	-17,284,040	-25.0%
09 Supplies and Materials	1,171,915	2,362,945	2,225,845	-137,100	-5.8%
10 Equipment – Replacement	6,471,901	5,738,596	4,951,400	-787,196	-13.7%
11 Equipment – Additional	2,068,396	4,361,940	4,585,000	223,060	5.1%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	4,475,257	2,859,000	2,570,812	-288,188	-10.1%
13 Fixed Charges	3,684,824	3,731,790	3,663,332	-68,458	-1.8%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$239,006,962</b>	<b>\$256,770,047</b>	<b>\$254,554,837</b>	<b>-\$2,215,210</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Funds	\$222,363,619	\$223,314,327	\$240,563,099	\$17,248,772	7.7%
03 Special Funds	13,722,105	11,220,689	11,769,237	548,548	4.9%
05 Federal Funds	880,720	689,438	670,383	-19,055	-2.8%
09 Reimbursable Funds	2,040,518	21,545,593	1,552,118	-19,993,475	-92.8%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$239,006,962</b>	<b>\$256,770,047</b>	<b>\$254,554,837</b>	<b>-\$2,215,210</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2026 appropriation includes proposed deficiency appropriations. The fiscal 2027 allowance does not include statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

**Appendix 5  
Fiscal Summary**

**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services – Administration and Offices**

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 25 Actual</u>	<u>FY 26 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 27 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 26 - 27 \$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
A01 Office of the Secretary	\$177,596,382	\$192,321,296	\$184,341,827	-\$7,979,469	-4.1%
A02 Deputy Secretary for Operations	59,412,880	62,447,371	68,038,222	5,590,851	9.0%
E00 Inmate Grievance Office	1,023,792	949,689	984,508	34,819	3.7%
N00 Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards	973,908	1,051,691	1,190,280	138,589	13.2%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$239,006,962</b>	<b>\$256,770,047</b>	<b>\$254,554,837</b>	<b>-\$2,215,210</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
General Funds	\$222,363,619	\$223,314,327	\$240,563,099	\$17,248,772	7.7%
Special Funds	13,722,105	11,220,689	11,769,237	548,548	4.9%
Federal Funds	880,720	689,438	670,383	-19,055	-2.8%
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>\$236,966,444</b>	<b>\$235,224,454</b>	<b>\$253,002,719</b>	<b>\$17,778,265</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
Reimbursable Funds	\$2,040,518	\$21,545,593	\$1,552,118	-\$19,993,475	-92.8%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$239,006,962</b>	<b>\$256,770,047</b>	<b>\$254,554,837</b>	<b>-\$2,215,210</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2026 appropriation includes proposed deficiency appropriations. The fiscal 2027 allowance does not include statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.