

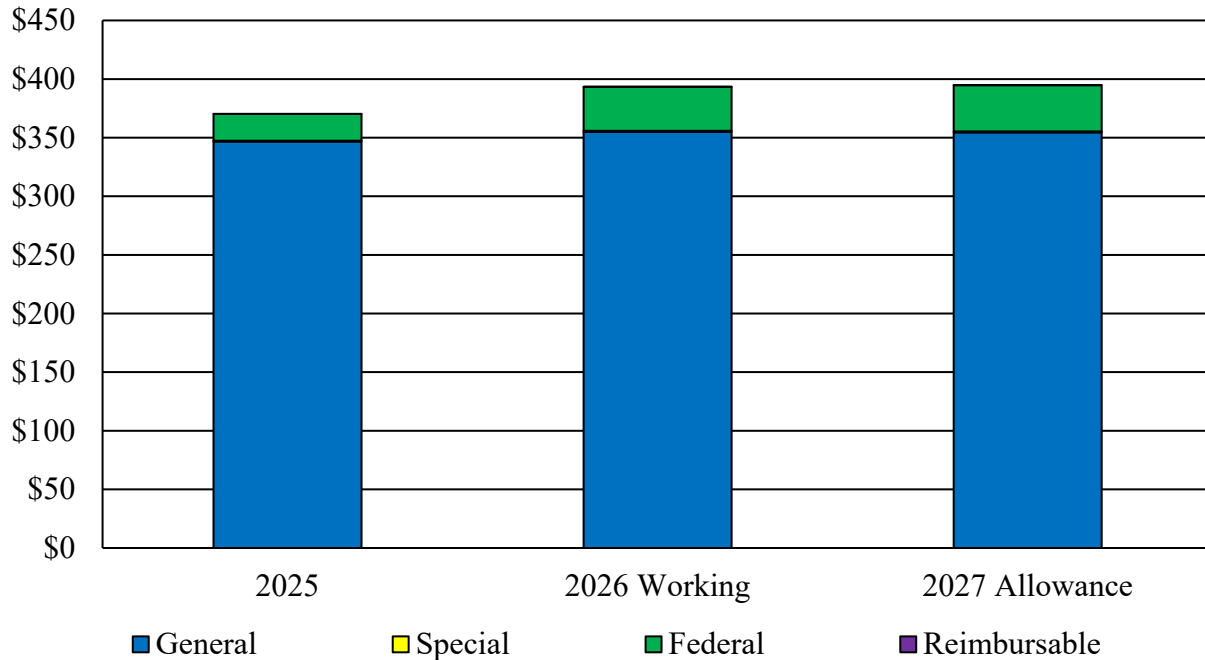
Q00T04
Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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 2027 Budget Increases \$1.4 Million, or 0.4%, to \$394.9 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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- The fiscal 2027 allowance for DPDS increases by \$1.4 million from the fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for proposed deficiency appropriations. When excluding costs associated with fiscal 2025 medical care contract shortfalls, the budget increases by approximately \$10.0 million.

Key Observations

- ***Department Remains Noncompliant with Several Provisions of the Duvall v. Moore Consent Decree:*** As of August 2025, the department remains noncompliant and partially compliant with several medical provisions of the *Duvall v. Moore* consent decree. The department risks legal action if it does not reach full compliance by the deadline of June 2026.
- ***Assaults Increase in Pretrial Facilities:*** Individual-on-individual assaults in pretrial facilities increased in fiscal 2025 by 10% from the previous year and increased by 73% from five years ago. Individual-on-staff assaults increased by 68% over the past five years, from fiscal 2021 to 2025.
- ***DPSCS Renews Chesapeake Detention Facility Contract:*** The department agreed to a new seven-year contract with the U.S. Marshal Service (USMS) through October 2032.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Add language to restrict funds pending the submission of a report on the strategy for reaching compliance with the *Duvall v. Moore* consent decree.

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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); Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC); Youth Detention Center; Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center (MRDCC); and Chesapeake Detention Facility (CDF), which houses federal offenders for USMS. The Baltimore City Correctional Center 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 as Average Daily Population Decreases Slightly

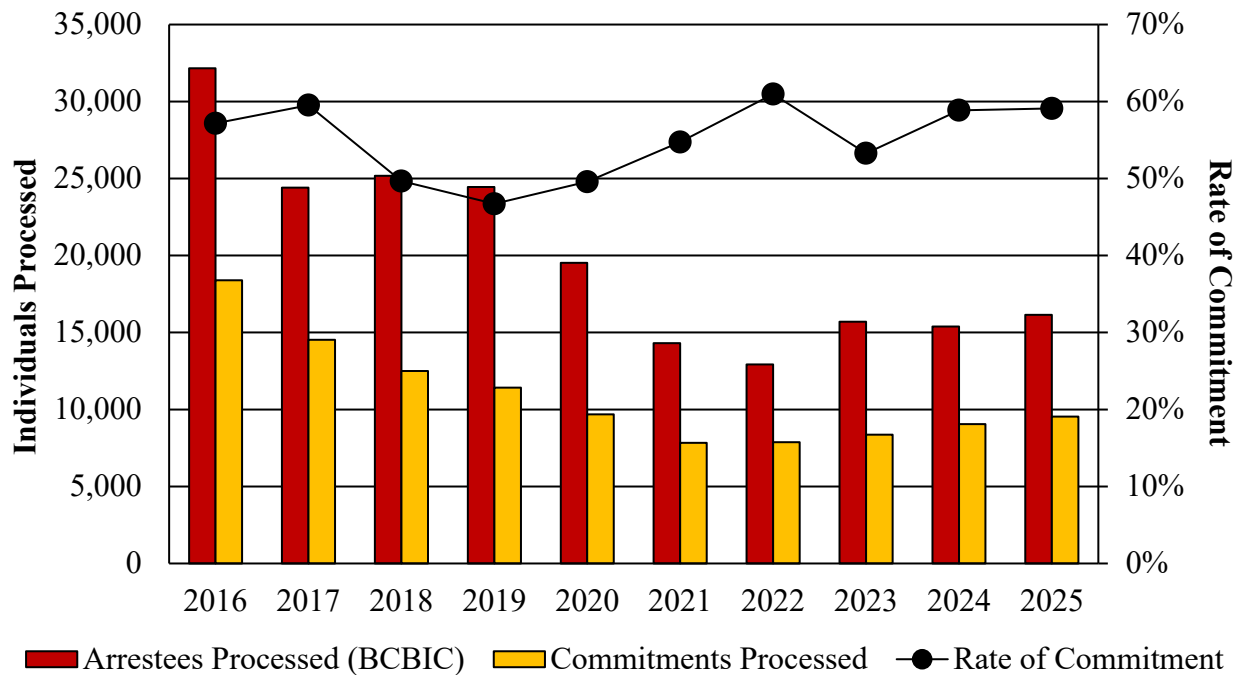
In Baltimore City, all arrestees are processed at BCBIC. The past decade saw an overall decline in activity through BCBIC. The number of individuals committed to pretrial detention (those held in jail) gradually declined by an average of 11.5% from fiscal 2016 to 2021, as shown in **Exhibit 1**. However, since fiscal 2021, the number of commitments has steadily increased. From fiscal 2021 to 2025, the number of commitments has increased by 1,710, or 21.1%. The rate of commitment in fiscal 2025 was 59.1%, which neared the 10-year peak that occurred in fiscal 2022 (61.0%). The overall volume of individuals processed (arrests and commitments) through BCBIC still remains relatively low compared to historic levels. From fiscal 2024 to 2025:

- arrestees processed increased by 764, or 5%;

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- commitments increased by 489, or 5.4%; and
- the rate of commitment – or the share of processed individuals required by court order to be detained until their trial – increased by 0.2 percentage points to 59.1%.

**Exhibit 1
Individuals Processed and Rate of Commitment
Fiscal 2016-2025**

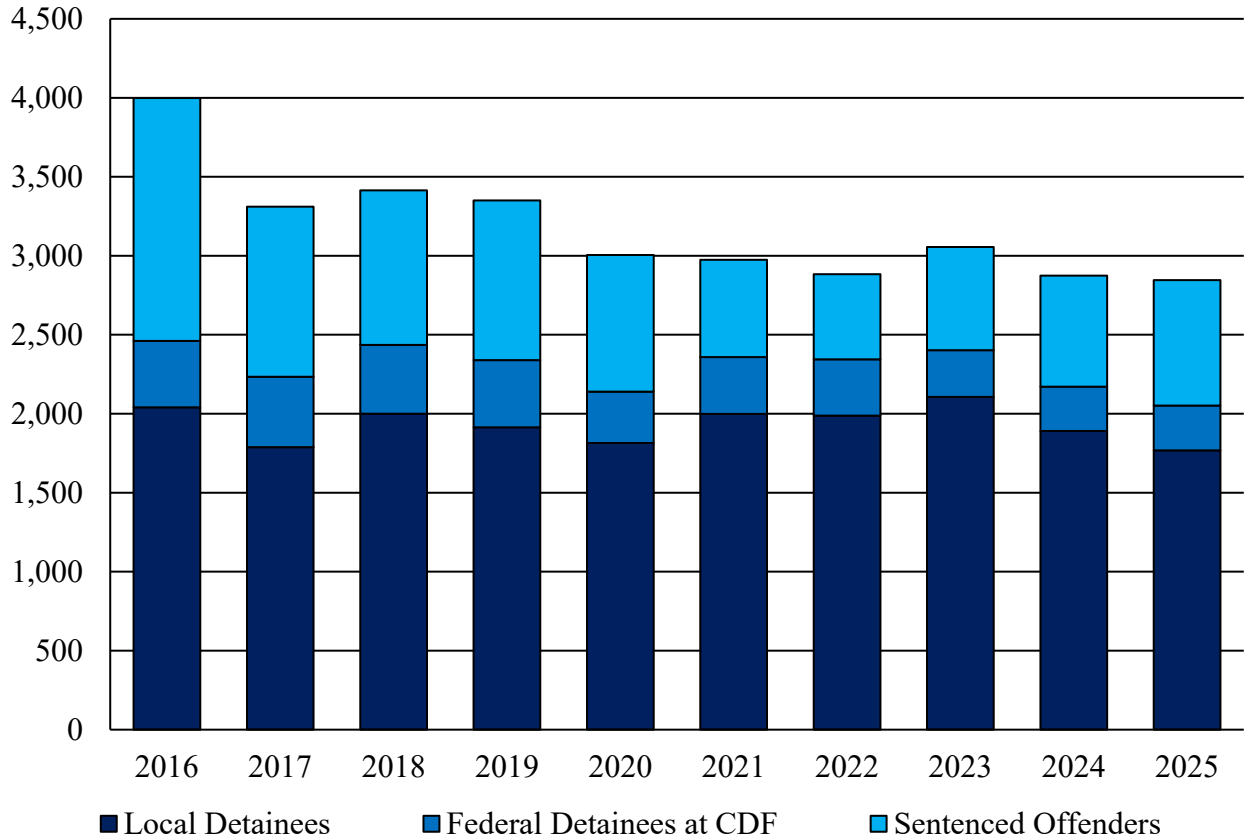


BCBIC: Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

In addition to the pretrial detainees held in Baltimore City, DPDS holds some sentenced offenders in custody, so including these sentenced offenders better represents the DPDS population. **Exhibit 2** shows the average daily population (ADP) of sentenced offenders, local pretrial detainees, and federal pretrial detainees in Baltimore City for the past 10 fiscal years. From fiscal 2024 to 2025, local detainees decreased by 123 individuals (or 6.5%), while sentenced offenders held by DPDS increased by 91 individuals (or 12.9%).

**Exhibit 2
Average Daily Population of Baltimore City Facilities
Fiscal 2016-2025**



CDF: Chesapeake Detention Facility

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

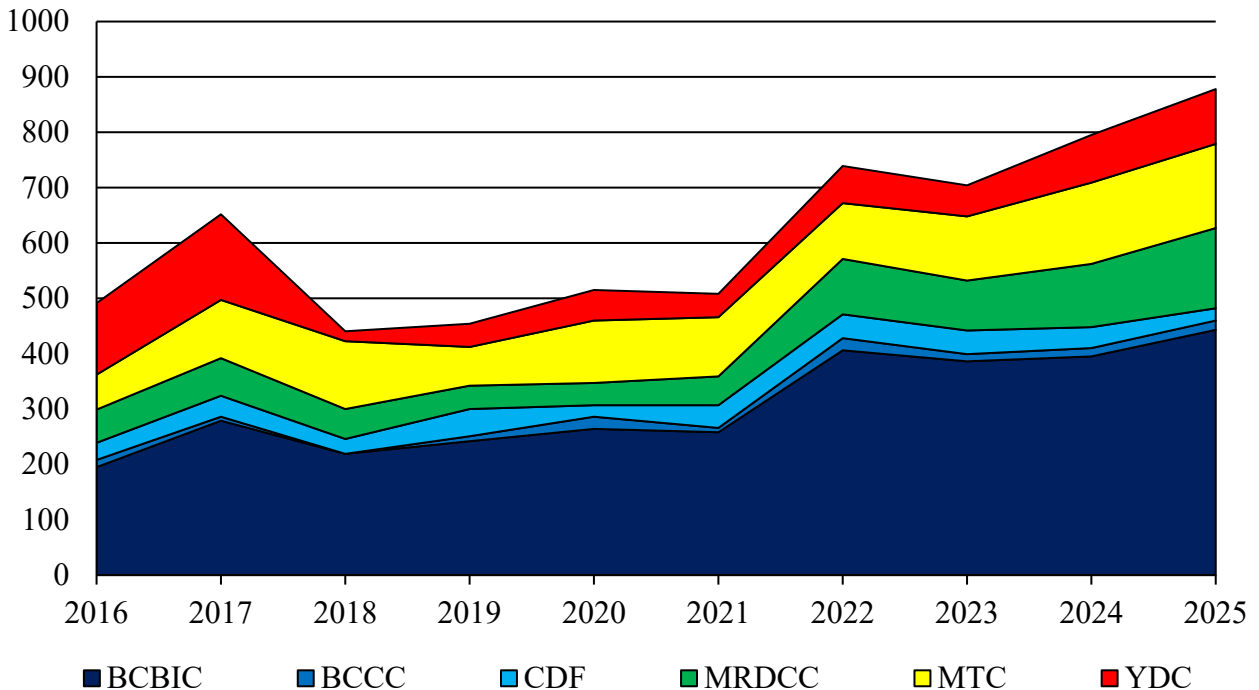
Since fiscal 2016, the local detainee population under DPDS jurisdiction has fluctuated but has not changed significantly overall. This is partly due to bail reform, which resulted in more defendants being released without bond but also increased those held without bond. In fiscal 2025, the ADP of local detainees was 273 individuals less than in fiscal 2016 (a decrease of 14.4%).

2. Assaults Increase in Nearly Every DPDS Facility

Exhibit 3 shows the approximate number of individual-on-individual assaults within DPDS facilities since fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2025, there were an estimated 878 individual-on-individual assaults, an increase of 10.4% from fiscal 2024 and a 72.8% increase

from fiscal 2021. Individual-on-individual assaults increased in every facility except for CDF. In four of six facilities, the number of assaults increased by more than 10% from the prior year.

Exhibit 3
Individual-on-individual Assaults in DPDS Facilities
Fiscal 2016-2025



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

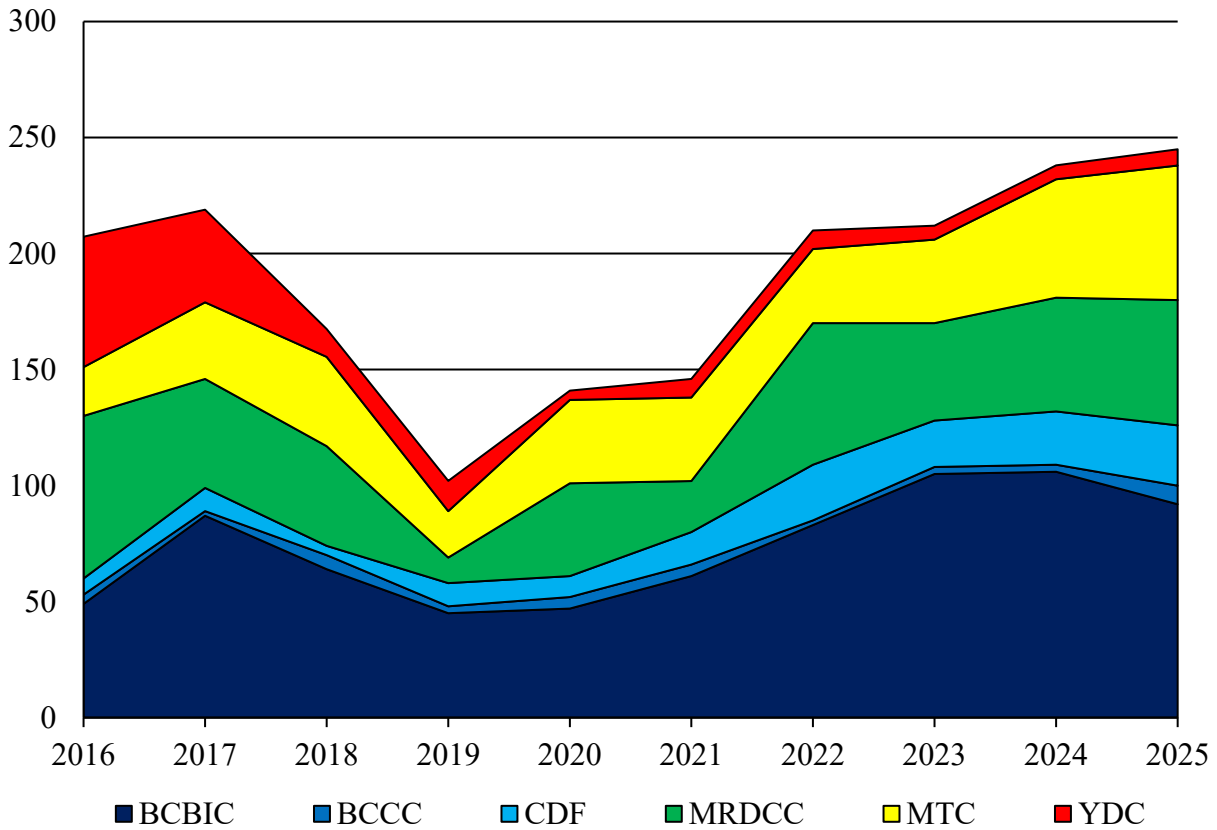
Note: Estimated assaults calculated by multiplying average daily population of facility by rate of assault per fiscal year.

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

The estimated number of individual-on-staff assaults from fiscal 2016 to 2025 can be seen in **Exhibit 4**. Individual-on-staff assaults increased by 2.9% from fiscal 2024 to 2025. BCBIC, the largest facility in Baltimore City, experienced declines in assaults on staff, while the five other

facilities increased from fiscal 2024 to 2025. Individual-on-staff assaults have increased by 67.8% since fiscal 2021.

Exhibit 4
Individual-on-staff Assaults in DPDS Facilities
Fiscal 2016-2025



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

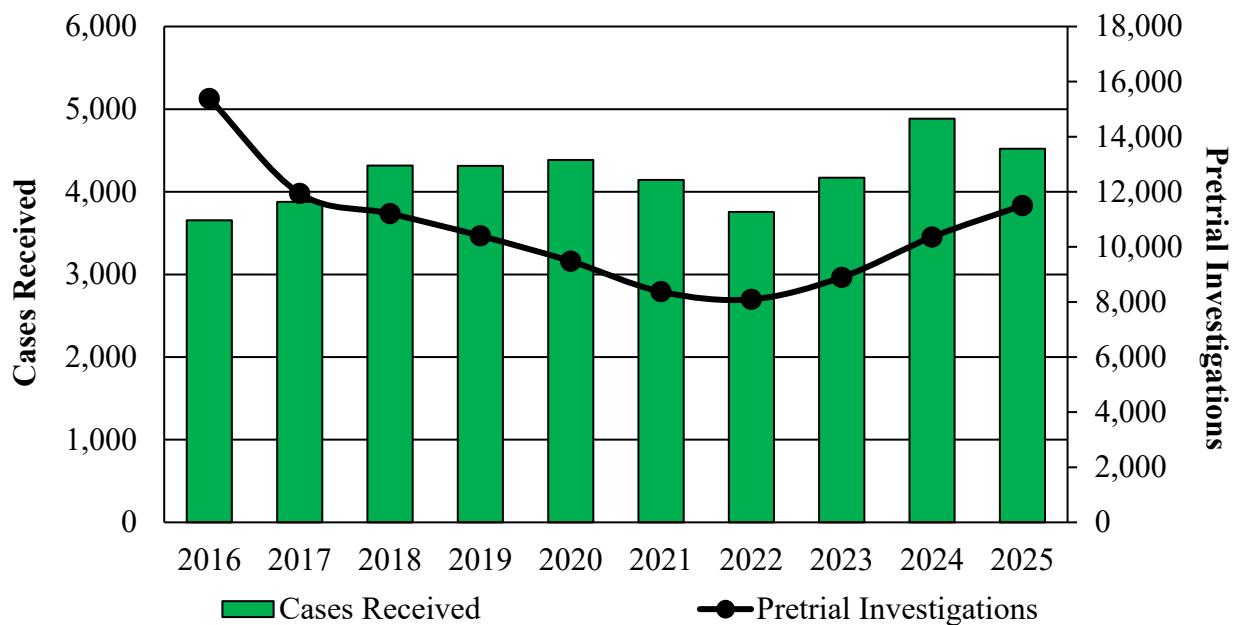
Note: Estimated assaults calculated by multiplying average daily population of facility by rate of assault per fiscal year.

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

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. **Exhibit 5** shows the change in pretrial investigations and the number of supervision cases received each year since fiscal 2016. From fiscal 2024 to 2025, the supervision cases received decreased by 7.4%, after increasing the previous two years. At the end of fiscal 2025, PRSP had 930 clients on supervision, which is less than the average over the past decade. The number of pretrial investigations increased in fiscal 2025 by 11.0% from the previous year and has increased by 37.4% over the past five years.

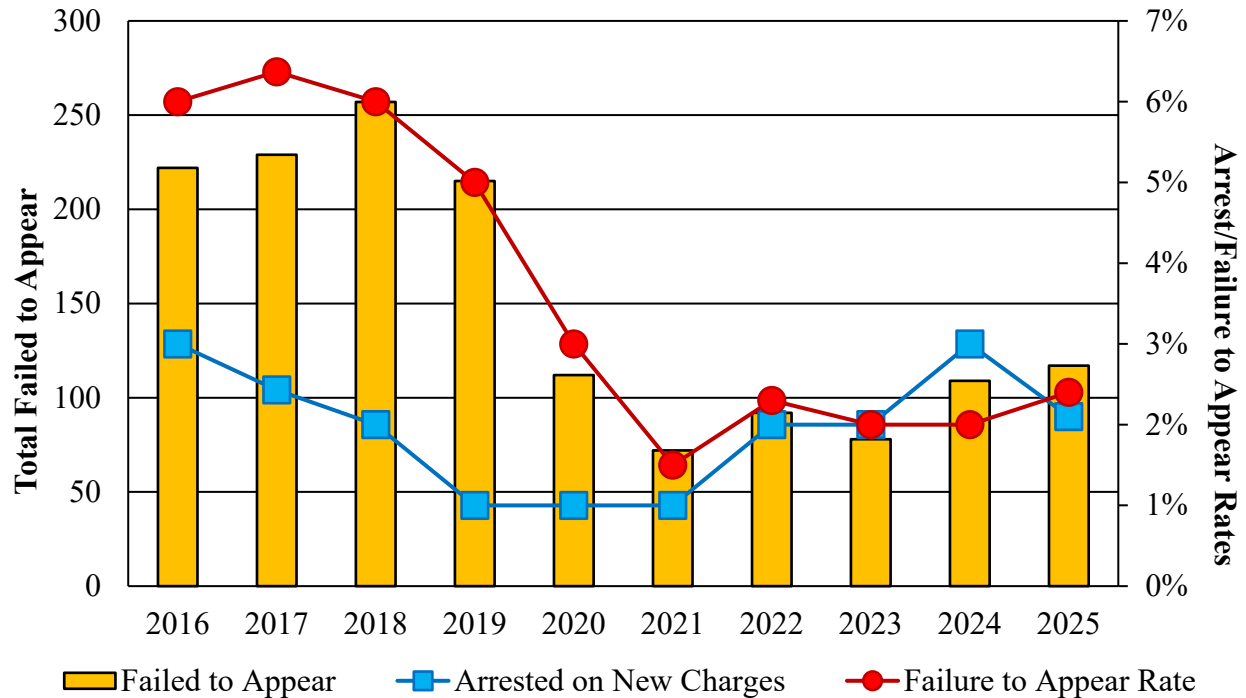
Exhibit 5
Defendants under Pretrial Release Supervision or Investigation
Fiscal 2016-2025



Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 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 6** 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 2025, 2.1% of defendants were arrested on new charges and 2.4% (117 individuals) failed to appear in court.

**Exhibit 6
PRSP Defendants Arrested on New Charges and Failure to Appear Rates
Fiscal 2016-2025**



PRSP: Pretrial Release Services Program

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

Fiscal 2026

Proposed Deficiency

The fiscal 2027 budget contains the following deficiencies that increase the fiscal 2026 working appropriation by a total of \$17.7 million:

- \$8.5 million in general funds to cover fiscal 2025 shortfalls in inmate health costs, including \$2.8 million for BCBIC, \$1.8 million for MTC, \$1.6 million for CDF, and \$1.2 million for MRDCC;
- \$10.6 million in federal funds, partially offset by a reduction of \$5.3 million in general funds, for a net increase of \$5.4 million due to a new contract with the federal

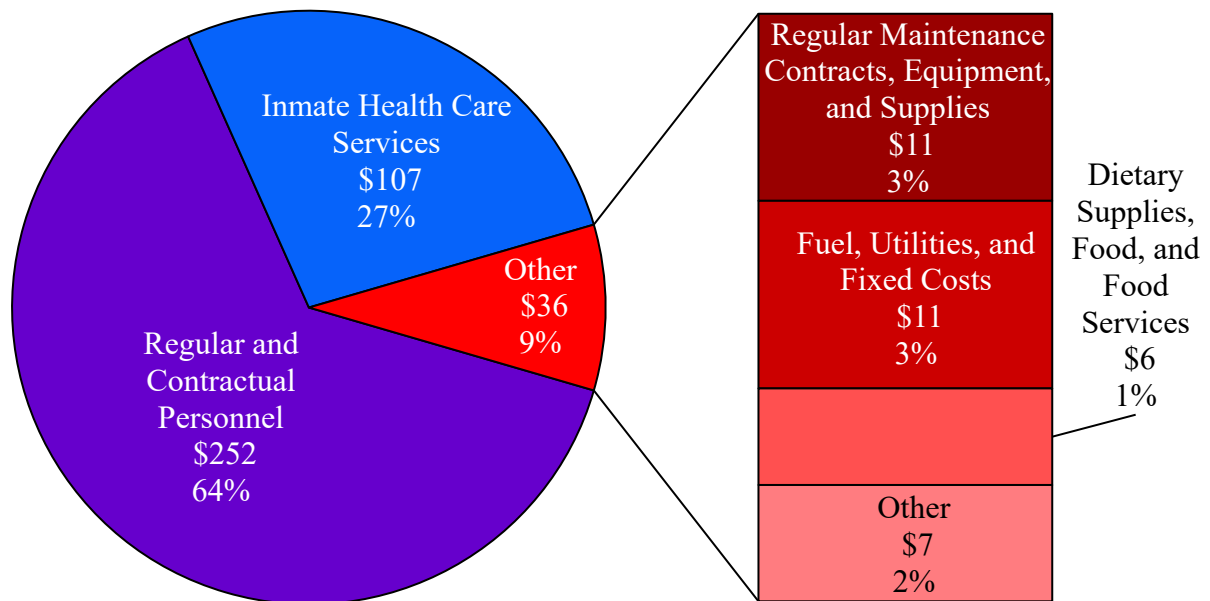
government to operate CDF. The new contract to operate CDF is discussed further in Issue 2 of this analysis; and

- \$3.8 million, including \$3.4 million in general funds and \$311,808 in federal funds, to bring budgeted turnover in line with fewer than expected vacancies, driven by MTC and BCBIC.

Fiscal 2027 Overview of Agency Spending

The fiscal 2027 allowance for DPDS is \$394.9 million, as shown in **Exhibit 7**. More than half of the agency spending supports personnel costs totaling \$252 million for 1,725.6 regular positions and 11.1 contractual positions. The inmate health care contract, which includes medical, mental health, dental, and pharmacy services, accounts for \$107.3 million, or 27%, of the fiscal 2027 allowance. Other costs include \$11.4 million for maintenance, supplies, and equipment and \$5.8 million for food related costs.

Exhibit 7
Overview of Agency Spending
Fiscal 2027 Allowance
(\$ in Millions)



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

The fiscal 2027 allowance for DPDS increases by \$1.4 million from the 2026 working appropriation after accounting for proposed deficiency appropriations. When excluding costs associated with fiscal 2025 medical care contract shortfalls that are covered with fiscal 2026 deficiencies, the budget increases by approximately \$10.0 million. **Exhibit 8** shows that the largest increases are related to personnel costs, which account for \$14.1 million in additional spending and are mostly driven by increasing costs for employee and retiree health insurance. Other significant increases include utilities, which increase by \$1.5 million. Partially offsetting the budget increases is a \$4 million decrease in land improvement costs due to projects that ended in fiscal 2026, including replacing cell doors, door controls, and air conditioning units. Other decreases include \$585,258 in food costs and \$542,044 in reduced medical and mental health care costs, after accounting for the fiscal 2026 deficiency to cover fiscal 2025 health care cost shortfalls.

Exhibit 8
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 2025 Actual	\$346,692	\$703	\$22,782	\$11	\$370,187
Fiscal 2026 Working	354,950	861	37,520	158	393,489
Fiscal 2027 Allowance	354,445	878	39,409	160	394,892
Fiscal 2026-2027 \$ Change	-\$505	\$16	\$1,889	\$3	\$1,403
Fiscal 2026-2027 % Change	-0.1%	1.9%	5.0%	1.7%	0.4%

Where It Goes:	Change
Personnel Expenses	
Employee and retiree health insurance	\$8,602
Overtime earnings.....	2,056
Workers’ compensation premium assessment.....	1,785
Turnover decreases from 13.6% to 12.8%.....	1,254
Salary adjustments and associated fringe benefits.....	336
Deferred compensation match due to change in statewide budgeting.....	22
Contracts and Contractual Personnel	
Equipment repairs	56
Reduction of 0.5 contractual full-time equivalents.....	-32
Education related contracts for incarcerated individuals.....	-135
Contractual employee turnover expectancy.....	-366
Cost of medical, mental health, dental, and pharmaceutical services.....	-542
Food and other related costs	-585

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Where It Goes:	<u>Change</u>
Fiscal 2026 proposed deficiency to cover fiscal 2025 shortfalls related to inmate medical costs	-8,547
Other Costs	
Utilities.....	1,547
Inmate wages and welfare.....	46
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	33
Janitorial supplies	32
Employee uniforms and incarcerated individual clothing	15
Office supplies and equipment	-22
Insurance.....	-50
Replacement motor vehicles.....	-131
Land improvement that took place in fiscal 2026 including \$1.5 million at BCBIC, \$1 million at BCCC, and \$1.5 million at MRDCC.....	-4,000
Other	30
Total	\$1,403

BCBIC: Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center
 BCCC: Baltimore City Correctional Center
 DPSCS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
 MRDCC: Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center

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.

Emergency Closure of Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center

On December 4, 2025, DPSCS announced the emergency transfer of all incarcerated individuals from the MRDCC facility. The department cited issues with the physical structure of the building as the reason for the transfer, reporting that continuing to occupy the building would pose an imminent risk. In fiscal 2025, there was an ADP of 423 pretrial and incarcerated individuals and 282 authorized personnel. The majority of the pretrial population was transferred to MTC, and the incarcerated population was transferred to Jessup Correctional Institution, Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, and CDF. Further discussion of the facility can be found in the capital analysis for Q00* – DPSCS. DPSCS has indicated that the facility is not permanently closed. The fiscal 2027 allowance includes \$64.4 million to operate the facility, a 2.6% decrease from the fiscal 2026 working appropriation. The fiscal 2027 capital budget bill does not contain funding for any projects at the MRDCC facility. **The department should comment on its long-term plans for MRDCC and associated budget implications for resolving the facility’s structural issues. DPSCS should also discuss how the other facilities are accommodating the transferred pretrial and incarcerated individuals and how the department plans to realign MRDCC’s budget to those other facilities.**

Personnel Data

	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 26-27
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Working</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	1,787.60	1,753.60	1,725.60	-28.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>5.11</u>	<u>11.61</u>	<u>11.11</u>	<u>-0.50</u>
Total Personnel	1,792.71	1,765.21	1,736.71	-28.50

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	220.21	12.76%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/25	105.6	6.02%

Vacancies Below Turnover 114.61

- 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 2 positions abolished in DPDS, both of which were due to the VSP.
- The fiscal 2027 allowance includes a reduction of 28.0 regular positions transferred elsewhere in the department, driven by a reduction of 11.0 positions at BCBIC, 7.0 positions at MRDC, and 7.0 positions at MTC. **DPSCS should comment on the reasons for the reduction in positions, including the types of positions and the impact on facilities.**
- As of December 31, 2025, DPDS had 105.6 vacancies, or a rate of 6.02%. Budgeted turnover decreases from 13.6% in fiscal 2026 to 12.8% in the fiscal 2027 allowance. DPDS reported 114.4 fewer vacancies than necessary to meet budgeted turnover in the fiscal 2027 allowance. While this difference has the potential to produce a shortfall in fiscal 2027, funding can be transferred from other DPSCS divisions that have vacancy savings.
- As of December 2025, DPDS Headquarters had the highest vacancy rate (22.2%) of the DPDS programs. However, DPDS Headquarters also represents the smallest program and has 4 vacancies out of its 18.0 authorized positions. Of the six facilities operated by DPDS, BCBIC has the highest vacancy rate of 7.6%. **Exhibit 9** shows the number of vacancies and vacancy rate broken down by facility and program.

Exhibit 9
Vacancies by Program/Facility
December 2025

<u>Program/Facility</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Allowed Positions</u>	<u>Vacancy Rate</u>
General Administration	4	18	22.2%
Pretrial Release Services	12	85	14.1%
Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center	39	512	7.6%
Baltimore City Correctional Center	7	107	6.5%
Metropolitan Transition Center	21.6	447.6	4.8%
Chesapeake Detention Facility	9	212	4.2%
Youth Detention Center	4	98	4.1%
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center	9	274	3.3%

Source: Department of Budget and Management

Issues

1. Deadline for *Duvall v. Moore* Compliance Nears as Department Remains Noncompliant with Several Provisions

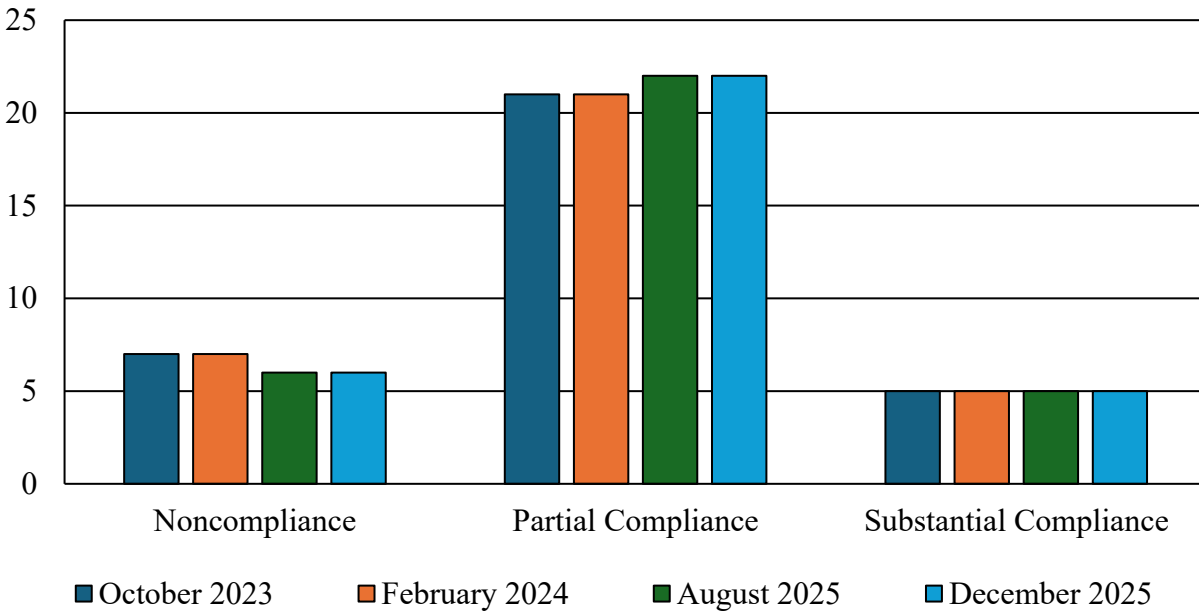
In calendar 2015, the American Civil Liberties Union filed on behalf of Jerome Duvall and other detainees to reopen a partial settlement agreement regarding conditions at the former Baltimore City Detention Center, now BCBIC and MTC. The State agreed to overhaul the jail's health care system and make major improvements to the facilities, including accommodations for people with disabilities. As part of the settlement, the department agreed to incur the cost of monitoring and the plaintiffs' attorney fees. In fiscal 2025, plaintiffs' attorney fees totaled \$211,991 and costs for the court-appointed monitor totaled \$97,931.

Appendix 2 lists the compliance provisions outlined in the *Duvall v. Moore* decree. The consent decree has been extended four times since calendar 2020, most recently from June 2024 to June 2026. Language in the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill withheld \$100,000 in general funds until DPSCS submitted a report providing an update on compliance with *Duvall v. Moore*. DPSCS submitted the report on October 29, 2025.

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). Additionally, as of February 2025, DPSCS was deemed in substantial compliance with 8 of the 12 mental health provisions, while in partial compliance with the other 4 mental health related provisions. The State filed a motion to terminate all settlement activities related to mental health, including monitoring and reporting. On December 10, 2025, the two parties agreed to terminate the monitoring and reporting of the mental health provisions.

Among the active medical provisions remaining, DPDS is in substantial compliance with 5 provisions, partially compliant with 22 provisions, and noncompliant with 6 provisions, as of December 2025. **Exhibit 10** shows the remaining medical provisions and the level of compliance determined by the court-assigned medical monitor over time. The department has not made progress in achieving substantial compliance with medical provisions. From October 2023 to December 2025, only 1 medical provision has improved from noncompliance to partial compliance, and no provisions have improved from partial compliance to substantial compliance. Four provisions related to medical requests from incarcerated individuals (also known as sick calls) are no longer subject to monitoring after the court ruled that the department maintained substantial compliance. **DPSCS should discuss the steps being taken to achieve greater compliance with the medical provisions of *Duvall v. Moore* and its plan to achieve compliance by June 2026.**

Exhibit 10
Compliance of Medical Provisions in the *Duvall v. Moore* Consent Decree
October 2023 – December 2025



Note: Does not include the 12 mental health provisions and 4 sick call provisions where monitoring has ended due to the department achieving substantial compliance. The department did not provide the compliance level of 2 provisions related to clinicians reviewing lab results within a timely manner.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) determined the report on compliance with the *Duvall v. Moore* consent decree to be in compliance with the budget language and recommends the release of \$100,000 in general funds. DLS will process a letter to this effect if no objections are raised by the committees during the hearings.

DLS recommends adding language that restricts \$100,000 in general funds pending a report on DPSCS’ strategy to reach full compliance with *Duvall v. Moore* by June 2026, including updates on the compliance level determined by the court appointed monitor and the status and decision on all motions.

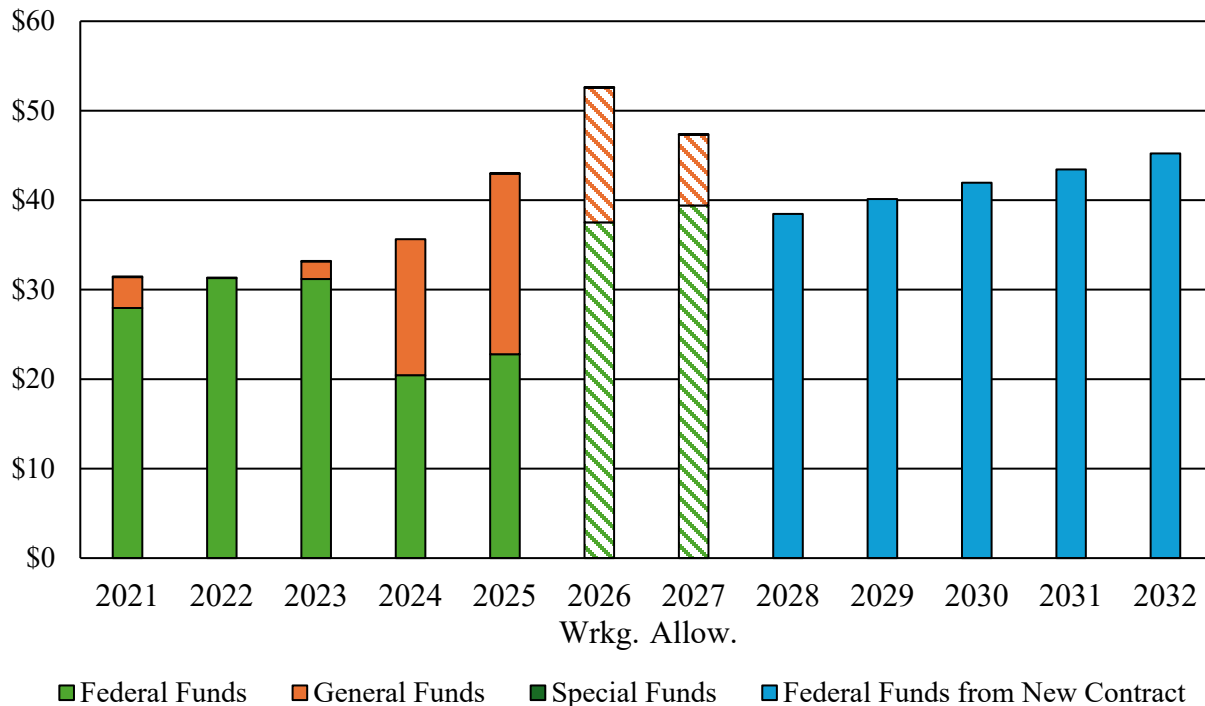
2. DPSCS Renews CDF Contract

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 previous contract ran from September 1, 2010, to August 31, 2025, and was a fixed price agreement adjusted every two years based on the Consumer Price Index.

Exhibit 11 shows the amount of federal and general funds needed to operate CDF since fiscal 2021 and the projected federal funds under the new contract. The prior contract was not based on the actual costs paid by the State, which led to general funds being used to operate the facility. From fiscal 2016 to 2023, general fund expenditures did not exceed \$8 million in any year. However, general fund expenditures increased substantially in fiscal 2024 and 2025, totaling \$15.2 million and \$20.2 million, respectively. The fiscal 2026 working appropriation and fiscal 2027 allowance contain significant general fund expenditures as well. The reliance on general funds for operation of the facility is not financially advantageous for the State and the detainment of federally charged individuals is not a State function or priority.

Exhibit 11
Chesapeake Detention Facility Funding Summary and Future Federal Funds
Fiscal 2021-2032
(\$ in Millions)



Source: Department of Budget and Management, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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DPSCS agreed to a new seven-year contract with USMS, effective November 1, 2025, to October 31, 2032. The agreement requires the department to provide the necessary personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, and services for the facility and guarantees that the department will provide a minimum of 384 beds. Under the previous contract, the department was required to provide a minimum of 500 beds. The fiscal 2025 ADP at CDF was 230 federal detainees and 55 local detention detainees. The contract provides fixed monthly payments to the department, which increase annually. Under the contract's payment schedule, the department will receive \$38.5 million in fiscal 2028, which is \$4.5 million less than the cost to operate the facility in fiscal 2025. From fiscal 2028 to 2032, the contract increases each fiscal year by an average of 4.4%. However, from fiscal 2016 to 2025, the actual cost to operate the facility increased by an average of 8.3% per year. **The department should discuss the contract with USMS, including a justification for why the contract was renewed. Additionally, DPSCS should discuss how the new contract reduces the need for general funds and strategies that the department is using to reduce general fund need.**

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 in the Duvall v. Moore consent decree;
- (2) a status update on whether the department achieved full compliance by the June 2026 deadline, including identifying any provisions found to be out of compliance and the corrective actions taken or underway;
- (3) an update on any extensions granted or requested following the June 2026 deadline, including revised compliance timelines, and any court-ordered or negotiated next steps;
- (4) the status of any motions to terminate provisions of the consent decree and updates on any other motions filed; and
- (5) a summary of any costs associated with the compliance process.

The report shall be submitted by July 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 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 to June 2026. As of August 2025, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is noncompliant and partially compliant with several of the provisions of the consent decree. The department may face litigation regarding the conditions of pretrial detention if it fails to reach full compliance by the deadline. This language restricts funding pending a report including status updates and plans to comply with the consent decree.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Status update on compliance with Duvall v. Moore decree	DPSCS	July 1, 2026

Appendix 1

2025 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency

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

- ***Compliance with Duvall v. Moore Consent Decree:*** As of December 2025, a court-appointed monitor found the department was in substantial compliance with 5 provisions, partial compliance with 22 provisions, and noncompliance with 6 provisions, among the active medical provisions in the *Duvall v. Moore* consent decree. The State filed a motion to terminate the mental health provisions of the consent decree, triggering an automatic stay of monitoring and oversight of the provisions. Further discussion of this data can be found in Issue 1 of this analysis.

Appendix 2
Duvall v. Moore Consent Decree Provisions

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status as of December 2025</u>
17a	Timely intake	Partial Compliance
17b	Assessment of urgent needs and identification prescribed medications within 24 hours of IMMS	Partial Compliance
17c	Mental health timely evaluation for patients on psychotropic medications and/or urgently referred within 24 hours of IMMS	Stayed by Court
17d	First dose medication administration	Partial Compliance
17e	Documentation of first dose medications or discontinuation	Partial Compliance
18a	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 EMR within seven 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
19b	Appropriate documentation of medication administration records to include nursing credentials and refusal information	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

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<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status as of December 2025</u>
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	Not Provided by Agency
19e - ii.	Clinicians to order labs within timeframes consistent with test urgency	Not Provided by Agency
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
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 ADA patient accommodations	Partial Compliance

Q00T04 – DPSCS – Division of Pretrial and Detention and Services

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status as of December 2025</u>
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 five business days for routine care	Partial Compliance
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	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
23b	Sick call timely triage within 24 hours of receipt	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
23c	Sick call appointment occurrence within 48 hours (72 hours on weekends).	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
23d	Sick call appropriate clinical judgment and quality of care	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
24a	Medical records availability (paper and EMR)	Partial Compliance
25a	Mental health timely suicide risk evaluations and medication within 24 hours.	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25b	Mental health timely evaluations for patients with bridge orders within 14 days; sooner if clinically indicated	No Longer Subject to Monitoring

Q00T04 – DPSCS – Division of Pretrial and Detention and Services

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status as of December 2025</u>
25c	Mental health timely evaluations by mental health professionals when urgently referred within 24 hours.	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25d	Mental health follow-up appointment for medication renewal	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25e	Mental health close observation.	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25f – i.	Mental health POC development	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25f – ii.	Mental health treatment plan within 14 days of admissions into the facility.	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25f – iii.	Mental health chronic care follow-up every 90 days	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25f – iv.	Mental health POC accessibility to clinicians.	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25g	Mental health return from State hospital.	No Longer Subject to Monitoring
25h	Ability of anyone to place patient on Suicide Watch	No Longer Subject to Monitoring

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act
 EMR: Electronic Medical Record
 IMMS: Initial Medical and Mental Health Screen
 POC: Plan of Care

Note: Mental health and sick call related provisions are no longer subject to monitoring due to the Court ruling that the department maintained substantial compliance.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

**Appendix 3
Object/Fund Difference Report**

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

<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>
Positions					
01 Regular	1,787.60	1,753.60	1,725.60	-28.00	-1.6%
02 Contractual	5.11	11.61	11.11	-0.50	-4.3%
Total Positions	1,792.71	1,765.21	1,736.71	-28.50	-1.6%
Objects					
01 Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits	\$243,648,354	\$237,442,796	\$251,497,975	\$14,055,179	5.9%
02 Technical and Special Fees	363,051	925,577	528,055	-397,522	-42.9%
03 Communications	788,198	823,082	804,852	-18,230	-2.2%
04 Travel	5,605	34,009	10,852	-23,157	-68.1%
06 Fuel and Utilities	9,056,863	9,133,961	10,680,700	1,546,739	16.9%
07 Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	736,851	682,329	592,789	-89,540	-13.1%
08 Contractual Services	106,133,929	133,150,402	123,453,757	-9,696,645	-7.3%
09 Supplies and Materials	5,484,879	5,336,281	5,379,385	43,104	0.8%
10 Equipment – Replacement	429,616	192,500	179,500	-13,000	-6.8%
11 Equipment – Additional	18,971	0	0	0	N/A
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	688,875	1,033,000	1,078,500	45,500	4.4%
13 Fixed Charges	736,815	735,000	685,635	-49,365	-6.7%
14 Land and Structures	2,095,123	4,000,000	0	-4,000,000	-100.0%
Total Objects	\$370,187,130	\$393,488,937	\$394,892,000	\$1,403,063	0.4%
Funds					
01 General Funds	\$346,692,061	\$354,949,985	\$354,444,509	-\$505,476	-0.1%
03 Special Funds	702,792	861,466	877,895	16,429	1.9%
05 Federal Funds	22,781,696	37,519,847	39,409,298	1,889,451	5.0%
09 Reimbursable Funds	10,581	157,639	160,298	2,659	1.7%
Total Funds	\$370,187,130	\$393,488,937	\$394,892,000	\$1,403,063	0.4%

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 4
Fiscal Summary**

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

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 25 Actual</u>	<u>FY 26 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 27 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 26 - 27 \$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
01 Chesapeake Detention Facility	\$43,014,478	\$52,644,142	\$47,384,693	-\$5,259,449	-10.0%
02 Pretrial Release Services	6,893,206	7,741,325	8,362,234	620,909	8.0%
04 Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center	118,176,773	122,454,564	124,021,908	1,567,344	1.3%
05 Youth Detention Center	22,957,524	22,470,348	25,245,904	2,775,556	12.4%
06 Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center	57,907,259	66,122,646	64,427,829	-1,694,817	-2.6%
07 Baltimore City Correctional Center	25,927,576	27,084,167	26,782,660	-301,507	-1.1%
08 Metropolitan Transition Center	92,753,279	91,945,464	95,371,508	3,426,044	3.7%
09 General Administration	2,557,035	3,026,281	3,295,264	268,983	8.9%
Total Expenditures	\$370,187,130	\$393,488,937	\$394,892,000	\$1,403,063	0.4%
General Funds	\$346,692,061	\$354,949,985	\$354,444,509	-\$505,476	-0.1%
Special Funds	702,792	861,466	877,895	16,429	1.9%
Federal Funds	22,781,696	37,519,847	39,409,298	1,889,451	5.0%
Total Appropriations	\$370,176,549	\$393,331,298	\$394,731,702	\$1,400,404	0.4%
Reimbursable Funds	\$10,581	\$157,639	\$160,298	\$2,659	1.7%
Total Funds	\$370,187,130	\$393,488,937	\$394,892,000	\$1,403,063	0.4%

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.