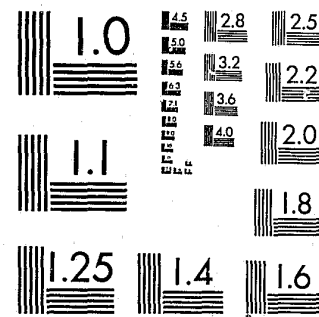


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

76882

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
AND REHABILITATION
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, through June 30, 1979

Gary R. Blake
DIRECTOR

October 26, 1979

76882

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1-2
<u>DIRECTOR'S OFFICE</u>	2-5
<u>ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM</u>	6
<u>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS</u> <u>AREA RESOURCE CENTER</u>	7-8
<u>DETENTION CENTER</u>	8-10
<u>PRE-RELEASE CENTER</u>	10-12
<u>CORRECTIONAL TRAINING ACADEMY</u>	13-14
<u>OTHER</u>	14-15

NCJRS

APR 8 1981

ACQUISITIONS

October 26, 1979

Department of Correction and Rehabilitation

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979

INTRODUCTION

Considerable progress and achievement in the County correctional system has been made in FY 79. These past twelve months represent the culmination of six years of planning and program development. The growth of the Department in program and staff has almost peaked. Essentially, the Department's task in the future is to maintain and refine the current level of services required to meet its objectives. The retention of the status of the Department as a National Area Resource Center and the Pre-Release Center as a National Exemplary Project will assure Montgomery County of its continued national leadership in corrections.

Gary R. Blake was confirmed by the County Council as the Department Director in March 1979, succeeding Larry Sander who served as the first director since the Department became fully operational in January, 1973.

The Department's Six Years of Progress Report, 1972 through 1978, describes the various programs which are currently operating and the activities through the first six months of this annual report period. This annual report will therefore be brief and will cover the highlights of FY 1979.

Major achievements accomplished during FY 79 are:

- Continued recognition of the Department as a national correctional model.
- Department designated by the National Institute of Corrections as one of six Area Resource Centers in the United States.
- Pre-Release Center's retention as an LEAA National Exemplary Project for the second year.
- Medical Program's reaccreditation for two years (1978 and 1979) by the American Medical Association for the high standard of medical care provided to inmates.
- Alternative Community Services Program received the 1979 National Association of Counties Achievement Award and widespread community support.
- Departmental Director (Gary Blake) elected as a Board Member of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

- Leadership provided to the Maryland Community Corrections Administrators Association.
- Attainment of Affirmative Action goals.
- Achievement of parity for the correctional employee with the Police and Fire Rescue Services in retirement benefits effective July 1, 1978.
- Approval of the Career Development Plan by the Personnel Board (August 3, 1979).
- Sustained and successful pressure on the State of Maryland to reimburse County at a negotiable per diem rate for holding State-sentenced inmates at the Detention Center retroactively to FY 76.

Progress and refinement in program areas and other activities are described as follows:

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Capital Improvement Program

\$695,000 has been approved for the construction of an indoor gymnasium at the Detention Center. \$265,000 of this total is being provided by the State of Maryland. The architect has been selected and is designing the gymnasium. Bids for construction will be advertised in early 1980 and the gymnasium will be completed by early 1981.

Career Development Plan

The Personnel Board approved the plan in August 1979. Supplemental funds will be required to implement the plan in early 1980. The plan will be partially implemented in October 1979 when the Employment Liaison Specialists of the Alternative Community Services Program and the Intake Counselors at the Detention Center will be moved into the Correctional Specialist I class specification.

The plan is designed to enhance the opportunities for upward and lateral mobility and to make the correctional field more attractive as a career.

College Intern Program

The program was initiated in 1975 and sustained through a Federal grant for three years which authorized eight paid intern positions--one for research in the Director's Office, four at the Detention Center and three at the Pre-Release Center. The internship is for a six month period on a full-time paid forty hour per week basis.

Over the past two years, the program has been reduced because of budgetary restraints from eight to two interns. Both interns are now assigned to the Pre-Release Center.

Selection of students is highly competitive. The students are pre-screened and recommended by nine universities/colleges.

17 of 54 interns have obtained permanent employment with this Department.

Room and board without pay is available at no cost for three students at the Pre-Release Center needing correctional experience for academic credit. A commitment of 32 hours a week is required.

This program has been most effective in supplementing the correctional staff at reduced cost. It has made a valuable contribution to the Department and its reduction will be sorely felt.

Confinement of State-Sentenced Inmates at the Detention Center

The State of Maryland continued for the fourth consecutive year to face a serious problem of prison overcrowding. This has caused a large back-up of State-sentenced offenders being confined in local jails and Detention Centers which in turn has affected the population in the County Detention Center. This continues to be a national problem.

The newly-appointed Maryland Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services announced his plans to the Maryland Community Correctional Administrators Association in early May 1979 to remove all State-sentenced prisoners from local jail facilities by August 1979. As of July 31, 1979, the number of State inmates being held had been reduced from 50 to 40.

The County Detention Center has held more than 50 State-sentenced inmates per day during FY 79 and has held as high as 73 on a given day. Many of these inmates are serious offenders and are very difficult to manage, presenting serious behavioral problems. This situation is undesirable and impacts adversely on the inmate population by limiting inmate participation in programs. The situation produces an increase in stress of the inmates and staff and increases the chances for violence.

Sustained pressure short of court action has been applied to the State of Maryland since 1977 to accept its responsibility and to reimburse County on a per diem basis equivalent to the actual cost for holding a State-sentenced prisoner and retroactive to FY 76.

State has reimbursed County at a ridiculously low per diem rate of \$7 per State inmate for FY 76, 77, 78, and 79. Reimbursement in FY 79 was \$107,093.

A major break-through in negotiations was achieved in September 1979 when the State formally agreed to reimburse County retroactively from FY 76 through January 16, 1979 at a per diem rate of \$24. County has recently received \$525,249 in reimbursement from the State. Reimbursement negotiations are in progress for the period January 17, 1979 (Governor's inauguration) through the present.

County Code

Minor revisions to Chapter 13 pertaining to the Department were prepared by the Department and became law effective July 27, 1979. These revisions were designed to protect the County from litigation initiated by the inmates.

One revision authorizes a licensed physician's assistant or nurse practitioner in addition to a medical doctor to administer the required medical examination to an inmate under the direction and review of a medical doctor. The nurse supervisor of the medical program was authorized a one year professional improvement leave in September 1977 to attain the certificate of nurse practitioner from George Washington University. The nurse is now authorized to perform medical exams on inmates and to evaluate medical problems under the physician's direct supervision. This investment will save the County over \$16,000 annually. Funds for the physician's contract were reduced by this amount in the FY 80 budget.

Medical Assistance

In late 1978, HEW changed its interpretation of the law pertaining to medical assistance for individuals being detained in local facilities. The American Correctional Association and the County Executive had challenged the HEW position. HEW now states that inmates detained who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance may now receive it during the first month of incarceration provided the State elects to support such coverage.

Bills to obtain such State coverage died in the 1978 Maryland General Assembly. The Commissioner of the Maryland Division of Corrections (Director of Health Services) plans to brief the Special Joint Committee on Corrections on this issue to rally support for reintroduction of the same legislation in the 1980 Maryland General Assembly.

Provision of medical assistance to inmates detained during the first month of incarceration may save the County up to \$12,000 annually.

Research

Most of the fiscal year was spent on the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) funded grant for studying and revising the Pre-Release Center (PRC) Selection Process. As the fiscal year drew to a close, analyses of these data were well under way. The project is expected to be completed by Fall, 1979.

In conjunction with the PRC Director and the NIC Screening Research Assistant, a new grant proposal was written to study the PRC Classification System, particularly using scales to describe resident behavior in several areas such as: employment, leisure, interpersonal relationships, drug/alcohol use, etc. This proposal was funded and the project is expected to begin in the Fall, 1979. Three paid part-time interns will be employed to interview past residents.

Under the direction of the research unit, a questionnaire concerning training and working conditions was prepared and administered to the correctional custody staff at the Detention Center. Data was analyzed by computer. A need for training in specific areas was identified.

The Research Analyst prepared an estimate of the cost savings in using the computerized inmate records system for preparing the weekly status reports, the monthly reports to the State Jail Inspector and the monthly State Criminal Records Central Repository Report plus miscellaneous other reports. The estimated savings were in the range of \$15,000 to \$25,000 per year compared to the former manual methods.

The Research Analyst wrote several additional computer programs to:

1. Find errors in the MCDC master file,
2. Update MCDU mental hospital admissions list,
3. Calculate billable inmate costs for the State, Federal, and other authorities,
4. Answer specific questions about the inmate population,
5. Find errors in the PRC research file,
6. Transfer PRC research data from cards to computer tapes,
7. Compute the monthly Jail Inspector's Status Report, and
8. Report the receipts and discharges each month to the State system.

The Research Analyst also arranged to have most programs written to date read into the MIS-JDS source library so that the programs can be accessed through the computer terminals. This eliminates problems with handling and reading the program cards.

The Research Unit has made considerable use of the computer, both for the Detention Center inmate Records and for the Pre-Release Center research file.

Other tasks included a study of injuries to correctional officers sustained in assaults by inmates and 12 Monthly Jail Inspector's Status Reports.

ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM:

This pre-trial diversionary program for first-offender adults and selected juvenile offenders is currently meeting program and Department goals by: providing a means whereby offenders can choose to make a personal, productive contribution to the community through a voluntary work experience with a public or nonprofit agency; providing the criminal justice system with a meaningful alternative to fines, probation and/or incarceration; providing an opportunity for first offenders to erase their criminal arrest record; and providing needed volunteer assistance to public and nonprofit agencies which exist to promote and maintain the general health and welfare of the community.

The Alternative Community Services Program has been cited by the Maryland Public Service Corps for its innovative use of offenders in community service activities and was the recipient of the 1979 National Association of Counties award for its unique contribution to the improved quality of County services. The program also received outstanding merit awards from the National Kidney Foundation and the American Heart Association. Over 65 nonprofit and public service agencies are accepting ACS clients on a regular basis, including twelve (12) County agencies and divisions.

The ACS Program has demonstrated its effectiveness in providing much needed volunteer assistance to County activities involving those of a public service nature, including elderly individuals identified by Information and Referral in need of home maintenance; civil defense projects whereby supplies have been stored and inventoried for disaster preparedness, and a joint venture with the Department of Transportation regarding litter pick-up.

The program handles twelve (12) percent of the annual District Court docket flow. This represents a substantial impact on the criminal justice system at that level. Since the inception of the program in July 1977, Alternative Community Services has received 6,839 referrals, including 5,063 adults and 776 juveniles. These clients have rendered a total of more than 200,000 hours of community service.

CETA program funding for two years will terminate on September 30, 1979, and funding will be picked up thereafter by a three year LEAA grant. The grant has been approved; however, the Department must justify to the Governor's Commission why the juvenile portion of the program should be retained. Substantial justification to include support from the community and relevant community and criminal justice agencies is being mobilized. Based on the success and effectiveness of handling juveniles participating in the program for two years, there can be no valid rationale for withdrawing juvenile involvement in this program. Such action would not serve the best interests of youth in trouble.

Regarding future program planning, a study is currently being made to determine the feasibility of developing a juvenile restitution component inherent to this program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS AREA RESOURCE CENTER:

The Department was recognized as a national correctional model when it was designated by the National Institute of Corrections to be one of six Area Resource Centers in the United States. Essentially, its goal is to provide technical assistance to other local correctional systems to develop new programs and improve existing ones.

On November 28, 1978, the Area Resource Center became operational. The Project Coordinator and the Department's Correctional Treatment Coordinator attended a three day orientation meeting in Boulder, Colorado in December 1978 with representatives from the National Jail Center and the other five Area Resource Centers.

The Area Resource Center was responsible, in cooperation with the National Jail Center, for meeting seven objectives during the grant year. Objective one, the development of resource packages (profiles) is currently in progress. Five first drafts of profiles have been forwarded to NIC for preliminary editing. Due to administrative problems at NIC, none of these profiles have been returned for final writing. The profile format is currently under revision by NIC and a new editor is to be hired. When these issues are resolved, work on profile preparation will be resumed.

The Resource Center has been quite active in the area of Hosted Technical Assistance (objective two). As of 9/30/79, the Department hosted a total of nineteen visits since January 1, 1979, seven at the Detention Center and twelve at the Pre-Release Center.

The Resource Center has also been active in providing on-site technical assistance (objective three). As of 9/30/79, Department staff has provided consulting services to local correctional agencies on ten occasions. Staff participating in this activity have been provided by the Detention Center (seven staff) and the Director's Office (three staff).

According to Jail Center staff, the Montgomery County Area Resource Center is one of the most active centers. As of 9/30/79 a total of thirty-two referrals has been made to the Jail Center. These referrals include technical assistance requests and information requests. The Resource Center has been successful, therefore, in meeting objective four--increasing the number of referrals to the Jail Center.

The Resource Center, in compliance with objectives five and six, co-sponsored with the Jail Center a two-day meeting for representatives of the nine states served by the Resource Center in an effort to gather information on their training and technical assistance needs. The conference was generally successful, however, two states failed to send representatives. The Jail Center is to provide follow-up to the Resource Center regarding the results of the data gathered.

Regarding objective seven, the Department has sent eleven persons to NIC sponsored training programs as of 9/30/79. In addition, NIC has provided funds for three staff members to attend non-NIC sponsored training. Planning for additional outside training has also taken place. NIC staff conducted a mini-training session for twelve staff on how to be a consultant, assisted the Maryland Community Correctional Administrators Association (MCCAA) and the Department in conducting a seminar on Civil Liability. The Resource Center further assisted MCCAA by helping to plan and coordinate a corrections seminar for state and local administrators. To date, the Department has received gratis training costing \$49,000 from NIC.

Aside from meeting the initial objectives, the Resource Center has also taken over the planning and coordination of hosted visits to the Pre-Release Center sponsored by LEAA through the Exemplary Project program. As of 9/30/79, four, three-day visits of four persons have been coordinated through the Resource Center.

DETENTION CENTER:

Major Management Change

In the Spring of 1979, major personnel changes in four high level positions at the Detention Center were made.

Sam Saxton, the Chief of Custody and Security for four years was selected to succeed Gary Blake as the Director of the Detention Center--as Blake moved into the Departmental Director's position.

Chuck Hessling, a Correctional Lieutenant, was selected to be the Chief of Custody and Security.

Jeffrey Paskow was transferred from the Training Officer position to the Assistant Chief of Custody and Security.

Rick Tegethoff was selected to be the Departmental Training Officer.

American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards

The Detention Center has established the goal of meeting the correctional standards developed by the ACA Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and to receive formal accreditation by 1980. As a national leader in local corrections, it is essential that the Detention Center receive this accreditation. A survey of these standards has been completed to determine the degree of compliance. Tasks have been assigned to staff members to insure that the standards will be met. New procedures must be written and existing procedures revised. As a major benefit, completion of this project will, in fact, assist the correctional staff to perform the job more effectively.

Model Learning Center

The Senate of the 1979 Maryland General Assembly passed a resolution in recognition of the Learning Center's nation-wide leadership in teaching high school and college courses plus its extra-curricula activities, e.g., "Street Law", "Toastmaster's Club", and "Jaycee" chapter.

Montgomery County Bar Association

At a Street Law graduation ceremony for inmates, the president of the County Bar Association presented \$5,500 to the County Executive to be used for the welfare of inmates. The Bar Association has also conducted a Street Law course for inmates scheduled periodically and taught by volunteer members of the Bar Association.

The Center staff and inmates are grateful to the County Bar Association for its continued interest and involvement.

Staff Turnover

Twenty-two Correctional Officers (22) of 67 officers or 33% on the Custody and Security staff resigned. Implementation of the Career Development Plan in FY 80 will hopefully reduce this high turnover.

Volunteer Activist Award

Richard Hazlett, a volunteer teacher in employment conditioning, was one of ten of over 250 nominations to receive the 1979 volunteer activists awards for this area presented by the National Center for Voluntary Action, Woodward and Lothrop, and Germaine Monteil Cosmetics Corporation.

Project TAGI (Touch and Get Involved)

The Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce commended the Center and the Project Supervisor for the progressive thinking in developing and implementing this project. The project is designed to dissuade juveniles in or on the verge of getting in trouble from further delinquency and includes a visit to and briefing at the Detention Center.

State-Sentenced Inmates

A daily average of 50 State-sentenced inmates were held at the Detention Center during the Fiscal Year as the State Division of Corrections was unable to house them because of overcrowding. This situation created an additional staff workload, increased the tension level of staff and inmates, and reduced opportunities for participation in programs for County inmates.

Mentally Ill Persons

As many as 27 mentally ill persons in one day were held at the Detention Center. Adequate resources in the County are not available for this type of individual.

Inmate Canteen

Canteen sales for FY 79 were \$112,102 with a net income of approximately \$17,500.

New inmates without funds may obtain a toothbrush, toothpaste, and writing paper during the first week of incarceration. Inmates without funds for one week are eligible to receive \$2.00 weekly for canteen purchases. \$3,344 was used for these purposes.

\$8,600 was spent to purchase 17 daily subscriptions to the Washington Post, 3 replacement televisions, library books and magazines, and recreational equipment for inmates. 14 movies were also rented.

The Inmate Advisory Council recommends the disposition of this income.

PRE-RELEASE CENTER:

The Center met its goals in FY 79. It has served over 420 persons from October 1978 - June 30, 1979. The Center provides up to 24 beds for the State Division of Corrections and up to 6 beds for the Federal Bureau of Prisons on a reimbursable and contractual basis.

The Center has provided services to an average of 82 persons each month. This figure reflects the total of persons in the Center during the month receiving services. This group includes new intake and discharges during the month. The monthly average daily population has varied from the mid 60's to the low 70's. During this time the average length of stay has been 80 days.

The program provides the resident with assistance in employment, counseling and community activities aimed at change within the individual. All residents are either employed or in an educational (vocational) program. Approximately 95% of the residents are employed on any given day. Those not employed are in the process of obtaining employment, vocational training or an educational program. The Center averages 22 new job placements each month, with an average hourly wage of over \$3.85.

The residents also become involved in many community programs, ranging from recreation to counseling. Nearly 73% of the residents are involved in community activities each month, with most in some form of counseling or educational program. All residents are assigned a Primary Counselor at the Center and meet with their counselor on a regular basis. The Center conducts group counseling sessions, with an average of 26 residents in the sessions each month.

The Pre-Release Center conducts a social awareness mandatory training program two evenings each week, containing 18 two-hour seminars. These seminars cover topics such as work adjustment, value classification, problem solving, communications skills, leisure time, drugs/alcohol and family or involvement. This program is aimed at encouraging the individual to learn about himself and his environment with opportunities to change his lifestyle.

The ability of the resident to return home to a family is an important goal for the Center. As the resident demonstrates his responsibility and progresses through the program, the resident becomes eligible for home visitations with his/her family. Prior to the home visit, each resident must indicate who will be the sponsor for the visit. The sponsor is the person the resident will stay with during the furlough and be responsible for the resident. The sponsor is interviewed by staff and agrees to the responsibilities of being a sponsor. Staff is available to assist in resolving any issues between the resident and sponsor that may present a problem in the resident's living environment. During the fiscal year, an average of 104 home visits were made each month. Interaction with the home is a key to developing a stable environment for a person's release. The community has shown a great deal of support for the Pre-Release Center since the beginning of the program. Community complaints have been almost nonexistent.

The Center is highly structured and does not allow violations of the resident's contract without him/her taking responsibility for these violations. The resident must remain drug, alcohol and crime free while participating in the Center's program.

A recent study shows that 74% of the incoming residents successfully complete the program and are released. 26% have behaved irresponsibly and were reconfined. An average of 4 persons were revoked monthly. Of the 26% reconfined, only 4% were revoked for walking off and less than 1% were arrested for a crime while on the program (all property crimes to date).

The resident has a release plan developed prior to his/her release date. Staff will assist each resident in the release plan and work toward the release during the resident's stay at the Center. The interaction with the resident's sponsor for furlough is one example of the staff's working toward a successful release program. The home environment is reviewed and potential problems worked out prior to release. Community services are used to assist in resolving any problems that may be present. These services could include family counseling, housing referral, etc.

Successful release is defined as having employment, suitable housing and cash savings, and 74% of all residents entering the Center are successfully released, over 1,100 individuals since 1969.

The economic impact of the Pre-Release Center can be measured in a number of areas. In FY 79, over \$90,000 was paid in taxes by residents (over \$250,000 since 1969). Residents have contributed over \$110,000 in family support during this fiscal year (over \$300,000 since 1969). Fines and restitution are paid when ordered by the Courts. The residents have gross earnings of over 1.4 million dollars since 1969, with over \$445,000 during FY 79.

The figures cited here show that the Center resident continues to be a contributing member of the community. The financial support to the families keeps the resident involved and responsible for the well being of the family. It also keeps that family off public assistance and saves the taxpayer's money.

The residents provide 20% of their gross income up to \$300 a month for room and board at the Center. The monies collected allows additional program support at a reduced cost of incarceration to the community.

A five-year research study for the period (July 1973 - July 1978) shows that 92% of those persons who successfully complete the program are not reincarcerated over a two year follow-up period. 87% did not have an arrest during the first year which led to a conviction. The Pre-Release Center has shown a very positive outcome of residents discharged to the community.

The financial statement for the Center for FY 79 is provided as follows:

Gross earnings	\$445,978.93
Taxes	90,090.45
Other	10,827.68

Distribution of Earnings:

Room and board	\$ 91,964.04
Travel and incidentals	40,031.06
Fine payments	1,656.75
Restitution and attorney fees	4,135.08
Support to families	113,399.79
Miscellaneous	21,604.61
Savings	34,571.47

Minimum hourly wage	2.65
Maximum hourly wage	12.51

State payment to Montgomery County for Pre-Release Services	120,651.44
--	------------

Federal payment to Montgomery County for Pre-Release Services	25,013.12
--	-----------

The turnover of Resident Supervisors during the fiscal year has been too high. Eight of an authorized 15 have resigned. Interviews suggest that the rotating shifts are a contributing factor. Problem is being studied.

The Pre-Release Center has been in the process of preparing for accreditation from the American Correctional Association Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING ACADEMY

4,733 hours of training were provided to the correctional staff from all sources in FY 79.

Major training provided was as follows:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Provided By</u>	<u>Number of Staff</u>
Entrance Level Staff Training	State Correctional Training Academy	13
Jail Management	NIC/Univ. of Michigan	7
Training Correctional Trainers	NIC	12
Radio Communications	Correctional Training Academy	62
CPR Recertification	Correctional Training Academy	6
Resuscitator	Correctional Training Academy	45
Firearms Training and Range Training	Correctional Training Academy	67
New Officer Orientation	Correctional Training Academy	18
Basic Supervisory Training	County Personnel	13
Reality Therapy	Univ. of Maryland	9
Civil Liability Seminar	NIC	20
Stress Test Exercise Leader Training	Institute of Human Performance	8
Communications Skills	County Personnel	4
Group Relations	County Personnel	2
Pre-Trial Services Seminar	N.Y. Association of Pre-Trial Services	1

<u>Program</u>	<u>Provided By</u>	<u>Number of Staff</u>
Fire Procedures	Federal Bureau of Prisons	1
Labor Relations in Corrections	NIC	1
Time Management Workshop	Management Development Center of Maryland	3
Women in Jails	NIC	1
Management Development for Corr. Adm.	NIC/Univ. of So. Cal.	1
Practical Law for Correctional Officers	NIC	1
Corr. Food Service	A.C. Food Service Association	1

(NIC - National Institute of Corrections)

Considerable training benefits at no cost have been assured to the Department on a priority basis because of its role as an Area Resource Center by the National Institute of Corrections.

Of particular significance is the two-day Civil Liability Seminar conducted by NIC in April at the County Correctional Training Academy for twenty County correctional staff and for thirty local correctional administrators in Maryland. The trend today and in the future throughout the United States is the initiation of litigation by inmates against correctional employees, correctional systems, and government. Nine County inmates have filed charges over violations of inmate's rights and even frivolous issues during FY 79. Strategies to neutralize inmate litigation were presented at this seminar. This training provided valuable insights to the correctional supervisory staff and made supervisors aware of their vulnerability if they failed to take positive action and to document when indicated.

OTHER:

Maryland Community Correctional Administrators Association (MCCAA)

In the last two years, this association has become organized and task oriented. It is becoming a political force which should be able to influence correctional legislation in the Maryland General Assembly. Key members of the Department have taken an active role in this association. Kent Mason, Director, Pre-Release Center, is the current president.

MCCAA conducted a two day state-local correctional policy development seminar in May 1979 at the Washingtonian Motel. State and local correctional officials met for the first time in the history of the state to discuss the functions of the local jail, state prisons and correctional programs in an attempt to define more clearly the role of each to include responsibilities, funding and needed legislation.

Task forces of state and local correctional people were organized to address key issues in state and local relationships with the goal of improving the correctional process in the state. The association developed a strategy to obtain state reimbursement for local jurisdictions holding State-sentenced inmates retroactive to FY 76.

Committees have been formed to study the state subsidy issue, to propose changes to the Community Adult Rehabilitation Center's legislation, and to prepare legislation pertaining to correctional standards.

These proposals will be discussed with the new State Director of Public Safety and Correctional Services to obtain his concurrence and then will be presented to the Joint Committee on Corrections during the 1980 Maryland General Assembly.

American Correctional Association Jail and Adult Detention Directory

This Department is one of three jail systems in the country to have a special article to include pictures of the new Detention Center and Pre-Release Center in the 1978 Directory.

END