

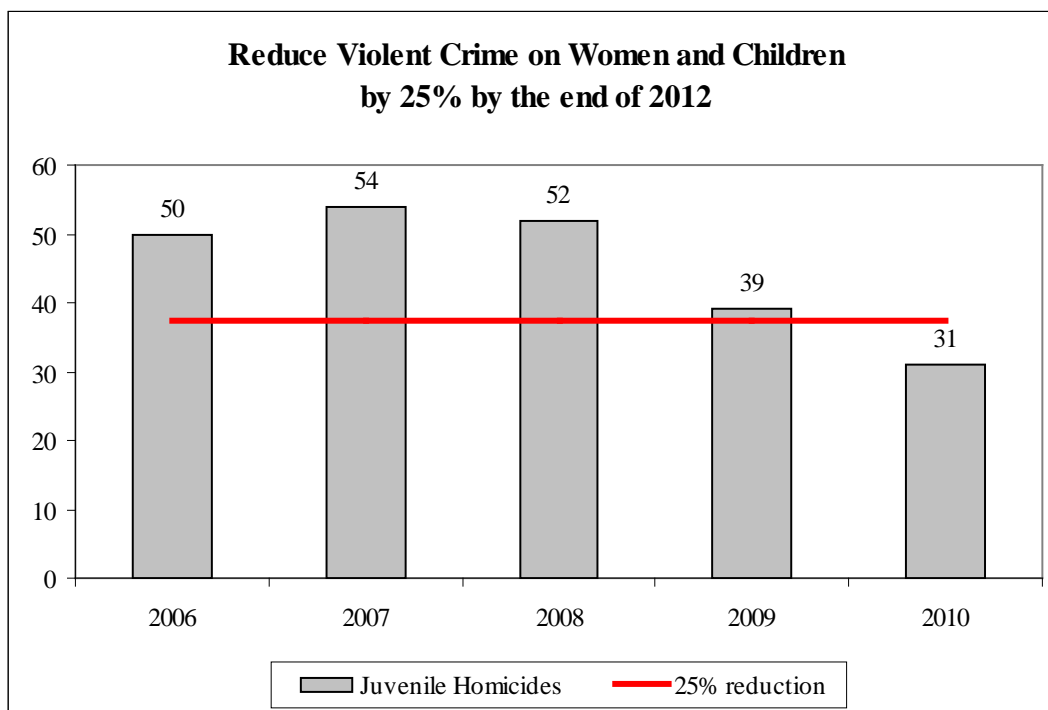
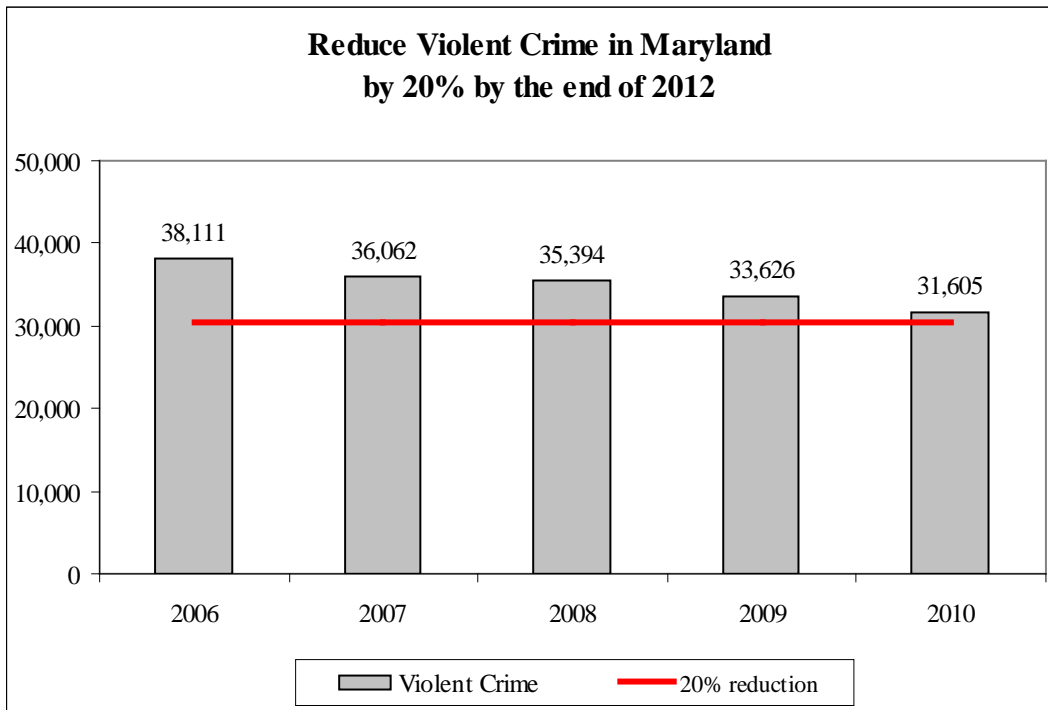
## Meeting Summary

Following is a summary of issues discussed at the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Division of Parole and Probation/Division of Pretrial and Detention Services StateStat meeting on September 27, 2011. Analysis is provided by StateStat and the Governor's Delivery Unit (GDU).

### **Strategic Policy Goals #4 and #5: Reduce violent crime in Maryland by 20%, and reduce violent crimes committed against women and children by 25% by end 2012**

- Governor O'Malley has tasked the Governor's Delivery Unit (GDU) and StateStat with aligning resources and working with state agencies to accomplish the Governor's 15 Strategic Policy Goals. Goals #4 and #5 call for reducing violent crime overall in Maryland by 20 percent and violent crime against women and children by 25 percent by the end of 2012. DPSCS-DPP and DPDS are responsible for helping to reach these goals by:
  - Providing effective supervision of parolees and probationers to maximize public safety while increasing supervisees' chances of successful re-integration. DPP implements the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), which provides risk assessments and enhanced supervision for the most violent offenders.
  - Ensuring that offenders re-enter their communities with continuing medical and substance abuse treatment, and with tools for entering the workforce.
  - Quickly processing and executing warrants for dangerous and violent offenders. The department has also developed collaborations with several nearby states to ensure that enforcement remains strong across state borders.
  - Working with the Department of Juvenile Services to abate risk for juveniles who come into contact with the adult system and other youth.

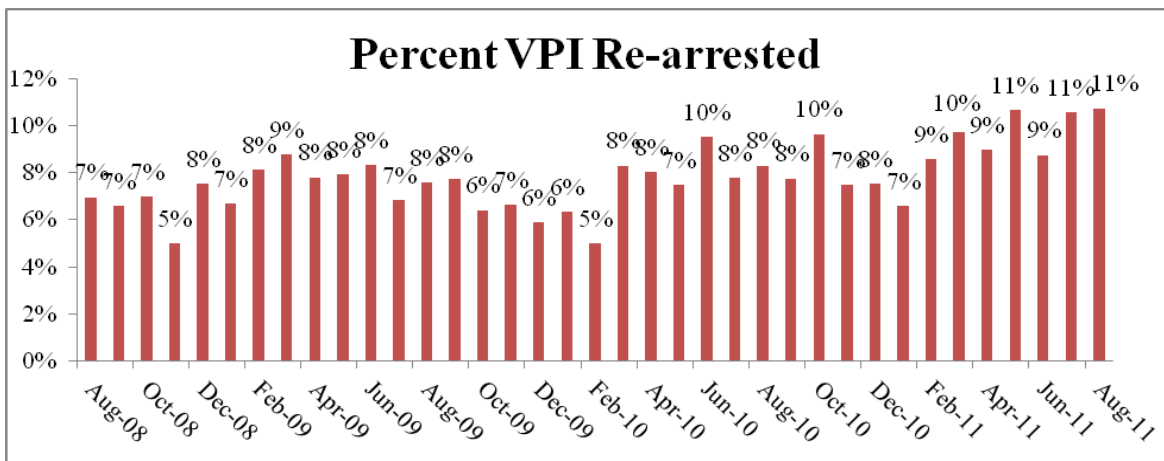
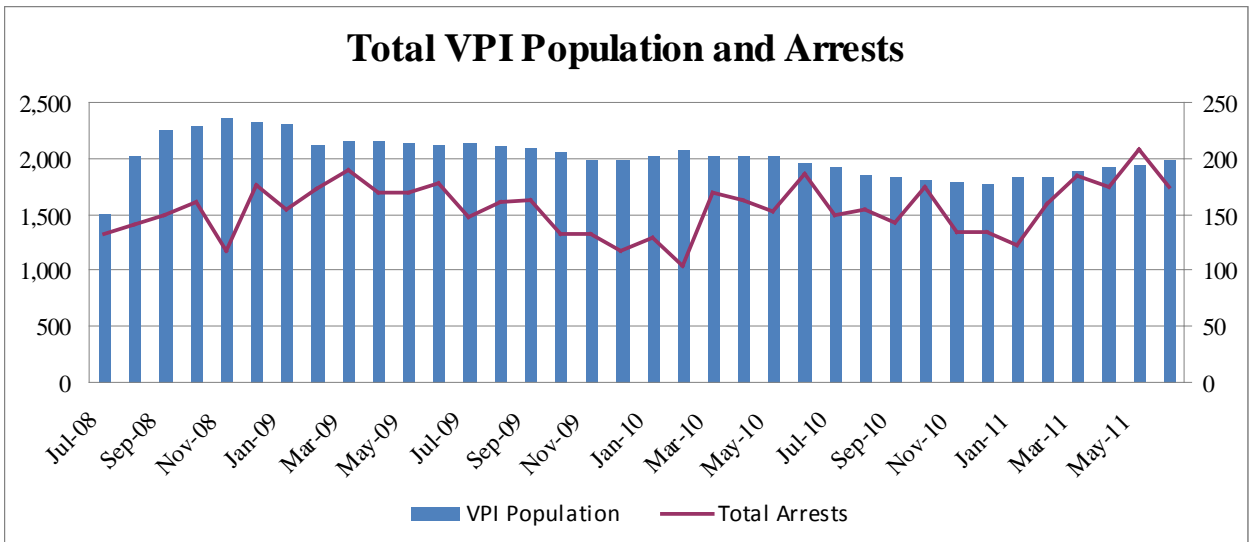
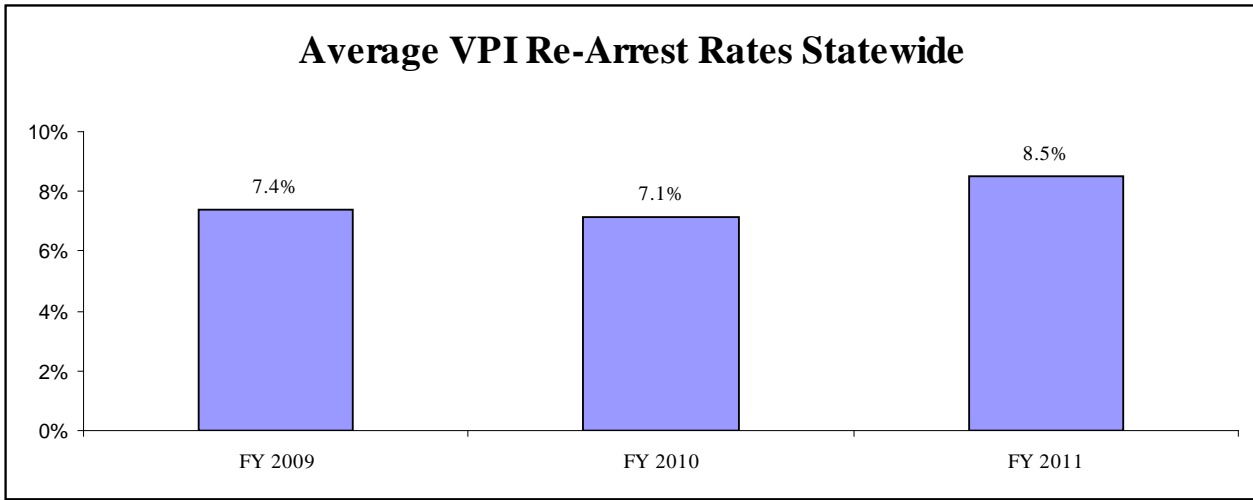
Through 2010, Maryland has reduced violent crime by 17 percent since the baseline year of 2006. Juvenile homicides are down by 38 percent. The panel discussed progress to date towards the public safety goals.

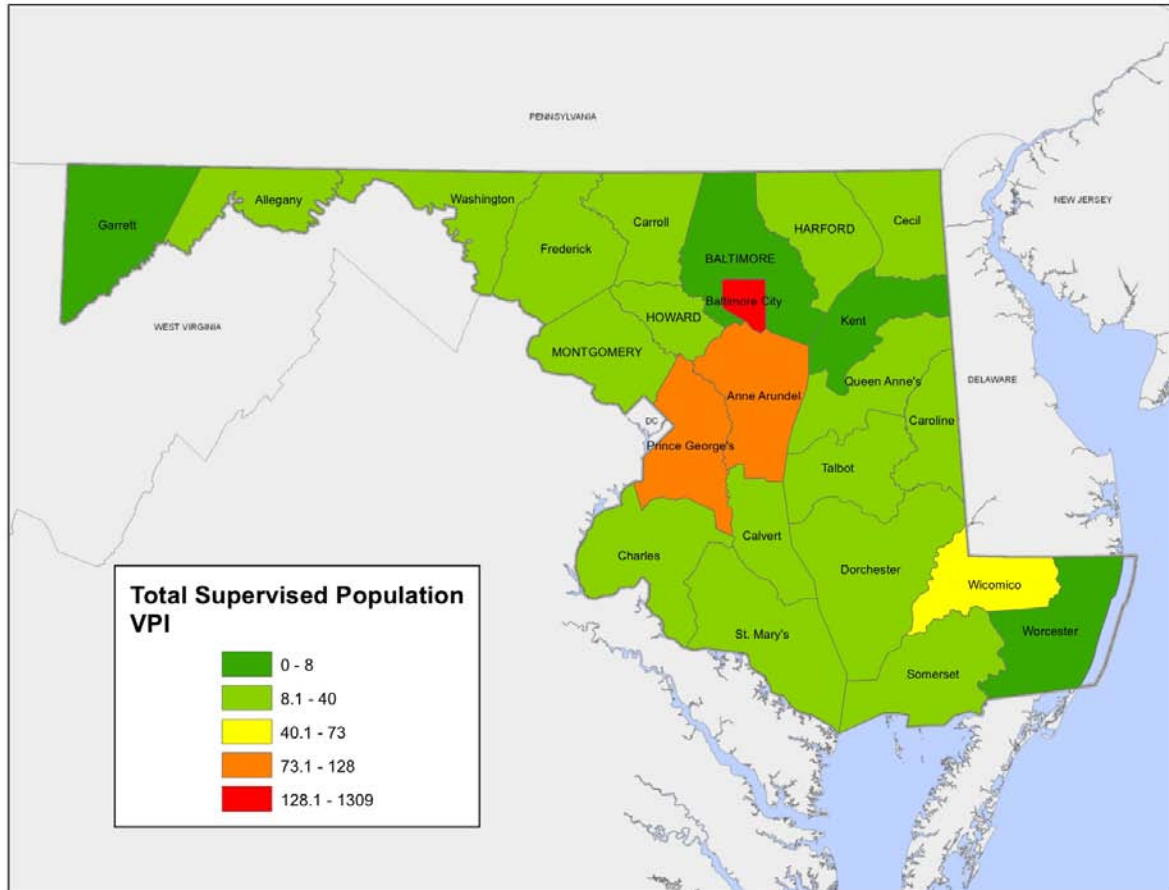


## Supervision

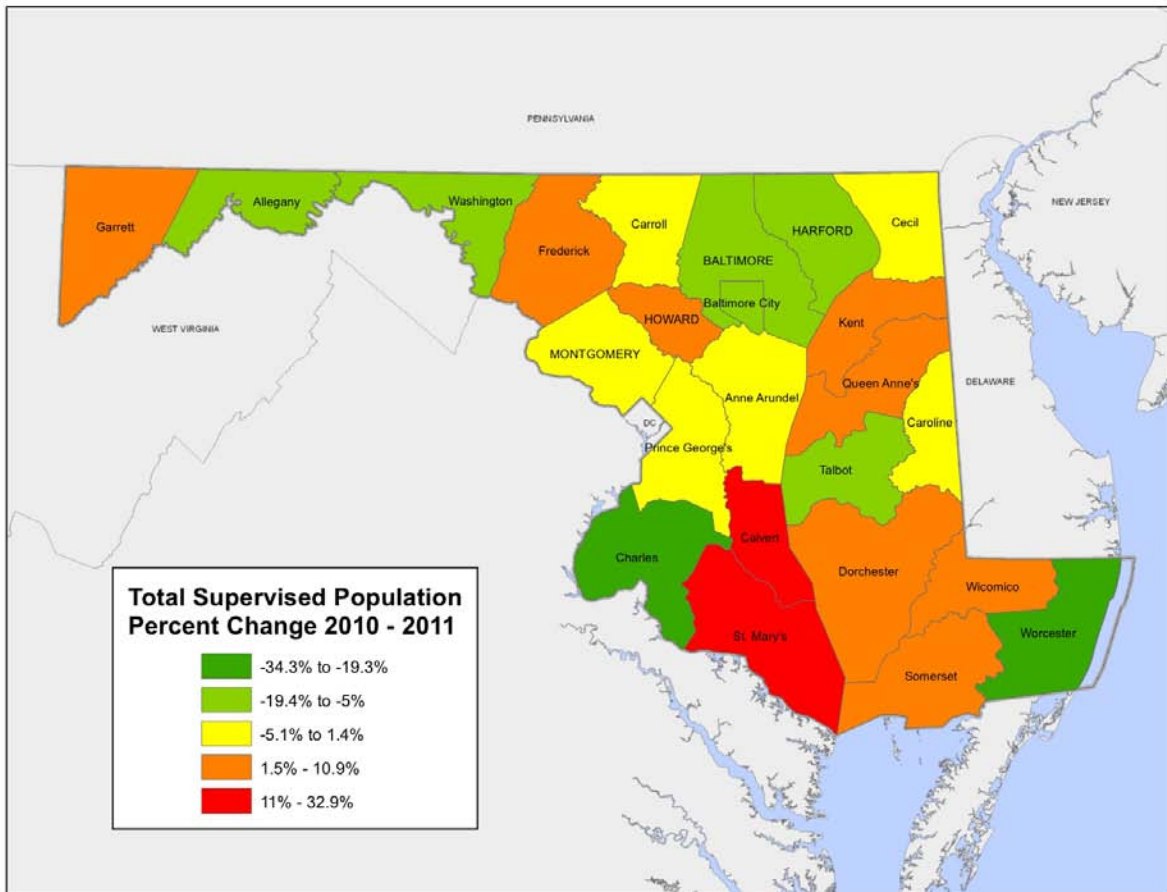
- Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI).** VPI works to identify the most violent offenders under the supervision of the DPP. Agents request warrants for violations of the terms of parole or probation immediately, helping to keep high risk and dangerous offenders out of the community. This nationally recognized model received the 2011 International Association of Chiefs of Police Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement and has maintained an average annual re-arrest rate of less than 9 percent. The panel observed that VPI re-arrest rates have been on the

rise since January 2011. The agency has looked into this issue, and indicated that the rise in VPI re-arrests was likely because VPI screening has improved over time. Law enforcement has also begun to accompany DPP agents on home visits to make arrests. This may also be a factor driving up the re-arrest rate.





- Supervision trends.** In most jurisdictions, the average monthly total supervised population dropped or increased modestly between FY 2010 and FY 2011. In Calvert and St. Mary's counties, however, the total supervised population increased by 33 and 25 percent, respectively. In August 2011, the number of St. Mary's County supervision agents increased from three to five, which reduced the size of the average general caseload to 164 from 250 the previous month. Calvert County, however, fell from 4.5 to four supervision agents in August, and the size of the average general caseload increased to 193 in August from 163 in July.



- Probation kiosks.** In July 2011, the department unveiled a computer kiosk system that will allow low-risk offenders to check in with their probation agents without a face-to-face meeting. The department has touted the system of 54 kiosks, installed at DPP's 43 field offices across the state (some field offices have more than one to accommodate demand), as a way to allow probation agents to focus more on high-risk offenders. Offenders place their hands on a handprint reader to confirm their identities then respond to a series of questions. If an offender is caught entering a false answer, he could be punished by a judge. The agency reports that 50 percent of the DPP population is currently enrolled in the program, and the percentage is increasing monthly.

## Warrants

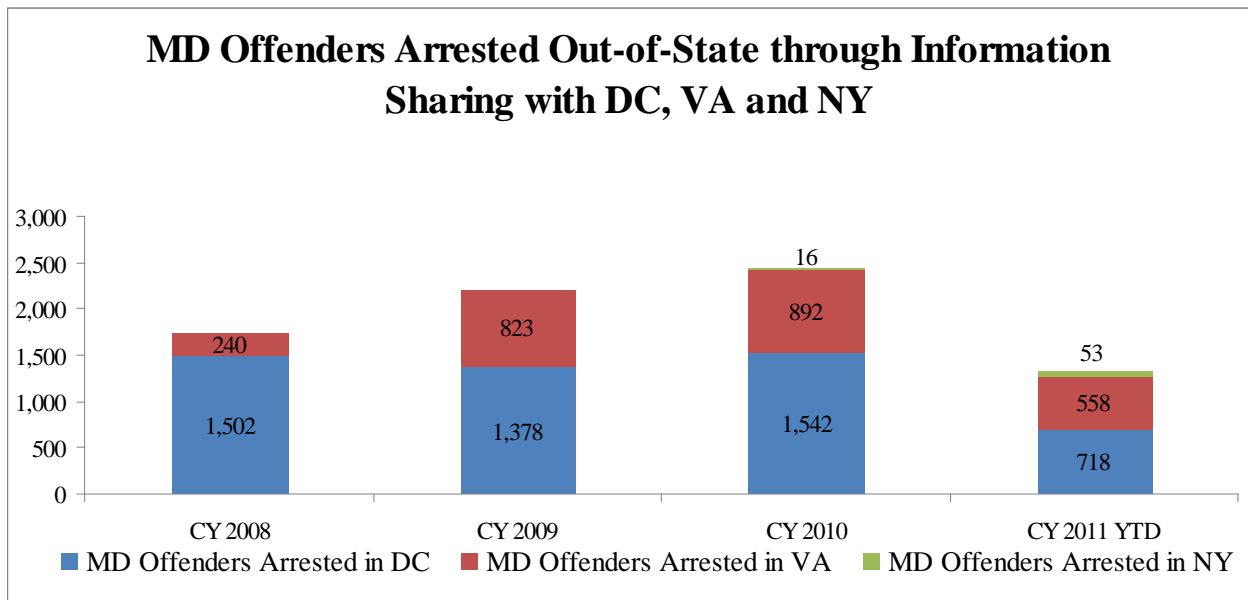
- Parole Commission warrant processing time.** Over the past few months, the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) has been working with StateStat to track, improve, and modernize its warrant processing. MPC is instituting a series of initiatives to expedite warrant processing, including: installing document scanners, setting up electronic access to MPC warrants and electronic preparation of local jail retake warrants, and transferring positions to eliminate redundant communication. Additionally, in early September 2011, MPC began formally monitoring warrant processing time with a spreadsheet to gauge its performance. A Kaizen group will convene in early October 2011 to generate areas for further improvement. The agency indicated that it was currently taking 3.65 days for a warrant to go from being signed by the commissioner to being picked up for service. While the tracking spreadsheet is not currently

monitoring how long it takes to post a warrant to NCIC, this will be incorporated in October. The Governor expressed his interest in reducing warrant processing time in general, beyond just MPC warrants.

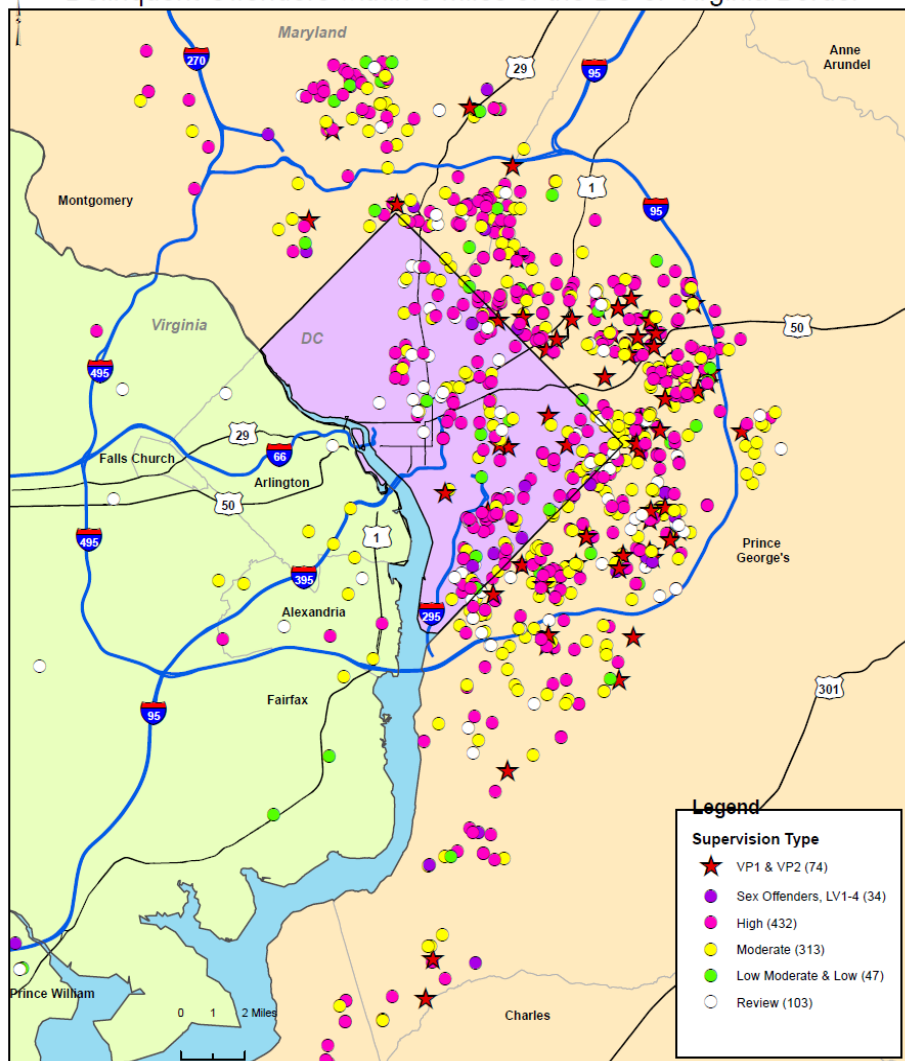
- Public Safety Dashboard and warrants.now.** In 2008, DPSCS launched the Public Safety Dashboard, which consolidates 85 different databases from 12 state agencies into a single platform, providing accurate and timely information to law enforcement. The Dashboard is used by 16,000 eligible people at more than 100 criminal justice agencies throughout the state, and receives over 34,000 hits per day from law enforcement. In early 2011, DPP started using “warrants.now,” a system that provides an automatic feed of warrants from the judiciary to law enforcement via the Dashboard. There has been some concern that warrant reports generated through the Dashboard do not filter out warrants that have already been filed as a detainer. DPP is working with DPSCS Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD) to refine the search criteria to include filtering through Vinelink, BCJL, and OBI. Commander Baylin has been meeting with ITCD to better refine search parameters toward the goal of generating a list of warrants that need to be served.

**Cross-border arrests and information sharing**

- Since 2008, DPP has been working with its partners in Washington D.C. and Virginia to collaborate on data tracking and arrest notification. Today, DPP receives daily notifications from DC and Virginia when any of the offenders under its supervision are arrested in another jurisdiction. In 2010, the Department also added arrest notification from New York State. These collaborations have led to almost 8,000 arrest notifications over the last three years. In August 2011, Maryland and Delaware held a Cross Border Information Sharing event to lay the foundation for further partnership. The panel discussed the progress of the information sharing agreement with Delaware and requested a timeline from Delaware detailing how the collaboration will proceed.



## DPP Offenders Wanted on Warrants within Five Miles of the DC or Virginia Border



Source: Maryland Division of Parole and Probation (DPP)



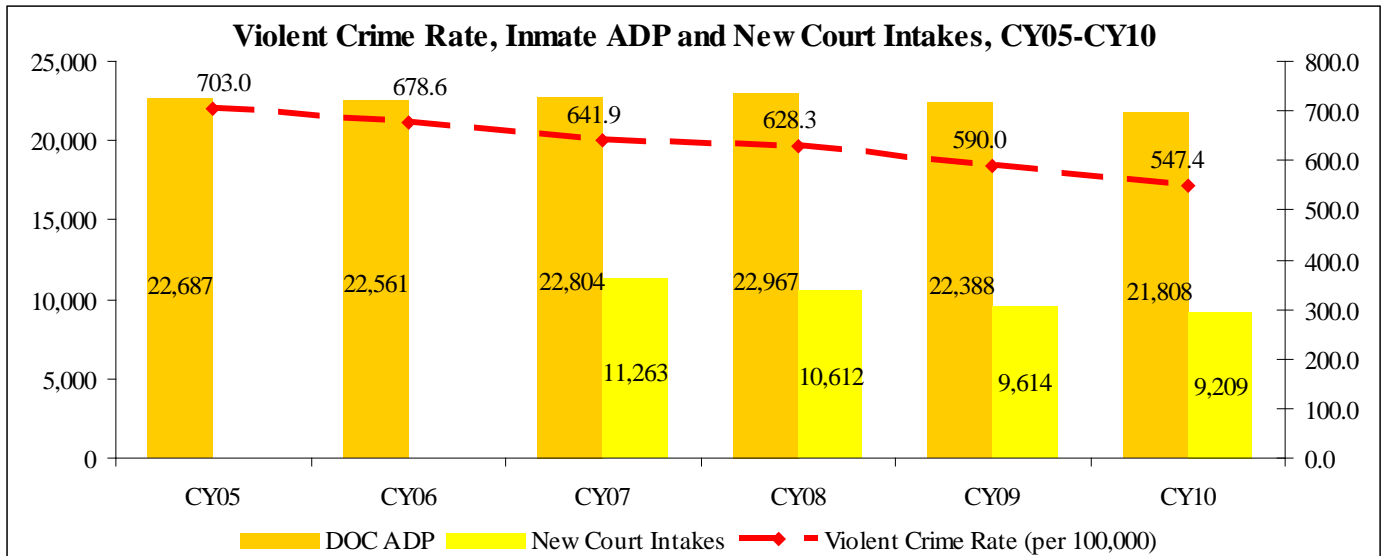
### Cross-agency coordination

- DPP offenders sharing the same address as a DJS client.** DPP works with the Department of Juvenile Services to track and coordinate supervision of DPP and DJS offenders who live together. Workers are mandated to promptly exchange compliance-related information in order to coordinate case planning and supervision of co-located individuals. The specified reportable events include change of address/phone; request for court action including warrants; positive urine screen; if the offender absconds or stops reporting for contacts; placement on GPS and deactivation, and any GPS violation; new arrests including all relevant facts; upcoming court hearing including the reason; any detention, incarceration, or placement in residential treatment and releases; and closure of the case. The agencies have been working toward further

development of coordinated supervision, including joint appointments or home visits to dually-involved offenders.

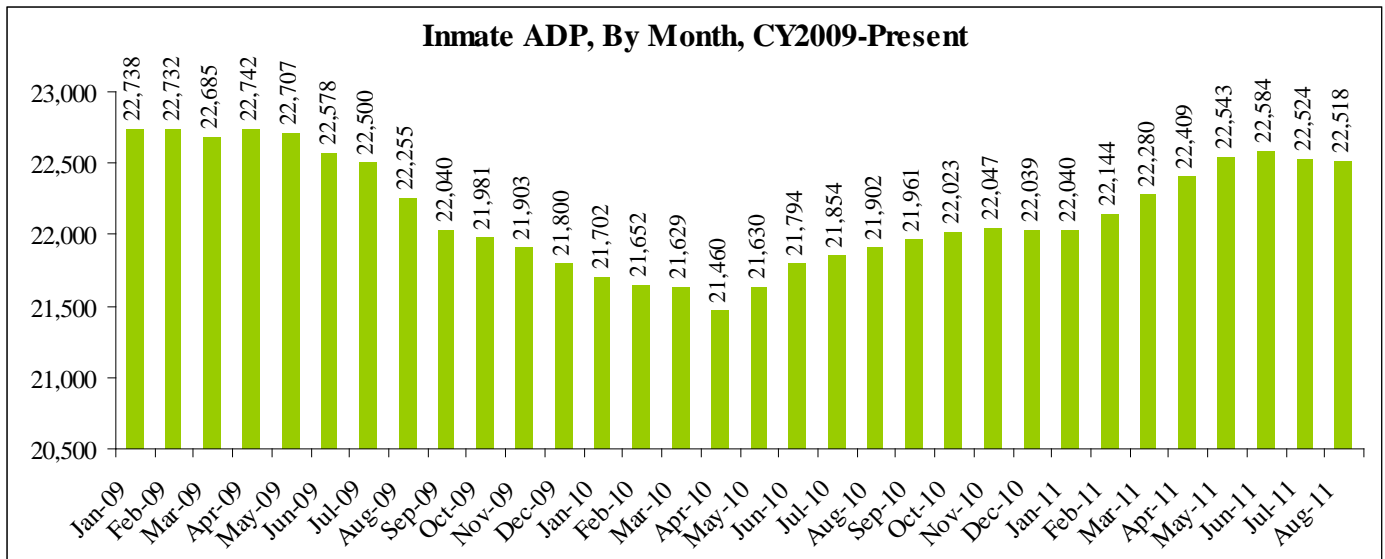
**Inmate population**

- Violent Crime and Inmate Population.** Over the past five years, violent crime in Maryland has fallen significantly while both the inmate ADP (average daily population) and new court intakes have declined. From calendar year 2005 to calendar year 2010, the violent crime rate has dropped by 22.1 percent, while the inmate ADP has fallen by 3.9 percent and new court intakes have fallen by 18.2 percent. Generating a violent crime reduction without increasing incarcerations is an issue that has confronted a number of other states, as tougher crime prevention tactics have led to upticks in inmate populations. Noted strategies to reduce violent crime without growing the inmate population include: increased use and stronger probation supervision and correctional education.



Violent Crime Rate, Inmate ADP and New Court Intakes, CY2005-CY2010			
Metric	CY05	CY10	% Reduction
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	703.0	547.4	22.1%
Inmate ADP	22,687	21,808	3.9%
New Court Intakes	11,263 (CY07)	9,209	18.2%

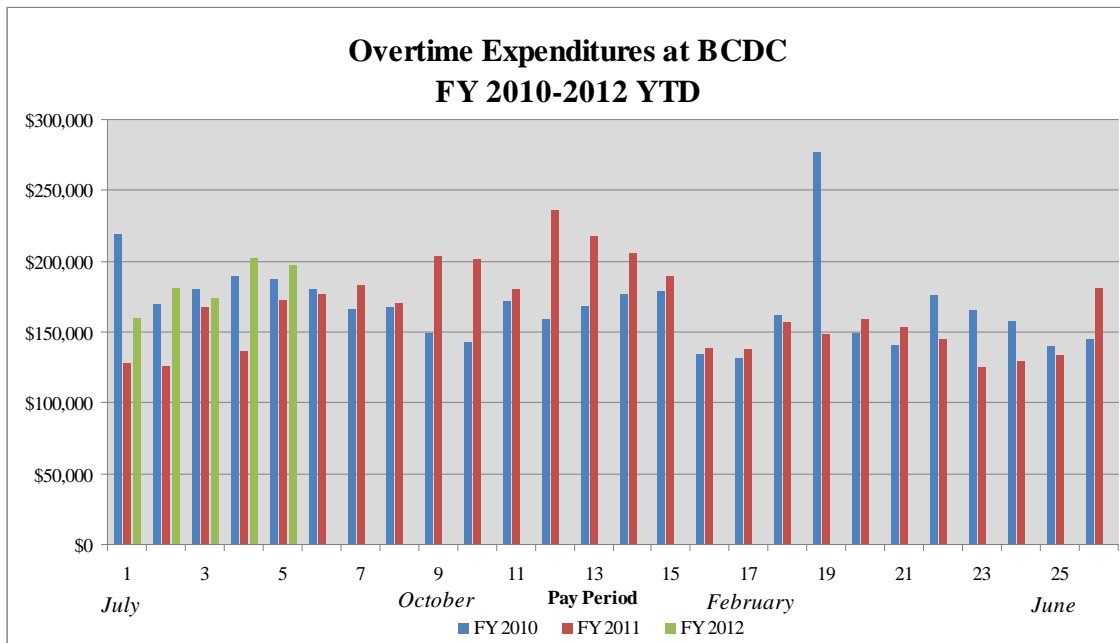
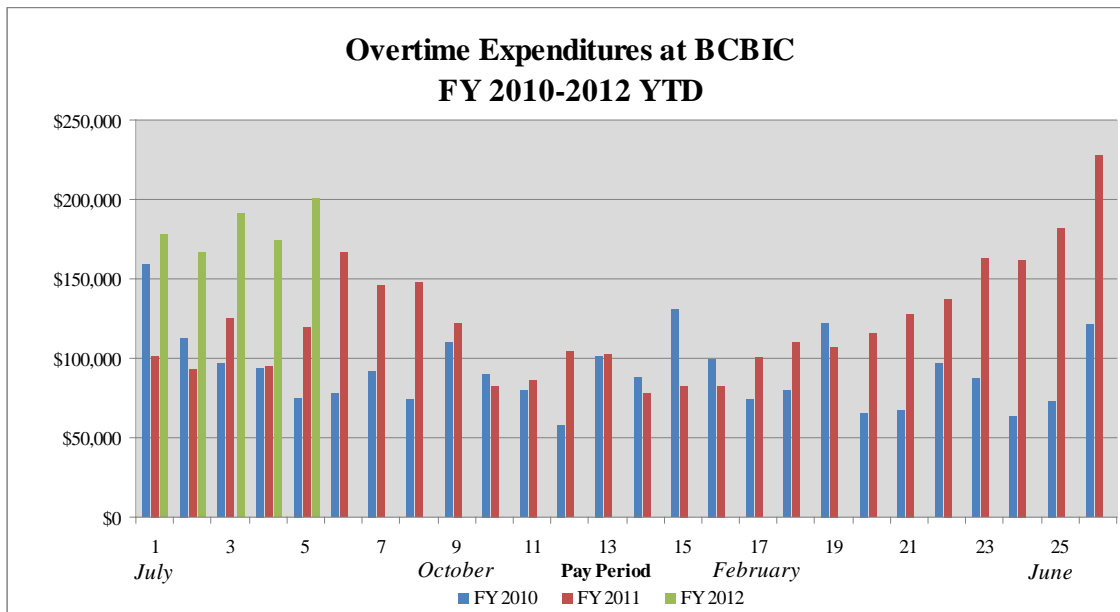
- Inmate ADP Increase in CY2011.** While the inmate ADP is down from calendar year 2005 to calendar year 2010, inmate populations appear to be increasing slightly through the first 8 months of 2011. The panel may wish to ask the agency to identify a causal factor for 2011 inmate ADP growth, and inquire into what strategies will be employed to continue reductions in the inmate population.



**Facility operations**

- Overtime expenditures at BCBC and BCDC.** Overtime expenditures at both BCBC and BCDC are significantly greater in FY 2012 compared to their FY 2011 or FY 2010 levels. At BCBC, overtime expenditure in FY 2012 pay period five (8/23/11) exceeded \$200,000 and reached the second highest monthly amount (\$200,608) recorded since tracking began. The high level of overtime at BCBC in FY 2012 follows a period in the second half of FY 2011 where overtime expenditures increased nearly every month (see chart below). Overtime at BCDC in FY 2012 has frequently exceeded the comparable monthly levels in FY 2010 and FY 2011, but is more consistent with historical trends than BCBC. Overtime use at DOC institutions in FY 2012 is also higher than FY 2011 and FY 2010 use. DPSCS conducted an analysis of the drivers of overtime use and found that sick leave, Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), and leave without pay (LWOP) were all key drivers of overtime use at DOC institutions.

Deputy Secretary Franklin, Commissioner France, and DPDS staff have been reviewing the overtime issue at DPDS and met Friday, September 23 to specifically discuss the overtime increases. The agency conducted an examination of increasing overtime used in DPDS facilities and concluded that there are two main drivers. Firstly, a flood in October 2010 rendered the main kitchen unusable, resulting in a series of temporary Special Appointment Positions (SAP) that log overtime hours. The kitchen repairs have just been completed and these SAPs will be pulled down in the coming months. Secondly, the agency also found that medical escorts increased during this same period and have declined in recent months. The agency expects a decline in overtime expenditure starting with the reporting month of September 2011, as these two drivers are addressed.

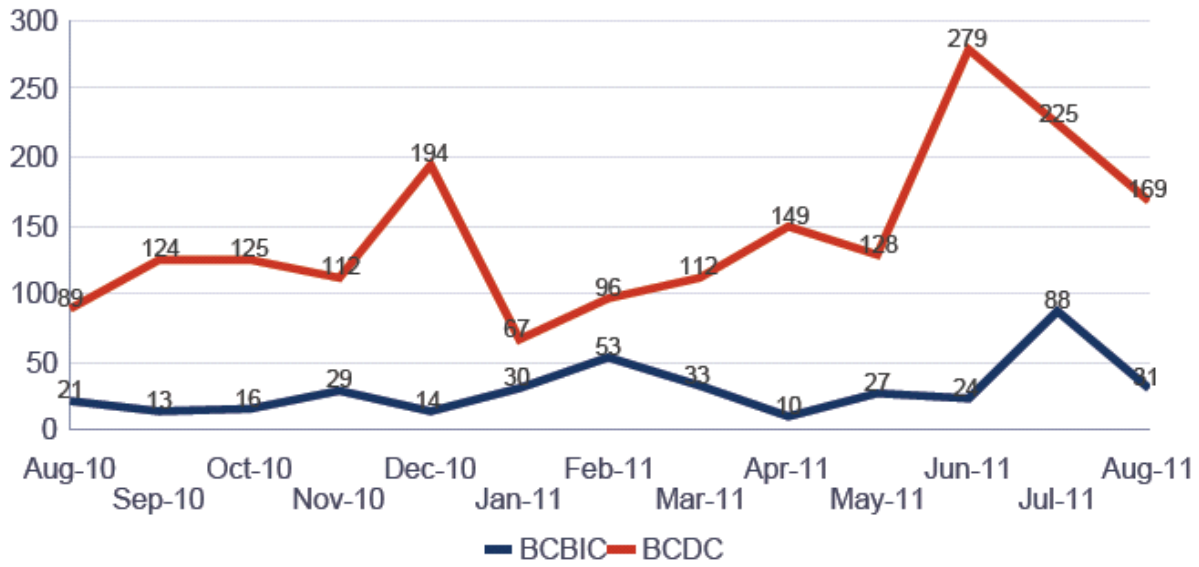


**Contraband**

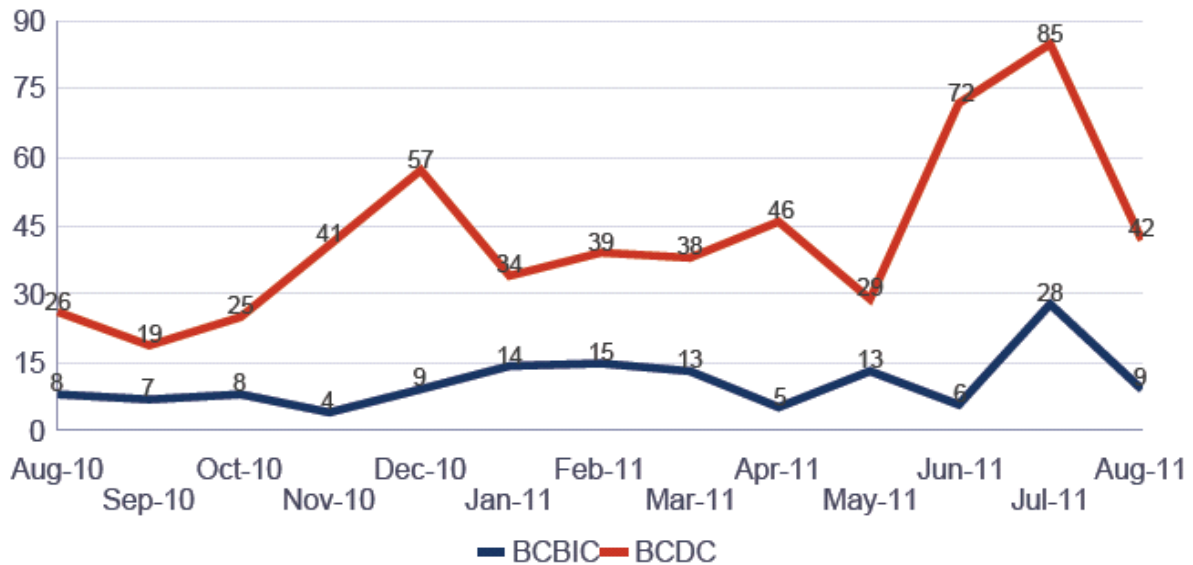
- Cell phones.** DPSCS has made a significant effort to reduce contraband of all types at its facilities, and in particular cellular phones. The data stored on cellular phones can be valuable evidence and can alert law enforcement to criminal activity. Since tracking for DPDS began in July 2009, the Division has seized more than 1,100 phones as a result of increased searches, better technology, and innovative initiatives such as cell-phone sniffing dogs. In addition, Maryland is pursuing the procurement of cell phone detection equipment and hosted the first demonstration of cell-phone jamming technology at the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility in Cumberland, MD. On September 20<sup>th</sup> 2011, Governor O’Malley announced that DPSCS has been awarded \$350,000 in federal funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to help in the

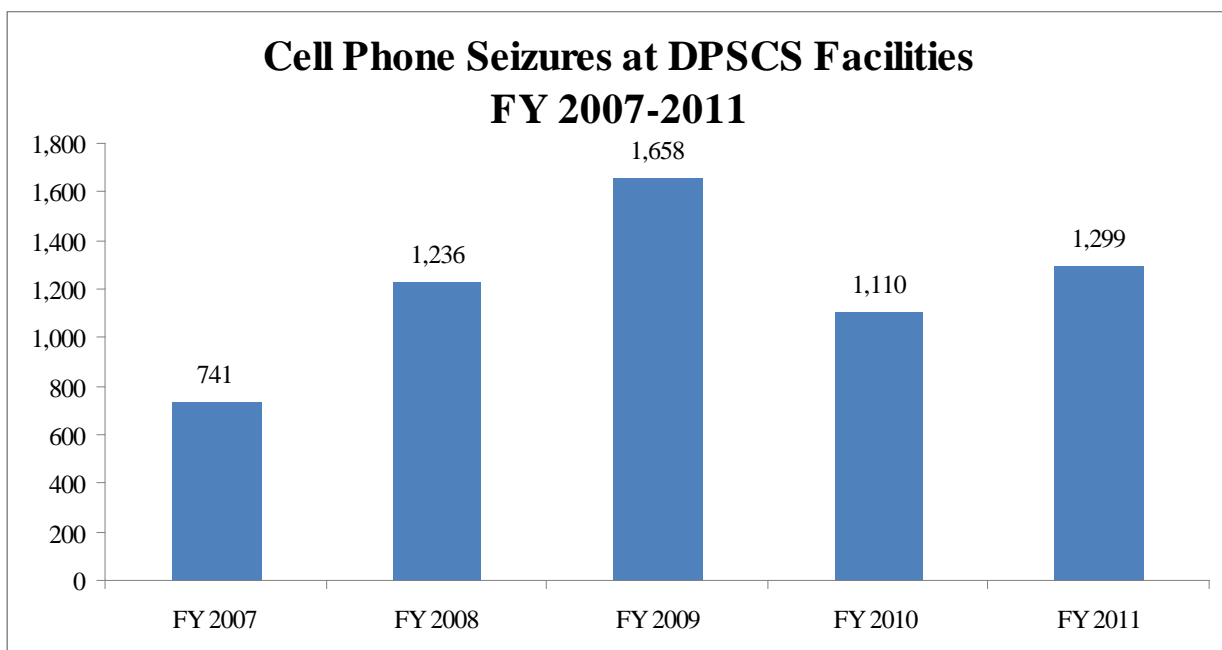
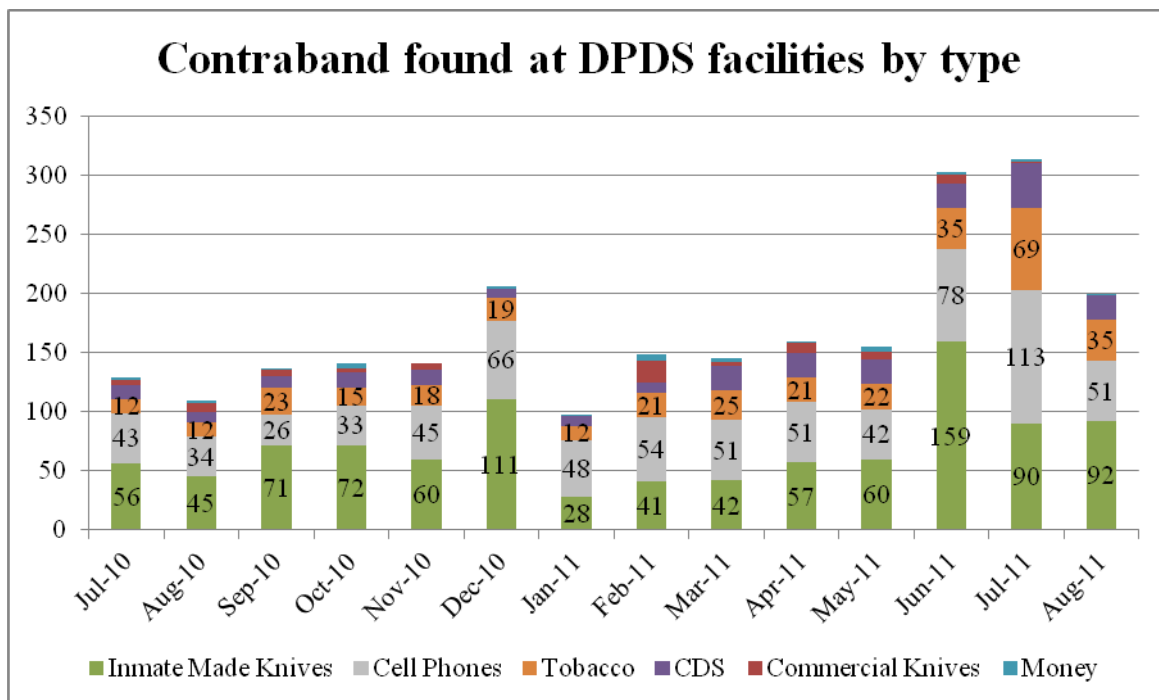
effort to interdict contraband cell phones in Baltimore prisons. In DPDS facilities, there was a sharp rise in contraband seized in June and July, followed by a drop August 2011. The agency reported that there is intelligence that suggests the cost of a contraband phone has quadrupled as a result of interdiction efforts. It also found that contraband cell phones have an impact on sick leave use and bodily assaults, resulting from the implication of employees in contraband sales. The agency recently met with MCAC to discuss MCAC's role in analyzing the data found on seized cell phones.

**Total Contraband Seizures, BCDC and BCBIC**



**Contraband Cellular Phone Seizures, BCDC and BCBIC**





- Adjudicated contraband cases.** StateStat and Deputy Chief of Staff Motz worked with DPSCS this summer to increase collaborations with police and prosecutors and help facilitate more cell phone contraband prosecutions. Since the beginning of August, there have been 20 cell phone cases adjudicated, up from 14 over the previous six-week period.

### Cell Phone Cases Adjudicated

11/1/09 to 9/5/2011

