

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
FY 2020 Capital Budget**

**Performance Measures and Outputs**

**DPSCS Facilities: Operational Capacity**

**Issue: The department should comment on the capacity levels at its medium security facilities.**

**Response:** The number of medium security beds available is impacted by the number of pretrial detainees housed at the Jessup Correctional Institution (JCI) and by the partial depopulation of Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown (MCIH). When the Department closed five of the primary structures at the Baltimore City Jail, it shifted a number of pretrial detainees to JCI. JCI has specifically designated B-Building and one wing of the A-Building as the housing locations for detainees in order to keep the detainees separated from sentenced inmates. Since JCI is considered a medium security facility, housing pretrial detainees at JCI impacts the number of medium security beds available to the Division of Correction population.

Given the decline in the overall inmate population, the Department was able to safely, partially depopulate one of its oldest facilities in the Division of Correction – MCIH. However, the partial depopulation of MCIH also impacted the number of medium security level beds available. Prior to the partial depopulation, MCIH had a capacity of approximately 1,860 inmates; whereas, its current total capacity is 750 inmates.

The Department plans on conducting out-of-cycle security assessments to determine whether the Department can safely reclassify certain inmates classified as medium security to minimum or pre-release. The Department uses a validated security instrument to classify all inmates at intake. The Department houses inmates in accordance with the outcome of that instrument. The Department reassesses inmates at least annually to determine if a decrease in security classification is appropriate, with the goal of reducing an inmate's security level as they approach release. By conducting an out-of-cycle security classification for certain inmates considered to be medium security, the Department hopes to create a buffer in the number of medium security beds.

**Issue: The department has indicated that it is considering depopulating this facility and should comment on its plans for BCF.**

**Response:** The Department's Division of Correction (DOC) transferred 187 inmates from Brockbridge Correctional Facility (BCF) to Dorsey Run Correctional Facility (DRCF). BCF's current population is 296.<sup>1</sup>

BCF continues to provide several key pre-release services for the DOC, including transportation, release processing, and special housing. The DOC is in the process of exploring ways to continue to safely downsize and potentially close BCF.

## **Budget Overview**

### **Demolition of Buildings at Baltimore City Correctional Complex**

**Issue: The department should comment on how recent bids align with the cost estimates for this year's construction.**

**Response:** The Department issued plans for specification for competitive sealed bids for construction in December 2018; however, the bids received in response far exceeded the proposed budget. The Department re-issued plans for specification for competitive sealed bids with valued engineering for construction in January 2019. The Department did receive bids within the proposed budget. The funds recommended in the fiscal year (FY) 2020 budget and the funding preauthorized in the FY 2021 budget are not only needed to award the demolition contract and associated contracts such as the inspections and testing as well as the necessary steam line relocation under the complex.

### **MCI-H Perimeter Security Upgrade**

**Issue: The department should comment on how many inmates will be transferred and the effect on operations at MCI-H.**

**Response:** The Department has plans to replace the windows and heating system at Housing Units 3 and 4 at the Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC). Both Housing Units 3 and 4 currently house 267 inmates, for a total of 534 inmates. The Department plans on renovating the housing units one at a time, so the Department plans on transferring 267 inmates from one of the housing units to MCIH. After that housing unit has been renovated, the 267 inmates from the other housing unit will be transferred to the recently renovated housing unit. After the renovations at the second housing unit have been completed, the 267 inmates at MCIH will transfer back to MCTC. MCIH will be able to accommodate the with current staffing, and we do not anticipate that this will have a significant impact on the operation of the facility.

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<sup>1</sup> As of February 25, 2019.

## **RCI Gatehouse and Perimeter Security System**

**Issue:** The department should comment on RCI capacity issues and its effect on capital needs at this facility.

**Response:** The design of the perimeter fence at Roxbury Correctional Institution (RCI) will include a phased approach so the actual construction will not have a significant impact on the operation or security of the facility.

### **Recommended Action**

#### **1. Adopt committee narrative requesting a report on the new Baltimore City Therapeutic Treatment Center.**

Adopt the following narrative:

Report on the Therapeutic Treatment Center: In recent years, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) has stated that the Baltimore City jail complex needed more space and funding to offer the medical, mental health, and drug treatment options that its detainees required. While the new Therapeutic Treatment Center (TTC) is designed to address these concerns, there are a number of issues that need to be resolved, particularly the nature of the partnership between DPSCS and the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), and how services at TTC will be administered. Therefore, the budget committees request a report due November 15, 2019, containing the following information:

- **TTC Staffing and Security:** A complete annual operational impact statement, including the types and number of new DPSCS and MDH personnel needed to run the new facility and administer the various programs.
- **Housing:** An evaluation of how the additional TTC bed space will improve the Department's management of the detainee and short-term sentenced populations, including, but not limited to, an evaluation of the number of offenders who are (1) housed outside of Baltimore City at Jessup Correctional Institution and (2) housed in dormitories at the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center and the Metropolitan Transition Center.
- **Medical:** A fully developed Memorandum of Understanding between DPSCS and MDH that establishes a well-articulated process based on best management evidence-based practices for evaluating, prioritizing, and managing the evaluation and care of detainees selected for health,

mental health, and substance use disorder (SUD) treatment care and programming.

- Aftercare: Details on the Departments' joint plan to ensure that detainees and short-term sentenced offenders are linked to medical, mental health, and SUD aftercare upon release into the community along with any potential partnerships it may offer (including, but not limited to, its current aftercare, rehabilitation, and re-entry service partners).
- Interim Management: Because the proposed facility is slated to open in fiscal 2025, details on how the new construction will affect the Department's operations and detainee programs/services in the interim years.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**2. Approve \$611,000 in general obligation bonds for the Roxbury Correctional Institution gatehouse and perimeter security system.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**3. Approve \$1,226,000 in general obligation bonds for the Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown perimeter security improvements.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**4. Reduce funds.**

<b>QR0202A</b>	<b>Maryland Correctional Training Center Housing Unit Windows and Steam Heating System.....\$5337,000</b>
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Add the following language:

Housing Unit Windows and Steam Heating System. Provide funds to continue the design and construction of the replacement of windows and heating systems for housing units at the Maryland Correctional Training Center, provided that notwithstanding Section 6 of this Act, work may commence on this project prior to the appropriation of all funds necessary to complete this project.....

<u>Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Authorization</u>
10,337,000	-5,000,000	5,337,000



(A) Housing Unit Windows and Steam Heating System. Provide funds to complete construction of the replacement of windows and heating systems for housing units at the Maryland Correctional Training Center.....\$5,000,000

**Explanation:** This language adds a preauthorization for the 2020 session to complete the construction funds for the housing unit windows and steam heating system project at the Maryland Correctional Training Center. This preauthorization, in combination with the fiscal 2020 general obligation bond authorization for the project, will allow the construction contract to be bid and construction to commence in fiscal 2020.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**11. Approve the preauthorization of \$6,460,000 in general obligation bonds for the Jessup region electrical infrastructure upgrade.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**12. Approve the preauthorization of \$9,211,000 in general obligation bonds for the Eastern Correctional Institution hot water and steam system improvements.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**13. Approve the preauthorization of \$5,101,000 in general obligation bonds for the Baltimore City Correctional Complex demolition.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**14. Approve the preauthorization of \$8,459,000 in general obligation bonds for the Eastern Correctional Institution hot water and steam system improvement project.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**15. Approve the preauthorization of \$8,459,000 in general obligation bonds for the Eastern Correctional Institution hot water and steam system improvement project.**

**Response:** The Department concurs.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
FY 2020 Local Jails and Detention Centers**

**Queen Anne's County Detention Center Additions and Renovations**

**Issue:** Center staff should comment on their special housing needs, including administrative segregation, security issues due to gang activity, and medical needs related to mental health and SUD treatment.

**Please see the attached response from Queen Anne's County.**

**Recommended Actions**

1. Adopt committee narrative requesting quarterly reports on local jail inmate populations.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

2. Approve \$1,715,000 in general obligation bonds for the Anne Arundel County Central Holding and Processing Center.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

3. Approve \$249,000 in general obligation bonds for the Calvert County Detention Center site and security improvements.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

4. Approve \$678,000 in general obligation bonds for the Queen Anne's County Detention Center additions and renovations.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

5. Approve \$5,500,000 in general obligation bonds for the St. Mary's Adult Detention Center Upgrades, Housing, and Medical Units.

**Response:** The Department concurs.

March 6, 2019

## **QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY DETENTION CENTER ADDITIONS & RENOVATIONS**

### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

The Queen Anne's County Detention Center was completed in late 1986 and began operating on April 25, 1988 taking in its first inmate on the evening shift. Originally the County had patterned the Detention Center after the Somerset County Detention Center, with the original goal of housing the sheriff's office, communications and corrections operations. At the urging of the sheriff and communication director at the time, it was decided to only maintain the corrections operation at this location.

As the population began to increase, it was necessary to add additional modular housing units in both 1991 and 2009, but unfortunately it wasn't possible to add support and programming space for the inmates which limited us from providing certain programs and handling related services (including medical/mental health and food service) without challenges.

Some of the challenges we've faced was the management of our female population, who were initially housed in an eight bed unit in main housing, where the male inmates were also held. The ability to meet the sight and sound separation were great, especially during recreation and visiting. Even when we added the modular unit in 2009, there were still challenges in sight and sound separation due to the male housing unit being located across the hall. Practices were put in place to minimize the issue, but occasionally some issues would still arise. Administrative actions, in which administrative segregation was required for female inmates posed issues, especially when we experienced frequently overcrowding in that unit when counts reached into the thirties or low forties. We had to initiate alternate housing of individuals to other counties, if space was available, to ease the situation. We would have to manage a number of inmate conflicts due to number of inmates in the unit. Thankfully, no officers were injured in dealing with those situations. In recent months the average daily population has been in the upper teens to low twenties. However, when dealing with problem female inmates, managing and housing them still presents a challenge.

The food service area had a small renovation, at the direction of the health department, with the addition of a walk-in refrigerator/freezer unit to better handle perishable items, but providing more storage for canned and dry goods. However, the kitchen was originally designed for preparing 40 meals three times per day, but in peak population periods, over 140 meals were produced three times per day by the food service staff. There have been challenges with the aging equipment, some which have been replaced over time, and frequent maintenance is required.

We face the management of special needs housing almost daily with very limited space, in fact regardless of the population in the detention center, many times our two special confinement units are occupied, and we have to utilize one or both of our holding cells out in booking, which are normally used for new intakes. We frequently have to use these for mental health or medical events, but more



recently we have had an increase of new intakes under the influence of drugs who require either immediate treatment and/or isolation from the general population. On more than one occasion, we have had both holding cells and special confinement units occupied with special needs situations.

Inmates with medical or mental health issues requiring separation from the general population are a constant concern. In some critical cases (i.e. dialysis, etc.) we have had to request assistance from D.O.C. to house in their medical unit. We've had to house pregnant females on methadone several times over the past few months. Individuals confined to wheel chairs, especially those who are paralyzed below the waist, present sanitation related problems if housed in population, but special needs housing lacks. We have no units dedicated to holding these situations.

We now have to monitor the population and determine who are members of various gang affiliations which are more prevalent in the community or those from other areas who were caught in criminal activity. They pose problems in the facility housing units, trying to recruit new members or control the units themselves, and will challenge officers. At times they have created chaos with other suspected gang members, or "checked individuals out of the unit" whom they didn't like. We are limited in handling them due to limited ability to separate. The gang members, along with those with aggressive behavioral issues are a threat to security making contraband or are assault threats to officers.

The lack of special needs housing, the application of administrative segregation and restrictive housing are real challenges for us to meet under the current situation. We need to address them in this project to better meet the current operating standards.

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Queen Anne's County Department of Corrections