

SECRETARY'S
2009
END OF YEAR
UPDATE



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

innovative technology investments reduction in inmate on staff assaults engaging Maryland's offender population in valuable work experiences improved cost efficiencies violence prevention unit law enforcement partnerships increased offender enrollment in educational classes improving environmental sustainability for Maryland's future cross border collaboration community escape notification system

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At the conclusion of 2009, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is proud of our accomplishments and innovative approaches to bettering the quality of life for all Marylanders through cost efficiency, increased safety in our institutions and in community supervision, as well as through workforce development and public works projects for the offender population.

With the support of the O'Malley-Brown Administration and through the efforts of our nearly 12,000 employees, this Department has overcome many budget hurdles during 2009 by doing more with less and efficiently utilizing resources. And our top priority remains the safety and security of the public, those we supervise and our employees. We have made technological investments that will enhance institutional security, while also improving community supervision - a top priority of Governor O'Malley - through the Violence Prevention Initiative, cross border collaboration and kiosk use.

During tough economic times, it is also more important than ever to give offenders the tools needed to succeed in the workforce upon release to keep them from returning to prison. To that end, DPSCS has created many job opportunities through Maryland Correctional Enterprises and skills training through our Public Safety Works initiative that not only benefit offenders, but also the environment, local communities and other non-profit and state organizations. The Department also has a commitment to maximizing drug treatment, educational opportunities and bettering public health.

This report is evidence of the many achievements of DPSCS since our End of FY2009 Report. We look forward to adding more accomplishments during 2010.



DPSCS Secretary

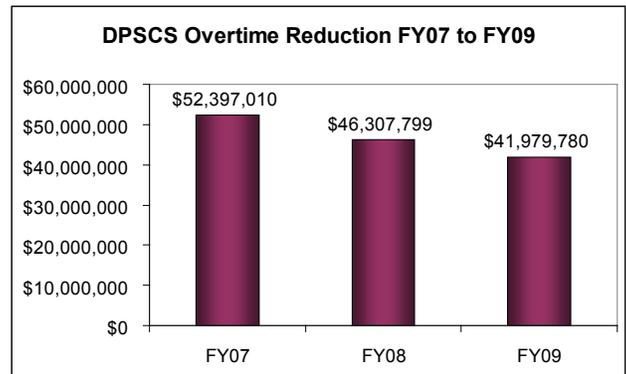


SPECIAL TOPICS IMPROVED COST EFFICIENCIES

- Despite budget cuts over the last fiscal year, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is doing more with less and succeeding in managing correctional drug treatment, HIV testing and institutional safety, among many other initiatives.
- Like cuts in many other agencies, DPSCS had \$74 million cut from its budget over the last two fiscal years – FY09 and FY10.
- The Department reduced staff by cutting approximately 411 positions across all agencies over the same time period, while improving safety and reducing violence in our facilities.

Overtime Slashed

- But despite the cuts, and through better management of limited resources, the Department slashed the amount spent on overtime in FY09 by 9.3% over FY08, a savings of \$4.3 million and continuing a two-year savings of \$10.4 million - a 20% drop since FY07.



Better Training, Improved Workplace Safety

- Over the last 18 months DPSCS implemented a “Managed Return to Work Program” to reduce the risk of injury among Department staff as well as injury-related costs.
- This has resulted in a reduction in the use of accident leave and overtime. Additionally, the Department has seen an overall reduction in projected IWIF payments of \$2.2 million between FY08 and FY09. The anticipated average cost per IWIF claim has also been reduced between FY08 and FY09.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE SECURITY INTEGRATION

Gangs

- In the last two years, DPSCS began using technology and effective information sharing to greatly enhance our gang-related intelligence gathering capabilities, and create safer facilities.
- In fiscal year 2009, the Division of Correction’s (DOC) Intelligence Coordinating Unit formalized information-sharing efforts with federal, state and local law enforcement and other criminal justice stakeholders regarding gang activities.
- In 2008 the Department hired a crime analyst to build and maintain a gang information database, through a \$216,000 grant from Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP).
- DPSCS regularly meets with the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms and Drug Enforcement Agencies. This is in addition to monthly meetings with the heads of MD State Police, Baltimore City and Baltimore County Police, and Maryland Department of Juvenile Services.

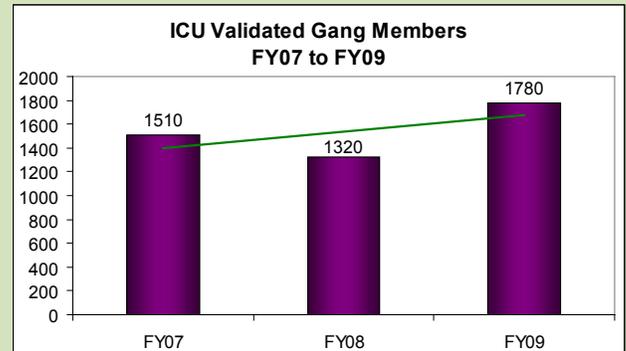


- Working with MD Correctional Administrators Association, DPSCS developed an inmate transfer form to facilitate sharing of critical offender information between the state prisons and local corrections system.

- Today, 90% of inmates entering the DOC come with background alert information. In return, local law enforcement receives similar notifications on 100% of offenders leaving DOC.

- These intelligence efforts have increased our ability to identify and validate gang members by 35% from FY08 to FY09, 20% from FY07 to FY09. Today, the DOC shares this information with over 100 partner agencies statewide.

- Bolstering our intelligence efforts on gangs, in FY09 DPSCS secured grant funds from GOCCP to invest in two CelleBrite machines which will be used to perform forensic data extractions from captured cell phones. The data will help the Department build stronger cases against violators for prosecution by state and federal authorities.



Increased Institutional Security & Violence Reduction

- In 2006, two correctional officers were murdered. In March of that year two additional officers were stabbed and seriously wounded; and three inmates were murdered in May. In March of 2007, another correctional officer was stabbed seven times and nearly killed. That summer, 18 inmates were stabbed after a disturbance at a Baltimore prison.

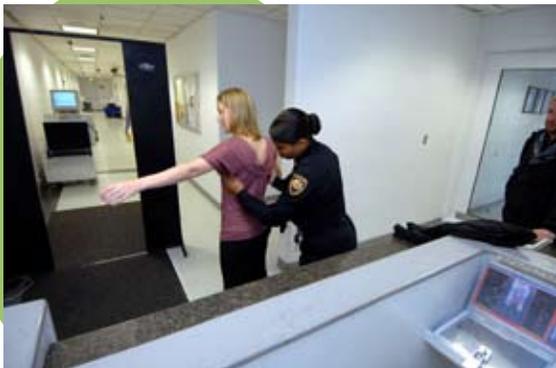
- Unfortunately, this was the image many had of the DOC. But today it is a different story.

- Beginning in FY08 the Department developed and implemented new security strategies targeting illegal activity inside our institutions, increasing staff safety.

- Correctional divisions targeted contraband cell phones, which are a major factor in violence inside and outside the fence. The DOC was one of the first systems in the U.S. to develop a K-9 cell phone search capability by raising and training its own dogs. Since the program began, our K-9 units have sniffed out 189 cell phones across the system.

UPDATE Technology Investment – BOSS Chairs

- In FY09, the Department made a \$1.1 million investment in entrance security scanning equipment including 24 BOSS (Body Orifice Security Scanner) Chairs, bringing our total to 28. Now for the first time, every DPSCS facility will be equipped with a BOSS chair. The new technology provides the ability to do full electronic body scans on entering inmates, visitors and staff if there is a suspected contraband issue.



- During their first months of operation, BOSS Chairs alerted to three significant contraband finds, including a razor blade hidden inside an inmate’s mouth and a handcuff key in the nasal passage of an inmate arriving from out of state.

- The purchase also included other high-tech scanners, x-ray machines, and more than 1,000 protective vests for officers.

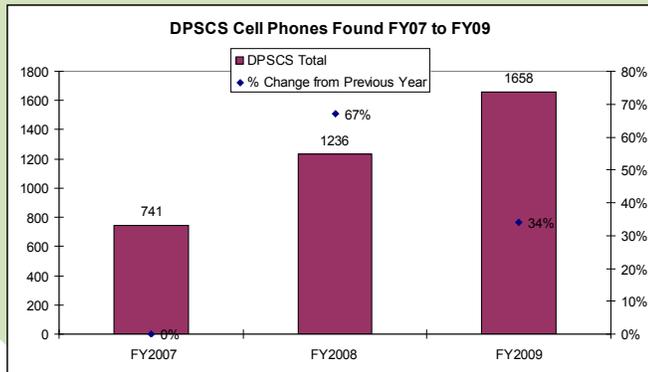
Random Searches

- A new system of random, computer-based contraband interdiction at the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS) has increased capture of contraband and improved safety within institutions.

- During FY09, the DOC adopted this procedure and is implementing it throughout the system.

Fewer Cell Phones

- Combined, these stepped up security practices helped DPSCS increase cell phone interdictions by 124% from FY07 to FY09 and 34% from FY08 to FY09.
- While DPSCS found 1,658 cell phones in FY09 (and the numbers have increased in each of the last three fiscal years), we believe that number may be slowing. Over the last two fiscal years, percentage decreases in cell phones interdicted show we are catching up to the flow.



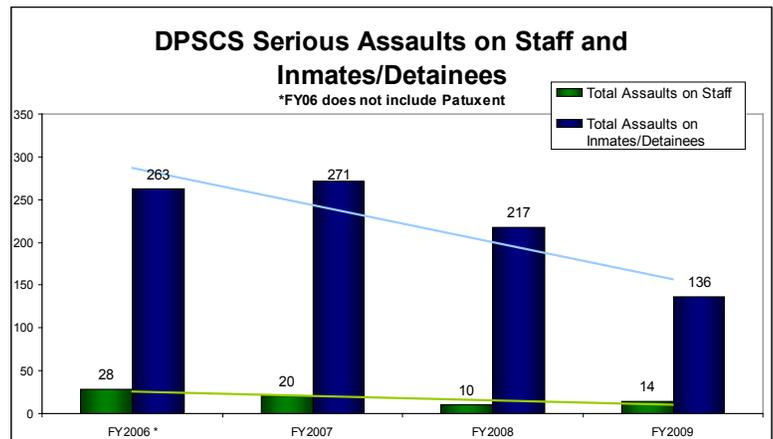
- In FY08 we found 67% more cell phones than in FY07. But in FY09 that increase slowed significantly to 34% compared to FY08.
- This success is due to strategic DPSCS investments in entrance scanning technology, better intelligence capabilities, information sharing and better security practices.

UPDATE Less Contraband

- Along with new security procedures and technology investments, in February 2009 DPSCS began systematically tracking captured contraband. These efforts contributed to a department wide recovery of over 4,600 contraband items, not including cell phones.
- Contraband is a driver of institutional violence and its capture is vital to creating safe prisons. Key among these are drugs, alcohol, tobacco and weapons – these are usually homemade knives, knives smuggled in, or other improvised weapons.
- With 27 correctional facilities, an average of 25,000 inmates/detainees, these enhanced security efforts have helped keep contraband finds to a monthly average of 16 per facility in CY09.

Safer Institutions

- Less contraband and better security equals safer institutions. Our efforts have significantly reduced the number of overall serious assaults on staff by inmates (defined as those cases requiring more than basic first aid) over the last four fiscal years.
- Although FY09 had four more incidents than in FY08, DPSCS experienced a 50% drop in overall serious assaults on staff from FY06 to FY09, and a 33% drop compared to FY07.



- In FY09 weapons assaults stayed flat compared to FY08. These serious weapon assaults are down 33% from both FY06 and FY07 compared to FY09. We believe these incidents may be an indicator of pre-meditated or gang related events.
- Serious assaults on offenders are down as well. From FY06 to FY09 the Department saw a 48% drop in offender on offender assaults, 50% since FY07 and 37% from FY08.

Violence Prevention Initiative

- Today, the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) is on the ground and in the community proactively assisting local law enforcement, and using all legal tools at its disposal to keep neighborhoods safe – sharing intelligence with criminal justice partners and requesting revocation warrants more effectively than ever before.

- Key to these efforts is the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI). Created by the O'Malley-Brown Administration as a top priority of the Governor in 2007, it's an ongoing push targeting the most violent offenders under supervision in Maryland. DPP uses a data driven risk assessment tool to identify offenders with a high propensity for committing future violent crime. The approximately 2,300 offenders under the VPI are subject to much stricter supervision than the normal DPP offender.

- The VPI, with its built-in intelligence gathering and sharing has made DPP an effective partner to law enforcement. Better relationships have led to greater warrant service on the state's worst repeat offenders and a drastic increase in revocations on VPI violators over the last two fiscal years.

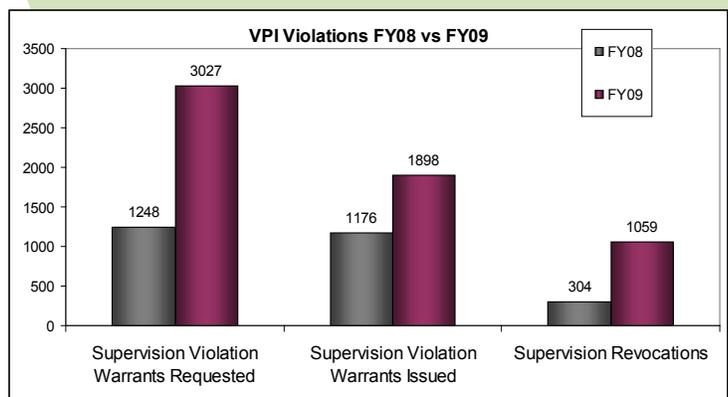
UPDATE

- Sharing offender intelligence with local police results in more violation warrants being issued by MD courts and the Parole Commission - 3,074 in the last two fiscal years. The end result is that 1,363 of Maryland's most violent offenders have had their parole or probations revoked during the same time period.

- Not being a law enforcement entity, DPP does not have the legal authority to revoke an offender's supervision. But it can, and does, request that violation of parole or probation warrants on its offenders be issued by either the MD courts or the Parole Commission, which can result in offender revocations. Once issued, DPP has limited authority to serve these warrants and arrest VPI violators.

- In FY09, DPP saw a 143% increase in VPI violation warrant requests over FY08 (1,240 vs 3,027). [1]

- Out of those requests VPI violation warrants issued rose by 61% in FY09 over FY08 (1,176 vs 1,898).



- These efforts lead to a 248% increase in VPI offender parole or probation revocations in FY09 over FY08 (304 vs 1,059).

- DPP has helped local law enforcement propel Maryland to its second double-digit reduction in homicide rates in two years. In 2008, the state saw its second largest drop in 25 years at 13.5%. The trend continued in 2009 with an 11% reduction.

UPDATE

Parole & Probation VPI Warrant Service

- DPP's Warrant Apprehension Unit includes 40 men and women with special law enforcement training and the legal authority to execute arrest warrants issued by the courts and Parole Commission.



- This ability was increased through legislation passed in 2009, which enabled certain DPP agents to serve probation warrants in addition to serving parole warrants, which DPP has been doing for years.

- The agents work with various warrant service task forces throughout the state, but their main area of responsibility is to serve VPI warrants, specifically those in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Prince George's County.

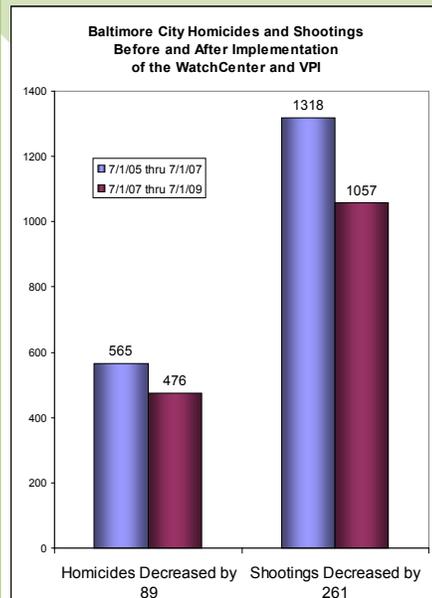
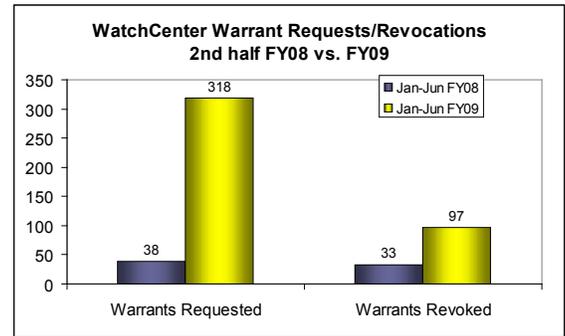
- While it does not serve every VPI warrant issued in the state, in the last two fiscal years, the DPP's Warrant Apprehension Unit's clearance rate (defined as warrants served, not adjudicated) has been 90%.

[1] Number of VPI Parole and Mandatory Release warrants requested by DPP estimated for FY08 & FY09, based on numbers issued.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE SECURITY INTEGRATION CONT.

WatchCenter

- The WatchCenter effort is the intelligence arm of the Violence Prevention Initiative. DPP has embedded full time Parole and Probation Agents to work side by side with police officers in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Prince George’s County.
- The concept allows for daily sharing of intelligence on Maryland’s most violent offenders, assisting police investigations of supervised offenders’ involvement in violent and gun related crime.
- When a DPP offender is arrested, a revocation warrant is immediately requested. If the DPP offender is connected with a violent or gun crime but not arrested, the case is reviewed for supervision violations in an effort to remove the offender from the community.
- Statewide WatchCenter efforts have resulted in 450 violation warrant requests since it began, including 412 in FY09. The result has been 192 parole or probation revocations for some of Maryland’s worst offenders – 159 of those in FY09.
- These efforts have played an important role in assisting the Baltimore City police to reduce homicides and shootings over the last two years. And in 2009, DPP also helped Prince George’s County Police reduce the homicide rate by almost 22% and violent crime close to 11%.



UPDATE

Fewer Shooting/Homicide Victims in Baltimore City

- The VPI/WatchCenter efforts have helped the Baltimore Police Department to reduce shootings and homicides since the VPI began in July 2007. These are two indicators police use to measure their success.
- When comparing the first two years of the VPI, July 2007 to July 2009, to the previous two year period before it existed, Baltimore has seen a 20% reduction in shooting victims and a 16% drop in homicides.
- Thanks to a more active DPP and better cooperation with police that is 261 fewer shooting victims and 89 fewer homicides in Baltimore City in the last two fiscal years.
- And this trend continued through calendar year 2009, Baltimore City Police Department reports 135 fewer non-fatal shootings than 2008.

DPP Cross-Border Collaboration: MD-DC/VA Partnership

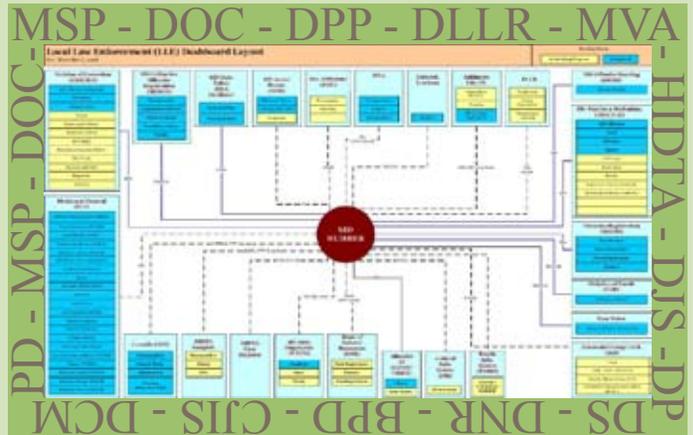
- Since September 2008, DPSCS has worked collaboratively with both Virginia and Washington D.C. to track the most violent offenders under our respective supervision as they cross in between our jurisdictions.
- Today, the jurisdictions share arrest information on a daily basis. Like the VPI, this collaboration allows three jurisdictions to compare arrest data against names of those under supervision for possible matches.
- This information enables quick responses to new arrests by DPP through violation warrant requests on high risk offenders when appropriate. Since its inception, Maryland has received arrest data on 3,279 arrests – 1,497 in FY09.
- Additionally, DPP agents and local law enforcement made 120 joint home visits in MD/DC in FY09.



Technology

DASHBOARD

- In 2008 DPSCS created the Local Law Enforcement Dashboard – a web-based clearinghouse of information on a criminal subject’s history that is accessible to cooperating local, state, and federal law enforcement.
- The Dashboard consolidates data from 12 state agencies and 85 different databases into a single platform, providing accurate and timely information to law enforcement. Now, law enforcement can find criminal and background information that exists about a person in minutes instead of hours.
- The Dashboard is used by 16,000 eligible people throughout more than 100 criminal justice agencies, and gets an average of 34,000 hits a day from law enforcement.



UPDATE

GPS Monitoring

- In FY09 DPP ramped up its use of limited GPS monitoring for certain offenders entering into state supervision after the Parole Commission authorized the use of GPS for all parole and mandatory releases in February 2009. GPS monitoring for probationers must be ordered by the court.
- This GPS monitoring technology adds an additional dimension of surveillance on an offender population already subject to the State’s strictest supervision model, the VPI. It increases the level of offender accountability in between contacts with their agents. It can also confirm offender compliance with drug treatment programs, school attendance and even employment requirements.
- Currently all paroled or mandatory release VPI offenders are placed on GPS monitoring for at least the first 90 days of their supervision. Additionally, sexual offenders released from prison are monitored for at least 90 days.
- After the initial period, their case is reviewed by DPP agents and GPS monitoring is ended if appropriate. If not, the offender remains monitored in 30 day increments.



- Since the program’s inception over 1,200 offenders have been monitored through GPS.
- Utilizing passive GPS, a DPP agent reviews an offender’s location and travels during the prior 24 hour period, looking for possible violations, such as missing a curfew. If an offender violates, a warrant is immediately requested by the agent.
- Different from active GPS monitoring, this system does not rely on cellular technology to relay an offender’s location in “real time” back to a tracking station.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE SECURITY INTEGRATION CONT.

UPDATE DPSCS Community Alert System

- In October of 2009, DPSCS unveiled a new Community Escape Alert System, a web-based inmate escape notification process. This technology can alert any citizen within a five state region should an inmate escape.
- Working much like a reverse 911 system, it issues alerts to citizens through a telephone, cell phone, via text messaging or e-mail. Any citizen can simply visit the DPSCS website to sign up.
- At an annual cost of just \$7,500 a year, it allows for notification about escapes from any DPSCS-operated facility in the state of Maryland. The system can make up to 15,000 phone calls per hour and sends unlimited texts and emails.
- The system far surpasses the old siren and whistle alerts in various parts of the state, which remain operational for the time being.
- Our new Community Escape Alert System is another example of how we are not only making new systems and technological tools available to law enforcement and criminal justice partners, but also using technology within the Department to keep Maryland's communities safe.



UPDATE Parole & Probation Kiosks

- In 2010 DPP plans to greatly expand the use of supervision check-in kiosks to enhance and make more efficient the management of its low-risk clients.
- Thanks to a grant from GOCCP and a deal with the state of New York which will provide Maryland with free software, the DPP is in the process of purchasing a check-in kiosk for every single field office in the State.
- Right now, kiosks are used for low-risk offenders in three locations. But with a deal in place to pair our hardware with New York's software, that number will grow to 50 kiosks over the next year. New York's copyrighted software will tie right into our enhanced case management tracking system now under development.



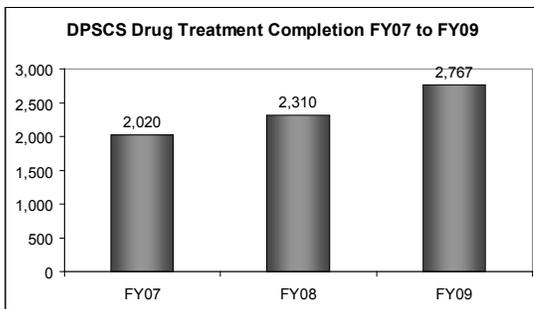
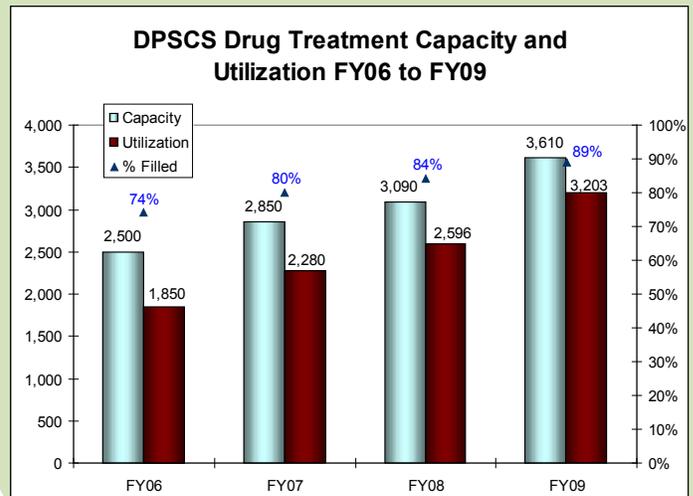
- The kiosk lets clients register into the system without waiting to see an agent, freeing up agents to deal with more pressing needs. The system captures a handprint, identifies personal information in seconds or minutes, and asks the offender a number of questions. Any "wrong" answers or discrepancies send up the warning flag, automatically alerting the agent via email.
- Eventually, the system will work with thousands of offenders.

Drug Treatment

- Better management of limited resources has increased drug treatment opportunities for offenders who desperately need it. In FY09 the number of slots utilized was up by 73% compared to FY06, 40% from FY07.

- In FY09, we filled an average of 89% of our treatment slot capacity per month, an increase of 11% over FY07, and 20% over FY06.

- Through FY09 we increased the number of available slots by 44% over FY06, and 27% over FY07.



- 2,767 inmates successfully completed drug treatment in FY09, a 37% increase over FY07.

- Also in 2008, Maryland's became the first state prison system in the country to be awarded a license by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, for use of a correctional methadone maintenance program.

- During FY09, DPSCS treated 1,082 detainees as part of the program. We saw a 15% increase during the second half of the year over the same period in FY08.

Public Health

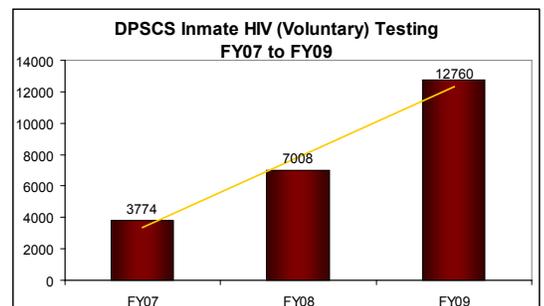
- Inmate health problems mirror those of the general population, except that in many cases, inmates' drug and other issues leave them in poor health. That's why DPSCS has taken an aggressive and proactive managed care approach to treat chronic conditions, monitor infectious diseases, and educate the inmate population.

- In early FY09, the Office of Treatment Services (OTS) completed a year-long effort to fill vacant medical positions. In all, 47 positions were filled including nursing staff, infirmary care, clinics, treatment centers and pharmacy care. The results have been improvements in delivery and more cost-effective healthcare.

UPDATE HIV

- To better manage HIV, and HIV related health concerns among its incarcerated offenders, DPSCS has focused on increasing HIV testing, bolstering staff, and improving education and outreach efforts over the last two fiscal years.

- The Office of Treatment Services increased medical staff from seven to 25, including HIV educators, counselors and infectious disease outreach workers. In partnership with the Johns Hopkins University, the Department also bolstered HIV awareness through increased staff training and education.

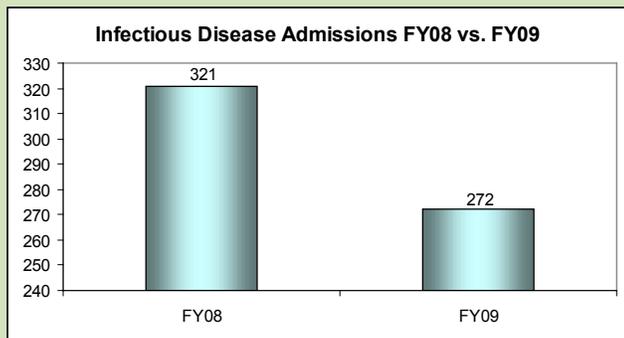


- Along with a streamlined testing policy instituted in FY09, these efforts led to a 96% increase in offenders tested at intake over FY08. Additionally, better staff training and outreach, increased testing for offenders showing secondary symptoms of HIV by 44% over FY08. Overall, 12,760 offenders received voluntary HIV testing in FY09 – up 82% over FY08 and 238% over FY07.

- And, as a positive indicator of efforts to create better awareness about proper HIV management, last year 24 patients saw their HIV related symptoms disappear through the use of anti-viral medications.

UPDATE *Cardiac Care and Infectious Disease Control*

• In FY09, working with its medical contractors, OTS filled 95% of hours staffed at facility clinics. This helped focus efforts on better prevention and control of infectious diseases like Tuberculosis and Hepatitis.

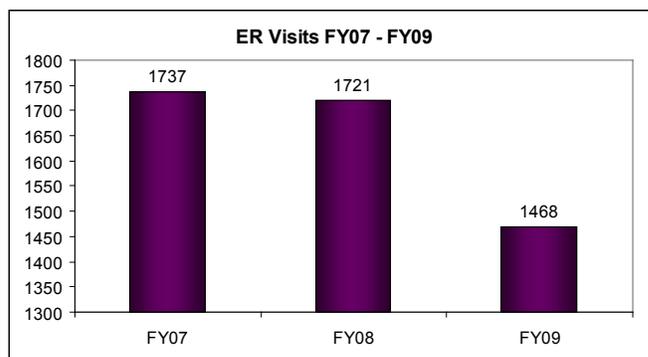


• Increased offender surveillance by medical providers targeted at these diseases, coupled with more effective patient outreach helped reduce infectious disease related admissions to outside hospitals by 18% in FY09 compared to FY08.

• Better staffing, patient outreach and enhanced use of technology also helped OTS deliver more effective primary care for cardiac patients. Periodic exams, follow-up exams, close monitoring of hypertension and high cholesterol were intensified.

• Additionally, for patients not in imminent danger of cardiac arrest but in need of treatment, OTS developed a protocol for using internet based EKG monitoring technology for the first time, allowing DPSCS medical staff to consult via the web with outside cardiologists. At the hospital, the doctor can see the EKG in real time and monitors patient vital signs along with DPSCS medical providers. Where appropriate, this allows needed care to be delivered at facility infirmaries rather than emergency rooms.

• Better heart disease management decreases the utilization of outside medical services. In part, these efforts helped DPSCS reduce overall ER visits by 17% in FY09 versus FY08.



UPDATE *Diabetes Disease Management*

• During FY08, OTS implemented a diabetic disease management effort to gain control over the chronic care needs of the DOC's diabetic inmate population. The goal was to identify the need and more proactively care for diabetes patients.

• To do this, DPSCS targeted high-risk diabetic patients in the prison system with poor diabetes control. After initial testing we found that roughly 33% of these inmates had Hemoglobin A1C levels high enough (above nine) to put them at high risk for diabetic complications including kidney disease, nerve disorders and eye disease or blindness. Normal levels are seven and below. Patients at this level are far less likely to develop these complications.

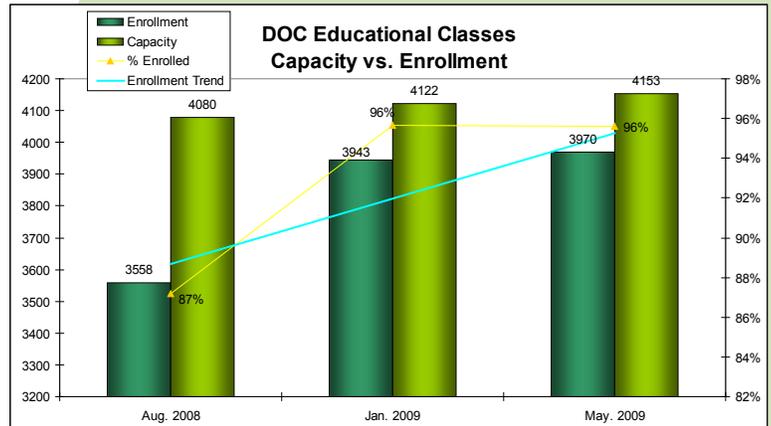
• Throughout FY09 OTS utilized a multi-vendor approach working with our inmate healthcare providers to focus expertise and effort on this population. This included increased practitioner training, inmate medication adjustments and a system-wide inmate diabetic education outreach program.

• DPSCS also enhanced our institutional chronic care clinics with targeted attention to diabetes and cardiac patients. Along with better ongoing care, this allows the DOC to treat more of these patients in-house when complications rise to a certain level, rather than transporting them to a hospital.

• We have seen success. By aggressively treating diabetes, utilizing a preventative and primary care model, we have seen a 24% increase in diabetic inmates with Hemoglobin A1C levels below seven since FY07. This has proven to be a cost-effective method of the delivery of health care.

Correctional Education

- After close examination halfway through 2008, the Department realized there were too many empty seats in DOC classrooms. To fix the problem, we simply reopened lines of communication that had broken down over the years between DOC and the Department of Education, and have since been able to increase both capacity and enrollment.
- By better utilizing our existing resources and pulling together as a team, as of May 2009 we are filling 96% of our available seats – that marks a 9% increase in just nine months.



UPDATE

Vital Records, Identification - One Step Ahead

- During FY09, DPSCS formalized efforts to provide offenders returning to the community with basic identification documentation necessary when applying for employment, housing assistance and medical care - vital first steps towards a successful transition back into the community.
- Through agreements with MD Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, MD Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), and the US Social Security Administration, DPSCS began to make basic identification documentation available to every offender leaving a Maryland prison, including birth certificates, social security cards, a state accepted identification card and in many cases a valid state license.



- Many of the 13,000 inmates transitioning back into the community each year have never had these basic forms of ID. Since October of 2008, of those without, DPSCS has equipped more than 2,100 inmates with social security cards, birth certificates or both at no cost.

- This documentation also paved the way for a pilot program between DPSCS and the MVA, enabling inmates to obtain renewed driver's licenses or MVA-issued identification cards utilizing the MVA mobile office. The bus visits two minimum security prisons each month.

- In addition, through this partnership the MVA now accepts DOC identification cards as an official State ID, making it easier for recently released offenders to get MVA-issued identification. Since October of 2008, more than 2,100 ex-offenders have received MVA identification at a reduced cost.

- DPSCS and MVA plan to expand the use of mobile MVA offices to more prisons in 2010.

Workforce Development

- In FY09, Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) reached record sales by employing an average of 1,876 inmates a month and provided over 2.7 million hours of job training - a 44% increase in average monthly employment over FY07.
- In addition to creating more jobs, the Department made great legislative strides in correctional education and offender job skills training, profoundly impacting our future ability to create an effective transition back into the community for the offender population.

BELIEVING IN HUMAN CAPITAL BUILDING FOR SUCCESS CONT.

- Correctional education has been transferred from the Maryland State Department of Education to the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR). This will allow us to utilize DLLR's relationships with labor in linking offenders with Maryland's workforce needs – mainly in the form of trades and skilled labor.
- Additional legislation, passed in 2009, creates a mechanism for MCE to engage in live construction projects behind the fence - key to creating an apprenticeship training program in partnership with the building trades. This is the first and only such program in Maryland.



UPDATE

- MCE launched their online shopping feature in July 2009. Bringing the buying process into the 21st century, customers can now order MCE products with the click of a mouse.

- Not only will this speed-up purchasing for government and non-profit agencies, but also eliminates some paperwork, saving money for tax-supported entities.
- Since their launch, MCE has 85 customers registered online with \$125,830 in sales through the end of CY09.



- In an effort to expand the benefit of the workplace experience for offenders getting ready to return home, MCE created the CARES program – Continuing Allocation of Reentry Services. The program operates out of the Central Laundry Plant at the Central Maryland Correctional Facility.
- Offenders who have had at least one year of MCE employment while incarcerated and are within two years of their release date work during the day, while attending cognitive and employment readiness classes in the evening. The program culminates with a graduation ceremony for participants and their families.
- The CARES program has graduated 73 men through December 2009.
- MCE has also created a full-time exit and community connections staff position to help these and other MCE employees with job placement.

UPDATE

DPSCS Youth Diversion Programs

- All three correctional divisions of DPSCS operate youth deterrent programs designed to keep young people from making bad choices that send them to prison.
- In 2009, DPSCS youth programs served more than 5,200 boys and girls from all corners of the State and the District of Columbia.
- Patuxent Institution and six DOC facilities all have youth programs in prison which include staff and inmate-led tours and counseling.
- In addition, the DPDS in Baltimore and the Shore's Eastern Correctional Institution have "traveling" programs for schools and youth centers which deliver powerful messages about gangs and prison life.
- Maryland Correctional Institution for Women has the state's only youth program specifically for girls. Two dozen inmates and a dedicated group of correctional officers facilitate small-group discussions, counseling, and a tour of the facility which specifically addresses the special needs and problems faced by teenage girls.

UPDATE

- In 2008, we kicked off our Public Safety Works (PSW) initiative - a restorative justice effort providing valuable life skills to offenders as a bridge to meaningful employment through community-based public works projects.
- As of November 2009, DPSCS had more than 70 current, ongoing and completed Public Safety Works projects, with a daily average of working offenders usually reaching more than 400.

Second Chances Farm

• The Second Chances Farm provides a safe haven for retired race horses that would otherwise face possible abuse or slaughter. The farm provides opportunities for inmates to learn valuable work ethics, maintenance skills and compassion for horses through the Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation (TRF) curriculum.



• The 70 acre farm is being reclaimed by pre-release inmates who have restored a roofless existing barn and built surrounding fencing.

• The facility opened May 2009 with three horses. Anticipated capacity is about 40 horses with 15 inmates employed.

• The effort was created through a partnership with TRF who provided funding for facility restoration and ongoing maintenance of horses, with minimal cost to the State.

• The Second Chances Farm added a fourth horse in October 2009. The farm also now has three operational pastures.



Veterans Cemeteries

• In collaboration with the Maryland Department of Veterans Affairs, DPSCS instituted a maintenance program for the Crownsville, Garrison Forrest, and Cheltenham cemeteries. Crews worked over 5,700 hours across these cemeteries in FY09.

• Maryland continues to be the only state in the nation to employ honorably-discharged veterans as inmate workers in veterans' cemeteries. The Department is currently discussing adding two more veteran cemetery crews.



PUBLIC SAFETY WORKS RESTORATIVE JUSTICE CONT.

Community Projects

- Another cemetery project, Mount Auburn, is a partnership with the Sharp Street United Methodist Church to reclaim the historic Baltimore City African American burial ground from overgrowth. By the end of FY09, inmates from the local communities had cleared all 43 acres of brush, using mostly hand tools. Crews have begun returning to clear re-growth at the beginning of FY10.
- PSW also worked with Habitat for Humanity on several projects in Baltimore City and Montgomery and Caroline Counties. These projects started with inmates simply hauling drywall or clearing debris. Now, offenders are learning basic carpentry and drywall hanging skills.

Sustainability

- DPSCS is also doing its part for the environment. At Antietam National Battlefield, MCE planted 1,700 trees re-establishing the original forest that was present before the Civil War.
- DPSCS also donated 125 tons of quarried stone to the Poffenberger Farm restoration project at the battlefield.
- As part of the Governor's *Marylanders Plant Trees* effort, our inmates have planted 200,000 trees across the state since the spring of 2008. Next year we will be planting 400,000 with the ultimate goal of one million by 2011.
- In 2008, DOC and MCE inmates constructed 1,000 cages for the launch of Department of Natural Resources (DNR) effort to restore the Chesapeake Bay oyster population. MCE will build 4,000 in 2009 and will continue to work to clean and transport shells to cultivate oysters.



- MCE began an innovative program where inmates are growing more than 20,000 bay grass plants to be planted by inmates throughout the Chesapeake Bay beginning June 2009. The program is in conjunction with DNR/MES/MPA/USACE for a project that includes 38,000 new shrubs and shoreline grasses at Poplar Island and Coaches Island.
- In the fall of 2009, DOC offenders worked with the State Highway Administration and the DNR to plant more than 17,000 trees. Four hundred and twenty-five of those were planted in General's Highway Corridor Park in conjunction with Anne Arundel County.
- DPSCS has partnered with DNR and local environmental agencies all over the state to benefit Maryland's parks.
- Offenders from the Eastern Pre-release Unit started a roofing project in Elk Neck State Park in November 2009, following a similar cost saving project for DNR at New Germany State Park in Western Maryland.
- Crews cleared/maintained four miles of trails in Western Maryland, built bear-proof campers' enclosures in Garrett County, and helped maintain boats and buoys on Eastern Shore waterways. Graffiti and trash were also removed from Dan's Rock Overlook, and a new retaining wall was constructed.

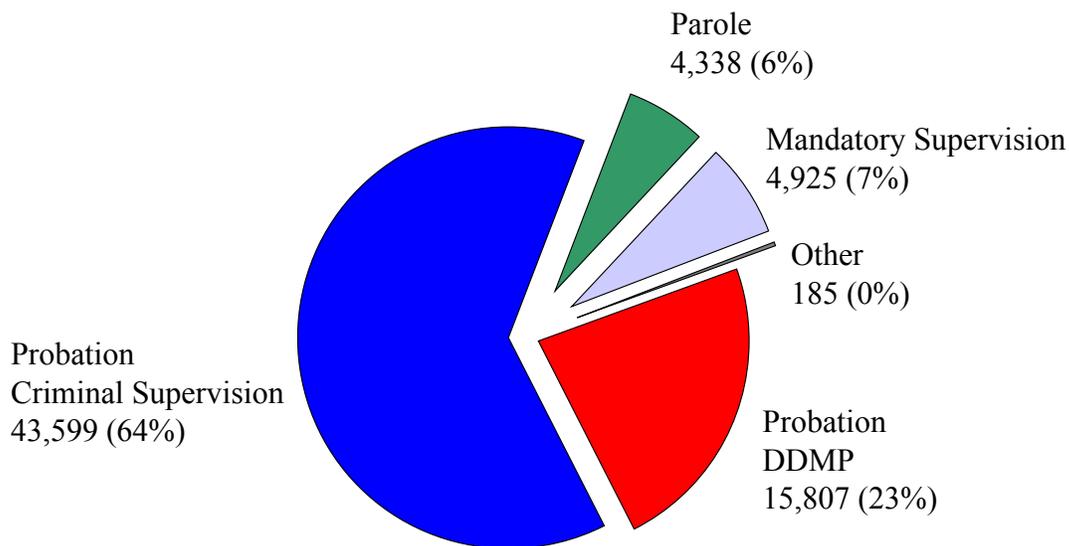
- In Queen Anne's County, inmates laid 96,000 square feet of sod and built four playing fields in a park near Chestertown.

DPSCSB_{ASICS}

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUPERVISED POPULATIONS

Community Supervision Populations

	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Mandatory</u>	<u>DDMP</u>
GENDER				
Male	34,044	3,750	4,682	12,252
Female	9,555	588	243	3,555
OFFENSE TYPE				
Violent	7,402	2,606	2,736	0
Non-violent	36,197	1,732	2,189	15,807
TOTAL POPULATION	43,599	4,338	4,925	15,807



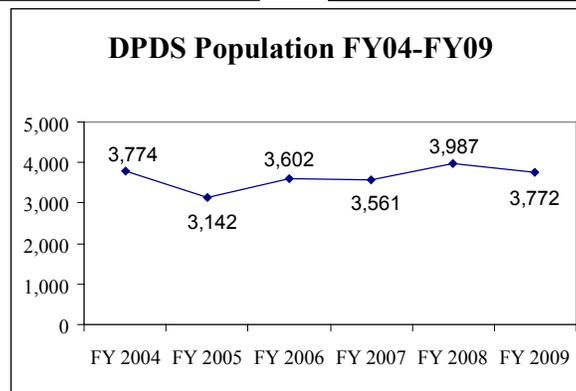
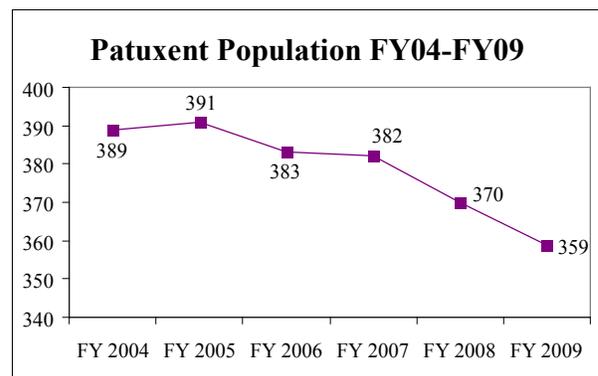
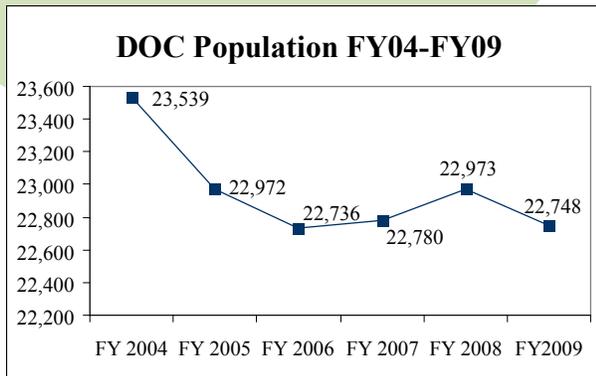
*DDMP = Drinking Driver Monitor Program

*Probation (Criminal Supervision) includes Probation Before Judgment.

*All community supervision populations are based on active cases with an expiration date equal to or greater than July 1, 2009.

Institutional Supervision Populations

	DPDS	DOC	Patuxent
GENDER			
Male	3,350	21,804	310
Female	422	980	49
OFFENSE TYPE			
Violent	1,256	10,982	40
Non-violent	2,516	11,802	319
TOTAL POPULATION	3,772	22,784	359



*DPDS = Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

*DOC = Division of Correction

* Institutional populations are based on counts as of the end of FY09. 242 sentenced offenders held at DPDS are included in the DOC count.

*All percentages were obtained from automated information systems and may differ from other published reports.

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