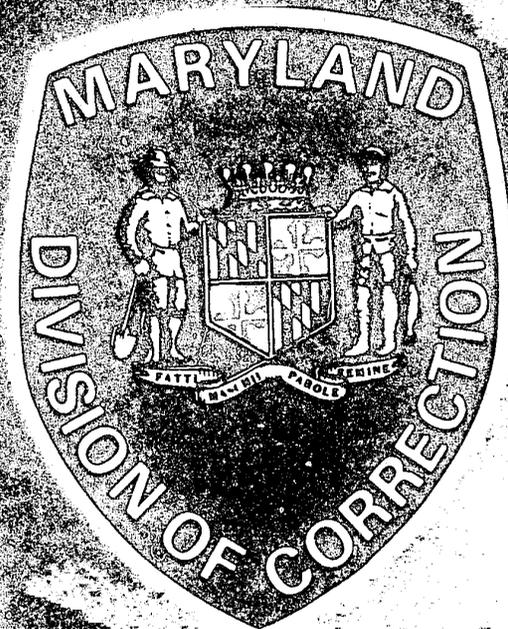


*State of Maryland*  
*Department of Public Safety*  
*and Correctional Services*



*Division of Correction*

*fifty-fourth report*

*fiscal year 1986*

State of Maryland

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Department of Public Safety  
and Correctional Services

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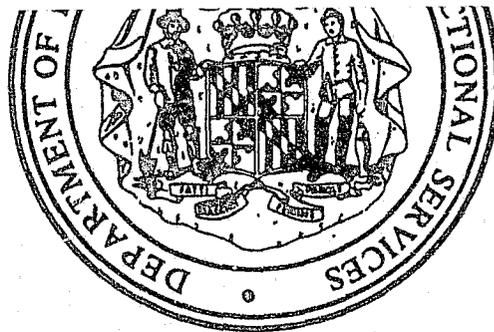
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Division of Correction

fifty-fourth report

fiscal year 1986



State of Maryland

ARNOLD J. HOPKINS  
COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
DIVISION OF CORRECTION

SUITE 309-6776 REISTERSTOWN ROAD

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21215-2342

(301) 764-4100

TTY FOR THE DEAF 486-0677

ELMANUS HERNDON  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

July 9, 1987

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer  
Governor of Maryland  
State House  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to make available the Fifty-Fourth Report of the Division of Correction documenting agency activities for Fiscal Year 1986. Information and data contained therein are intended to satisfy reporting requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

We especially invite your attention to the section of the annual report entitled Program Focus, wherein several of our noteworthy special initiatives are described. They include the Youthful Offender Program, an enhanced training emphasis, and our exemplary AIDS-related correctional programs. We also invite your attention to those sections of the report describing ongoing efforts to reduce inmate idleness through the expansion and diversification of academic, vocational, treatment and industries programs.

Working in concert with your office, the General Assembly, and the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, further improvements in the State's correction system can be achieved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arnold J. Hopkins".

Arnold J. Hopkins  
Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
DIVISION OF CORRECTION

SUITE 309-6776 REISTERSTOWN ROAD

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21215-2342

(301) 764-4100

TTY FOR THE DEAF 486-0677

State of Maryland

ARNOLD J. HOPKINS  
COMMISSIONER

ELMANUS HERNDON  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

July 9, 1987

The Honorable Bishop L. Robinson  
Secretary  
Department of Public Safety and  
Correctional Services  
Suite 310, Plaza Office Center  
6776 Reisterstown Road  
Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Dear Secretary Robinson:

Transmitted herewith is the Fifty-Fourth Report of the Division of Correction accounting for agency activities during Fiscal Year 1986. The issuance of this report is intended to satisfy requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arnold J. Hopkins".

Arnold J. Hopkins  
Commissioner

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STATE OF MARYLAND

CITY OF BALTIMORE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT on the Nineth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven, personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for the City of Baltimore aforesaid, Arnold J. Hopkins, Commissioner of Correction of the State of Maryland, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in this annual report of the Division of Correction for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1986, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand and notarial seal,

Notary Public

Mary F. Kennedy  
Mary F. Kennedy

My Commission expires 7-1-90

## INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Division of Correction has prepared this Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1986 pursuant to Article 27, Section 678, Annotated Code of Maryland. This, the Fifty-fourth Annual Report for the Division of Correction, summarizes the operations and activities of the Division for the period July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986 (Fiscal Year 1986). In addition to addressing those items outlined in the applicable statute, this report reviews the history, physical aspects, capital plans, and improvements of the various institutions and pre-release units within the Division. The report also discusses problem areas, accomplishments, and initiatives undertaken by the Division in Fiscal Year 1986.

---

### MISSION STATEMENT DIVISION OF CORRECTION

The mission of the Division of Correction is to protect Maryland citizens from repeated criminal activities of offenders sentenced to the Division's jurisdiction. This mission is attained by the secure confinement of offenders and the successful reintegration of offenders into the community through programs of treatment, training, education and work release.

## ADVISORY BOARD FOR CORRECTIONS, PAROLE, AND PROBATION

The Advisory Board for Corrections, Parole, and Probation was created by Chapter 401, Acts of 1970, to succeed the Advisory Board for Corrections established by Chapter 123, Acts of 1962, and the Advisory Board for Parole and Probation established by Chapter 457, Acts of 1968. The Board consists of 17 members; 13 are appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services with the approval of the Governor for four-year terms. The Deputy Secretary for Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Chairperson of the Maryland Parole Commission, the Director of Parole and Probation, and the Commissioner of Correction serve ex officio. The Governor designated the first chairperson, but thereafter the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, with the approval of the Governor, designates the chairperson.

The function of the Advisory Board is to study and observe procedures in the development and progress of the correctional, parole, and probation systems in the State. The Board also makes suggestions and gives advice regarding the State's correctional system to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The Advisory Board has no budget. Its members receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for necessary and proper expenses incurred in their duties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 4-107).

Advisory Board Member

Commission Expires

Dr. Charles F. Wellford, Chairman.....	12/31/87
Honorable Robert M. Bell.....	05/31/86
Ms. Marianna Burt.....	12/31/88
Ms. Margaret Dudley.....	05/31/86*
Mr. Yerby Holman.....	05/31/87
Mr. Arthur Katz.....	05/31/87
Mr. F. Stanley Kinney.....	12/31/85
Dr. Eli M. Lippman.....	05/31/88
Mr. Robert J. Tracy.....	05/31/87
Mr. Owen Wilson.....	05/31/88
Ms. Roberta Roper.....	12/31/88

\*Retired 3-1-86, named "member emeritus" for life by chairman.

Ex Officio Members

Mr. Arnold J. Hopkins, Commissioner  
Division of Correction

Mr. Calvin A. Lightfoot, Deputy Secretary  
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Mr. Phillip G. Dantes, Chairman  
Parole Commission

Mr. William J. DeVance, Director  
Division of Parole and Probation

## OVERVIEW

As it presently exists, the Division of Correction was established effective July 1, 1970. By Chapter 401, Acts of 1970, all State correctional facilities and related responsibilities were assigned to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The Department of Corrections was retitled Division of Correction and re-established as an agency under the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. As an agency of that Department, the Division has central administrative control over the adult correctional facilities of the State. The Commissioner of Correction is in sole and active charge of the Division of Correction, subject to the authority of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Governor of Maryland.

The Commissioner of Correction is appointed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services with the approval of the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate (Code 1957, Article 27, Sections 673-674).

The Division of Correction consists of the following units, facilities, and institutions classified by Level C-4 (maximum security), C-3 (medium security), C-2 (minimum security), and C-1 (pre-release):

- Headquarters Unit (HQ)
- Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center (MRDCC) - C-4
- Maryland Penitentiary (MP) - C-4
- Maryland House of Correction (MHC) - C-3
- Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup (MCI-J) - C-3
- Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCIW) - C-4/C-3/C-2/C-1
- Maryland Correctional Institution-Hagerstown (MCI-H) - C-3
- Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC) - C-3
- Roxbury Correctional Institution (RCI) - C-3
- Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System (MCPRS)
  - Brockbridge Correctional Facility (BCF) - C-3
  - Baltimore City Correctional Center (BCCC) - C-2
  - Central Laundry Facility (CLF) - C-2
  - Jessup Pre-Release Unit (JPRU) - C-1
  - Baltimore Pre-Release Unit (BPRU) - C-1
  - Eastern Pre-Release Unit (EPRU) - C-1
  - Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (PHPRU) - C-1
  - Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit (SMPRU) - C-1
  - Pre-Release Unit for Women (PRUW) - C-1

Under contractual agreements, the Division of Correction houses inmates at the following facilities that provide pre-release services:

- Dismas House-East - C-1
- Dismas House-West - C-1
- Threshold, Incorporated - C-1
- Montgomery County Pre-Release Center - C-1
- Cecil County CARC

The Division also has entered into contractual agreements to house State inmates at the:

- Allegany County Jail
- Caroline County Jail
- Garrett County Jail

## SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS

The Maryland Division of Correction uses four security level classifications for the purpose of assigning inmates to institutions, housing units, academic programs, and vocational programs. The four security levels are:

### I. PRE-RELEASE - C-1

Inmates have access to the community for the purposes of going to work, participating in educational programs, drug/alcohol therapy, and the family or special leave programs. Staff escort is not necessary.

### II. MINIMUM SECURITY - C-2

Inmates move within an institution without being under direct supervision of staff. While the inmates require secure confinement, they are not considered dangerous and pose little risk of escape.

### III. MEDIUM SECURITY - C-3

Inmates move within the institution while being supervised by staff. Movement is usually confined to specific areas and on a scheduled or written pass basis. Inmates at this level have not been deemed suitable for lesser security. Housing units are under continuous supervision.

### IV. MAXIMUM SECURITY - C-4

Inmates movement within the institution is under direct supervision and restricted to a specific area. Inmates are regarded as potentially dangerous and escape risks due to their extremely long sentences. Housing units are under continuous supervision.

The Division of Correction also provides special housing for inmates at each of the maximum-security and medium-security institutions. The special housing areas are disciplinary segregation, administrative segregation, and protective custody.

## I. DISCIPLINARY SEGREGATION

Disciplinary segregation is used to isolate an inmate from the general population for punishment. Inmates may only be housed on disciplinary segregation when found guilty of an infraction. All inmates in disciplinary segregation are allowed showers and exercise periods. Privileges such as telephone use, radios, televisions, and movies generally are not permitted. Meals are served in the cells and regular medical and dental care is provided. Visiting and mail privileges remain the same as for the general population. Reading material may be requested through the institutional library. Only commissary items designated by the Warden of each institution may be ordered.

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION

Administrative segregation can be used for the purpose of isolating an inmate from the general population for the following reasons:

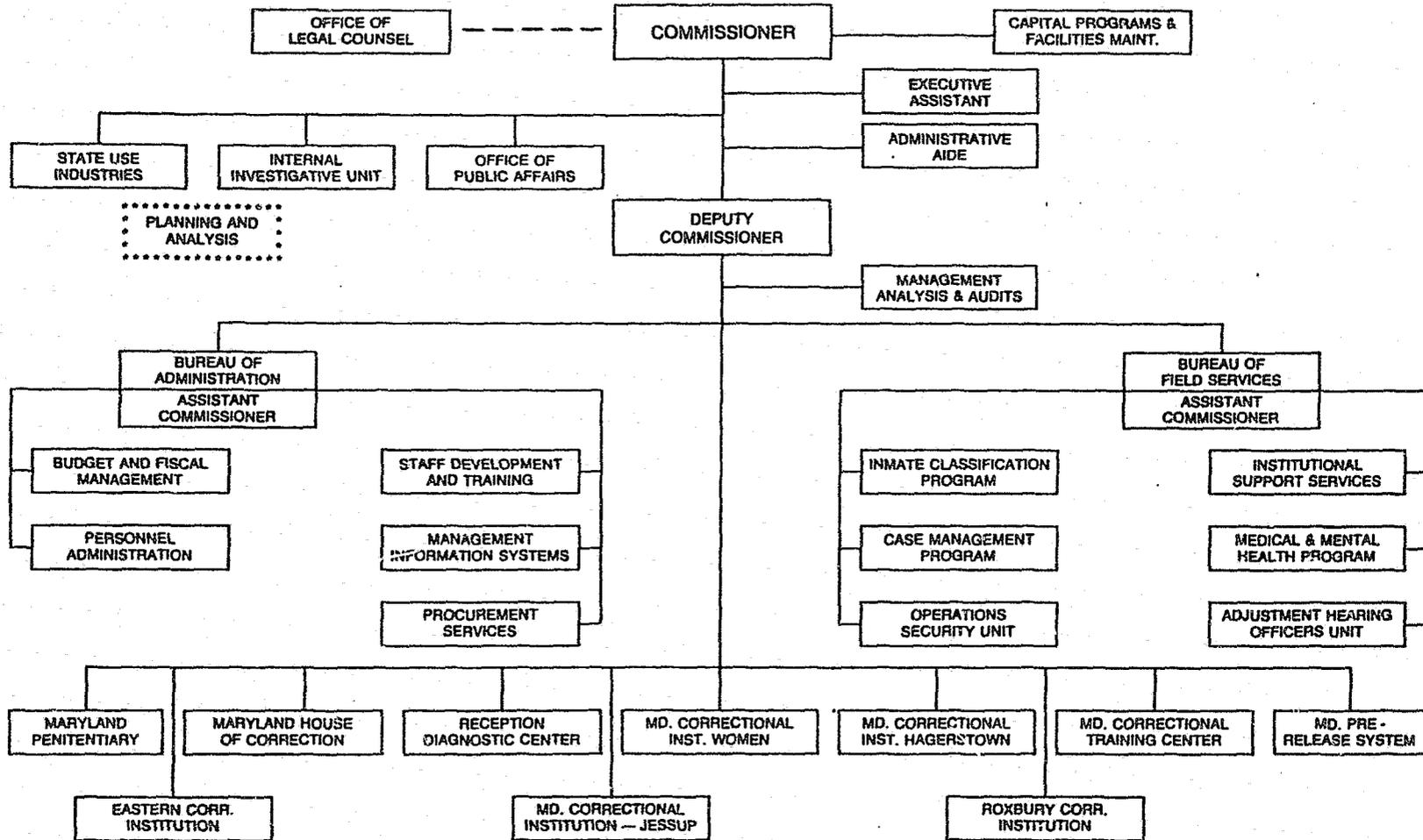
- A. Preventing escape
- B. Housing inmates under death sentences
- C. Protecting other inmates
- D. Pending adjustment action
- E. Pending criminal investigation

Inmates may be placed on administrative segregation at the request of the Warden. However, a classification team must hold a hearing within 96 hours to determine whether or not administrative segregation should be continued. All inmates on administrative segregation are provided exercise periods, showers, and meals. The same privileges available to inmates in the general population are available to those on administrative segregation where possible.

## III. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

An inmate may request protective custody. Protective custody status is granted when the institution has conducted an investigation to verify that the inmate is in danger. The institution may place an inmate on protective custody; however, this is done only when officials of the institution determine that the inmate is in danger. The same privileges available to inmates in the general population are available to those on protective custody where possible.

**MARYLAND DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



- 10 -

**LEGEND**

- - - - - Advisory Relationship
- Flow of Authority
- ..... Expansion Component

HEADQUARTERS (HQ)

Suite 309  
6776 Reisterstown Road  
Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Commissioner	Arnold J. Hopkins
Deputy Commissioner	Elmanus Herndon
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Field Services	Clarence J. Guienze
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Administration	Mercedes Stevens
Executive Assistant	Mary V. Leftridge

The Headquarters office acts as the central administrative unit of the Division of Correction. The role of Headquarters is to ensure responsibility and accountability in the proper execution of the agency's mission. Its dominant function as a service organization is the performance of activities that assist operating units to meet their major objectives in the administration of correctional programs and services. Headquarters is divided into two major components - Bureau of Administration and Bureau of Field Services, as illustrated on the organizational chart on page 10.

Within each Bureau, a unit director is the senior staff member reporting to the Bureau head in carrying out management responsibilities for specialized activities. Reporting to the unit director is a program chief who performs administrative duties in providing support services in a particular area of specialization. Staff associates in the unit are assigned specific tasks in carrying out program activities.

Bureau of Administration

There are five functional units within the Bureau of Administration under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner for Administration, who reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner. The five units within this Bureau include:

- Budget and Fiscal Management
- Personnel Administration

- Staff Development and Training
- Management Information Systems
- Procurement Services

#### Bureau of Field Services

There are six functional units within the Bureau of Field Services under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner for Field Services who reports to the Deputy Commissioner. The six units within this Bureau include:

- Inmate Classification
- Case Management Program
- Operations Security Unit
- Institutional Support Services
- Medical and Mental Health Program
- Adjustment Hearing Officers Unit

HEADQUARTERS (HQ)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 1,837,799
.02	Classification, Education and Religious Supervision	3,768,623
.03	Community Corrections* (Contractual Pre-Release Units)	2,389,737

TOTAL COST: \$ 7,996,159

\*Effective FY 1987, all costs will be transferred to  
Programs .01 and .02; Program .03 has been eliminated.

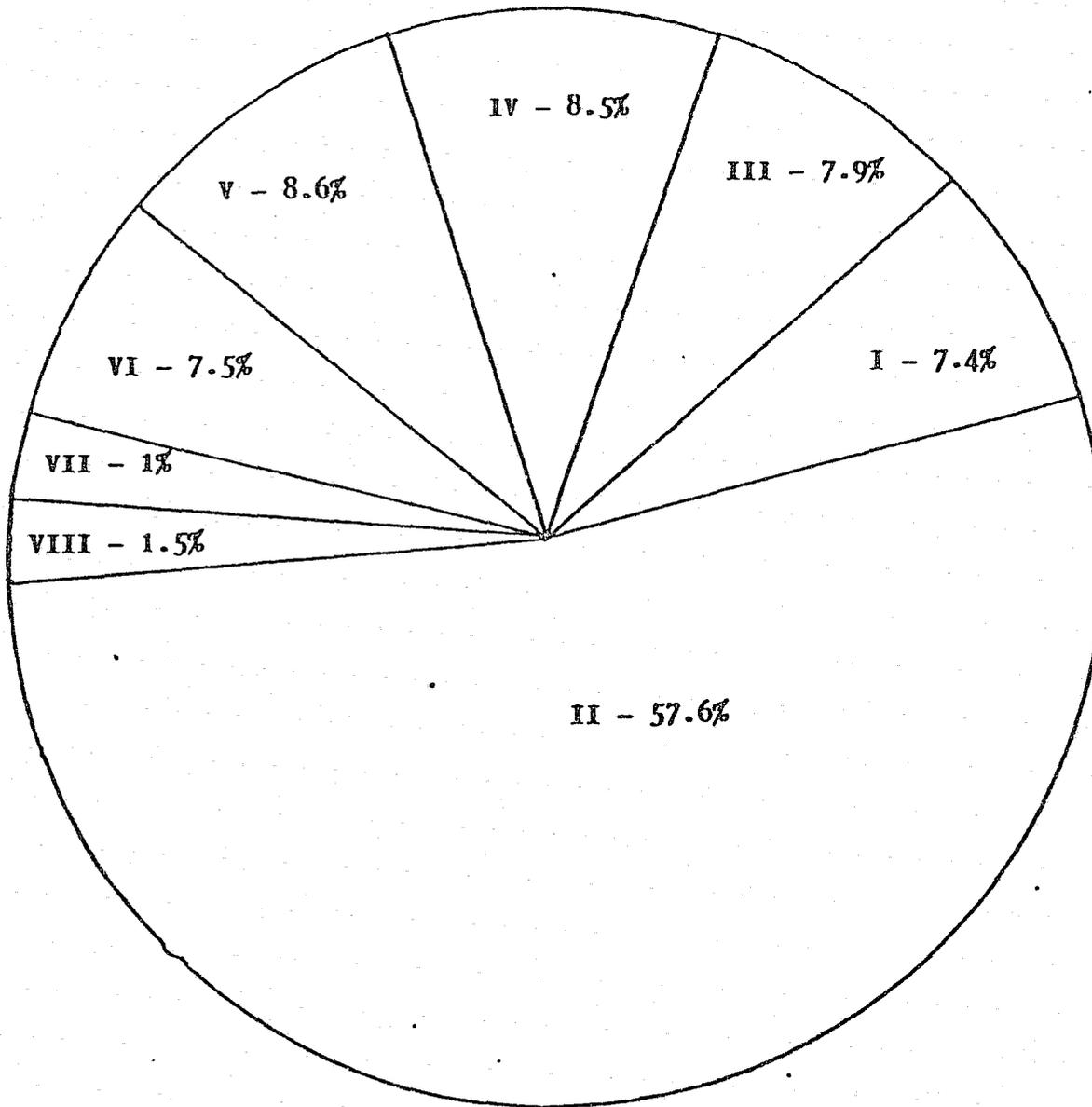
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Staffing Configuration-Headquarters:

.01	General Administration	54
.02	Classification, Education, and Religious Supervision	60

TOTAL: 114

DIVISION OF CORRECTION SPENDING BY PROGRAM  
FISCAL YEAR 1986



I - General Administration:  
\$11,746,652 = 7.4%

II - Custodial Care  
\$91,135,846 = 57.6%

III - Dietary Services  
\$12,478,643 = 7.9%

IV - Plant Operations/Maintenance  
\$13,505,911 = 8.5%

V - Clinical and Hospital Services  
\$13,573,236 = 8.6%

VI - Classification, Recreation,  
and Religious Services  
\$11,835,008 = 7.5%

VII - Laundry Operation  
\$1,545,969 = 1%

VIII - Community Corrections  
\$2,389,737 = 1.5%

---

TOTAL \$158,211,002

## CAPITAL PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

In Fiscal Year 1986, as in previous years, there was considerable effort in the area of new prison construction to meet the ever-increasing demand of inmate housing. With the prison population climbing towards 13,000, there was not only a demand for new construction, but also a need to renovate existing facilities identified in capital improvement and physical plant maintenance programs. In addition to new building construction and renovation, fire safety improvements were made in order to meet the more stringent life safety codes. Furthermore, perimeter security enhancements were being provided at several institutions.

During the 1985 General Assembly, \$11,710,000 was appropriated for new construction and improvements, and \$2.8 million of prior appropriations was reassigned to areas of higher priority, like the Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore and the 300-cell Maximum Security Facility, or "Super Max," across the street from the Penitentiary.

In Fiscal Year 1986, the improvements at the various institutions were as follows:

### Eastern Correctional Institution, Somerset County:

The last major construction contract for the Eastern Correctional Institution was issued in the summer of 1985, consisting of the power plant. The power plant will be fueled with wood chips and generate electricity. Supplemental funds in the amount of \$4.5 million were requested by the Department of General Services in order to construct this plant. The Eastern Correctional Institution, which carries a price tag of approximately \$90 million, will contain 1,440 cells and is scheduled for occupancy in the summer of 1987.

### Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore City:

The Maryland Penitentiary, which is one of the oldest institutions within the State, has undergone emergency improvements since the fall of 1984. All the emergency projects which provide for better security and safety in the South Wing have been completed. The South Wing, which houses the most disruptive inmates in the State's system, received an observation catwalk for correctional officers. All cell doors received new locks, food passes, and a security mesh. Individual showers were installed on each tier of the five-tier cage structure to minimize the movement of inmates. A special segregation inmate visitation area was constructed in which an inmate is locked in a secure booth during visitation.

An intermediate range project, the conversion of the old Print Shop to the Education/Library Building, was completed. The long-awaited demolition of the Wood Shop and old Dining Hall to clear the interior compound was started.

An architect/engineer (A/E) was awarded a contract to upgrade the South and West Wings and to renovate the Administration Building, including the construction of a new Visitors' Registration Center. In line with the policy of the Division to reduce the idleness of inmates in State prisons, an A/E started the design of an Industry/Recreation Facility.

300-Cell Maximum Security Facility, Baltimore City:

The long range plan for the Penitentiary included the construction of a new 300-cell maximum security facility to house the segregation population of the Penitentiary. The design of this facility provides all of the requirements to house inmates locked in their cells for 23 hours a day, ranging from 80-square-foot cells to food passes in the doors. The construction of this facility is scheduled to start in late fall of 1986.

Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, Jessup, Anne Arundel County:

The new 192-cell housing unit for women was occupied in the spring of 1986. This project not only improved the overcrowding situation at the facility, but provided a much higher degree of security and safety of inmates by housing them in individual cells as compared to the dormitory style housing. In addition to the 192-cell unit, the institution received a completely new perimeter fence, security lighting and four guard towers.

Maryland House of Correction, Jessup, Anne Arundel County:

The Maryland House of Correction, like the Maryland Penitentiary, is a correctional institution which is in need of major repair. To address the various options of replacement, renovation or new construction, a Joint Executive/Legislative Task Force on Corrections was created to study the options. The task force recommended the construction of two new 192-cell housing units and one 144-cell segregation unit. The cells in the South Wing are to be enlarged. If the cell renovation of the South Wing is feasible, the West Wing will be handled in an identical manner. If the South Wing proves to be difficult, then the West Wing would be demolished and a 192-cell unit constructed in its place. The dormitory area of the H Annex will receive cells, while the existing dormitories in the North Wing will be converted into administrative areas. The remaining areas of the Maryland House of Correction will be renovated. The renovation will be accomplished in seven phases and is scheduled for completion in Fiscal Year 1995. The estimated project cost is approximately \$80 million. Some of the repairs had to be made immediately, consisting of upgrading the electrical service in the South Wing

and installing an emergency generator, including electrical outlets, in the dormitory areas.

#### Maryland Pre-Release System:

At the Brockbridge Correctional Facility in Jessup, the construction of a Multipurpose Building was started. At the Central Laundry in Sykesville, a series of lint collectors was installed.

#### Fire Safety Improvement:

For several years, the Division has been correcting the fire safety deficiencies at the various institutions. In Fiscal Year 1986, fire safety improvements were started at the Maryland Correctional Training Center in Hagerstown and Phase II at the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown. To date, all the major institutions have received, or are in the process of implementing fire safety improvements.

#### Perimeter Security:

As with the fire safety improvements, there has been a considerable effort to upgrade the perimeter security at most institutions. The construction of four guard towers and improved perimeter lighting at the Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup is scheduled to start in the summer of 1986. Additional lighting and security fences for the Jessup Pre-Release Unit, Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown, and the Central Laundry are scheduled for construction in the spring of 1987.

#### Future Direction:

In the future, the Division of Correction is planning to concentrate its efforts in renovating existing facilities which have been neglected over the years. In addition to renovations, a larger emphasis will be placed on properly maintaining not only the older facilities, but the new ones as well. This will be accomplished with proper staffing, training and automation. If the inmate population continues to increase as it has in the past, there may be a need to construct another 720-bed facility. In addition to housing, the Division plans to embark on the construction and expansion of State Use Industries buildings. New facilities at the Eastern Correctional Institution and the Jessup, Baltimore and Hagerstown prison complexes will not only cut down on the idleness of inmates, but provide for services and manufactured goods which are marketable.

Jail Loan Program:

The Board of Public Works approved a Jail Loan Procedure in 1983, designating the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services as the coordinating agency between the local jurisdictions and the State for the development of capital construction or renovation of existing facilities. Local jail projects receiving State funding are subject to review by the Departments of Public Safety and Correctional Services, State Planning and General Services. The Division of Correction acts as liaison for the Departments in facilitating the review and approval of all such capital improvement projects.

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS  
1986 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The following highlighted legislation, enacted by the Maryland General Assembly, impacting the Division of Correction, became effective July 1, 1986.

House Bill 474: Public Safety and Corrections - Local Detention Centers

This legislation alters the minimum period of sentences used for committing inmates to the Division of Correction. Essentially, the provisions of HB 474 allow for committing short-term (up to 1 year) offenders to local jurisdictions, which provides for maximum use of scarce State resources by sentencing to local jurisdictions.

House Bill 1651: Inmates - Prison Death - Burial and Funeral Expenses

HB 1651 provides for payment of the funeral and burial of an indigent inmate, which shall be borne by the State. In coordination with agencies responsible, the Division of Correction promulgated regulations to comply with this statute.

Senate Bill 353: Correctional Facilities - Prohibitions on Contraband

This legislation, proposed by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, provides increased leverage in effectively pursuing criminal charges for the introduction of contraband into correctional facilities.

Senate Bill 74: Drug Addiction - Commitment of Inmates

SB 74 repeals civil commitment procedures, enabling sentenced offenders in need of drug addiction treatment to petition the Court for treatment program placement. This legislation emphasizes use of available resources to accommodate the increasing number of new admissions to the Division of Correction who abused illicit drugs prior to their incarceration.

## DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Division of Correction continued to provide a variety of diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation services to inmates. These services included classification, mutual agreement programming, medical and mental health treatment, academic and vocational education, substance abuse therapy, social services, self-help groups, religious activities, work release, and job placement.

The classification process begins when an inmate is received into the custody of the Division of Correction and continues at each institution where the inmate is housed during the course of incarceration through the point that the inmate is released. The Director of Classification is responsible for providing administrative oversight and coordination to classification supervisors and counselors in each Division of Correction facility.

Members of classification teams are required to consider at least all of these objective factors about each inmate for whom they make a recommendation:

- Age
- Length of total sentence
- Type of offense(s)
- Detainers
- Criminal history
- Social history
- Psychological and psychiatric reports
- Programming accomplishments
- Work history
- Institutional adjustment
- Parole status or current mandatory release date
- Medical status

Classification team recommendation is required to implement or make changes in:

- Institutional work assignments
- Institutional program assignments
- Disciplinary segregation reviews
- Administrative segregation reviews
- Protective custody reviews
- Changes in security status
- Transfers
- Restoration of revoked good conduct credit
- Work release
- Family leave
- Special leave

To be implemented, classification team recommendations must be approved by a higher authority. Depending on the nature of the recommendation, the approving authority is either the warden of the institution where the inmate is housed, someone acting on behalf of the warden, the Commissioner of Correction, or someone acting on behalf of the Commissioner.

The table below details the number of classification actions that occurred in each Division of Correction institution in Fiscal Year 1986:

Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center	6,356
Maryland Penitentiary	4,210
Maryland House of Correction	6,798
Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup	3,694
Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System	11,927
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women	2,421
Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown	6,372
Maryland Correctional Training Center	10,284
Roxbury Correctional Institution	4,272
TOTAL	<u>56,334</u>

In November, 1985, a Multi-Disciplinary Process (MDP) was initiated at three pilot institutions. In December, 1985, it was expanded to a fourth institution. The Multi-Disciplinary Process is a systematic approach to the identification of inmate programming objectives which can be achieved through structured delivery of services. MDP expands the traditional classification team concept by bringing together representatives from Addictions, Education, Health Services, Psychology, and Social Work. MDP develops comprehensive, individualized program plans that include multiple classification decisions supported by an automated case management reservation system. MDP has three primary functions:

- assessment of an inmate's individual risk and needs;
- development of an individual program plan that appropriately addresses assessed risks and needs; and
- implementation and monitoring of a program plan.

By the close of Fiscal Year 1986, program plans had been developed for 346 inmates.

With the support of a National Institute of Corrections grant and a consultant hired through the American Correctional Association, the Division of Correction, in March, 1986, began to develop a standardized, comprehensive, objective system for classifying inmates to security and custody levels. The agency goal is to finalize a prototype inmate classification model complete with operations manual by mid 1987. The resulting programmatic and operations implications will be addressed in presentations to executive and legislative policy makers. The purposes of this initiative are:

- to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the classification system;
- to establish consistent, equitable guidelines for classifying inmates;
- to better assure the protection of society, safety of staff and inmates, and optimum use of available resources;
- to develop a comprehensive manual of classification procedures for Division of Correction staff; and
- to develop a management information system to support the objective classification system.

## SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

In Fiscal Year 1986, there was a concerted effort to strengthen the organization, service delivery and evaluation components of the Social Services Program within the Division of Correction. A sampling of the results of those efforts is provided in this section of the Annual Report with special emphasis given to substance abuse program activities.

### Addictions Component

Substance abuse data reported in the following tables support our findings over the last 10 years that suggest:

- male inmates abuse both alcohol and drugs at the same time or in a pattern that resorts to alcohol when the primary drug of abuse is unavailable.
- female inmates abuse drugs other than alcohol primarily.
- both sexes have a high rate of heroin abuse; heroin is the primary drug of abuse in virtually half of the women who are substance abusers.
- almost 20% of the male inmates who were negative for substance abuse on the Mortimer-Filkens Questionnaire were identified later as false negatives, that is, were, in fact, substance abusers.
- male inmates who deny substance abuse regardless of positive findings on the Mortimer-Filkens Questionnaire continue a substantial number---and, it is believed, are not false positives, that is, they are indeed substance abusers.

Treatment of substance abusers consistent with the interagency agreement between this Division and the Alcohol and Drug Administrations continues to expand so that the envisioned continuum of treatment services was realized fully by April, 1986; some four years following the issuance of the Wilner Report in February, 1982 by the Governor's Task Force on Substance Abuse in the Criminal Justice System, inmates are now accessed as follows:

At Admission: Identification, Assessment Referral	4,295
During Early Adjustment to Incarceration: Stabilization Phase	1,290
During the "Doing Time" Period: Maintenance Phase (Initiated April, 1986)	140
Planning for Return Home: Re-Entry Phase	1,690
Immediate Preparation for Release: Pre-Release Phase	1,100
TOTAL ACCESSED	9,145
Treated	4,220

These services are estimated to cost about \$227 per inmate accessed in Fiscal Year 1986 from a total budget of \$960,000.

In general, the performance of both the Division staff and treatment staff improved in Fiscal Year 1986 compared to Fiscal Year 1985. At reception, almost 92% of all male admissions were tested compared to 85% in Fiscal Year 1985. Virtually all female inmates were tested for substance abuse. During treatment, inmates who are in minimum security, have a demanding and concomitant work assignment, and who are making immediate preparation for release tend to complete treatment more successfully. Of the three criteria cited, performance at the Central Laundry suggests work assignment is of exceeding importance.

#### Social Work Component

In this second year of program sufficient staff have been added and in enough institutions so as to develop a continuum of therapeutic intervention at most stress points during the period of incarceration. Inmates are accessed at admission for stress reduction; are sustained in productive use of time during the long period of "doing time," and, are engaged to plan for re-entry or release. In addition, special stress situations are addressed in segregation, protective custody, mental health, and Youthful Offenders (MCTC). The primary treatment technique is group counseling with only minor individual problem solving required. There were 165 different groups completed during this Fiscal Year with an average of 9.6 inmates per group completing treatment. Since introduction of the pilot phase of the Multi-Disciplinary Program in four institutions (RDCC, MCIW, MCIJ, and RCI) wherein an interdisciplinary team completes a thorough needs assessment, presents the findings to the inmate and negotiates a program plan, the successful completion of treatment is increased substantially.

DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
 SOCIAL SERVICES/ADDICTIONS PROGRAM

Substance Abuse Data  
 Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center

INTERVIEW REFERRALS

Fiscal Year 1986

Total Referrals	Mortimer-Filkins Referrals	Inmate Requests M/F Negative	Other Referral M/F Negative	Interviewed	Not Interviewed
3488	3204	184	100	3377	111
*100%	*91.9%	*5.3%	*2.8%	*96.8%	*3.2%

\*Percentage of referrals

DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
SOCIAL SERVICES/ADDICTIONS PROGRAM

Substance Abuse Data  
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center

INTOXICATION AT OFFENSE

Fiscal Year 1986

=====  
Interviewed for Substance Abuse 3377  
Reported Intoxication 1685 49.9%

Alcohol only 698 \*\* (41.4%)  
Other Drugs only 712 \*\* (42.3%)  
Alcohol & Drugs 275 \*\* (16.3%)  
1685

=====  
\*Inmate self-report at admission

\*\*Calculated from 1685 reportedly intoxicated

=====  
Drug Use Breakdown

Cocaine	129	W/Alcohol	32	10%
Heroin	209		11	13%
PCP	104		37	8%
Speedball	71		12	5%
Multiple Drugs	63		49	7%
Marijuana	84		76	10%
Other Drugs	<u>55</u>		<u>58</u>	7%
TOTAL	712		275	

=====  
1685 or 50.7% of inmates interviewed reported intoxication at offense. This equals 33% of all inmates admitted.

DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
SOCIAL SERVICES/ADDICTIONS PROGRAM

Substance Abuse Data  
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center

SCREENING AT ADMISSION

Fiscal Year 1986

Substance Abused	Number	Percentage
Alcohol only	615	18.2%
Alcohol Plus:	1250	37.0%
Heroin	90	
Marijuana	409	
Cocaine	129	
PCP	57	
**Other Drugs	36	
Multiple Drugs	402	
Speedball (H & C)	127	
Other Drugs Only:	929	27.5%
Heroin	184	
Cocaine	90	
Marijuana	242	
PCP	38	
*Other	42	
Speedball (H & C)	153	
Multiple Drugs	178	
Gambling	2	
Substance Abuse Denied	583	17.3%
TOTALS	3377	100.0%

\*No single drug of predominance, includes both illegal and prescription drugs ranging from amphetamines to valium.

\*\*Regardless of positive findings on the Mortimer-Filkens Questionnaire.

DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
SOCIAL SERVICES/ADDICTIONS PROGRAM

Substance Abuse Data  
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women

MORTIMER-FILKENS RESULTS

Fiscal Year 1986

Month	Admissions	*Tested	**Under 16	16-23	24 Plus
July, 1985	29	37	8	17	12
August	20	19	6	18	5
September	16	13	1	8	4
October	31	24	6	7	11
November	42	34	6	14	14
December	29	37	10	17	10
January, 1986	28	23	7	7	9
February	25	25	5	12	8
March	26	19	6	5	8
April	26	38	6	15	17
May	34	15	2	8	5
June	25	41	11	14	16
TOTALS	331	325	74	132	119
Percentages		100.0	22.7	40.6%	36.7%

\*98.1% of all admissions  
 \*\*Under 16 - generally no substance abuse  
 16-23 - high possibility of problem  
 24 plus - likely addiction

DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
SOCIAL SERVICES/ADDICTIONS PROGRAM

Substance Abuse Data  
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women

SCREENING AT ADMISSION

Fiscal Year 1986

<u>Substance Abused</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Alcohol only	16	6.8%
Alcohol Plus:	66	28.1%
***Heroin	23	
Cocaine	18	
Marijuana	18	
PCP	3	
*Other	4	
Other Drugs Only:	141	60.0%
***Heroin	80	
Cocaine	33	
Marijuana	12	
PCP	7	
*Other	9	
**Substance Abuse Denied	12	5.1%
TOTALS:	235	100.0%

\*\*\*No single drug of predominance, includes both illegal and prescription drugs.

\*\*Regardless of positive findings on the Mortimer-Filkens Questionnaire.

\*\*\*Of 207 inmates reporting abuse of drug other than alcohol, virtually 50% were abusers of heroin.

MARYLAND DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
 SOCIAL SERVICES/SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

Group Counseling Activity by Region

Fiscal Year 1986

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jessup</u>	<u>Hagerstown</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Identified for Group	2,362	1,254	1,108	100.0%
Refused to Participate	559	367	192	23.6%
Contracted to Group	1,803	916	887	76.4%
*Drop-outs	305	189	116	12.9%
**Completed Group	1,356	698	658	57.4%

\* Over one-third of this number was due to institutional responsibility (102 inmates).

\*\*Inmates who agreed to contract completed the group at the rate of 75%, or 3 out of 4.

Group Counseling With Segregation Inmates

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jessup</u>	<u>Hagerstown</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Identified for Group	112	26	86	100.0%
Refused to Participate	6	2	4	5.3%
Contracted to Group	106	24	82	94.7%
Drop-outs	11	3	8	9.8%
*Completed Group	95	21	74	84.8%

\* 90% of the inmates who agreed to participate completed the group.

MARYLAND DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
 SOCIAL SERVICES/SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

Group Counseling with New Admissions  
 (Front End Groups)

Fiscal Year 1986

=====

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jessup</u>	<u>Hagerstown</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Identified for Group	1,231	594	637	100.0%
Refused to Participate	326	181	145	26.4%
Contracted to Group	905	*413	492	73.6%
Drop-outs	157	60	97	12.7%
**Completed Group	748	353	395	60.7%

=====

\* Less than half (108 of 222) of the inmates identified at MCIW completed the group.

\*\*82.6% of those contracted to group completed the process.

Group Counseling With Inmates Preparing for Release  
 (Re-Entry Groups)

=====

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jessup</u>	<u>Hagerstown</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Identified for Group	416	302	114	100.0%
Refused to Participate	120	95	25	28.8%
Contracted to Group	296	207	89	71.2%
Drop-outs	101	56	45	24.2%
*Completed Group	195	151	44	46.8%

=====

\* Two-thirds of the inmates who contracted completed re-entry.

## EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Responsibility for the delivery of educational services, formerly provided by the Division of Correction, was transferred to the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) on July 1, 1978. Administrative responsibility for correctional education was placed in the Division of Vocational/Technical Education, MSDE. Program oversight and policy initiatives for correctional education are provided by the Educational Coordinating Council on Correctional Institutions (E.C.C.C.I.) whose membership includes the State Superintendent of Schools, the Commissioner of Correction, the Executive Director of State Board for Community Colleges, a county Superintendent of Schools, and a representative of the public.

The correctional education budget is the responsibility of MSDE. The State Department of Education's budget includes salaries, supplies, equipment, and related expenditures which support the correctional education program. The Division of Correction provides educational facilities, utilities, maintenance, and daily stipends for assigned students.

As part of the intake process at the Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center (MRDCC), inmates are tested for their level of educational functioning. Because of space constraints, this assessment is provided on a priority basis to inmates who have not reached their 21st birthday and who may be eligible for Federally-mandated services. During Fiscal Year 1985, MSDE, in cooperation with the Division of Correction, implemented an evening testing program to increase the number of inmates who are assessed prior to transfer to maintaining institutions. Approximately 25 inmates per week are tested in the evening. Other inmates are tested by MSDE when they are referred to school at maintaining institutions. Persons committed to the Division are frequently undereducated and lack marketable job skills. Educational testing administered at MRDCC indicates that average math and reading scores on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) are in the sixth to seventh grade range with one-third of incoming inmates scoring below the fourth grade level in math and reading.

Inmates are strongly encouraged to address their educational needs while incarcerated within the Division of Correction. Inmates are paid a small daily stipend equal to, or greater than, that which inmates receive for performing various jobs within the institution. In addition, inmates receive a sentence reduction of five days per month for participation in school. Some programs, including all MSDE educational programs, have been designated as special projects and inmates are awarded an additional five days off their sentence per month to encourage participation. Thus, inmates assigned to school earn a total of ten days per month off their sentence.

In Fiscal Year 1985, the Division established a **90-day mandatory schooling program** for inmates scoring below the fifth grade level in math or reading. This mandatory schooling program implements a major policy recommendation of the Wellford Commission on Correctional Rehabilitation, which noted that no systematic attempt was being made to address the basic educational needs of inmates with the most severe educational deficiencies. During 1986, MSDE evaluated the 90-day mandatory schooling policy in terms of the numbers served and the ability of the schools to retain these students after their 90-day obligation. **Of the 312 mandatory education students who completed their 90-day commitment from June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1986, 278 (89%) continued their education.** This finding suggests that a combination of incentives and coercion can yield results (mandatory education students are paid a daily stipend and 10 days per month off sentence).

**Adult basic education** was provided to inmates who lacked skills in reading, writing and mathematics and scored 0.0 through 7.5 (grade equivalent) on standardized achievement tests. Students attended classes at least ten hours per week and followed a curriculum that stressed academic skills. The adult basic education program leads to the eighth grade certificate issued by MSDE on the basis of standardized achievement test scores. Adult basic education services were available at all maintaining institutions, as well as pre-release units.

The basic education program was supplemented by the Johns Hopkins Tutoring Program in which inmate tutors, trained under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University, worked with basic education students on a one-to-one basis. In addition, computer-assisted instruction was used to supplement the basic education program at the Maryland Correctional Training Center. MSDE submitted a successful grant proposal for \$50,000 to the National Institute of Corrections that expanded computer-assisted instruction to Maryland Correctional Institution for Women inmates.

Many students continued their education by enrolling in the **Adult Secondary Education Program** which prepares students for their high school equivalency. The program is designed to prepare students in each of the five areas of the GED. Adult Secondary Education services were available at all maintaining institutions, as well as the pre-release units. **In Fiscal Year 1986, 719 students earned their high school diplomas through the high school equivalency.** During Fiscal Year 1985, MSDE funded a survey of inmate students to assess student satisfaction with both teaching and curriculum. Although there was considerable variation in student responses at different institutions, student evaluations were generally positive. MSDE has utilized the survey results to identify staff development needs. Staff development needs were addressed in Fiscal Year 1986.

MSDE provided specialized educational programs for inmates who had not reached their 22nd birthday. These programs included Chapter I programs for neglected and delinquent youths and special education for youthful offenders with identified handicapping conditions which inhibited their learning. All inmates under 22 years of age were screened at the Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center for their educational functioning as well as related medical and psychological conditions. For those identified as having handicapping conditions, instruction was provided at the maintaining institutions by qualified staff. For special education identified students, an individual educational plan is developed and instruction delivered.

The State Department of Education continued a full night school program in Fiscal Year 1986 serving approximately 500 students. Night school was available at all major institutions as well as the Baltimore Pre-Release Unit. The night schools serve both inmates who have no other assignment and inmates who hold other assignments such as work release, industries employment or institutional jobs. The night school program, staffed by part-time contractual teachers, was in part responsible for the increased educational participation in Fiscal Year 1986. In Fiscal Year 1986, 29% of the Division's population participated in correctional education programming, ranging from a low of 15% in the Pre-Release System to a high of 46% at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, with a median of 30%.

MSDE provided approved competency-based vocational education programs which prepare inmates for entry-level positions in a chosen trade. The programs, which combine classroom and laboratory elements, are generally 600 hours in duration. Each student is rated as to his or her ability to perform specific trade tasks. The trades and their institutional locations are shown on the following page. During 1986, 926 students earned vocational education certificates. Additionally, 348 students completed the Employment Readiness curriculum in preparation for work release. This program employs materials developed by the American Correctional Association in cooperation with the Division of Correction and the State Department of Education.

In addition to vocational education programs provided by MSDE, the Division of Correction, in cooperation with MSDE, sponsored apprenticeship programs registered with the Maryland Apprenticeship and Training Council. These programs combined related classroom instruction and skill training in a production setting, usually with State Use Industries. These apprenticeship programs were of 6,000 to 8,000 hours in duration, with 1,000 hours considered a minimum period of training. During Fiscal Year 1986, 94 apprentices were placed with Maryland employers.

During Fiscal Year 1986, coordination between the vocational education programs (MSDE) and State Use Industries was improved. At Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown, coordination

has been improved between the upholstery and metal trade programs offered by MSDE and State Use Industries with the result that MSDE students have a logical follow-up to their initial training and State Use Industries receives better prepared trainees for their registered apprenticeship programs.

MSCE continued the contract of vocational educational services in the Pre-Release System and at Roxbury Correctional Institution. Vocational training was provided by local educational agencies at Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit and Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit, with Chesapeake Community College providing education courses at Eastern Pre-Release Unit. At Roxbury Correctional Institution, Hagerstown Community College continued to provide a vocational education program on a contractual basis. Contracting for vocational education services has the primary benefit of providing flexibility in the provision of service. Changing inmate interests and labor market adjustments can be responded to more easily by a contractual arrangement.

MSDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

INSTITUTION

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

APPRENTICESHIP

MCI-H	Drafting	Upholstery
MCI-H	Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration	Metal Fabrication
MCI-H	Principles of Technology	
MCI-H	Sheet Metal	
MCI-H	Upholstery	
MHC	Office Practice, Typing	Paint Manufacturing
MHC	Welding and Cutting	Wood Manufacturing
MCIW	Office Occupations	Upholstery
MCIW	Cosmetology	
MCIW	Home Management	Cooking
MCTC	Office Practice	Meat Cutting
MCTC	Body and Fender	
MCTC	Auto Mechanics	
MCTC	Carpentry	
MCTC	Masonry	
MCTC	Painting/Decorating	
MCTC	Plumbing/Pipe-fitting	
MCTC	Graphic Arts	
MCTC	Electrical Wiring	
MCTC	Machine Shop	
MCTC	Barbering	
MCTC	Millwork and Cabinet-making	
MCI-J	Auto Mechanics	Graphics
MCI-J	Motorcycle Repair	Cooking/Baking
MCI-J	Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration	
MP	Pre-Vocational Industrial Arts	
SMPRU	Charles Co. Board of Education*	
PHPRU	Somerset Co. Board of Education*	
EPRU	Chesapeake Community College*	
RCI	Office Occupations*	
RCI	Auto/Power Training*	
RCI	Fabrication/Manufacturing*	
RCI	Construction Trades*	

\* Contractual

Cooperating colleges and universities, in consultation with MSDE and the Division of Correction, provided full-time **post-secondary educational opportunities** at all maintaining institutions. Inmate students helped fund their program of study by a combination of various Federal grants, work study and personal funds. Post-secondary education was provided as follows:

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>
MP	Coppin State College	B.S.
MHC	Essex Community College Morgan State University	A.A. B.S.
MCI-J	Essex Community College	A.A.
BBCF	Community College of Baltimore	A.A.
MCIW	Community College of Baltimore  Morgan State University (offered at Patuxent Institution)	A.A.  B.S.
MCTC	Hagerstown Junior College	A.A.
MCI-H	Hagerstown Junior College	A.A.
RCI	Hagerstown Junior College	A.A.

Enrollment in post-secondary education programs increased slightly from Fiscal Year 1985 (483) to Fiscal Year 1986 (492). Post-secondary education completions increased from 43 in Fiscal Year 1985 to 82 in Fiscal year 1986. One major area of concern in the post-secondary education program is the changing pattern of Federal financial support. The Correctional Education program is not funded for post-secondary education programming although funds have been requested in previous years. This changing pattern of support is most evident in shortfalls in funding for textbooks.

During Fiscal Year 1986, two major changes occurred in post-secondary programming. The first change was in the location of the Bachelor's Degree program for residents of MCIW. Women are now transported to the Patuxent Institution for their junior and senior years rather than to the Maryland House of Correction. The second change was the termination of services by Sojourner-Douglas College at BCCC because of excessive turnover on the part of the population.

Library programming continued in Fiscal Year 1986 despite major service disruptions at MCI-H, MHC and MP. The library at MCI-H was closed for the entire year as a result of recruitment problems. At MHC, library services were suspended as a result of a Fire Marshall's order on the occupancy of the activity areas where the library is located. MSDE was unable to provide a full-time librarian because of the reduced level of utilization resulting from the Fire Marshall's capacity limit. Some limited services were provided by a part-time librarian. At the MP, the termination of the librarian caused a closure of the library. Additionally, the library was relocated to a newly renovated facility. A new librarian will be recruited and the library reopened as soon as possible.

In addition to the continuation of established library services, the correctional education librarian received a L.S.C.A. grant to establish tel-med information service. This service provides medical information in a variety of health areas.

Fiscal Year 1986 saw the renovation of the Maryland Penitentiary school/library with a formal dedication scheduled for September of 1986. The new facility will replace the Division's most antiquated school with a modern and efficient facility. With the expanded night school and college program, educational participation at the Maryland Penitentiary has increased to nearly one-half (46%) of the available population.

Construction is under way at BBCF for a new multi-purpose building which will include a new school and library. Completion of this project is anticipated for the spring of 1987. In addition to the construction/renovation projects previously mentioned, the major planning activity for Fiscal Year 1986 was planning for the Eastern Correctional Institution. This facility, currently under construction, includes two complete educational facilities (classrooms, vocational education laboratories and libraries). Funds were not appropriated for the phase-in hiring of correctional education staff in the later months of Fiscal Year 1987. MSDE will request funds to hire the staff in Fiscal Year 1988, with an anticipated school opening during the fall of 1987.

## MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAMMING (MAP)

Mutual Agreement Programming (MAP) is a process by which an inmate may negotiate a legally binding agreement with the Division of Correction and the Parole Commission. This agreement specifies a program plan for the inmate while he/she is incarcerated and a date for parole release which is conditioned upon the inmate's successful completion of the specified programs.

A MAP proposal is developed by the inmate with assistance from classification staff and is submitted for negotiation. The proposal includes programs in which the inmate wishes to participate and a suggested release date. This proposal is discussed at MAP negotiation with the inmate, two Parole Commissioners, a representative for the Commissioner of Correction and a MAP Coordinator. At this session, all parties work toward a mutually agreeable program and release date.

If agreed upon, the MAP agreement is the plan and process by which the inmate will progress through the Division until release on the date specified in the agreement. The Division is responsible for monitoring the inmate's progress and compliance with the agreement.

If any of the conditions in the agreement are not accomplished, a notice of violation is prepared by the Division of Correction. The agreement must then be renegotiated. At renegotiation, all three parties must agree to a new plan and release date or the agreement is cancelled and the inmate reverts back to the regular classification and parole processes.

MAP was introduced in the Division of Correction in 1974 as a Federally-funded pilot project. In 1977, additional Federal funds allowed the State to expand the program Division-wide. By January, 1980, the program had been implemented in all the institutions.

The MAP process is centrally administered from Division Headquarters. The MAP staff is responsible for coordinating all MAP activities, including monitoring compliance and program availability and insuring that slots are reserved for MAP participants.

The MAP process is identical for both males and females, except females may submit proposals which include a provision by which the Division of Correction, through a voucher system, will fund certain community-based programs or services not available to female inmates within their place of confinement.

MAP activity during Fiscal Year 1986 increased significantly as a result of Division of Correction efforts to bolster the program.

COMPARISON OF MAP ACTIVITY  
FISCAL YEAR 1985 VS. FISCAL YEAR 1986

	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>Change</u>
Inmate MAP Orientations	733	1,355	Up 85%
Negotiations	464	744	Up 60%
Agreements	258	445	Up 72%
Agreement Rate	56%	60%	Up 4%
Agreement Closed Violated	117	104	Down 11%
MAP Paroles	223	180	Down 19%

## MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Division of Correction has the responsibility to provide constitutionally adequate medical and mental health services to the inmate population. Fiscal Year 1985 marked the first year that all medical services within the Division were provided by private contractors. In the Baltimore region, PHP Corporation continues to provide services. The contracts in the Hagerstown and Jessup regions were re-bid and awarded to PHP Corporation. It is anticipated that when the Eastern Correctional Institution opens, it will constitute a fourth region, and medical care for the region will be awarded to a contractor through the competitive bid process.

Through these private contractors, the Division provides the following services:

1. General Dispensary Coverage
2. General On-Call Coverage
3. Preliminary Screening
4. Intake Physical Examinations
5. General Sick Call
6. Segregation Sick Call
7. Treatment by Medical Specialists
8. Infirmary Services
9. Inpatient Hospital Services
10. Emergency Hospital Services
11. Infectious Disease Control
12. Dental Services
13. Outpatient Mental Health Services
14. Inpatient Mental Health Services
15. Pharmacy Services: Dispensing of Medication
16. Pharmacy Services: Administration of Medicine
17. Radiology Services
18. Recordkeeping Services
19. Laboratory Services
20. Dental Laboratory Services
21. Optometric Services
22. Administrative Services
23. Pre-Employment Physical Examinations
24. High-Risk Employee Hepatitis Program
25. Maintenance and Repairs
26. Ambulance Services
27. Inmate Health Education

The contractors also operate the inpatient mental health units for the Division of Correction, as well as provide all outpatient psychiatric services.

The estimated contract cost for providing medical services in Fiscal year 1986 is approximately \$14 million.

Within the Division of Correction, mental illness is operationally defined in terms of need. Inmates who need special housing, some kind of fairly intensive routine follow-up, psychotropic medication, and who become occasionally or routinely dysfunctional in the prison population are considered to be in need of mental health services. Due to limited resources, efforts are invested in those inmates who are grossly dysfunctional, represent a threat to themselves or others, and require special attention and placement.

During Fiscal Year 1986, funding was allocated to develop an extended care mental health unit. This unit, located at Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup, will provide 30 beds. This will be the first unit of its kind within the Division and its purpose will be to treat those inmates who are chronically mentally ill. This unit will differ significantly from the three regional units for the mentally ill presently utilized by the Division of Correction. The average length of stay in the inpatient care units is approximately one month. It is anticipated that the average length of stay in the extended care unit will be approximately two years.

Division of Correction psychologists serve over 12,000 inmates. Their duties include:

- Assessment of mental status, testing where appropriate
- Supportive counseling groups
- Crisis intervention
- Liaison to classification departments
- Report writing as required by Division of Correction Regulations (DCR's)
- Long term intervention, which is available on an extremely limited basis.

As noted above, there are three mental health units within the Division of Correction. The Maryland Penitentiary has a 30-bed inpatient psychiatric unit. The Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup has a 30-bed inpatient unit and Roxbury Correctional Institution in Hagerstown has operationalized a 29-bed unit. It is anticipated the Eastern Correctional Institution in Somerset County will have a 30-bed inpatient unit, and the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women plans a 10-bed inpatient unit.

Inpatient beds are used for special housing for inmates awaiting transfer to mental hospitals and for treatment of those inmates who are found acutely dysfunctional but unable to meet requirements for involuntary transfers to mental hospitals.

During Fiscal Year 1986, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Division of Correction initiated planning for the design and implementation of a major mental illness prevalence study within the Division.

## HEARING OFFICERS - ADJUSTMENT PROCEEDINGS

Eight Hearing Officers, who are members of Headquarters staff under the supervision of the Chief Hearing Officer, coordinate inmate disciplinary hearings and sit as the sole arbiters of all cases. Hearing Officers rotate among the institutions every 30 days. In addition, Hearing Officers appear before the Inmate Grievance Commission and the Courts concerning decisions and proceedings of adjudicated cases.

### ADJUSTMENT HEARING STATISTICS FISCAL YEAR 1986

Number of Cases Heard	20,153
<u>Verdicts</u>	
Guilty Verdicts	14,125
Not Guilty Verdicts	1,897
Reduced to an Incident Report	2,953
Dismissed	1,178
<u>Dispositions</u>	
Segregation Recommendations	7,430
Loss of Earned Good Conduct Time	5,514
<u>Adjustment Charges</u>	
Escape-Including Attempted Escape	113
Assault on Officer	426
Assault on Inmate	1,448
Sexual Assault	41
Weapons	493
Drugs	716
Money	158

## WORK CREWS

The Annotated Code of Maryland provides that minimum security inmates can be assigned to work on local government projects. The Division of Correction is reimbursed for the costs incurred in providing such crews.

On July 6, 1982, the Work Crew concept became a reality when six crews (6-8 inmates per crew) started working for the Department of Transportation and the State Highway Administration, at various locations throughout the State of Maryland. At the end of Fiscal Year 1986, 60 work crews provided meaningful work experiences for approximately 338 inmates with a turnover rate of 101 per month. During Fiscal Year 1986, 4,056 inmates participated in the work crew program. The accident rate for the year averaged 5.4 per month and 14 inmates escaped during this period. Inmates are paid \$1.50 per day and earn five days special credits per month.

Services provided by work crews included refuse collection, snow removal, road repairs, sanitation, building maintenance, tree planting and trimming, welding, carpentry, and painting. These services are provided at the following locations for the listed agencies:

### Jessup Pre-Release Unit (18 crews):

- 6 - State Highway Administration
- 1 - Maryland State Police
- 2 - State Aviation Administration
- 1 - State Office Building -- Glen Burnie
- 1 - Maryland Correctional Institution for Women
- 1 - Surplus Supply
- 1 - MCPRS Maintenance
- 1 - BCF Garage
- 1 - BCF Range
- 1 - Department of Natural Resources
- 1 - Spring Grove Hospital
- 1 - Bowie State College

### Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (7 crews):

- 2 - State Highway Administration
- 1 - Department of Natural Resources
- 3 - Maryland State Police
- 1 - Wicomico County Government

### Eastern Pre-Release Unit (5 crews):

- 2 - Maryland State Police
- 1 - State Highway Administration
- 1 - Maryland State House
- 1 - Queen Anne's County

Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit (7 crews):

- 3 - State Highway Administration
- 2 - Maryland State Police
- 1 - Department of Natural Resources
- 1 - Melwood Farms

Maryland Correctional Training Center (4 crews):

- 2 - State Highway Administration
- 1 - Department of Natural Resources
- 1 - Washington County Government

Central Laundry Facility (4 crews):

- 2 - State Highway Administration
- 1 - Maryland Training Academy
- 1 - Maryland State Police

Baltimore City Correctional Center (13 crews):

- 12 - State Highway Administration
- 1 - Spring Grove Hospital

Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (2 crews):

- 2 - State Highway Administration

WORK CREW REPORT

July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986

	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	TOTAL
State Highway Admin.	25,221	32,857	25,056	28,521	23,809	22,234	20,486	12,262	22,606	26,794	24,602	21,020	285,468
Dept. of Natural Resources	2,024	2,764	1,712	1,776	1,688	1,656	1,872	1,208	2,781	2,766	2,204	2,084	24,535
Maryland State House	1,056	1,040	348	1,056	896	1,104	1,056	960	1,088	1,725	1,008	952	12,289
MCI-W	336	496	272	344	288	272	336	280	312	320	336	320	3,912
State Aviation Authority	1,424	2,944	1,408	1,692	912	1,016	1,240	560	1,400	897	1,875	1,724	16,572
Maryland Training Academy	520	504	424	488	392	320	472	424	416	520	600	600	5,680
St. Office Bldg., Glen Burnie	1,364	1,928	1,176	1,368	828	897	1,400	781	1,280	979	1,234	1,892	14,627
BBCF Range	1,584	1,864	1,184	1,144	872	728	672	576	928	832	1,072	1,148	12,504
BBCF Garage	1,592	2,248	912	728	1,016	730	1,136	744	1,104	864	832	720	12,626
MCPRS Maintenance	1,592	1,656	1,112	1,784	1,896	1,056	1,040	832	776	1,501	1,168	960	15,373
Maryland State Police	1,927	1,744	1,634	1,842	1,532	1,500	1,570	1,377	1,443	1,840	1,854	1,957	20,220
Surplus Supply	1,096	1,576	848	1,192	1,072	1,248	1,040	988	1,176	1,176	96	930	13,308
Melwood Farms	176	128	156	184	160	120	131	144	168	280	496	440	2,583
Spring Grove Hospital	392	1,424	1,376	2,338	1,864	1,960	1,328	1,552	1,864	1,960	1,495	1,091	18,645
Queen Anne County						312	452	640	988	1,463	1,355	1,482	6,692
Washington County	723	856	728	120	736	1,176	1,192	896	1,200	1,256	1,184	1,168	11,235
Wicomico County	432	416	680	750	528	560	512	176	325	551	329	368	5,627
Bowie State College										328	744	736	1,808
MONTHLY TOTAL HOURS	41,459	54,645	39,026	45,327	38,489	36,889	35,935	24,400	39,855	46,052	42,849	38,978	

\*Note: Figures represent total Man Hours Worked (Portal to Portal)

<b>GRAND TOTAL MAN HOURS</b>	<b>483,704</b>
MCPRS	428,926
MCTC	40,199
MCI-W	14,579

483,704 Total Man Hours Worked  
 90,694 Total Inmate Wages @ 1.50 per day  
 483,704 Man Hours @ 3.35 Minimum Hourly Wage = 1,620,408  
 30% Benefit Package - - - - - 486,122  
 Total Cost Based on Regular Wage - - - - - 2,106,530  
 Total Cost of Inmate Wage - - - - - 90,694  
 Total Savings By Use of Inmate Labor - - - - - 2,015,836

## MARYLAND RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC, AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER (MRDCC)

WARDEN: Merry L. Coplin

ASSISTANT WARDEN: James A. Carter

The Maryland Legislature, by Chapter 695, Acts of 1967 (Article 27, Section 689(g), Annotated Code of Maryland) provided that all convicted persons sentenced to the State after June 1, 1967 be committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction (Article 27, Section 690(b), ACM) and authorized the Department to establish a receiving and classification center for prisoners.

On June 1, 1967, the Division of Correction established a reception center for males in the South Wing ("D" Block) of the Maryland Penitentiary which is located in Baltimore City, Maryland. Females were received and classified at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women which is located in the Jessup area of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The Division of Correction continued to operate the reception center from the Maryland Penitentiary until October, 1981, when construction of the new Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center (MRDCC) was completed and began receiving inmates.

MRDCC is a seven story maximum security (C-4) facility located on the corner of Greenmount and Madison Avenues in Baltimore City. The facility was designed for 400 inmates and contains 15 housing units of which 2 are special confinement units. Each housing unit, with the exception of the special units, is constructed as a pod and contains 32 single cells. Each pod has small areas on either end which provide space for TV viewing. Outdoor recreation is provided on the recreation deck which is on the roof of the fourth level. Meals are provided from the kitchen of the Maryland Penitentiary, and are served cafeteria-style from a food line setup in each housing unit.

The institution is responsible for completing all identification work on each inmate, completing the initial physical examination, obtaining and documenting an inmate's criminal history, and completing the initial classification which establishes the inmate's security level and maintaining institution. Limited educational testing is provided for a group targeted by both the Division and the Department of Education. All inmates are classified within 30 days of their reception at the institution. The average length of stay is approximately eight weeks, with the exception of those inmates classified to the Maryland Penitentiary awaiting the availability of bedspace.

In addition to receiving all inmates sentenced to the Commissioner of Correction, MRDCC also operates the Central Transportation Unit. This unit is responsible for all inter-institutional transfers of inmates and also transports inmates

from all institutions to Courts in the State of Maryland. The transportation unit operates from 20-22 hours a day and processes in excess of 10,000 writs per year.

During Fiscal Year 1986, 5,527 inmates were received at MRDCC. During this period there were no escapes, no major inmate disturbances, and no serious inmate assaults upon other inmates or staff.

MARYLAND RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC, AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER (MRDCC)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$	810,646
.02	Custodial Care		8,625,511
.03	Dietary Services		689,554
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance		1,025,207
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services		1,195,334
.06	Classification, Recreation and Religious Services		1,091,050

TOTAL COST: \$ 13,337,302

Annual Per Capita Costs	\$	18,433.00
Daily Per Capita Costs		50.50

Rated Capacity	400
Operating Capacity	774
Average Daily Residential Population	729

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	21
.02	Custodial Care	290
.03	Dietary Services	6
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	9
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	6
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	43

TOTAL: 375

## MARYLAND PENITENTIARY (MP)

WARDEN: Howard N. Lyles

ASSISTANT WARDEN: Bernard D. Smith

The Maryland Penitentiary is a maximum security prison which housed an average of 1,165 adult male offenders during Fiscal Year 1986. The original prison was built in 1804 on the present grounds; the major portion of the physical plant was built in 1894 and is still utilized as the main administration building and inmate housing units. The entire compound covers approximately 3 acres and is located in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Maryland Penitentiary Dietary Department provides satellite feeding for inmates in the Maryland Reception Diagnostic and Classification Center (MRDCC). As such, the Maryland Penitentiary Dietary Department is in operation approximately 18 hours per day, and comprises one of the largest and most complex food service operations in the State. A total of 2,384,808 meals were served during Fiscal Year 1986.

Correctional officer training was very active during this period. A total of 122 employees attended the Correctional Entrance Level Training Program at the Maryland Correctional Training Academy in addition to qualifying for firearms certification. The Baltimore City Regional Custody 40-Hour In-Service Program commenced on February 10, 1986 with classes conducted in the Penitentiary Employee Classroom daily; twenty consecutive programs were conducted, providing training for 120 Correctional Officer III's. First Aid and CPR training conducted during the reporting period enabled the institution to meet the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards' requirement for training in those areas. The institution's capability for in-house training delivery was further expanded during Fiscal Year 1986 through the direction of, and the commitment of training and fiscal resources by the management team.

The Maryland Penitentiary Education Department, under the supervision of the Maryland State Department of Education, operates a Day School Program and a College Extension Program, available through Coppin State College. The Day School Program and the Evening School Program offer basic education (grades 1-5), pre-GED (grades 6-9), and the GED. After obtaining a GED, a student is afforded the opportunity of participating in the Pre-vocational Program, or enrolling in the College Extension Program. The school maintains a well-stocked library, including a law library, and also provides library services to all inmates including those housed in Protective Custody and Segregation. The school is in operation five days a week, with 464 pupils enrolled in the academic, postsecondary, and vocational courses during Fiscal Year 1986. Certificates or diplomas were issued as follows: 71 eighth grade certificates; 55 high school diplomas, and 17 vocational certificates. Three inmates were awarded their Bachelor's Degrees from Coppin State College.

The Maryland Penitentiary presently employs three chaplains: Protestant, Catholic, and Muslim. Additionally, the religious services program is enhanced with active volunteers of all denominations. Services are held for all denominations and inmates have access to chaplains who are available to provide religious guidance at all times.

During the past Fiscal Year, the psychology department obtained the service of a Doctor of Psychology to supervise that department. Psychology Services maintains an active intervention program in the South Wing housing unit for segregation inmates.

Presently, there are thirteen self-help groups recognized by the institution. During the year, the following special projects were coordinated by the Volunteer Activities Coordinator's office:

- Sickle Cell Walk-a-Thon in which 129 inmates participated to raise funds of \$2,000 for the Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation.
- Presentation of the play "Jagged Pieces of Black History" during Black History month for the general population.
- Volunteer Recognition Ceremony to recognize volunteers for their work and dedication to staff and inmates.

The Maryland Penitentiary Recreation Department provides a full program of activities. This program is divided into two seasons, summer and winter, with the summer program devoted to softball, basketball, and volleyball, while football is the only team sport held in the winter. Along with these activities, there is also boxing, handball, weight training, ping pong, and several table games. At the conclusion of sport seasons, championship games are scheduled and the winners are established. Six boxing matches were held this year with outside boxing clubs, and each occasion was considered very successful. The highlight of this season was the exhibition of boxing champion "Sugar" Ray Leonard. The grand finale of the sports season is culminated by an annual sports banquet. During this event, trophies and certificates are awarded to the champions of each team sport, as well as individual sports contest winners.

There were three shops in the Maryland Penitentiary at the beginning of the Fiscal Year: Graphics, Television Repair, and Typewriter Repair. The Maryland Penitentiary Sew Shop, which was put into operation during the second half of the Fiscal Year, primarily produces clothing.

During the past Fiscal Year, the following major capital projects were completed: renovation of E Block into the School/Library Building, completion of Sew Shop under the supervision of State Use Industries, completion of new expanded catwalks in the South Wing, conversion of the Special Behavior Confinement area into

office space, renovation of showers in the West Wing, security improvements to the Segregation Visiting Room, and completion of new lock installation in the West and South Wings.

Current projects include: demolition of the Wood Shop, perimeter security improvements, planning for the new 300-bed Super Max, construction of a new commissary, a weight lifting room, relocation of recreation in both G-Building and A Building and the Self Help Meeting Area.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY (MP)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 2,072,400
.02	Custodial Care	11,202,780
.03	Dietary Services	1,521,907
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	1,937,698
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	2,077,363
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	650,468

TOTAL COST: \$ 19,462,858

Annual Per Capita Costs \$ 16,706.00

Daily Per Capita Costs 45.77

Rated Capacity	1,053
Operating Capacity	1,206
Average Daily Residential Population	1,338

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	34
.02	Custodial Care	380
.03	Dietary Services	19
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	21
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	13
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	27

TOTAL: 494

## MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (MHC)

WARDEN: Ralph W. Packard      ASSISTANT WARDEN: Terrie C. Chavis

Located in Jessup, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, The Maryland House of Correction (MHC) is a medium-security (C-3) institution situated on 837 acres. The Maryland House of Correction contains one of the Division's oldest housing units surpassed by only the Maryland Penitentiary's "C" Dormitory. The average population was 1,611 inmates for Fiscal Year 1986. The main buildings of the institution are attached to each other, requiring inmates to pass around the Center Hall when moving from one area of the prison to another. The exception to this is that inmates in certain housing areas can move directly to the recreation yard or the gymnasium without passing around the Center Hall area.

The cells at the Maryland House of Correction are arranged in tiers, stacked one on top of another, four high, and in long rows. The cell housing areas are referred to as the South Wing and West Wing. Inmates housed in cells move from the wings to the dining hall, both indoor and outdoor recreation, institutional work assignments, shower facilities, and various program activities.

The institution also houses inmates in dormitories which are located behind the South Wing ("H" Dorm, "H" Annex, "I" Dorm, and "J" Dorm); "C" and "D" Dorms are located opposite the South Wing across from Center Hall. Each Dorm has a separate day room and toilet facilities which include showers.

Minimum-security inmates are housed in emergency housing trailers, with a rated capacity of 112, which were installed adjacent to the Sally Port entrance to the State Use Industries compound. Inmates assigned to grounds maintenance and other lower-security assignments are classified and approved for placement in these housing units.

The Maryland House of Correction operates a health care infirmary that is licensed by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Containing 24 infirmary beds, the facility is staffed 24 hours a day. In addition to providing dental care, the infirmary also offers on-site clinics, i.e., optometry, orthopedics, tuberculosis and venereal disease control. X-ray services are also available.

As a medium-security maintaining institution, this facility provides a variety of programs and services. Academic programs include basic reading, pre-GED, GED, and college-level courses through Essex Community College and Morgan State University. Various self-help groups include Prison Ministry Groups, library services and MAP contracting.

Therapy, counseling, and psychiatric services continue to be provided in the areas of psychological evaluations, crisis intervention interviews, and various therapy sessions.

The Maintenance Department has the responsibility for routine preventive and emergency maintenance. Major improvements during the Fiscal Year were the installation of the sprinkler system in the Business School, State Use Industry Shops, Laundry and Administration Building. Additional improvements were made in upgrading the water system and the primary electric feed at the Maryland House of Correction.

There are five State Use Industries shops located at the Maryland House of Correction. The Wood, Mattress, Sign, Tag and Paint Shops employ inmates in single and double shifts. Products manufactured include office furniture, roadway signs, chairs, bedding, upholstery frames and paint products. Each shop, managed by Industrial Supervisors, allows for in-service training and apprenticeship programs.

MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (MHC)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 1,403,712
.02	Custodial Care	11,395,130
.03	Dietary Services	1,577,735
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	3,011,426
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	2,308,933
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	1,009,767

TOTAL COST \$ 20,706,703

Annual Per Capita Costs \$ 12,853.00

Daily Per Capita Costs 35.21

Rated Capacity	1,406
Operating Capacity	1,618
Average Daily Residential Population	1,611

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	35
.02	Custodial Care	363
.03	Dietary Services	18
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	24
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	11
.06	Classification, Recreation and Religious Services	39

TOTAL: 490

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-JESSUP (MCT-J)

WARDEN: James N. Rollins

ASSISTANT WARDEN: Eugene M. Nuth

The Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup is currently entering its fifth year of continuous operation. The institution is located adjacent to the Maryland House of Correction, and is an open-space contemporary design. The institution has a rated capacity of 512 with an operating capacity of 958. The housing is comprised of eight separate outdoor housing units, and two overflow housing areas located in the gymnasium and the dispensary areas. Each housing area has 64 double cells arranged with 32 cells per pod.

One housing unit has been designated as a regional mental health unit where psychological services and observation are provided. Future plans call for the establishment of an Extended Care Mental Health Unit in order to provide additional bed capacity for inmates in need of long term care. The mental health and medical needs of the inmates are provided by PHP, Inc. on a contractual basis.

The Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup continues to provide a wide range of educational and vocational training programs. The Education Department at the institution was recognized nationally as a "Designated National Exemplary Prison Literacy Program" during Fiscal Year 1986. Vocational training programs still include Heating and Air Conditioning, Motorcycle Repair and Auto Shop. Apprenticeships in the Graphic Arts and Cooking/Baking are also offered through the State Use Industries Program.

The academic programs include basic education, The Johns Hopkins Reading Academy, mandatory education, pre-GED, GED, and college level courses offered by Essex Community College. During the Fiscal Year 1986 school year, there were 73 graduates with Maryland State High School Diplomas, 18 Automotive Repair Shop graduates, 20 Heating and Air Conditioning Repair Shop graduates, and 15 Motorcycle Repair Shop graduates.

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Mental Health Unit admitted a total of 107 inmates from the region, and discharged a total of 106 inmates who returned to the Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup population or the parent institution.

The Classification Department at the institution participated in the introduction of the Multi-Disciplinary Counseling Program during Fiscal Year 1986. The program, which to date involves individualized plans for all inmates with program objectives established by allied disciplines, currently involves over 15% of the total population.

Construction projects completed during Fiscal Year 1986 included the addition of storage areas in the gymnasium and renovations in E Housing Unit. There were no substantial physical plant changes during Fiscal Year 1986.

The Junction Bridge Program at the institution continues to run two simultaneous ten-week sessions twice a week. In Fiscal Year 1986, there were 225 inmates who successfully completed substance abuse counseling sessions offered through the Junction Bridge Program.

The Social Work Program at the institution continues to provide group counseling at admission, emphasizing stress reduction and adjustment to prison, and release counseling with an emphasis on the realities of job, home, and family response to crisis. The social workers have also become an integral part of the ongoing multi-disciplinary process.

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-JESSUP (MCIJ)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 599,064
.02	Custodial Care	7,184,001
.03	Dietary Services	1,161,032
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	1,292,281
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	1,303,677
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	607,055

TOTAL COST: \$ 12,147,110

Annual Per Capita Costs \$ 12,746.00

Daily Per Capita Costs 34.92

Rated Capacity	512
Operating Capacity	940
Average Daily Residential Population	953

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	25
.02	Custodial Care	222
.03	Dietary Services	15
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	10
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	4
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	27

TOTAL: 303

## MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN (MCIW)

WARDEN: Sharon L. Johnson      ASSISTANT WARDEN: Cornelius Royster

The Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCIW) was opened in 1939 and today consists of ten major buildings situated on approximately 35 acres within the perimeter, and is located in Jessup, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The original complex was constructed in a closed, rectangular "campus" design. The subsequent addition of the Administration Building, security perimeter, and 192-bed housing unit have changed that configuration considerably.

The 192-bed housing unit was completed and began housing inmates in July 1986. The addition of the 192-bed unit has allowed for the renovation of Horigan Cottage to include both mental health and medical in-patient infirmaries which should be operational by the end of the year. The new perimeter is still under construction, with completion also anticipated by the end of the year.

MCIW is both the reception center and maintaining facility for all women committed to the Maryland Division of Correction. During Fiscal Year 1986, 332 inmates were received at MCIW. The inmate population was 408 at the beginning of the Fiscal Year, and 411 at its close.

Upon arrival, each inmate is fingerprinted and given a medical examination to identify any immediate problems. Each inmate receives, within her first forty-five days, comprehensive testing, diagnostic and classification services. All incoming inmates are subject to the Multi-Disciplinary Counseling Program, which establishes an individual program plan for each inmate's entire period of incarceration. The classification team also determines each inmate's security level: maximum, medium, minimum or pre-release.

Every entering inmate participates in a six week "front-end" counseling group with a social worker as the leader. This program is designed to reduce stress, induce acceptance of responsibility and regulations, and aid the inmate in adapting to the institution.

The school program participation, which increased markedly during the previous year, has been maintained during this Fiscal Year. The average daily enrollment in Fiscal Year 1986 was 197.

State Use Industries (SUI) operates both upholstery and sew shops at MCIW. In April 1986, SUI also began a telemarketing unit which conducts telephone appointment scheduling for the SUI sales force. The experience gained by inmates employed by this unit is both contemporary and can be replicated for future employment.

In July 1986, a new medical contractor assumed the responsibility for providing comprehensive medical and mental health care to inmates at MCIW.

During Fiscal Year 1986, there were no escapes from the institution, no major disturbances, no serious assaults upon staff and no serious inmate to inmate assaults.

MARYLAND CORRECTION INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN (MCTW)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 513,997
.02	Custodial Care	3,455,745
.03	Dietary Services	480,942
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	476,047
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	466,625
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	343,418
	TOTAL COST	\$ 5,736,754

Annual Per Capita Costs \$ 14,635.00

Daily Per Capita Costs 40.09

Rated Capacity	258
Operating Capacity	398
Average Daily Residential Population	392

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	19
.02	Custodial Care	123
.03	Dietary Services	8
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	4
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	1
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	13
	TOTAL:	168

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - HAGERSTOWN (MCH)

WARDEN: John N. Brown

ASSISTANT WARDEN: Lloyd L. Waters

The Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown is the oldest of the three prisons built on approximately 880 acres just south of Hagerstown, Maryland. Construction of this facility was begun in April, 1932. After some funding problems, the institution was finally completed in 1942. Some of the finest stone masons of Washington County utilized inmate labor to set the cut stone which was mined from a local quarry. The rated capacity for the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown is 1,168. The inmate population on June 30, 1986 was 1,763.

The sections of the main building form a square surrounding a recreation yard. The dining hall forms one side of the square; the opposite side is formed by the Administration Building which contains administrative offices, visiting rooms, the school, and the hospital. Two sides are formed by corridors and recreation rooms, off of which are the housing units.

The north side contains four two-story wings with 80 cells per wing. The south side is of similar configuration; however, the second floor of one unit contains the classification counselors' offices. For every two wings, there is a recreation area. Beneath each housing wing is a basement which has been converted to housing dormitories which are referred to as annexes; each of the eight annexes houses 40 inmates. Except when moving to the gymnasium or the compound, inmates can pass from one area of the institution to another without going outside.

Since the original opening, there have been two housing units added to the institution. A 128-bed housing unit (North Dorm) was added in August, 1980. In October, 1983, the Western Program Development Center (WPDC) was opened to house 420 inmates on a temporary basis. These pre-engineered buildings are designed to be used for industry space once an adequate number of permanent beds is available. On an emergency basis, the gymnasium has been used to house up to 160 inmates.

During Fiscal Year 1986, there were several significant changes in management at the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown. In November, 1985, Warden Wayne B. Winebrenner was selected to become the first warden at the Eastern Correctional Institution, scheduled to open in June, 1987. Jon P. Galley, Warden of the Roxbury Correctional Institution, served as the interim warden at the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown until the appointment of John N. Brown as warden in April, 1986.

A typical inmate profile of this facility indicates that approximately 75% of the population is black, while some 24% of the inmates are white. The average inmate age is 28.9 years, with an average sentence of 193 months (16.1 years); an increase from 171 months in 1983. The average length of stay for the inmate housed at the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown is 44.3 months. There are 70 inmates incarcerated at this institution serving a life sentence.

Fiscal Year 1986 saw the educational programs at MCI-H focused on the expanding educational needs. New courses were introduced and continued courses enhanced. Another area of impetus has been public relations. The administration and several staff members have become involved in projects linking correctional education to the community. Finally, educational services to special populations have been studied and revised.

Academic programs continue to be strong with 93 high school diplomas awarded in Fiscal Year 1986, an increase of 30 over last year. Mandatory schooling continues to be a success, with only one student this report period withdrawing from the educational program after 90 days. The Reading Laboratory, reopened after recruiting personnel, concentrated on non-readers while piloting services to intermediate students. The Reading Laboratory graduated three students to the Basic Program. The Basic Reading Program expanded its services to include the standard academic curriculum. The night school program continues to supplement day programs by relieving overcrowded daytime classrooms and the basic/intermediate waiting list. In addition, within the night school program, a contractual counselor was hired to work with inmates less than age 21 who've experienced disciplinary problems. These services were later expanded to all students regardless of age or problems. The college program increased offerings to eight courses this spring, accommodating the expanding enrollment and interest in this program. Plans are to enroll 35 students into the college program next year and continue to offer a larger selection of courses. Also, the college program graduated five students this year, the largest MCI-H graduating class ever!

Vocational programs continue to operate smoothly. Two new course offerings, Drafting and Shop Prep, have been received well, and a waiting list for each has been established. Equipment for the Principles of Technology course has been ordered and implementation is expected for July. In Fiscal Year 1987, MCI-H will offer its first night school vocational program, Air Conditioning And Refrigeration. Under the direction of the vocational guidance services, a course in Career Education and the JTPA project has been offered each report period.

For the third consecutive year, Classification and Education departments sponsored a one-day workshop to exchange ideas and meet new staff members. The Education Department highlighted the following programs: Basic Curriculum Guide, Shop Prep, Reading Lab, and Drafting. The Classification Department presented the following topics: Hostage Crisis, Games Criminals Play, Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown, Special Management Unit, and Setting Realistic Education Goals.

Services to special populations were studied and revised during this report period. In addition to providing protective custody inmates with educational services (basic, elementary, intermediate and GED), a new location and more classroom time was negotiated. With the introduction of the Special Management Unit, the Department of Education has also worked closely with the institution management to ensure segregation inmates are provided with classroom material during their absence from the school program.

Religious services at MCI-H are administered by two chaplains. Both clergy members also handle the emergency needs of inmates housed at this facility to include compassionate leaves, family illnesses and marital counseling.

Religious groups which function at this facility include the Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, Mount Hope Prison Ministries, American Muslim Mission, and the Moorish Science Temple of America. A group of 12 seminarians from a local college also participate in a program at this facility, titled Introduction to Pastoral Care of the Criminal Offender, to supplement the religious program.

The Volunteer Activities Program consists of a variety of institutional programs utilizing the participation of a number of registered volunteers, individual citizen participants, community and government sponsored organizations and agencies, and institutional staff persons. These volunteers represent a broad spectrum of community organizations, churches, clubs, and individuals which offer programs ranging from religious, entertainment, health, cultural, recreational and educational to the inmate self-help groups.

Internship programs with colleges and universities have placed seminarians from Mount Saint Mary's Seminary in the Chaplaincy Program, and other student interns in other areas such as addictions, psychology, and classification.

There are six self-help groups in the institution for which volunteer participation is essential. They are: C.A.P. Jaycees, Alcoholics Anonymous, WPDC Alcoholics Anonymous, Lifestyle, Narcotics Anonymous, and WPDC Narcotics Anonymous. These groups, which operate under the same principles and guidelines as the parent organizations on the street, meet weekly with average attendance ranging from 20 to 65 inmates.

The Recreation Department has made several improvements during the latter part of Fiscal Year 1986. Some recent construction and additions have helped reduce inmate illness and provided the inmate population with more recreation activities.

In May, 1986, new blacktop was laid which provided two basketball courts, as well as one volleyball court and one handball court. This construction enhanced the overall goal of the Recreation Department in providing recreation services to the inmate population. Another addition which has been well-received by the inmate population was the installation of a fitness center. This center is comprised of some 20 stations with 32 exercises outlined to increase cardiopulmonary efficiency.

The State Use Industries program is an integral part of MCI-H which provides meaningful work and wages and produces products for many agencies in the State of Maryland. There are basically three shops under the State Use Industries program: the Upholstery Shop, Brush and Carton Shop, and two Metal Shops. During Fiscal Year 1986, the Brush and Carton Shop was expanded to include construction of die cut file boxes and straw brooms, and new lines in the metal shops added production of lockers, file cabinets, lateral file cabinets and two-door storage cabinets to already existing items. The Upholstery Shop was honored at the annual State Use Industries Banquet for the largest gain in sales and profit.

The Staff Training Program at MCI-H has undergone a number of changes. In January, 1986, the regional in-service program was revised. A three-day program consisting of CPR, First Aid, Use of Force, Special Management of Inmates, and Officer Survival was offered weekly. Instructors and Institutional Training Manager (ITM) supervision is being alternated between MCI-H, the Maryland Correctional Training Center, and Roxbury Correctional Institution every third week.

In February, 1986, the introduction of a Hagerstown complex-wide in-service program for non-custody personnel also occurred. Course offerings included communication skills, basics of supervision, time management, dealing with subordinates, self-defense, and task centered therapy.

Electives to this training also included report writing and testifying in Court. In addition to the annual review of emergency plans, a portion of the training includes fire safety, hostage negotiation plan and mass disturbance situations.

New courses due to be added in the ongoing Hagerstown Complex In-service Program include modules on AIDS and Epilepsy. Also, a Stress Management course will be introduced for non-custody personnel.

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-HAGERSTOWN (MCIH)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 1,059,716
.02	Custodial Care	13,286,086
.03	Dietary Services	1,608,996
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	1,717,898
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	1,378,607
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	880,899
		<hr/>
	TOTAL COST:	\$ 19,932,202

Annual Per Capita Costs \$11,575.00

Daily Per Capita Costs 31.71

Rated Capacity	1,198
Operating Capacity	1,765
Average Daily Residential Population	1,722

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	31
.02	Custodial Care	416
.03	Dietary Services	25
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	19
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	12
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	39
		<hr/>
	TOTAL:	542

## MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER (MCTC)

WARDEN: John N. Conte

ASSISTANT WARDEN: Nelson Baker  
(Acting Capacity)

The Maryland Correctional Training Center is a medium security facility with a rated capacity of 1,407. The actual population as of January, 1986 was 2,445

The facility stands within a double fenced enclosure comprising 39 acres and 12 separate physical structures. Contiguous to the Training Center and part of its operational domain is the Harold E. Donnell Building, which currently houses 150 medium security inmates. This facility has a rated capacity of 75. The Emergency Housing Unit, which is also under the auspices of the Maryland Correctional Training Center and within the same double fenced perimeter as the Harold E. Donnell Building, houses 158 inmates.

The primary objective of the Maryland Correctional Training Center is to provide a secure and safe environment to those individuals committed to the Maryland Division of Correction while also offering a diversified program to enhance the individual's return to society. Some of these services are classification, psychological, educational and vocational activities, religious, and recreation.

The Maryland State Department of Education provides a full range of educational services designed to meet the educational needs of inmates at MCTC. The MSDE provides an adult basic education program leading to a Maryland high school diploma. Additionally, Hagerstown Junior College provides a fulltime postsecondary education program leading to an Associate of Arts degree. Finally, MSDE offers competency based vocational education programs of 600 hours duration in twelve trade areas. A registered apprenticeship program in meatcutting is also available at MCTC.

MCTC is the site for the largest correctional education program in the Division with approximately 800 students. MCTC was the site for the first evening school offered by MSDE in 1979. The evening school has been continued at MCTC and has proven a valuable resource in serving an expanding inmate population.

A Social Work Program, which has been developed in conjunction with a Young Offender Program, is a pilot project designed to provide for the custody and treatment needs of youthful offenders. A multi-disciplinary team approach is utilized to provide custody supervision, develop inmate program plans, provide counseling services, and monitor program participation.

Religious services at the Maryland Correctional Training Center are administered by two clergy members. The regular Sunday and Catholic Holy Day Services are conducted by a staff Catholic Chaplain and all Protestant Sunday services are provided for by a contractually paid Protestant clergy member. Both clergy members are on call virtually any time of day or night depending on religious preference.

Through the Chaplains' Department, community participation from both the local and Baltimore City churches is encouraged and provided for on a regular basis. Weekly Seventh Day Adventist services and scripture study are available, in addition to local representatives of the Jehovah's Witnesses who provide weekly study and counsel groups. Another function of this department is its weekly scripture study groups conducted by Mount Hope Prison Ministries, Bible Brethern Church. Formal Catholic religious instructional classes are provided for by the Catholic Chaplain and through an approved correspondence course.

The American Muslim Mission, Sunni Orthodox Muslim, and the Moorish Science Temple of America activities are all coordinated through this office. Services are conducted weekly including instructional classes which are taught by approved inmate ministers in cooperation with official ministers from community Muslim Temples. Individual religious and marital counseling as well as group counseling are provided to the inmate population through this Department. Regular visits are made to inmates confined to Protective Custody and Segregation.

The Psychology Department continues to assist the inmate with basic anxiety and depressive symptoms, as well as provide crisis intervention to those individuals with more serious mental disorders. Diagnostic testing is also performed at the request of classification staff to assist that department in developing treatment programs and appropriate security classification.

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER (MCTC)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$	875,779
.02	Custodial Care		12,641,505
.03	Dietary Services		2,175,305
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance		1,277,461
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services		1,647,249
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services		1,004,775
			<hr/>
	TOTAL COST:	\$	19,622,074

Annual Per Capita Costs \$ 7,928.11

Daily Per Capita Costs 21.72

Rated Capacity	1,707
Operating Capacity	2,468
Average Daily Residential Population	2,475

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	30
.02	Custodial Care	393
.03	Dietary Services	30
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	16
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	5
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	39
		<hr/>
	TOTAL:	513

## ROXBURY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (RCT)

WARDEN: Jon P. Galley

ASSISTANT WARDEN: Mason W. Waters

Fiscal Year 1986 marks the first full year of operation for Roxbury Correctional Institution, which is an "open-campus" style medium security facility of 35 acres enclosed by a double fence. It is located six miles south of Hagerstown, in Washington County, Maryland.

The institution utilizes the Unit Management concept, in which staff cooperatively work as a team to provide counseling, classification and program services to the inmate. During the Fiscal Year, the addition of the Social Work program, Mental Health Unit, night school, a college program, library, Training Manager and Volunteer Activities Coordinator has added to the scope of the Unit Management process.

Roxbury's interior compound contains four housing units, a Chapel, Education Building, Gymnasium, and Administration Building. Of the four housing units, one is designated for Special Management Inmates: handicapped, mentally ill, Protective Custody, and Disciplinary Segregation. The Chapel provides religious worship and related activities and houses the Social Work Department. The Education Building provides classrooms, four vocational shops, college classroom space, an inmate library and offices for the Classification and Psychology Departments. In addition, smaller rooms are used for the social work groups, veterans groups, administrative hearings, in-service training and individual counseling. The Gymnasium houses the Inmate Commissary, Barber Shop, and the Drug Stabilization Program, as well as recreational activities such as basketball, weight lifting, ping-pong, chess, checkers and a music group. The Administration Building houses the inmate and staff dining rooms, kitchen, dispensary, Mental Health In-patient Unit, inmate receiving, visiting room, control center, Hagerstown complex business office, property/clothing room, custody offices, supply storage, tactical room, mailroom, operations offices and administrative offices.

During the Fiscal Year, several items of significance occurred pertaining to the overall operation of the institution. In October, 1985, the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards audited Roxbury for the first time since the institution opened. Notably, for the first time, a major institution complied with all standards at the time of the audit. The inmate population increased to approximately 1,270. Roxbury's population was increased by double celling the honor tiers in the general population housing units. This raised the average daily population by approximately 100+ inmates. A formally structured employee Pre-service Training Program was developed and operationalized. Every new employee, upon coming to work at

Roxbury, is entered into the program. The In-service Training Program for staff of the entire Hagerstown complex was reviewed, reorganized, and restructured. Roxbury was chosen as one of the pilot sites to initiate the Multi-Disciplinary Counseling programs with the Division of Correction. This methodology of inmate programming features developing long range, individualized program plans for inmates based upon individual assessed needs. In June, 1985, a security program audit of Roxbury was conducted by an audit team formed and directed by Division Headquarters. Exit interview remarks indicate Roxbury passed the audit.

ROXBURY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (RCI)

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986:

.01	General Administration	\$ 751,209
.02	Custodial Care	8,513,040
.03	Dietary Services	1,189,445
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	923,957
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	816,458
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	617,340
		<hr/>
	TOTAL COST:	\$12,811,449

Annual Per Capita Costs	\$ 10,365.00
Daily Per Capita Costs	28.40

Rated Capacity	720
Operating Capacity	1289
Average Daily Residential Population	1236

Staffing Configuration:

.01	General Administration	26
.02	Custodial Care	278
.03	Dietary Services	20
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	12
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	4
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	30
		<hr/>
	TOTAL:	370

## MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL PRE-RELEASE SYSTEM (MCPRS)

WARDEN: John P. Wilt      ASSISTANT WARDENS: Leslie H. Dorsey  
William O. Filbert, Jr.

The Division of Correction operates pre-release units in various areas of the State of Maryland. Pre-Release Headquarters is located in Jessup, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The system houses inmates of three security levels: medium, minimum, and pre-release.

The Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System began in the 1950's and was then known as the Road Camps. In the 1960's, with the construction of modern units, the name was changed to the Maryland Correctional Camp System. In 1978, the name was changed to the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System.

The Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System is the point from which most inmates are released for re-entry into the community. Thus, most programs and services are intended to prepare the inmate for return to society. These programs emphasize job readiness training, work crews, work experiences, and actual work release.

The warden of the MCPRS has administrative responsibility for the operation of each State pre-release unit, and is also responsible for those State inmates housed under contractual arrangement at non-State facilities. The Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System consists of the following:

-Pre-Release System Administration Building  
Jessup, Anne Arundel County

Staff:                    50

-Baltimore City Correctional Center  
901 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore City 21202

Staff:                    107  
Average Daily Residential Population:                    389

-Baltimore Pre-Release Unit  
926 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore City 21202

Staff:                    52  
Average Daily Residential Population:                    182

-Brockbridge Correctional Facility  
Jessup, Anne Arundel County

Staff:                    218  
Average Daily Residential Population:                    559

-Central Laundry Facility Sykesville, Carroll County	Staff: 58	Average Daily Residential Population: 190
-Eastern Pre-Release Unit Church Hill, Queen Anne's County	Staff: 40	Average Daily Residential Population: 111
-Jessup Pre-Release Unit Jessup, Anne Arundel County	Staff: 79	Average Daily Residential Population: 274
-Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit Quantico, Wicomico County	Staff: 41	Average Daily Residential Population: 100
-Pre-Release Unit for Women 4500 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore City 21215	Staff: 11	Average Daily Residential Population: 30
-Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit Charlotte Hall, Charles County	Staff: 36	Average Daily Residential Population: 110

PRIVATE AND/OR CONTRACTUAL FACILITIES

-Cecil County CARC  
Elkton, Cecil County

Capacity: 30

-Dismas House-West  
101 South Mount Street, Baltimore City 21223

Average Daily Residential Population: 45

-Dismas House-East  
1415 North Caroline Street, Baltimore City 21223

Average Daily Residential Population: 43

-Montgomery County Pre-Release Unit  
Rockville, Montgomery County

Average Daily Residential Population: 1

-Threshold, Incorporated  
1702 St. Paul Street, Baltimore City 21202

Average Daily Residential Population: 29

Baltimore City Correctional Center (BCCC)

Unit Manager: George W. Redd, Jr.

The Baltimore City Correctional Center, a bi-level physical structure located in Baltimore City designed to house 250 (modified to 400) minimum and pre-release level inmates, opened its doors for occupancy on July 16, 1984. The facility supplies work crews for special projects, as well as work release inmates and employment in the State Use Industries. Two full-time teachers and a librarian are assigned to the facility. Currently, 389 inmates are housed in the unit.

Since the last annual report, significant changes have occurred in the operation of the unit. Basic among these changes was the solidification of the practice of using the unit as one of several transfer points for the pre-release system. During the Fiscal Year, 1,197 inmates were received and 1,277 departed. Other changes included the addition of more Road Crews and a change in shift times for the correctional staff.

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Education section of BCCC experienced several changes which enhanced the distribution of knowledge and expanded the resources. Seminars stressing the importance of self-motivation and utilizing the resources in the community have been developed. College courses offered through Sojourner College began on August 6, 1985; however, the program was terminated in January, 1986 due to the tremendous inmate movement. There is a tutorial service through the Johns Hopkins University. In conjunction with the inmate advisory council, a Black History Essay Contest was sponsored to commemorate Black History Month.

An inmate assignment report was developed in October, 1984 in response to the legislature's request to receive on a regular basis the numbers of inmates employed in institutional jobs, in State Use Industries, and those participating in academic vocational programs. The report is completed at the end of each month. The report reflects the number of slots (work assignments) the institution designated for each area and the number of inmates that were assigned the last day of the month.

On April 1, 1986, a meeting was held to discuss the development of a social Work Program at BCCC. The following groups were established to address the needs of the inmates. The Transition Group/Stress Reduction Group emphasizes a focus on opportunity and responsibility in lesser security, utilizing the decision process. A Re-entry Group emphasizes a focus on ways to deal with the problems one would encounter upon release. Our Recycling/Readjustment Group was developed as an alternative for Junction Bridge failures. Inmates are eligible for entry after three months have elapsed from dismissal from the Junction Bridge Program.

During Fiscal Year 1986, Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous continued at the Baltimore City Correctional Center, under the guidance of volunteers. In addition, arrangements were made to utilize the services of the Addictions Specialist at Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for screening/assessment to determine the need for substance abuse treatment. To date, the Addictions Specialist has screened 156 cases.

Baltimore Pre-Release Unit (BPRU) Unit Manager: Patrick Conroy

The Baltimore Pre-Release Unit is located at 926 Greenmount Avenue in Baltimore City. It came into existence in April, 1981, with the merger of the Community Vocational Rehabilitation Correctional Center (CVRRC) and the Greenmount Avenue Pre-Release Unit (GAPRU). The facility can house 190 inmates. All inmates are on pre-release status and housed either in open dormitories or in rooms (room size varies from 1 to 5 beds).

In-house services and programs include: individual counseling, religious service, educational assistance, employment assistance, alcohol and drug counseling, family counseling services, family leave program, driver's educational assistance, work release programming and referral to community based drug programs. Psychological services and/or referrals are provided by the contracted medical health provider.

The Baltimore Pre-Release Unit utilizes the community resources available in the Baltimore metropolitan area, including those related to education, recreation, mental health, employment opportunities and substance abuse programs. The majority of inmates are working in the community on work release status. The family counseling program is operating through funding provided by the Drug Abuse Administration. The Maryland Employment Opportunity Program conducts a weekly job readiness program in order to assist inmates in job development.

The educational staff is available to assist residents in their educational needs. Remedial, GED and college programs are available. Volunteer programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous and religious volunteers assist with self-help therapeutic activities.

All programs are monitored and supervised by qualified and trained professional career personnel. All staff members are committed to provide a healthy, safe and secure environment for offenders during the community reassimilation process.

Brockbridge Correctional Facility (BCF)

Assistant Warden: Kathleen S. Green

Constructed in 1966 as a minimum security facility, the Brockbridge Correctional Facility was then the Correctional Camp Center. With the development of the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System, this center was renovated for security

improvements and was upgraded to medium security. It serves as the reception center for, and hub to the MCPRS as it currently operates. Inmates are housed here pending transfer to one of the lower-security units.

A second function of the Brockbridge Correctional Facility is as the discipline hearing facility for the MCPRS. Inmates are housed here while the disciplinary process is taking place. Inmates are then transferred to an appropriate facility as determined by disciplinary hearing and classification procedures. The BCF also serves as the segregation unit for the MCPRS.

Since it is a medium security facility, neither work release nor work crews operate out of BCF. The average daily residential population is 559 inmates, some of whom are assigned to various institutional work and education assignments.

In addition to the institutional work and educational assignments, the BCF maintains a Junction Bridge Program, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, a career counseling program, and a variety of religious programs for the inmate population. Because the number of inmates exceeds the number of available program slots, inmates are placed on a waiting list pending a vacancy.

Central Laundry Facility (CLF) Unit Manager: Marsha Maloff

The Central Laundry, located near Sykesville in Carroll County, is a minimum security unit that has a rated capacity of 192. This facility serves two main functions. The Central Laundry Facility operation provides laundry services for State institutions such as Springfield Hospital Center, Spring Grove Hospital Center and Rosewood Center. In addition, this laundry facility serves as a back-up for the Maryland House of Correction, Maryland Penitentiary, and the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown laundry operations. The unit processed 8,787,632 pounds of laundry during the 1986 Fiscal Year.

The facility also has one road crew for Carroll County, one for Frederick County, and a three-man crew for the Maryland Correctional Training Academy in Woodstock. There is also a one-man detail assigned to the State Police Barracks in Westminster. All inmates at Central Laundry have institutional jobs.

Central Laundry provides both work experience and counseling programs for substance abusers. The Maryland Drug Abuse Administration, through a grant to Junction Bridge, Inc., provides two different substance abuse programs. There is a 10-week Junction Bridge cycle as well as a 26-week cycle. The 26-week cycle is geared more toward the hard-core substance abuser. The unit also has an Alcoholics Anonymous group, a Narcotics Anonymous group, a full recreational program, a part-time school program, and as of June, 1986, a weekly Bookmobile service.

Eastern Pre-Release Unit (EPRU) Unit Manager: Andrew A. Apollony

Eastern Pre-Release Unit was opened in 1964. It is a one story brick structure situated on 80 acres in a rural setting in Queen Anne's County. In October, 1981, the new multi-purpose building was completed adjacent to the Housing Unit. The facility has a present capacity of 140. All inmates are classified pre-release status and are housed in open-style dormitories. Additionally, this facility accepts direct referrals from the Courts in the Upper Shore regions (Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline and Cecil Counties).

Employment readiness, work release, release readiness, religious counseling, substance abuse, recreation and various educational programs are available to residents. There are presently four operational outside details (State Police, State House, State Highway, and Queen Anne's County Department of Parks and Recreation). Both inmate work crews and inmates on work release leave the unit daily to work in the surrounding area. Again, like the other pre-release units, the Eastern Pre-Release Unit is heavily dependent upon outside resources to provide certain programs and services to the inmates.

In March, 1986, the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards audited the Eastern Pre-Release Unit. Eastern Pre-Release Unit did very well in complying with the standards, achieving near-total compliance initially. By May, 1986, Eastern Pre-Release Unit was in total compliance.

The Education Department experienced significant growth in the area of vocational education. Two new programs were started under the auspices of Chesapeake College: Meet the Small Computer and Safe Food Handling. Both courses are certified and well-attended.

The Junction Bridge Program began counseling services for substance abusers at Eastern Pre-Release Unit in March, 1985, and continued its treatment program through Fiscal Year 1986.

Two new positions were allocated and filled at Eastern Pre-Release Unit in Fiscal Year 1986: a Correctional Recreation Officer I and a Correctional Supply Officer I. The hiring of these new personnel allowed the return of two Correctional Officers to their proper duties.

Jessup Pre-Release Unit (JPRU) Unit Manager: Matthew L. Robinson

This unit functions as a staging area for those inmates awaiting transfer to Central Laundry Pre-Release Unit for the Junction Bridge Program, a substance abuse treatment program. At the completion of the program, inmates are received from that unit. Within the last Fiscal Year, JPRU has been receiving inmates from the Hagerstown correctional facilities as well as the Maryland House of Correction and the Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup. These inmates are then transferred to the Central Laundry Facility. Jessup Pre-Release Unit houses a variety of

inmates: approximately 43 on active work release, approximately 19 with pre-release status and the remainder minimum security. Work details are provided to Maryland State Police Headquarters, the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, Maryland State Surplus Property Agency, Glen Burnie Multi-Purpose Center, Anne Arundel County, Prince George's County, Montgomery County, Howard County, Baltimore-Washington Airport, Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System's Central Office, Regional Range for the Division of Correction, and Spring Grove State Hospital.

The following treatment programs are also provided: work release, employment readiness, release readiness, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Pre-GED, computer literacy, survival skills via Adult Performance Level tests and seminars, and two substance abuse programs -- "Topics" and "Coping." Reading labs, with tutors, assist those inmates who are unable to read at an acceptable level for Pre-GED instruction.

The Recreation Program has teams entered in league competition in softball, football, bowling, swimming, and YMCA activities. The Leisure Services Program also operates a donor service which supplements the library and educational facilities within the MCPRS as well as institutions throughout the Division of Correction. Such services are provided to State hospitals and juvenile institutions. The donor service provides supplemental material such as books, greeting cards, athletic equipment, clothing, etc. These materials are new, and have provided a supplement to the quality of services for recreational and educational programs within the Division of Correction.

#### Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (PHPRU)

Unit Manager: George Kaloroumakis

The Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit, located in Quantico, Wicomico County, was established in 1950 as a "Road Camp" and is one of the oldest units in the system. The original physical plant was constructed in 1960. The Administration/Multi-Purpose Building was built in 1983. In 1984, a 250-year-old house situated on this 40+ acre tract was renovated to accommodate the Educational Program. Renovation of this house, registered with the Maryland Historical Society, was completed in part by inmates participating in a Vocational Training Program that taught basic carpentry skills. Other training programs, available through Somerset County Vo-Tech classes, include food service, automobile mechanics and masonry. Skills learned in these programs often enable an inmate to gain employment in the community as a participant of the work release program. This work program places men in jobs throughout the three counties on the Lower Eastern Shore.

Division-sponsored alcohol and drug therapy is provided three times weekly; both day and evening sessions are available. Educational classes and religious meetings are held daily. The

educational services include special education, basic education, 8th grade and High School Equivalency classes. Also, an Employment Readiness Program is conducted to prepare residents for the responsibilities they will meet in the working world. The Recreational Program offers movies, ceramic classes, weight-lifting and team sports, such as basketball and softball, that compete in local leagues. Inmate work crews provide services contractually for other State and local agencies. These types of programs help contain government costs and provide useful services to the community.

Pre-Release Unit for Women (PRUW)

Unit Manager: Barbara Shaw

The Pre-Release Unit for Women celebrated its 10th Anniversary in December, 1985. It is the only State operated pre-release facility for female offenders. The facility is located in an urban residential neighborhood at 4500 Park Heights Avenue in Baltimore City. The building is a two-story structure with basement and attic, and accommodates 36 State and Federal inmates. The staff includes 12 full-time employees, 1 contractual cook, 2 part-time teachers, and 2 full-time senior aides provided through a grant from the Federal government.

The Center is community oriented, and both staff and residents play an active role in the religious and civic activities of St. Ambrose Catholic Church and the community at large.

A major programmatic emphasis is the Work Release Program. Over 90% of the inmates are gainfully employed or in vocational training programs.

The unit offers a wide range of treatment programs that will assist the inmate in dealing with those areas that have a major influence in her criminal behavior. Programs offered include these: MAP, work release, family leave, alcohol, drug and psychological counseling.

In addition, PRUW provides educational, cultural, recreational, social and family awareness programs, as well as Employment Readiness. In addition to in-house programs, PRUW utilizes community programs such as Echo House, Sinai Hospital, North Baltimore Center, Maryland New Directions, and Junction Bridge.

Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit (SMPRU)

Unit Manager: Raymond S. Grimes

Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit is located in a rural setting in Charles County. The unit is located on 112.7 acres of land and has a capacity to house 140 inmates. SMPRU has 37 full-time and 2 part-time employees (one part-time PHP Medical contractual employee and one part-time chaplain). This Fiscal Year, the unit achieved 100% compliance with the standards set forth by the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards.

Another accomplishment for SMPRU this year involved the completion of the firing range built on the unit's property. There was a great need for this range since there was none in the area for the criminal justice agencies to use. Those agencies include the Maryland State Police, Toll Facilities Police, Charles County Sheriff's Department, and the SMPRU staff.

Approximately 40% of the inmates have work release jobs. Prior to meeting work release eligibility, the inmates either work in institutional jobs or on one of the road details. The road details include Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert Counties, Waldorf and Forestville State Police Barracks, Natural Resources Police, and Melwood Farm.

The inmates are encouraged to participate in the various treatment programs available at the unit. These include Junction Bridge, Walden Counseling Center, and the Drug and Alcohol Education Group. Also available are the educational and vocational programs such as GED, basic education and Employment Readiness. Those inmates approved for family leave are allowed to visit their families on selected weekends. SMPRU also encourages inmate participation in volunteer and self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycess, religious services and recreational activities.

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL PRE-RELEASE SYSTEM

Breakdown of Operating Costs for Fiscal Year 1986 -  
Pre-Release Units, Baltimore City Correctional Center  
and Central Laundry Pre-Release Unit

Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System:

.01	General Administration	\$ 1,512,857
.02	Custodial Care	10,844,669
.03	Dietary Services	1,705,412
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	1,580,412
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	1,873,930
.06	Classification, Recreation, and Religious Services	1,758,824
	TOTAL:	\$ 19,276,109

Baltimore City Correctional Center:

.01	General Administration	\$ 219,776
.02	Custodial Care	2,358,886
.03	Dietary Services	368,315
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	237,163
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	505,060
.06	Classification, Recreational and Religious Services	102,789
	TOTAL:	\$ 3,791,989

Central Laundry Facility:

.01	Custodial Care	\$ 1,545,969
.02	Laundry Operation	1,628,491
	TOTAL:	\$ 3,174,460

In Fiscal Year 1986, \$3,143,534 of the operating budget was earned through laundry operations, work release room and board costs, labor earnings, and the Inmate Welfare Fund.

	<u>MCPRS</u>	<u>CLF</u>
Laundry Earnings	\$	\$ 1,924,913
Labor Earnings	30,536	
Work Release Earnings (approximately 380 inmates)	679,981	
Inmate Welfare Fund Earnings	508,104	
TOTALS:	\$ 1,218,621	\$ 1,924,913

	<u>MCPRS</u>	<u>BCCC</u>	<u>CLF</u>
Annual Per Capita Costs	\$13,988.00	\$10,475.00	\$8,137.00
Daily Per Capita Costs	38.32	28.70	22.29
Rated Capacity			
Operating Capacity			
Average Daily Residential Population			

### Staffing Configuration

#### Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System:

.01	General Administration	60
.02	Custodial Care	337
.03	Dietary Services	27
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	10
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	3
.06	Classification, Recreational and Religious Services	68
	TOTAL:	<u>505</u>

#### Baltimore City Correctional Center:

.01	General Administration	8
.02	Custodial Care	87
.03	Dietary Services	5
.04	Plant Operation and Maintenance	3
.05	Clinical and Hospital Services	0
.06	Classification, Recreational and Religious Services	4
	TOTAL:	<u>107</u>

#### Central Laundry Facility:

.01	Custodial Care	39
.02	Laundry Operations	19
	TOTAL:	<u>58</u>

GRAND TOTAL:	<u>670</u>
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Inmates Transferred to the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System During Fiscal Year 1986:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Transferred In From</u>	<u>Transferred Out To</u>
MRDCC	499	3
MP	28	12
MHC	282	121
MCI-H	241	35
MCTC	857	181
MCI-J	360	120
MCIW	67	13
Return from Escape	2	0
RCI	373	50
PRUW	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	2,709	536

Breakdown of Inmates Transferred Out of the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System During Fiscal Year 1986:

	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Disciplinary	0	3	3
Administrative Transfer	450	10	460
Medical Transfer	72	1	73
Work Release	0	0	0
TOTALS:	<hr/> 522	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 536

Inmates Released from the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System During Fiscal Year 1986:

	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Parole	947	27	974
Commutation of Sentence	49	0	49
Court Order	85	1	86
Escape/Walk-off	86	1	87
Death (Natural)	1	0	1
Expiration of Sentence	3	0	3
Mandatory Release	951	9	960
Transfer out of DOC	2	0	2
TOTALS:	1,224	38	2,162

Breakdown of Population of the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System as of June 30, 1986:

BCF	554
JPRU	274
EPRU	110
PHPRU	101
SMPRU	108
CLF	191
BPRU	187
BCCC	390
PRU-W	32
Dismas House - East	44
Dismas House - West	45
Threshold, Inc.	29
Montgomery County Pre-Release Center	2

TOTAL: 2,067

Inmate Population of the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System for the First, Tenth, Twentieth and Thirtieth Day of Each Month of the Fiscal Year 1986:

	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>TENTH</u>	<u>TWENTIETH</u>	<u>THIRTIETH</u>
July, 1985	2,045	2,067	2,088	2,103
August	2,085	2,089	2,085	2,071
September	2,066	2,068	2,080	2,069
October	2,076	2,074	2,037	2,027
November	2,020	2,065	2,041	2,057
December	2,057	2,084	2,076	1,992
January, 1986	1,992	1,966	1,980	2,052
February	2,057	2,031	2,056	
March	2,059	2,056	2,053	2,051
April	2,052	2,075	2,075	2,071
May	2,065	2,070	2,058	2,072
June	2,067	2,058	2,081	2,067

Work Release Earnings for Fiscal Year 1986 - \$679,982

In 1963, a law was passed which authorized the Division of Correction to establish a Work Release Program under which prisoners sentenced to the jurisdiction of the Department may be granted the privilege of leaving actual confinement during necessary and reasonable hours for the purpose of working at gainful private or public employment or attending school as part of a work release program. Program authorization may also include, under appropriate conditions, releases for the purpose of seeking such employment.

Active Work Release Inmates as of June 30, 1986

DOC INSTITUTIONS

JPRU - 44  
 PRUW - 13  
 SMPRU - 40  
 EPRU - 32  
 PHPRU - 34  
 BPRU - 116  
 BCCC - 0

CONTRACTUAL PRE-RELEASE

Dismas House - East - 21  
 Dismas House - West - 26  
 Threshold, Inc. - 18  
 Montgomery County PRU- 2

279

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STATE USE INDUSTRIES

920 Greenmount Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Daniel J. Moore, General Manager

STATE USE INDUSTRIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Advisory Committee Member

Professional Affiliation

Mr. Gerald J. Curran, Chairman	Delegate (District #43) Maryland House of Delegates
Mr. William H. Amoss	Senator (District #35) Maryland State Senate
Mr. Robert Swann	Maryland State Treasury
Mr. Paul Harris	Department of General Services
Mr. John R. Wales	State Board for Community Colleges
Mr. John Linton	Department of Education
Mr. Leonard Albert	Dept. of Economic & Community Development
Mr. Charles Stevenson	Department of Budget & Fiscal Planning
Mr. Thomas Butler	Department of Agriculture
Mr. Louis B. Knecht	Secretary/Treasurer, Emeritus
Mr. Joseph R. Crouse	Management-Private Industry
Mr. Henry H. Edwards, Jr.	Management-Private Industry
Mr. Curtis Johnson	Organized Labor
Ms. Mary Frederic	Dept. of Employment and Training
Dr. Norma Gluckstern	Director, Patuxent Institution
Mr. Daniel J. Moore, Executive Director	General Manager State Use Industries

Ex Officio Members

Mr. Arnold J. Hopkins, Commissioner  
Division of Correction

H. David Jenkins, Ph.D., Educational Liaison  
Division of Correction

## STATE USE INDUSTRIES

State Use Industries (SUI), organized under the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, is a major program within the Division of Correction. SUI's statutory authority is derived under the provisions of Article 27, Sections 680 and 681 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (ACM). The ACM provides, in part, that the Division of Correction may use inmate labor for the manufacturing of goods, wares, and merchandise to be sold to the State, its political subdivisions, State-aided, owned, controlled, or managed public or quasi-public institutions or agencies; any charitable, civic, educational, fraternal, or religious association, institution or agency (for its own use and not for resale to others), or as otherwise indicated in the law. The Code also provides for an advisory committee to the Industries, consisting of State officials and members from private industry and contains certain other provisions regarding the training of inmates. In addition, the ACM requires that the Industries budget shall be included in the budget of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and shall be subject to legislative review and approval.

State Use Industries utilizes low cost inmate labor for the manufacture of a diversified line of products and services. Production facilities, warehouses, and administrative offices are maintained at the Baltimore City Complex, the Maryland House of Correction, the Maryland Correctional Institution-Hagerstown, the Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup, the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, and Patuxent Institution. Improvements to the occupied facilities are made by the Industries as needed. Rent is not paid for the space occupied; however, State Use Industries does pay for certain utility costs at the facilities where it operates shops.

Chapter 125, Laws of Maryland, 1982, effective July 1, 1982, provided the State Use Industries with a general fund appropriation of \$2,000,000 in the form of an interest-free loan to eliminate the deficit in the Industries' cash account at June 30, 1982. This cash deficit, which represented the cumulative excess of the Industries' expenditures over its receipts, was funded by advances from the General Treasury of the State. The aforementioned law stated the following:

The \$2,000,000 general fund appropriation is advanced as a loan to the State Use Industries to pay the June 30, 1982, advance from the State of Maryland. At no time shall the cash balance of State Use Industries exceed \$500,000 and any such excess cash balance shall immediately revert to the General Treasury. The loan shall be repaid as operational earnings permit, with no time limit specified for repayment."

In July, 1982, the Industries received the \$2,000,000 appropriation. Chapter 63, Laws of Maryland 1983, effective July

1, 1983, and the Fiscal Year 1984 supplemental budget bill increased the Industries' allowable maximum cash balance by stipulating that any cash balance in excess of \$1,000,000 be immediately reverted to the General Treasury. Moreover, Chapter 106 Laws of Maryland 1985, effective July 1, 1985, provided that cash previously accumulated in excess of \$500,000 and not in excess of \$1,000,000 shall not be reverted to the General Fund Treasury, but shall be used to expand State Use Industries. Chapter 109, Laws of Maryland, 1986, effective July 1, 1986, "Provided that cash accumulated in excess of \$1,000,000 shall not revert to the general fund of the State but shall be used by State Use Industries for expansion into those new industries or enhancement of those existing industries that appear in the Industries' operating budget."

## History of Industries Program

In the State of Maryland, the prison industries program began in the early 1800's. It progressed using prison labor farms and contracting out prison labor to major employers throughout the State to do menial tasks. At the beginning of World War I, prison industries across the country were pressed into service, manufacturing items for the U.S. Armed Forces. From this point forward, it began to be recognized that prison labor programs could also both rehabilitate and train inmates for productive careers on the outside of prisons. With particular attention to the Maryland prison industries system, the industries were formulated around the smoke stack type of industries that were popular in the early 1900's. The main thrust of the industries program at that time was to keep inmates busy producing goods that could be utilized by the State of Maryland, thus obviating the purchase of items from outside vendors.

In the mid-1900's, the direction of industries programs began to change. The theory of rehabilitation began to sweep the nation, creating changes within the prison industry framework. Industries moved from the pure production atmosphere into one of training and rehabilitation. It is important to point out that most industries programs across the country at that time were at least self-supporting, and in many cases generated revenues far in excess of expenses. However, as the Maryland industries program moved into a training mode, it began to experience extreme financial difficulties that consistently plagued the program into the 1980's.

In an effort to reverse the long-standing trend, the General Assembly made major changes in the sections of the Annotated Code of Maryland dealing with SUI. Through repeal, amendment, and enactment, the State Use Industries Act took its present form in Fiscal Year 1982. Shortly thereafter, the present Industries General Manager was appointed and made responsible for overhauling the program through implementation of the provisions of the revised law.

Increased sales and the amelioration of the stigma associated with inmate-made goods were established as major goals. The quality and limited diversity of the products that SUI was manufacturing left much to be desired. As such, the new industries manager utilized the services of a design engineer and completely revamped the entire line that SUI produces today. Each item was field tested and received the approval of the SUI Advisory Committee as to its quality and utility. With a new emphasis on marketing, the industries program sales climbed, reaching \$8.7 million in Fiscal Year 1984 and climbing to an all time high of \$11.6 million in Fiscal Year 1986. This sales increase made the industries self-supporting and allowed for

reinvestment and replacement of outdated and worn-out equipment throughout the industries program.

As a business, State Use Industries seeks to approximate a real world work situation within the correctional setting and thereby generate increased production, sales and profits. Inmates hired by SUI must meet established qualifications and the overall hiring/firing process is not dissimilar to that in private industry. Likewise, inmates are awarded production-driven bonuses and are afforded performance-based promotional opportunities. Correctional officers are no longer visible in the work place, and double-shift operations have been implemented in some of the programs. An incentive-based compensation plan has been approved for managerial and sales staff and new quality control standards have been incorporated in the production process. Professional marketing studies have been utilized to help identify new industries. An attractive contemporary catalog of products and services was designed, and it is presently being distributed by the State Use Industries sales force.

As a program, State Use Industries seeks to expand its vocational training and employment capabilities. Through registered apprenticeships and on-the-job training experiences, inmates are taught marketable skills and provided with constructive employment as well. Some program participants are provided job placement assistance while on work release and upon release. The selection of new industries considers not only sales potential but also the marketability of the skill involved. Through greater use of state-of-the-art equipment and closer coordination with the Maryland State Department of Education, the training opportunities provided by SUI will remain relevant and continue to improve.

Many new and expanded industries are planned to be put into operation at State Use Industries within the next five year period. In April, 1986, a Sew Shop was opened at the Maryland Penitentiary. At Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, our Telemarketing Unit began operation in June, 1986. Its use has proven to be invaluable to our Sales Department by opening the doors of the tax-sheltered market area. In addition to our utilizing the Telemarketing Unit, it is also being offered as a service to our customers.

The importance of the by-products of the SUI experience cannot be ignored -- the social skills, sound work habits, and sense of worth that can be developed through productivity and accomplishment are, in many cases, as valuable to be participants as the skill being taught.

In combination, SUI's business and program components make a cost-effective contribution to the reduction of inmate idleness and to the participants' preparation for release through the development of technical and social skills.

STATE USE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES  
FISCAL YEAR 1986

SHOPS	POSITIONS
Maryland Penitentiary:	
Envelope - envelopes, plaques and nametags	48
Sew - denim trousers and jackets	25
Maryland House of Correction:	
Wood - office furniture, dormitory furniture, tables	135
Tag - metal motor vehicle license tags	70
Sign - street signs, custom-made signs to order	8
Mattress - mattresses and chair assembly	12
Paint - enamel, latex, and traffic paints; varnish and related products	12
Maryland Correctional Institution-Jessup:	
Graphics - complete line of letterheads, forms, business cards, and related special products	79
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women:	
Re-Upholstery - repair and replacement of worn or torn chairs carried in SUI product line	31
Sew/Flag - shirts, gowns, bathrobes, flags and aprons	51
Telemarketing - sales leads, market research, membership drives, mass mailings	8
Maryland Correctional Institution-Hagerstown:	
Metal - shelving, beds, tables, wastebaskets, chairs & benches	74
Brush & Carton - utility brushes and corrugated cartons	7
Upholstery - new sofas and chairs (fabric & vinyl)	39
Partitions - work stations, office panels, sight screens, furniture assembly	4
Maryland Correctional Training Center	
Meat - ground beef, chopped steaks, meat loaf, roasts, chops, ribs	29
State Use Industries, Central Office:	
Construction - construction and maintenance projects	19
Moving/Labor/Warehouse - shipment of all products produced at Baltimore metropolitan area prisons	33
Garage/Auto Body - preventive maintenance for State vehicles and emergency repairs	6
Janitorial - cleaning and janitorial projects	102
Maryland Correctional Institution-Patuxent Annex:	
Validation - production of MVA Stickers and special orders for other State agencies	13
TOTAL POSITIONS:	805

STATE USE INDUSTRIES  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSE  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1986

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES:

Net operating revenue from sales and services.....	\$ 11,568,276
Cost of sales and services .....	(8,953,715)
Gross profit on sales and services.....	<u>\$ 2,614,561</u>
Selling, general and administrative expenses:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 780,580
Other.....	\$ 852,039
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	<u>1,632,619</u>
NET OPERATING INCOME.....	\$ 981,942

NON-OPERATING REVENUE:

Grant revenue from United States Government.....	\$ 121,120
Gain on disposal of fixed assets.....	\$ 1,025
Total non-operating revenue....	<u>\$ 122,145</u>
NET INCOME BEFORE CHARGES TO CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL...\$	1,104,087
ADD DEPRECIATION CHARGED DIRECTLY TO CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL.....\$	<u>2,392</u>
NET INCOME TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS.....\$	1,106,479

STATE USE INDUSTRIES  
BALANCE SHEET  
JUNE 30, 1986

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash .....	\$	1,277,066
Accounts receivable:		
Operations.....	\$	1,157,354
Due from United States Government.....		100,000
Total Accounts Receivable.....	\$	1,257,354
Inventories.....	\$	4,141,323
Total current assets.....	\$	6,675,743

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Machinery and equipment.....	\$	2,541,368
Motor vehicles.....		286,764
Office equipment and furniture.....		177,037
Building improvements.....		158,314
Total plant and equipment.....	\$	3,163,483
Less - Allowance for depreciation.....		1,772,128
Net plant and equipment.....	\$	1,391,355

TOTAL ASSETS.....\$ 8,067,098

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable.....	\$	100,328
Accrued expenses.....		202,294
Accrued vacation leave.....		141,501
Advance payment by customers.....		2,003,050
Total current liabilities.....	\$	2,447,173

OTHER LIABILITIES:

Loan from State of Maryland.....	\$	1,945,318
Total liabilities.....	\$	4,392,491

EQUITY:

Contributed capital:		
State of Maryland.....	\$	385,863
United State Government.....		8,007
		<hr/>
Total contributed capital.....	\$	393,870
Retained earnings.....		3,280,737
		<hr/>
Total equity.....	\$	3,674,607

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY.....\$ 8,067,098  
=====

## PROGRAM FOCUS

### YOUTHFUL OFFENDER PROGRAM

In the late summer of 1985, the Commissioner of Correction requested that the Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC) explore program alternatives for youthful offenders who were serving sentences as adults. MCTC was selected for this program because of the young population that it serves, as well as the wide range of educational, vocational and counseling programs that are available at this institution. In October, 1985, a Task Force was formed to develop a program proposal. The Task Force membership represented classification, mental health, social work and custody. With the professional assistance of this group, and inmate profile information provided by the Department of Public Safety Data Center, a Program Statement was developed. In January, 1986, MCTC began operation of the Young Offender Program.

The goal of the Young Offender Program is to provide for the custody and treatment needs of youthful offenders within the Division of Correction who are at an age which is most amenable to benefit from program participation. A unit management approach, composed of multi-disciplinary team members, was selected to fulfill this goal. The team consists of a counselor, social worker, psychologist, educational representative and correctional officers. The counselor serves as the coordinator and spokesperson for the team. In addition, to accomplish the custody and treatment needs, the program participants are housed in a separate housing unit. The selection criteria for participation in the program includes all inmates under age 18 who are serving sentences of 10 years or less, with the following exceptions:

1. Inmates must be classified as medium security in order to participate in the program. This was intended to eliminate inmates with very short sentences who are designated for pre-release facilities, as well as to eliminate maximum security inmates, which requires designation to the Maryland Penitentiary.
2. Medical care cases requiring either temporary or permanent transfer to an institution having adequate facilities.

The program, which was approved as a one-year pilot project by the Commissioner, will be evaluated in January, 1987. A major concern initially was the possible increase of disciplinary problems; however, the intervention provided by team members has minimized this potential problem. Thus far, 130 inmates have participated in the program, with only 15 being removed for disciplinary reasons. In addition, 15 have completed programs,

and progressed to minimum security or pre-release programs. Another 10 inmates were mandatorily released and 5 were released by Court Order.

With all inmates participating in full-time programs, including counseling, education, vocational and job assignments, the administration of MCTC believes that inmate response and involvement in this pilot has been remarkable.

## TRAINING

### Correctional Entrance Level Academy Correctional First-Line Supervisor Program

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Maryland Division of Correction continued to avail itself of the programs offered under the auspices of the Maryland Correctional Training Commission, to include the entrance level Academy and the First-Line Supervisor Program. The Division sent a total of 512 officers and staff to the Academy training, and approximately 65 individuals to the First-Line Supervisor Program. The Division also continued to assist the Training Commission by providing instructor support over and above what their in-house staff could provide. This practice represents a significant allocation of duty time by Division of Correction staff and causes the Division to support the creation of additional training positions.

### Correctional Administrator Training Program

The Division of Correction has taken a very pro-active approach in sending individuals to attend the Correctional Administrator program sponsored by the Training Commission. By using the philosophy that training of this nature flows from the top down, and that administrators need to be aware of what is included in the training their staff members receive, Wardens, Assistant Wardens, and Unit Managers have been completing the program. A total of 27 individuals completed the three programs scheduled during Fiscal Year 1986.

### Correctional Officer Inservice Training

During Fiscal Year 1986, Correctional Officer Inservice Training Programs were successfully conducted in the Hagerstown Region. In the Baltimore Region, training occurred during the last half of the Fiscal Year. In the Hagerstown Region, all officers employed in all the institutions except for MCI-H completed a

full training program. MCI-H was only able to send approximately half of their officers to the training due to staff shortages. During Fiscal Year 1987, MCI-H will be sending more individuals to the training in recognition of the fact that with the new Training Commission COMAR, it is essential for all officers to complete a prescribed training program.

For the first time ever, officers at the Maryland Penitentiary received a week long training program. By sending four to five officers a week to the program, both the MP and MRDCC had sent approximately half of their officers to the program by the end of the Fiscal Year.

Inservice training in the Jessup Region was not so successful. Although a week long program was developed and ready to go, it was disapproved because the complete program would have involved pure overtime. As a result, correctional officers employed at MHC, MCI-J, MCI-W, and PRS received inservice training only in such topics as weapons requalification, emergency plans, and CPR/First Aid. Even then, the training received was sporadic.

The Division is attempting to modify staffing patterns to provide for a contingency factor for a full five day training program. Only then can 100% of the correctional officers receive training without expending a significant amount of overtime. Staffing factors must also include the instructor support time necessary to conduct such programs.

#### Correctional Officer Survival Training

Under the auspices of a National Institute of Corrections technical assistance grant during Fiscal Year 1986, the Division was able to bring Mr. William Sturgeon, the correctional consultant who originally developed the program back to Maryland to redefine and rewrite the lesson plan materials. The new lesson plan, complete with handouts and overheads was implemented in July, 1986 and has been a part of the custody inservice training programs since that time. The new Officer Survival program included the topics of psychological survival skills, common security pitfalls in performance, and a much needed stress reduction segment. Also, while Mr. Sturgeon was in Maryland, he took the opportunity to review and refine the Division's use of force policies.

#### Non-Custody Training

During Fiscal Year 1986, non-custody training was provided in each of the three regions. The program was similar in format and content to that offered in Fiscal Year 1985. Non-custody staff completed two or three days of training as noted herein. In

Hagerstown, a total of 14 programs were offered in such topics as Policies and Procedures, Basics of Supervision, Communications, Hostage Negotiation, and Task Centered Therapy. A total of 20 classes were held in the Jessup Region on the same or similar topics. A total of 19 classes were held in the Baltimore Region, again with similar topics being taught.

Planning and development for the Fiscal Year 1987 non-custody training program began with participant attendance in a stress instructor training program. As an offshoot of the instructor training program, the non-custody program under development is to be an advanced stress training program which builds upon what has been presented during prior stress training efforts. Approximately 1,200 individuals are slated to attend the three day program.

#### Secretarial/Clerical Training

During Fiscal Year 1986 the Division contracted with the Clerical Training Institute to provide all secretarial/clerical support staff employed by the Division with programs specific to their jobs as previously determined by needs analysis.

A total of 225 individuals participated in the programs and received training in such topics as Improving Job Performance Through Effective Stress Management and Developing a Professional Image. All of the Division's secretarial/clerical support personnel received at least one of the programs.

This was the first time that the Division was able to contract for training services for individuals in the above job classifications. Previously, the Division had always mainstreamed the individuals into other programs which were not relevant to their needs. The evaluations indicated that this training was better for the individuals than any type of training which could be provided within the Division.

#### Firearms Training

The Division's Firearms Task Force has been in the process of developing a standardized lesson plan to coordinate with the standardized firearms program generated during the last fiscal year. Once the program is officially completed it will be afforded a review by the Attorney General's office to insure its val'dity, especially in such critical areas as when to shoot.1 Once approved, it will be required that all firearms instructors train precisely the same lesson plan to afford standardization and consistency within the Division.

## Outservice Training Funds

For Fiscal Year 1986, the Maryland Division of Correction received an outservice training allotment of \$20,000. Approximately 100 individuals were able to participate in outservice training opportunities.

The Division of Correction training program is growing rapidly, and is increasingly being recognized as being necessary in ensuring an efficient and safe organization. However, the Division has virtually depleted its reserve of individuals capable of providing training in a variety of topics. In order to bring new areas of training into being, a sufficient amount of training money is necessary in order to provide staff with outservice training programs to generate fresh ideas, develop new areas of concentration, and to promote a higher level of expertise than before. As such, the Division plans to seek additional funds to expand the training and staff development budget.

## Tuition Reimbursement

The ceiling per semester hour was raised from \$50 to \$75 at the start of Fiscal Year 1986. This opened the door for greater participation by Division staff. During Fiscal Year 1986, over \$17,000 was actually reimbursed.

## Executive Development

In recognition of the absence of training opportunities for the Wardens and other executive staff, planning began during Fiscal Year 1986 as to the form and substance of such training. Preliminary plans call for the scheduling of a multiple day retreat.

## Firearms Instructor Training

In order to meet new mandates of the Police Training Commission in the above area, it has been necessary for the Division to redraft its previously approved program in order for it to be re-certified. The process of getting the program redeveloped was arduous due to the lack of time on the part of the firearms instructor trainers. However, expedient program approval from the Correctional Training Commission is expected in time to train a cadre of officers sufficient to meet the training needs of the new Eastern Correctional Institution. Once the program is approved, it can be scheduled throughout the Division, depending

upon the need for the program, and the availability of firearms instructor trainers.

Once the Division has an approved program, the training will be made available not only to Division officers, but also to correctional agencies on the local level. The Division's program would be the only one available developed and run exclusively by correctional personnel. All others across the State are police progenies.

The original cadre of instructor trainers has dwindled in number due to promotions and changes in job duties and responsibilities. This factor is the greatest limiting influence in providing the training.

#### Hazardous and Toxic Materials

According to the Employer Guidelines regarding the Access to Information About Hazardous and Toxic Substances, all staff and inmates within the various correctional institutions must have received training regarding the hazardous and toxic materials encountered within each of the correctional institutions by March 1, 1987. In order to provide for this, during Fiscal Year 1986, the Division trained a number of individuals within the various correctional institutions to be trainers. Planning for a videotape presentation progressed to assist in the mass training of both employees and inmates. It is anticipated that all training will be completed as required by the March 1, 1987 deadline.

#### Investigative Training

In coordination with the Maryland State Police, during Fiscal Year 1986, the Division was able to send 27 personnel to a special Criminal Investigation Seminar designed to meet the needs of security chiefs and investigative officers within the Division. A large segment of the seminar consisted of training in interviewing techniques, interrogation and behavioral analysis. The intent of the program was to assist the correctional personnel in the performance of their job duties as related to performing criminal investigations within the institutions.

The need exists to repeat the program at least bi-annually. The Division must develop its own in-house training expertise so it does not have to rely on State Police. To do so will require the expenditure of funds to send instructors to indetified training programs in order to gain additional skills and expertise.

## Multi-Disciplinary/MAP Training

In order to orient classification staff to the above two subjects, the training department in coordination with MAP staff members gave several three hour presentations on the above subject to virtually all classification counselors in the Division. The multi-disciplinary training will continue to expand as the process expands to additional institutions beyond the pilot sites. It is the intention that all new counselors receive both the multi-disciplinary and the MAP training so that they can be effective in performing their job duties and responsibilities.

## AIDS

During Fiscal Year 1986 the Maryland Division of Correction stepped to the national forefront with its AIDS related correctional programs.

In August of 1985, the Division sponsored the first one day correctional education conference on the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The conference agenda covered the most up-to-date medical information on the disease and the impact of AIDS on the correctional setting. Over 300 correctional and law enforcement professionals from Maryland and five other states attended presentations by B. Frank Polk, M.D., M.P.H. of Johns Hopkins Medical School, Dr. Bernard Branson of the Health Education Resource Organization, state officials, and representatives of the New York State Correctional Services.

Prevalence of HIV (the virus which causes AIDS) among inmates was an unanswered question. Maryland was the first state in the U.S. to perform a prevalence survey on its inmate population. Inmates entering the system at the RDCC and MCI-W were tested for a period of several months. This testing resulted in an intake prevalence rate of 7% for males and 15% for females. The higher exposure rate for females was attributed to the higher likelihood of females being incarcerated for drug related offenses or for prostitution.

Since that time the Division has maintained an ongoing AIDS program effort highlighted by its educational component and medical protocol.

Since education is the only proven method of control of viral transmission, major emphasis has been placed on the education of both staff and inmates. Training teams from Division of Correction Headquarters have gone to each institution to provide AIDS presentations at roll calls, staff, and inmate advisory council meetings. In the upcoming fiscal year, the Division plans to contract out for more intensive training for staff and inmates while continuing its in-house efforts.

In addition to Division-wide training, the Division has provided AIDS education to sister agencies and law enforcement and correctional personnel on a statewide basis.

## DIVISION OF CORRECTION STATISTICS

The information contained in the following statistical section is based upon data from a combination of manual and automated information systems that are summarized at the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Office of Research and Statistics. The population data is calculated from daily population sheets submitted by the Data Processing Office of the Division of Correction. The daily population sheets are manually compiled at Division Headquarters based on telephone reports from each institution. Intake and release information is compiled from monthly reports sent to the Research and Statistics Office by the individual Division of Correction institutions. Life and Death Sentence by Jurisdiction data are based upon information received monthly from the male and female reception centers and apply only to new Court commitments.

Inmate characteristic information for the committed population as of June 30, 1986 is based almost entirely upon data from the Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS). The only exception is that manual population data are used in the Sex Distribution table to allow comparisons to be made between the actual population and the computerized counts for each institution. All of the remaining characteristic information is extracted from OBSCIS via a computerized data interface software package. Minor variations between characteristic categories are due to missing data.

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Division's average daily total population increased by 2.2% from 12,507 during July, 1985 to 12,781 during June, 1986. The lowest monthly population occurred during January, 1986, when an average of 12,451 inmates were committed to the Division.

The most significant factor contributing to the growth in population was increasing intakes. Total intakes numbered 6,297 or 525 per month during Fiscal Year 1986, compared to 5,694 or 475 per month in Fiscal Year 1985. Total releases increased from 5,644 or 470 per month in Fiscal Year 1985 to 5,839 or 487 per month in Fiscal Year 1986. Total intakes increased to 10.6% between Fiscal Years, while total releases increased by 3.5%.

Escapes have increased by 18.8% from 80 in Fiscal Year 1985 to 95 in Fiscal Year 1986. Expiration/mandatory releases have increased by 3.6% from 2,884 in Fiscal Year 1985 to 2,987 in Fiscal year 1986. Parole releases during this same period have decreased slightly from 1,695 to 1,653.

The average length of sentence for new Court commitments has increased by .5 months from 54.0 months in Fiscal Year 1985 to 54.5 months in Fiscal Year 1986. Life sentences to the Division

have increased from 71 in Fiscal Year 1985 to 78 in Fiscal Year 1986.

The inmate characteristics of the Division's population as of the end of Fiscal Year 1986 are nearly unchanged from the end of Fiscal Year 1985. The average sentence length of inmates incarcerated at year end increased by .4 months to 138.1 months. The age, sentence, race and offense distributions have shown little change.

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL POPULATION  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

Under 17 years	16	0.1%
17 Years	60	0.5%
18 Years	156	1.2%
19 Years	305	2.4%
20 Years	442	3.5%
21 Years	547	4.3%
22 Years	674	5.3%
23 Years	697	5.5%
24 Years	719	5.7%
25 Years	726	5.7%
26-30 Years	3,243	25.6%
31-35 Years	2,295	18.1%
36-40 Years	1,370	10.8%
41-50 Years	1,023	8.1%
51-60 Years	294	2.3%
Over 60 Years	84	0.7%
<hr/>		
TOTAL	12,651	100.0%

Average Age: 30.1 Years

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL POPULATION  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

<u>Major Offense for Each Person</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Arson	99	0.8%
Assault	1,607	12.7%
Auto Theft	56	0.4%
Bribery	10	0.1%
Burglary	1,452	11.5%
Court Violation	1,205	9.5%
Disorderly Conduct	16	0.1%
Domestic Relations	70	0.6%
Drug Abuse	704	5.6%
Escape	25	0.2%
Forgery	53	0.4%
Fraud	105	0.8%
Kidnapping	128	1.0%
Larceny	879	6.9%
Manslaughter	167	1.3%
Murder	1,539	12.1%
Prostitution	5	0.0%
Rape	875	6.9%
Robbery	3,162	24.9%
Sexual Offenses	253	2.0%
Stolen Property	11	0.1%
Traffic Violation	66	0.5%
Vandalism	10	0.1%
Weapons	172	1.4%
Other	9	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,678</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL POPULATION  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
3 Months	5	0.0%
4-6 Months	188	1.5%
7-12 Months	588	4.6%
13-18 Months	495	3.9%
19-24 Months	571	4.5%
25-36 Months	908	7.2%
37-60 Months	1,838	14.5%
61-96 Months	1,563	12.3%
97-120 Months	1,422	11.2%
121-180 Months	1,492	11.8%
Over 180 Months	2,767	21.8%
Life	847	6.7%
<hr/>		
TOTAL	12,684	100.0%

\*Average Sentence Length: 138.1 Months

\*\* Average Stay Length: 39.7 Months

\*Average Sentence Length is calculated based on Total Sentence Length and does not include Life sentences.

\*\*Average Length of Stay reflects the average length of time served in the Division as of the date of the report. This figure is not based on releases and may include time served at more than one institution.

SEX AND RACE DISTRIBUTION  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

Institution	Sex Distribution		Race Distribution				TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Black		White			Indian	Other
			Count	%	Count	%			
MP	1,206		896	75.8%	282	23.9%	2	2	1,182
MRDCC	798		502	68.7%	229	31.3%	0	0	731
MHC	1,616		1,280	79.4%	331	20.5%	1	1	1,613
MCI-J	940		693	72.6%	260	27.3%	1	0	954
MCI-H	1,765		1,329	74.9%	440	24.8%	0	5	1,774
MCTC	2,515		1,805	71.5%	719	28.5%	1	1	2,526
RCI	1,289		787	61.1%	496	38.5%	0	6	1,289
BCF	562		427	78.2%	119	21.8%	0	0	546
PATX. ANNEX	90		40	69.0%	18	31.0%	0	0	58
MCI-W		409	281	68.0%	132	32.0%	0	0	413
JPRU	275		197	69.9%	85	30.1%	0	0	282
BCCC	391		314	81.8%	70	18.2%	0	0	384
CLF	191		121	62.7%	72	37.3%	0	0	193
EPRU	109		72	65.5%	38	34.5%	0	0	110
BPRU	189		161	87.0%	24	13.0%	0	0	185
PHPRU	99		62	64.6%	34	35.4%	0	0	96
SMPRU	105		80	72.7%	30	27.3%	0	0	110
DH-E	44		37	86.0%	6	14.0%	0	0	43
DH-W	44		33	82.5%	7	17.5%	0	0	40
MCPR CENTER	2		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0	2
THRESHOLD	29		27	96.4%	1	3.6%	0	0	28
PRUW		33	21	65.6%	11	34.4%	0	0	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,259</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>9,166</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12,591</b>

INTAKES AND RELEASES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Intakes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Monthly Average*</u>
Processed Commitments	5,374	448
Change in Jail Back-Up	8	1
Returned from Parole	420	35
Returned from Escape	107	9
Returned from Mental Hospitals	16	1
Returned from Patuxent Institution	365	30
Other Intakes	7	1
<hr/>		
TOTAL INTAKE	6,297	525

<u>Releases</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
Expiration/Mandatory Release	2,987	249
Paroles/Continued on Parole	1,653	138
Commutations	90	8
Court Order	620	52
Pardoned	0	0
To Patuxent Institution	334	28
To Mental Hospital	23	2
Deaths	23	2
Escapes	95	8
Other Releases	14	1
<hr/>		
TOTAL RELEASES	5,839	487

\*Due to rounding, the sum of the individual averages does not necessarily equal the total average.

LENGTHS OF SENTENCES OF COMMITTED PERSONS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Males Processed at MRDCC</u>		<u>Females Processed at MCIW</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Months	19	0.4%	2	0.6%	21
4-6 Months	486	9.7%	44	12.8%	530
7-12 Months	833	16.6%	73	21.2%	906
13-18 Months	545	10.8%	61	17.7%	606
19 Months-2 Years	487	9.7%	38	11.0%	525
25 Months-3 Years	585	11.6%	44	12.8%	629
37 Months-5 Years	759	15.1%	37	10.7%	796
61 Months-8 Years	373	7.4%	16	4.6%	389
97 Months-10 Years	312	6.2%	14	4.1%	326
121 Months-15 Years	253	5.0%	6	1.7%	259
More Than 15 Years	309	6.1%	9	2.6%	318
Life	68	1.4%	1	0.3%	69
Indefinite	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,374</b>

MAJOR OFFENSES OF COMMITTED PERSONS  
FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Offense*</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Arson	38	0.8%	3	0.9%	41
Assault	628	12.5%	29	8.4%	657
Auto Theft	66	1.3%	1	0.3%	67
Bribery	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	8
Burglary	633	12.6%	8	2.9%	641
Court Violation	985	19.6%	92	26.7%	1,077
Disorderly Conduct	19	0.4%	0	0.0%	19
Domestic Relations	49	1.0%	4	1.2%	53
Drug Abuse	495	9.8%	44	12.8%	539
Escape	17	0.3%	1	0.3%	18
Forgery	22	0.4%	4	1.2%	26
Fraud	37	0.7%	26	7.5%	63
Kidnapping	16	0.3%	0	0.0%	16
Larceny	674	13.4%	95	27.5%	769
Manslaughter	49	1.0%	5	1.4%	54
Murder	235	4.7%	14	4.1%	249
Prostitution	6	0.1%	3	0.9%	9
Rape	132	2.6%	0	0.0%	132
Robbery	555	11.0%	10	2.9%	565
Sexual Offenses	99	2.0%	0	0.0%	99
Stolen Property	5	0.1%	1	0.3%	6
Traffic Violation	105	2.1%	2	0.6%	107
Vandalism	15	0.3%	0	0.0%	15
Weapons	134	2.7%	2	0.6%	136
Other	7	0.1%	1	0.3%	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,029</b>		<b>345</b>		<b>5,374</b>

\*Major offense for each person

AGE GROUPS OF COMMITTED PERSONS  
FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males Processed at MRDCC</u>		<u>Females Processed at MCIW</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
16 Years & Younger	34	0.7%	0	0.0%	34
17 Years	90	1.8%	0	0.0%	90
18 Years	190	3.8%	3	0.9%	193
19 Years	299	5.9%	9	2.7%	308
20 Years	311	6.2%	12	3.5%	323
21 Years	316	6.3%	15	4.4%	331
22-25 Years	1,167	23.2%	81	23.6%	1,248
26-30 Years	1,129	22.4%	108	30.7%	1,237
31-35 Years	655	13.0%	67	19.5%	722
36-40 Years	409	8.1%	28	8.3%	437
41-50 Years	309	6.1%	19	5.6%	328
51-60 Years	100	2.0%	3	0.9%	103
61 Years & Older	20	0.4%	0	0.0%	20
Unkncwn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,374</b>

RACE AND SEX OF COMMITTED PERSONS  
FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Race</u>	<u>Males Processed at MRDCC</u>		<u>Females Processed at MCI-W</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Black	3,539	70.4%	249	72.2%	3,788
White	1,479	29.4	96	27.8%	1,575
Other	11	0.2%	0	0.0%	11

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PLACES OF BIRTH OF COMMITTED PERSONS  
FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Males Processed at MRDCC</u>		<u>Females Processed at MCI-W</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Maryland	3,552	70.6%	242	70.1%	3,794
District of Columbia	44 <sup>a</sup>	8.9%	34	9.9%	482
New Jersey	31	0.6%	3	0.9%	34
New York	93	1.8%	4	1.2%	97
North Carolina	155	3.1%	9	2.6%	164
Pennsylvania	85	1.7%	8	2.3%	93
South Carolina	68	1.4%	2	0.6%	70
Virginia	167	3.3%	15	4.3%	182
Other States	315	6.3%	23	6.7%	338
Outside United States	109	2.2%	5	1.4%	114
Unknown	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,374</b>

JURISDICTION FROM WHICH COMMITTED PERSONS WERE RECEIVED  
FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Males Processed</u> <u>at MRDCC</u>		<u>Females Processed</u> <u>at MCI-W</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
Baltimore City	2,814	56.0%	147	42.6%	2,961
Counties					
Allegany	21	0.4%	1	0.3%	22
Anne Arundel	179	3.6%	16	4.6%	195
Baltimore	493	9.8%	59	17.1%	552
Calvert	45	0.9%	8	2.3%	53
Caroline	56	1.1%	6	1.7%	62
Carroll	23	0.5%	1	0.3%	24
Cecil	57	1.1%	6	1.7%	63
Charles	138	2.7%	5	1.4%	143
Dorchester	20	0.4%	0	0.0%	20
Frederick	41	0.8%	0	0.0%	41
Garrett	16	0.3%	0	0.0%	16
Harford	57	1.1%	2	0.6%	59
Howard	65	1.3%	7	2.0%	72
Kent	35	0.7%	3	0.9%	38
Montgomery	140	2.8%	9	2.6%	149
Prince George's	496	9.9%	49	14.2%	545
Queen Anne's	23	0.5%	1	0.3%	24
Somerset	28	0.6%	1	0.3%	29
St. Mary's	41	0.8%	1	0.3%	42
Talbot	31	0.6%	1	0.3%	32
Washington	68	1.4%	7	2.0%	75
Wicomico	81	1.6%	10	2.9%	91
Worcester	61	1.2%	5	1.4%	66
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTALS	5,029	100.0%	345	100.0%	5,374

BY JURISDICTION, PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION  
WITH LIFE SENTENCES AND DEATH SENTENCES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1986

<u>Committing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>*Life</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Baltimore City	40	1	41
Allegany County	0	0	0
Anne Arundel County	0	0	0
Baltimore County	4	1	5
Calvert County	0	0	0
Caroline County	0	0	0
Carroll County	0	0	0
Cecil County	0	0	0
Charles County	1	0	1
Dorchester County	0	0	0
Frederick County	3	0	3
Garrett County	1	0	1
Harford County	0	0	0
Howard County	3	0	3
Kent County	0	0	0
Montgomery County	8	0	8
Prince George's County	13	0	13
Queen Anne's County	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	0	0
Talbot County	0	0	0
Washington County	3	0	3
Wicomico County	1	0	1
Worcester County	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>80</b>

\*Life Sentences May Include Life+ Sentences