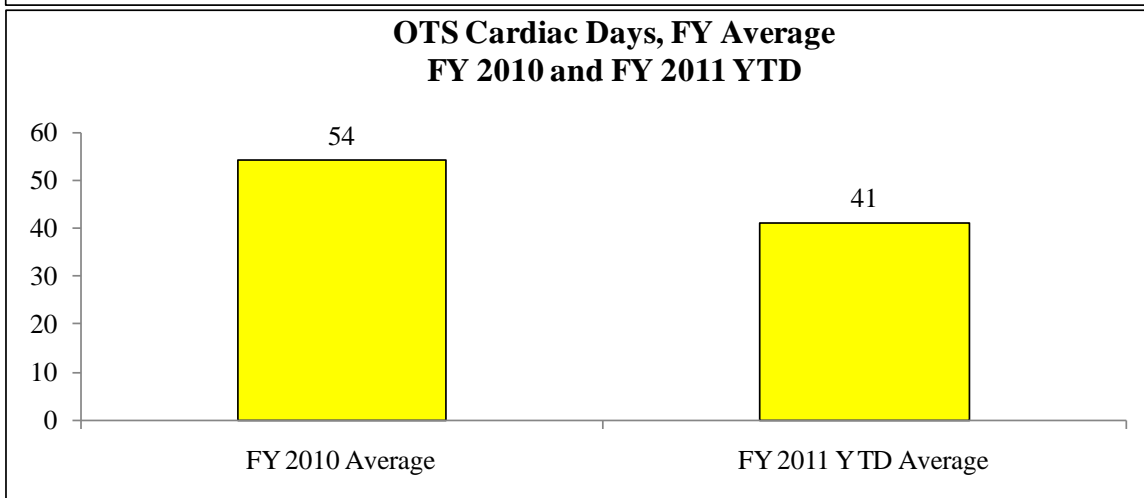
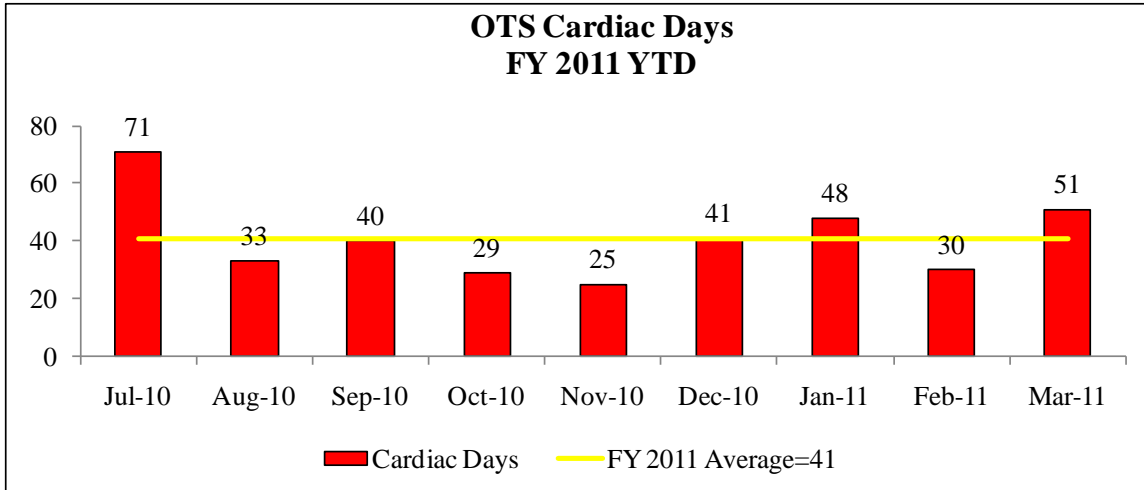


Meeting Summary

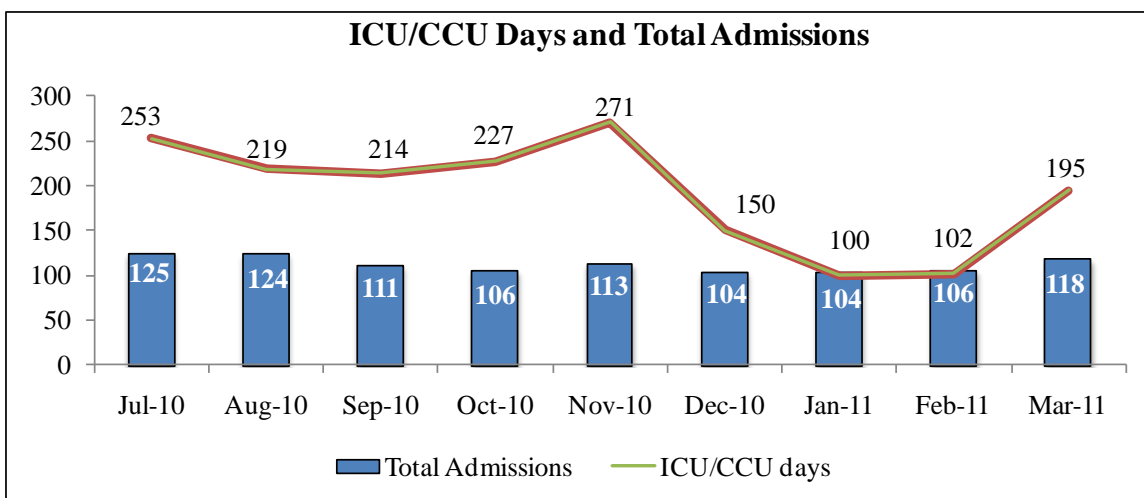
Following is a summary of the issues that were discussed at the DPSCS/DOC StateStat meeting on May 19, 2011. Analysis is provided by StateStat and the Governor's Delivery Unit.

Office of Treatment Services

- **Sharing Medical Information (follow-up item).** The panel may recall the discussion at the previous DOC Stat of the inmate who was released to a substance abuse treatment center without a plan for continuing his Hepatitis C treatment. The patient's case raised the question of whether ongoing medical or substance abuse treatment is considered by a judge during appeals. DOC's Attorney General's office advised that no statutory requirements exist that require the presentation of medical information during an appeal hearing or reconsideration of sentence hearings. The agency provided two examples in which the Department does supply medical, mental health, and/or substance abuse information: a request for a reduced sentence based on medical concerns, and a request for commitment to the Department of Hygiene and Mental Health (DHMH) for substance abuse treatment under 8-505-8-507. In the first scenario, the patient's release is required.
- **Release Policy Training.** Tom Sullivan of DPSCS held a training on April 27th that covered the medical release manual, and the provisions of 8-505-8-507 as well as the provisions for all releases that include, at a minimum that all inmates being released are to be cleared by medical, including same-day court releases. Inmate releases under current medical treatment will receive a continuity of care plan; all inmates under treatment receive a 30-day supply of medication (special provisions are arranged for injection medication) and referrals to community resources.
- **Cardiac Days.** The number of cardiac days increased in March 2011 to 51, above the fiscal year average of 41. Cardiac days in March were the highest since July 2010. However, the average number of cardiac days in FY 2011 YTD is lower than in FY 2010.
 - The Department responded that there was some overlap in patients that led to the spike in ICU/CCU days and admissions.
 - In April, the data shows a drop in total admissions and total inpatient days.

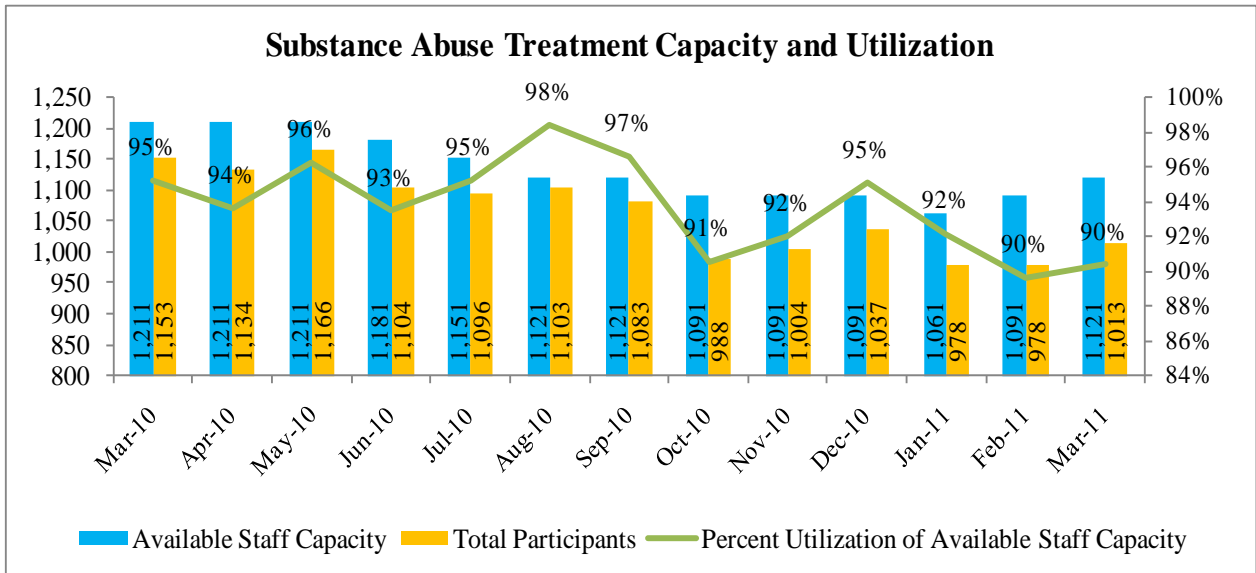


- **ICU/CCU.** Total ICU/CCU days and admissions increased in March, as shown in the chart below.



Substance Abuse Treatment Positions and Slots

- **Capacity and Utilization.** The panel will recall the previous discussion of decreasing substance abuse treatment slots as well as decreasing utilization. The Department reported two issues affecting the decline in capacity and utilization, (1) staff vacancies was affecting overall available capacity and (2) inmate discharges were affecting overall utilization.
 - The Department expects capacity to continue to increase.



- **Staff Attrition.** Over the past six months there have been seven staff vacancies affecting 210 treatment slots; however, some positions have since been filled. Currently, staff attrition has produced a net loss of 120 treatment slots since the beginning of FY 2011.

Changes in Substance Abuse Treatment Positions and Impact on Treatment Slots, FY 2011 YTD											
		Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Total
Staff	Lost	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	7
	Gained	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
	Net Loss/Gain	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	2	-1	0	1	-4
Treatment Slots	Lost	30	30	30	30	45	0	45	0	0	210
	Gained	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	30	90
	Net Loss/Gain	-30	-30	-30	-30	-45	60	-45	0	30	-120

Note: the timing of gains and losses to slots does not match the data reported in the StateStat template used in the capacity chart above. This is due to some services being provided after the PIN is lost, creating a lag time before the capacity impact is seen in the StateStat template data.

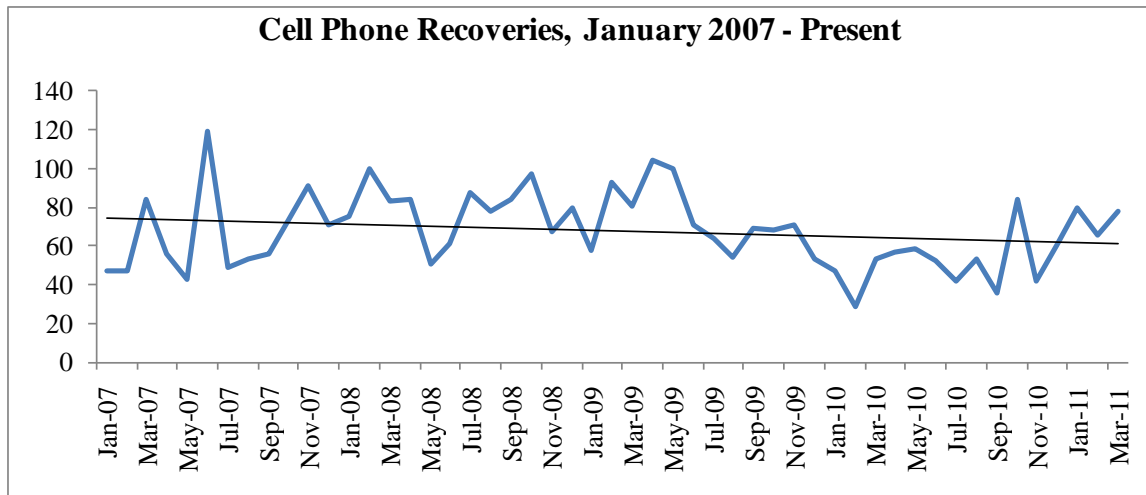
- **Hiring.** The Department reports that of the 4 slots still vacant, one will be filled in April, two are in the process of being filled, and one lost due to the voluntary separation program (VSP). A summary of the impact on these positions is shown below.
 - The Department reported that there is now one vacancy that is about to be filled.

Currently Vacant Substance Abuse Treatment Positions					
PIN	Facility	Slots Affected	Vacated	Days Empty	Status
84982	BCF	30	8/25/2010	239	Candidate in last portion of background process-physical
83304	ECI	30	10/1/2010	202	Will be filled 4/20/2011
34911	HED/EHU	15	11/14/2010	158	6 applicant interviews held on 4/14/11
67935	MCI-W	45	1/?/2011		Lost due to VSP

- March Capacity.** In March, one staff member was hired, which improved the total number of slots available. Further, overall enrollment in substance abuse slots increased slightly. However, the overall utilization did not substantially increase with the improvement in staffing availability.

Sanctions for Cell Phone Seizures

- Overview.** As the panel is aware, the Department has regularly reported on the status of cell phones found as well as its efforts to prosecute inmates for contraband cell phone possessions. However, at the panel’s request, StateStat has begun looking at how the Department handles cell phones internally, including intelligence efforts and how the Department applies internal sanctions to inmates for cell phone possession. In March 78 cell phones were recovered from inmates as shown in the chart below.



- Sanctions Matrix.** The Department provided StateStat with the administrative sanctions that are imposed on inmates who are found with a cell phone, regardless of any efforts to prosecute the individual. The Department uses the matrix below, which is based on the history of violations.

Adjustment History Sentencing Matrix					
Category		Violation Free	Good	Fair	Poor
I	Good Conduct Credits (GCC)	30—60	60—90	90—120	120—ALL CREDITS
	Segregation	30—60	60—90	90—150	150—365

Credit Revocation by history is discretionary
Segregation period by history is mandatory

- **Application to Cell Phones.** In general, a hearing officer will use the matrix in determining the inmate's disciplinary action. However, the regulations for administrative sanctions allow a hearing officer to override the matrix and downgrade an inmate's history to "poor" if the inmate is found to have a contraband cell phone.
- **Visiting Privileges.** In addition to segregation and loss of good time credits, regulations include mandatory suspension of visitation privileges for inmates found with a contraband cell phone. These privileges are suspended according to the following schedule:
 - **First Violation:** six month suspension
 - **Second Violation:** 12 month suspension
 - **Third Violation:** indefinite suspension

Contraband Cell Phone Intelligence

- **Overview.** As the panel is aware, the Department recently started its own cell phone forensic lab which allows it to analyze contraband cell phones for intelligence as well as for evidence building in contraband cell phone prosecution. In the last two months, the Department reports completing 1,728 extractions from cell phones and SIM cards; phones take between 5 minutes and 1 hour to process depending on the type of phone.
- **Intelligence Sharing.** Once data is extracted, it is copied to internal intelligence folders for analysis and is sometimes shared with DOC/DPDS facility administrators. In addition, the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) team and the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) are provided with copies of the extraction reports; to date, DPSCS has provided 1,540 reports to HITDA and MCAC.
- **HIDTA Responses.** HIDTA has responded to DPSCS with statistics and analysis 65 times, including possible outside interest.
- **MCAC Responses.** DPSCS noted no major analysis responses from MCAC; however, it does provide cell phone logs and phones for undercover units to MSP. MSP provided a response to StateStat indicating that it only stores cell phone extraction data and does not analyze it; it only provides analysis and information upon customer request. In addition, the MCAC noted that the amount of data received from DPSCS requires approximately one day of processing effort by MCAC staff.
- **Backlog of Cell Phones.** The panel will recall that DPSCS noted a backlog of 519 cell phones dating back to 2008 and 2009 at the last DPSCS Stat. Standard Operating Procedure calls for the lab to process newer phones first, and then to process old cell phones. The lab does not have a backlog of newly found cell phones – once they are brought to the lab, they are processed.

Inmate IDs

(GDU Goal 4 - Reduce Violent Crime in Maryland by 20% by the End of 2012)

- **State ID Cards Issued to Offenders Before or On Release.** By 2012, the Department set the following targets, which leaves room for those offenders who do not want a form of ID:
 - 75% of offenders released should receive a State ID card (MVA/ DOC) at the time of release;
 - 75% of offenders released should be released with a birth certificate; and
 - 75% of offenders released should be released with a social security card.
- As of March 2011, the agency has surpassed its goal for MVA or DOC ID Cards. 787 individuals were released without either card. The agency is nearing its goal for birth certificates and social security cards; in FY 2011 YTD, 88 inmates declined a social security card and 98 inmates declined a birth certificate.

Inmates Released with ID		
	FY 2011 YTD	Mar-11
DOC Facility Releases	4,608	570
Inmates Released with MVA ID Cards	1,173	159
% Inmates Released with MVA ID Cards	25%	28%
Inmates Released with DOC ID Cards	2,648	420
% Inmates Released with DOC ID Cards	57%	74%

Inmates Released with ID			
	Goal	FY 2011 YTD	Mar-11
Inmates Released With MVA or DOC ID Cards	75%	83%	102%
Inmates Released Who Received BC	75%	61%	67%
Inmates Released Who Received SS Card	75%	61%	67%