

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

SECRETARY'S 2008 ANNUAL REPORT





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DPSCS Basics Populations

In 2008 the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) has been tireless in its efforts doing what we can to improve the quality of life in our state by meeting Maryland's security, workforce development and sustainability needs. As this report will show, we are doing our part to put Maryland's families first.



While our top priority is to protect the public's safety, as well as that of our employees and those under our supervision, DPSCS can contribute to improving Maryland's environment and strengthening our workforce – many of whom are currently incarcerated. As this report will show, it is through the efforts of our 12,000 employees that DPSCS has been able to meet our goals and mission in serving the citizens of Maryland throughout 2008.

This Department has assumed the responsibility of becoming a more proactive partner to both state and local law enforcement on the ground and in the community. We have increased the level of cooperation and communication with the law enforcement community working directly with our criminal justice partners to provide the best intelligence and programming options for our offender population in order to create safer institutions.

Increased collaboration is also beginning to help us in readying our incarcerated population for assimilation back into the community. Whether utilizing new and innovative approaches to job skills training, harnessing limited resources to maximize drug treatment efforts, or accepting that this Department has a public health responsibility, we are serving Maryland's communities in a positive manner.

And finally, we have the ability to help state and local government maintain and beautify their communities through a model of restorative justice that not only helps those incarcerated believe in themselves, but also corrects common misconceptions about ex-offenders.

2008 was a very good year for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, but there is much more work to be done. We expect 2009 to be even better.

DPSCS Secretary

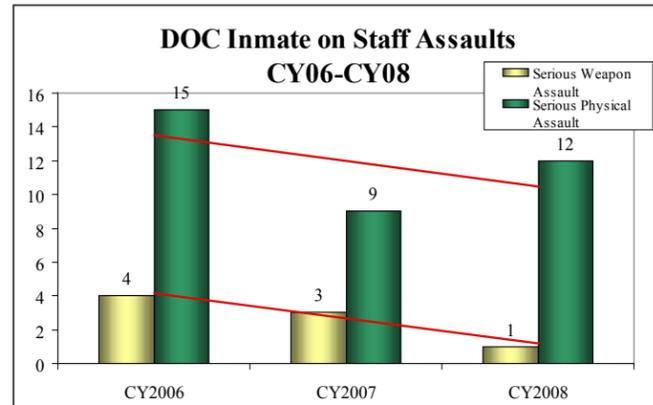
KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE: SECURITY INTEGRATION

Gangs

Confronting the issue of gang violence requires collaboration with key partners in the law enforcement community. In 2008 the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) brought together over 50 law enforcement and criminal justice stakeholders from around the state to tackle Maryland's growing problem of gang violence. Through this process, we collectively identified four critical problem areas in Maryland's approach to combating gangs and worked with our statewide partners to identify strategic goals and solutions.

Out of that effort, the Division of Correction's (DOC) Intelligence Coordinating Unit formalized and enhanced its information sharing efforts with local law enforcement and other criminal justice stakeholders regarding gang activities. This includes hiring an analyst to design and maintain a gang database through a \$216,000 grant from the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention.

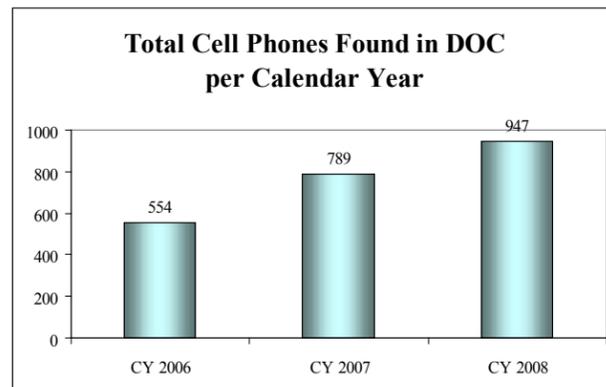
In 2008 these intelligence efforts increased our ability to identify and validate gang members by 24%. The DOC regularly shares this information with over 100 agencies, and today the Department is receiving similar intelligence from the state's local correctional and law enforcement agencies.



Increased Security/Violence Reduction

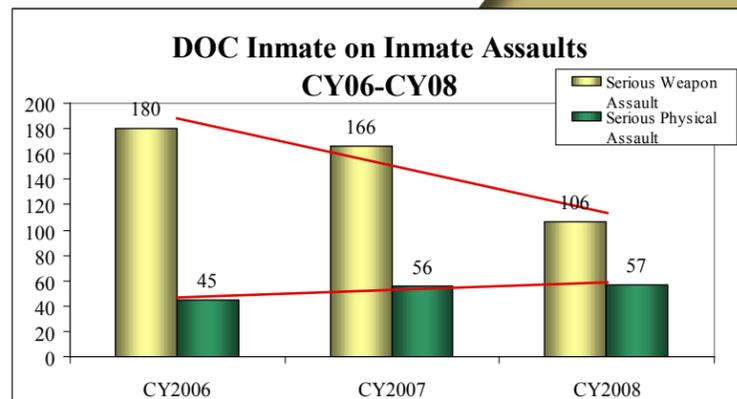
Two of the Department's correctional divisions, the Division of Correction (DOC) and the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS), have developed and implemented new security strategies targeting illegal activity inside our institutions, improving safety for both staff and offenders during 2008.

A major objective of these efforts is contraband cell phones, which can be a major factor in violence inside and outside the fence, connecting many offenders back to their former lifestyles. Leading the way, our DOC K-9 Unit began training dogs to locate cell phones in June 2008. The dogs have since sniffed out 75 cell phones across the system. In combination with other security practices this increased cell phone recoveries across the system by 71% in 2008 compared to 2006.



These efforts have dramatically reduced the number of overall serious assaults by inmates on staff (defined as cases requiring more than basic first aid) in the DOC. From 2006 to 2008 they have dropped 32%. And serious weapons assaults are down 75% over the same time period.

In DPDS there have not been any serious weapons assaults by detainees on staff in the past two years. Serious physical assaults on staff have been cut by 71% from FY2006 to FY2008. And there haven't been any in the first eight months of FY2009. Over the same period of time, serious physical assaults by detainees on detainees dropped 18% and serious weapons assaults by 52%.



Much of the safety progress made by DPDS is attributable to a sophisticated, randomly targeted shake-down effort implemented during 2008, which helped find 642 cell phones compared to just 189 the year before.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE: SECURITY INTEGRATION CONT.

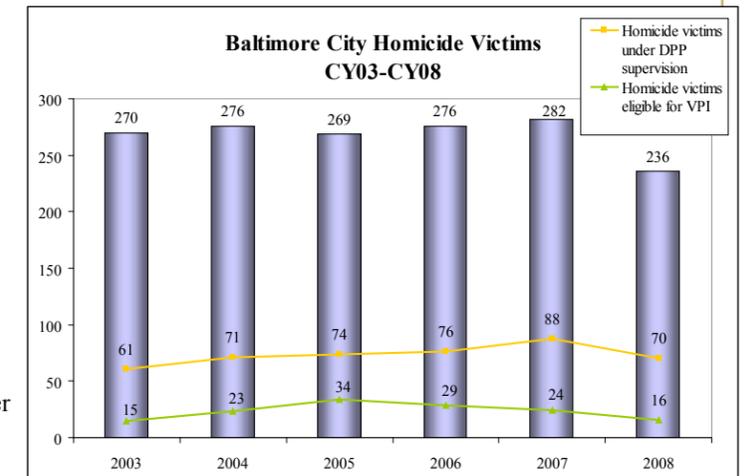
Violence Prevention Initiative

The Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) is an effort to target the most violent criminals under Maryland State supervision by using a scientifically developed risk assessment tool and identification criteria. VPI offenders meeting these criteria are subject to a much stricter supervision model than offenders under other levels of supervision by the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP).

The VPI allows DPP to be much more proactive, focusing limited resources on Maryland's most violent population. It is also a critical component of the State's relationship with local law enforcement and their efforts to keep violent crime under control in the community. 2008 marked the first full year in which this innovative supervision effort was implemented, but the VPI is showing some positive signs in Baltimore City.

In an effort to identify comparable information, DPP analyzed homicide data supplied by Baltimore City Police going back five years to 2003. Using the current VPI screening method, we identified homicide victims who were under our supervision during that period who most likely would have been eligible for the VPI.

The average number of homicide victims under VPI supervision in 2008 dropped 36% compared to the number of murder victims who would have been VPI offenders in the previous five years, 2003 - 2007.



The VPI has also made Parole and Probation more efficient at using legal tools at its disposal to help local law enforcement get tougher on the State's most violent offenders, mainly through requesting warrants for those VPI offenders who violate the terms of their supervision.

Since the VPI began in July 2007, DPP requested 2,055 of these warrants through March 2009. Comparing the last quarter of 2007 to the last quarter of 2008, DPP increased warrant requests for VPI offenders from a monthly average of 106 to 188 - 46%.

Increased cooperation with local law enforcement and the courts is also paying off. Since it began in July 2007, 757 VPI offenders statewide have had their supervision revoked.

While the average VPI caseload is about 70% smaller than the normal, more traditional caseload, the VPI has not taken away from the DPP's mission of supervising all of its population.

Backed by the O'Malley Administration's \$3.1 million budget commitment to high risk offender supervision, DPP hired and trained 134 new agents in 2008. During 2008 this allowed DPP to keep the average monthly caseload for a non-VPI agent at 102, about even with the 100 average that existed before VPI.

WatchCenter

In the summer of 2007, DPSCS' Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) implemented the intelligence arm of its Violence Prevention Initiative efforts by committing a full time Parole and Probation Agent to the Baltimore City Police WatchCenter. Since then, we have launched similar efforts in Baltimore and Prince George's Counties.

The WatchCenter is designed to allow criminal justice agencies to share daily intelligence on Maryland's most violent offenders assisting police in investigating supervised offenders' involvement in serious crimes, and when possible, swiftly removing these offenders from the community.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE: SECURITY INTEGRATION CONT.

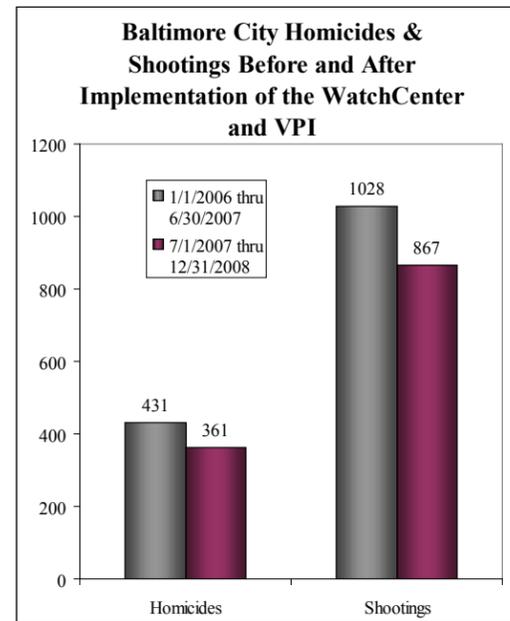
Each morning local law enforcement agencies share intelligence about the previous day's arrestees or victims in shootings, homicides or gun-related crimes. From there, these agents find out which of the involved individuals are under DPP supervision. If arrested, DPP immediately requests a violation of parole or probation warrant in an effort to keep that offender in jail until his or her hearing.

If a shooting victim is a DPP offender, a case review is done immediately in order to share any relevant intelligence with the police trying to build a case. Additionally, if there is any reason that person can be technically violated, a warrant is immediately requested.

In Baltimore City alone, the WatchCenter effort has resulted in 589 violation warrants requested, leading to more revocations of parole or probation.

While these efforts are not entirely responsible for the great progress officials in Baltimore City have made on reducing violent crime, better cooperation, data, and intelligence sharing between the City and State is having a positive impact. When comparing city homicides and shootings from July 2007 (the beginning of DPP's VPI and WatchCenter efforts) through Jan 1, 2009, both fell about 16% compared to the previous 18-month period.

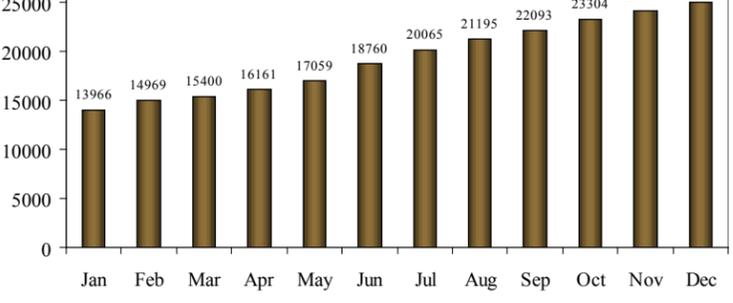
And in 2008, the State saw its second largest reduction of homicides since 1985.



DNA

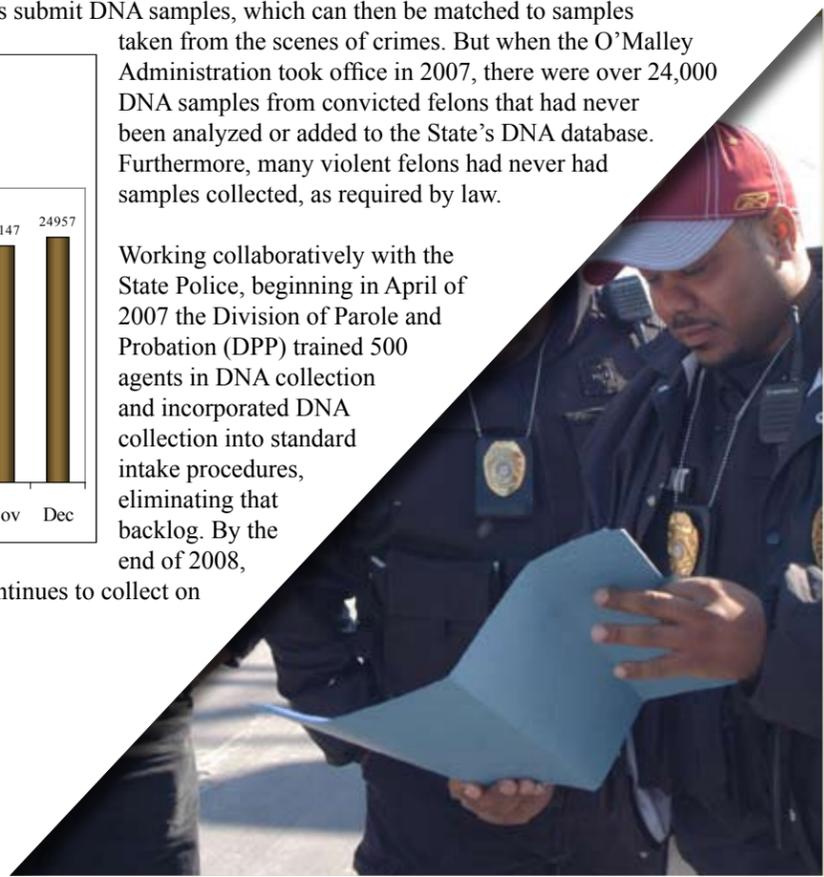
Most violent crime is committed by repeat offenders, who have been in and out of jail or prison, had cases against them dismissed in court, or have never been caught.

Fortunately, Maryland State law requires that convicted felons submit DNA samples, which can then be matched to samples taken from the scenes of crimes. But when the O'Malley Administration took office in 2007, there were over 24,000 DNA samples from convicted felons that had never been analyzed or added to the State's DNA database. Furthermore, many violent felons had never had samples collected, as required by law.



Working collaboratively with the State Police, beginning in April of 2007 the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) trained 500 agents in DNA collection and incorporated DNA collection into standard intake procedures, eliminating that backlog. By the end of 2008,

DPP had collected almost 25,000 DNA samples and today continues to collect on average over 600 samples a month.



KEEPING COMMUNITIES SAFE: SECURITY INTEGRATION CONT.

Technology

MAFIS

Last year approximately 420,000 fingerprint submissions were made to Maryland's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) by local law enforcement - all requiring manual review by DPSCS employees.



Fortunately, in 2008 DPSCS' Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD) also completed a three year, \$12 million improvement project that brought MAFIS into the 21st century. Now, using the latest in fingerprint technology, MAFIS drastically improves the state's ability to rapidly and positively identify known criminals and perform background checks.

Through the new MAFIS, 99% of criminal and non-criminal fingerprint submissions can now be matched digitally. Today, fingerprint images are high-resolution. Think of it as going from standard to high definition television for law enforcement. To make this possible ITCD converted 6.6 million fingerprints from a paper to digital format, another 2 million older electronic prints, and converted 233,000 unidentified latent fingerprint images to the format used by the new MAFIS. ITCD converted 260,000 palm print cards into high resolution digital images as well.

MAFIS now gives Maryland law enforcement a new palm search capability never before possible. Most importantly the new latent print search capabilities will help with the State's caseload of unsolved crimes. ITCD is anticipating the possibility of 50,000 matches out of cold case files. Most notably, by March 2009, both Baltimore and Anne Arundel County Police had gotten close to 200 hits on unidentified "cold case" prints using the new MAFIS, while Howard County has gotten 100. Other counties and the Maryland State Police are also getting hits, all of which are helping to solve robberies, thefts and even sexual assaults and unsolved homicides.

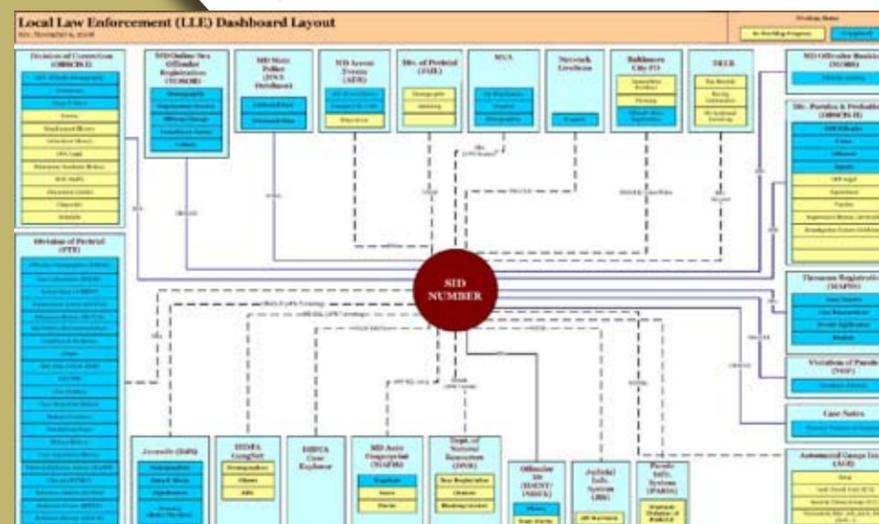
DASHBOARD

Over the last 18-months sharing data and intelligence cooperation has become a paramount priority for DPSCS. In 2008 ITCD created the Local Law Enforcement Dashboard, a web-based, clearing house of information on a criminal subject's history accessible to local, state and federal law enforcement partners cooperating to reduce crime and enhance public safety in Maryland.

An example of the O'Malley Administration's security integration priorities, the Dashboard consolidates data from multiple agency sources to create an effective platform providing quick, accurate and timely information to law enforcement.

Previously, law enforcement agencies were forced to dig through multiple databases from multiple agencies across the State just to develop background information on a suspect.

Today the Dashboard contains information from all relevant DPSCS agencies and non-DPSCS data sources,



including the MD State Police, Baltimore City Police, and the MD Motor Vehicle Administration, among others. And soon, the MD Court system and Department of Juvenile Services will link to the Dashboard as well. Together with the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, DPSCS is conducting training for local law enforcement around the State on how to utilize the Dashboard.

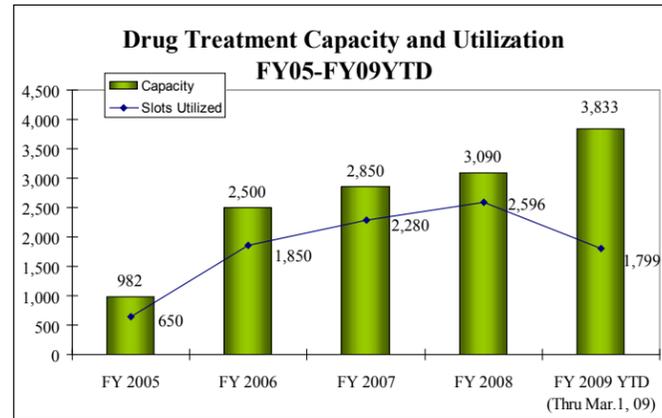
BELIEVING IN HUMAN CAPITAL: BUILDING FOR SUCCESS

Drug Treatment

Over the past year, DPSCS has increased drug treatment capacity and utilization. Despite a decrease in funding in recent years, DPSCS created more drug treatment opportunities for offenders.

From FY2006 to March 1st of FY2009, DPSCS has increased by 53% the number of drug treatment slots that are available. The Department also increased the number of slots being utilized by 40% from FY2006 to FY2008, and so far in FY2009 we are filling an average of 98% of available slots per month. The number of inmates who have successfully completed a drug treatment program has increased by 43% from 1,612 in FY2006 to 2,310 in FY2008.

In January 2008, four methadone programs were initiated within the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (opioid detoxification for men/women; methadone maintenance for men/women). Maryland received national recognition for being the first state prison system in the country to be awarded licenses for methadone use from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Initial projections were that 620 inmates would be maintained on methadone within these programs. We are exceeding our estimates and are on target to treat over 1,000 offenders annually.

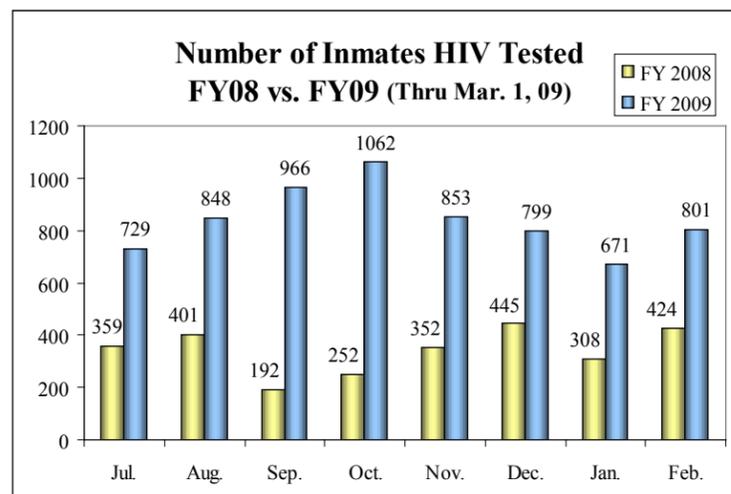


Public Health

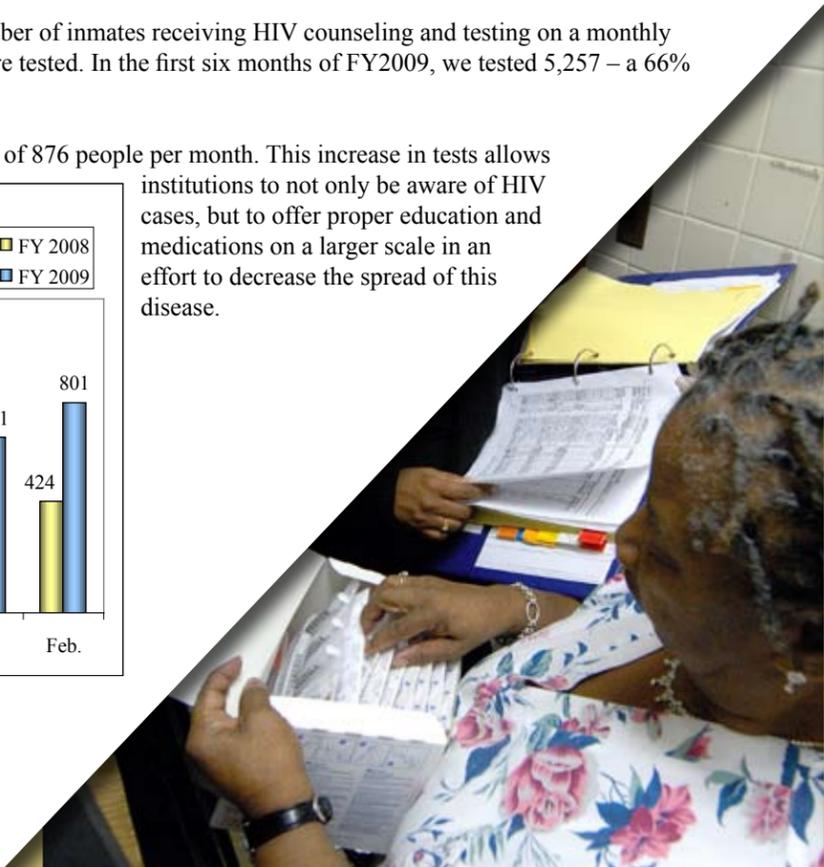
Throughout 2008 the Office of Treatment Services refocused the departments' commitment to effective HIV testing and counseling through an increase and realignment of staffing resources. In 2007, the Department had seven HIV educators and counselors on staff. By the close of 2008, the Department had increased this number to 25 HIV educators, counselors, and other HIV outreach-related staff.

The result was a significant and sustained increase in the number of inmates receiving HIV counseling and testing on a monthly basis. Through the second half of FY2008, 3,152 inmates were tested. In the first six months of FY2009, we tested 5,257 – a 66% increase.

In the first six months of FY2009, the DOC tested an average of 876 people per month. This increase in tests allows



institutions to not only be aware of HIV cases, but to offer proper education and medications on a larger scale in an effort to decrease the spread of this disease.



BELIEVING IN HUMAN CAPITAL: BUILDING FOR SUCCESS CONT.

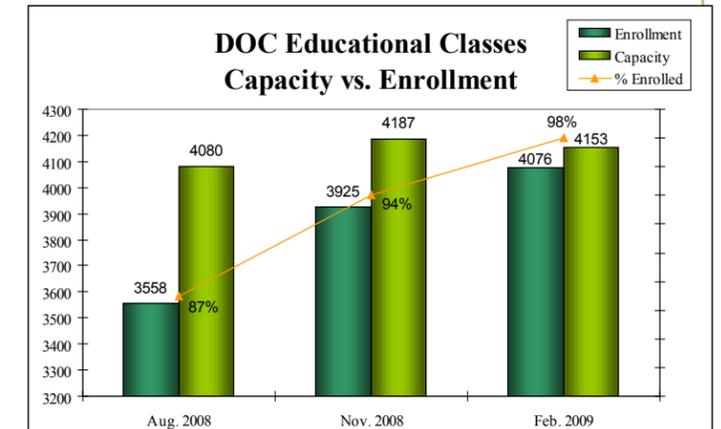
Correctional Education

Better management of limited resources by DOC has also increased DPSCS' ability to provide educational opportunities to more inmates, without any additional funding.

After close examination halfway through 2008, the Department realized there were too many empty seats in DOC classrooms that needed to be filled. Instead of focusing on how this could happen, the division focused on how it could be fixed.

It was a simple solution. Simply by opening lines of communication which had broken down over the years between the DOC and the Department of Education, we were able to increase both capacity and enrollment.

By March of 2009 the DOC was filling 98% of its available education slots – an 11% increase in just nine months. Today, at approximately 4,100 inmate students a month, we are serving 15% more population than we were in August of 2008.



Workforce Development

Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) had a record-breaking year in FY08, providing employment to an average of 1,480 inmates for over 2.3 million hours of training. Through March 1 of Fy2009 MCE has increased the average employment by 25% over FY2008.

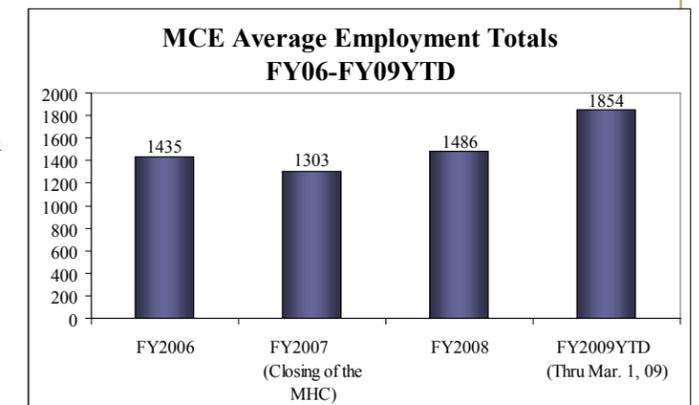
During 2008, working with the O'Malley Administration, the Department made great legislative strides in correctional education and offender job skills training. These will have a profound impact on our mission to protect the public, and create an effective transition back into the community for the offender population.

Beginning in 2009, correctional education will be transferred from the Maryland State Department of Education to the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR).

With its knowledge and relationships with the State's many industries, DLLR can utilize its partnerships, helping us link offenders with Maryland's workforce needs – mainly in the form of trades and skilled labor. Along with the Administration, we believe this will better prepare offenders for transition into the workforce.

Additional legislation passed will provide a mechanism for Maryland Correctional Enterprises to engage in live construction projects behind the fence - key to creating an apprenticeship training program in partnership with the building trades. Supported by the Baltimore Building and Construction Trade Council, the bill passed unanimously and we expect to launch our first joint project with the Trades Council and DLLR sometime in the spring of 2009.

Finally, we were able to protect MCE's budget, allowing it to reinvest its own profits, negating budget language that would have required the transfer of \$4 million over four years, making it difficult for MCE to expand. The reinvestment of this extra funding will greatly expand employment numbers - providing vital workforce training for inmates.



PUBLIC SAFETY WORKS: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Restorative justice is the ultimate goal of the DPSCS Public Safety Works (PSW) program, an initiative which provides skills that are a bridge to meaningful employment. For the majority of Maryland's offender population, participation on a PSW crew is their first chance to do something positive in their communities. Community-based projects afford offenders opportunities to invest themselves into the community they have harmed – a powerful and significant tool of rehabilitation. Additionally, PSW can help break down public stereotypes about ex-offenders, showing that offenders can make up for past wrongs committed.

Veterans Cemeteries

A few PSW highlights include the maintenance of the State's Veterans Cemeteries in collaboration with the Maryland Department of Veterans Affairs. Honorably discharged DOC inmates can give back to fellow veterans by caring for Crownsville, Garrison Forrest and Cheltenham cemeteries. Over 1,600 hours were spent on this project in 2008 and 600 through May of 2009. The project has worked so well, Veterans Affairs has created three permanent maintenance positions specifically for newly-released offenders.

Community Projects

Another cemetery, Mount Auburn, is a project done in partnership with the Sharp Street United Methodist Church reclaiming the historic Baltimore City African American burial ground from 43 acres of overgrowth. Through spring of 2009, inmates from local Westport and Cherry Hill communities cleared 40 acres of brush reaching up to five-feet high in places with the use of mostly hand tools.

We are also working with Habitat for Humanity on several projects in Baltimore City, Montgomery and Caroline Counties. These projects started with inmates simply hauling drywall or clearing debris. But now, offenders are learning basic carpentry and drywall hanging skills.

Sustainability

DPSCS is also doing its part for the environment as part of PSW. At the National Antietam Battlefield, Maryland Correctional Enterprises planted 1,700 trees to re-establish an original forest that was present before the Civil War. We are also planting trees as a part of the Governor's Marylanders Plant Trees effort. In 2008, Division of Correction and Patuxent Institution inmates planted 38,000 trees across the State, with a goal of one million by 2011. And in 2008, our inmates constructed 1,000 cages for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) effort to restore the Chesapeake Bay oyster population.

Working with DNR, MCE has begun an innovative program where inmates are growing more than 20,000 bay grass plants that will be planted by inmates throughout the Chesapeake Bay area in June 2009.



CHARACTERISTICS OF SUPERVISED POPULATIONS

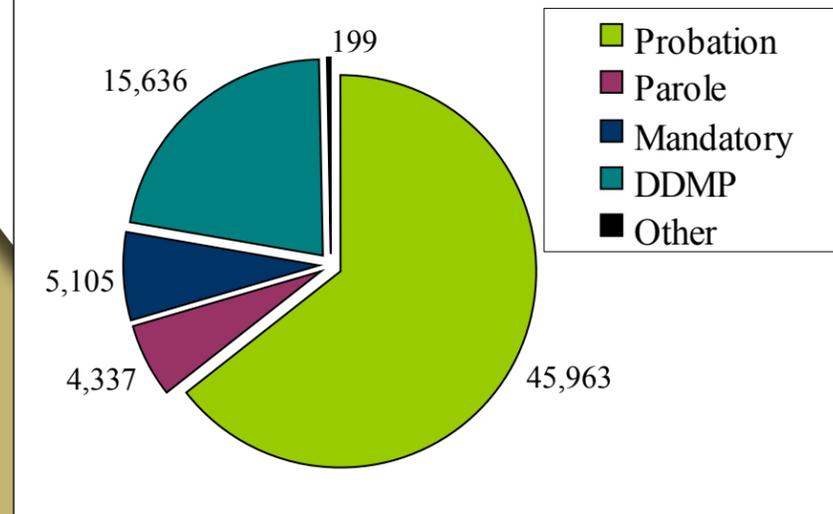
Community Supervision Populations

	Probation	Parole	Mandatory	DDMP
GENDER				
Male	35,838 (78%)	3,767 (86.9%)	4,835 (94.7%)	12,230 (78.2%)
Female	10,125 (22%)	570 (13.1%)	270 (5.3%)	3,406 (21.8%)
OFFENSE TYPE				
Violent	7,799 (17%)	2,576 (59.4%)	2,797 (54.8%)	0 (0%)
Non-violent	38,164 (83%)	1,761 (40.6%)	2,308 (45.2%)	15,636 (100%)
TOTAL POPULATION	45,963	4,337	5,105	15,636

DDMP = Drinking Driving Monitor Program

*Notes for Pg11 Statistics: Probation includes Probation Before Judgement. All population totals taken as of 12/31/08.

DPP Populations by Type of Supervision - End of CY08



CHARACTERISTICS OF SUPERVISED POPULATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION CHANGES

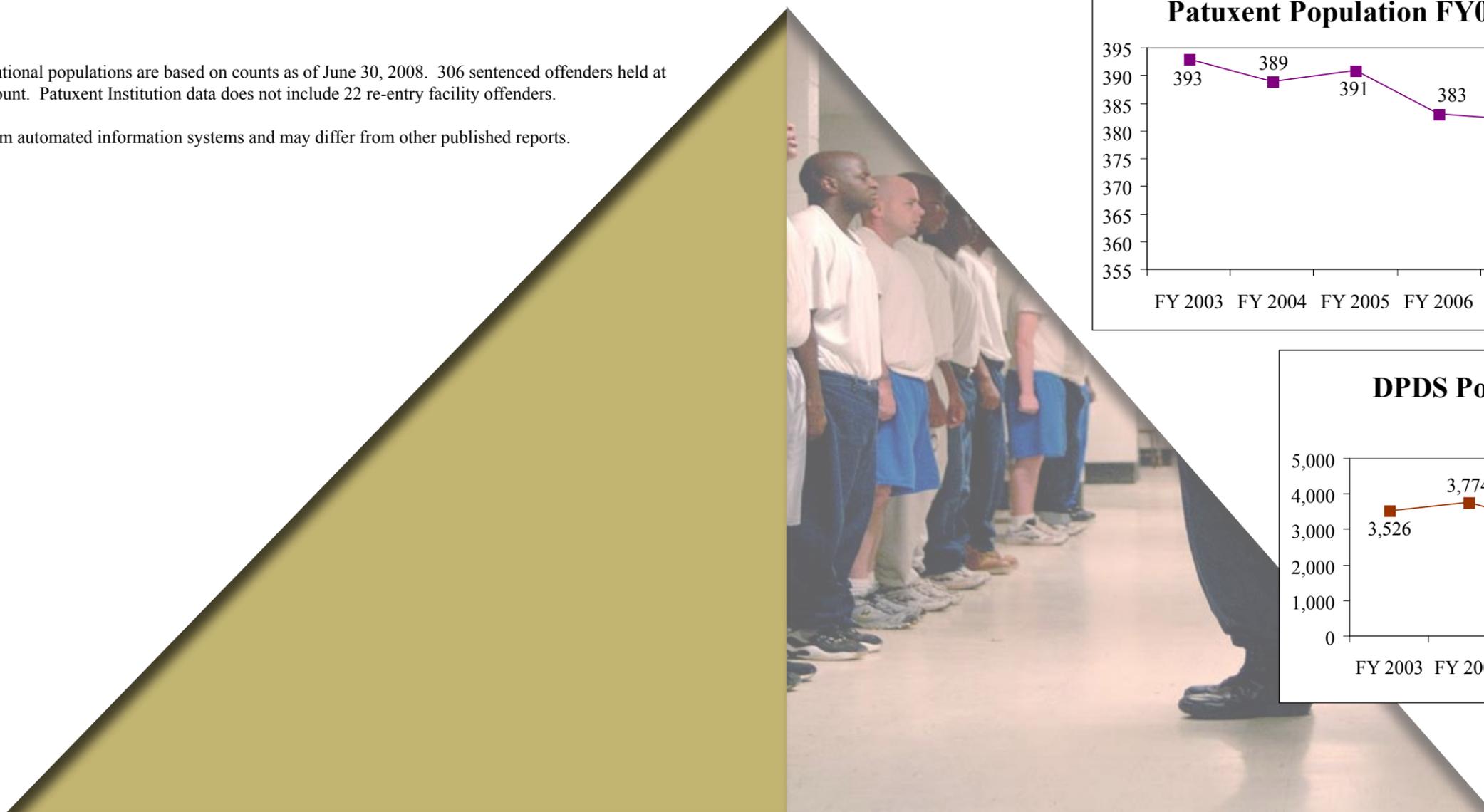
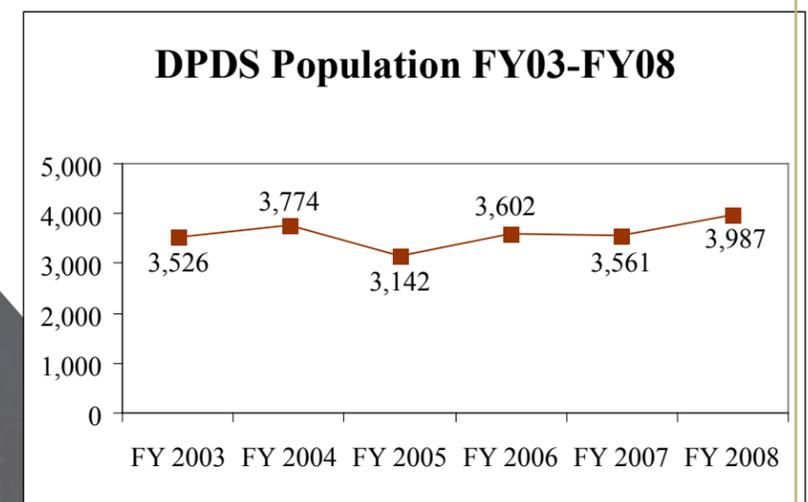
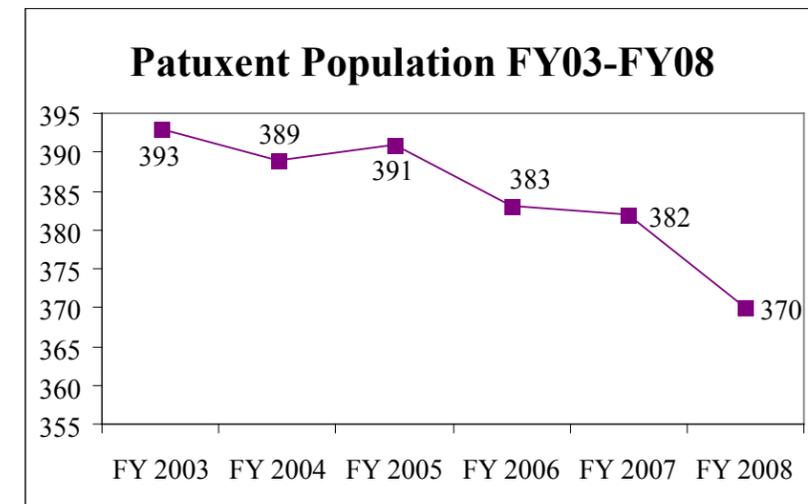
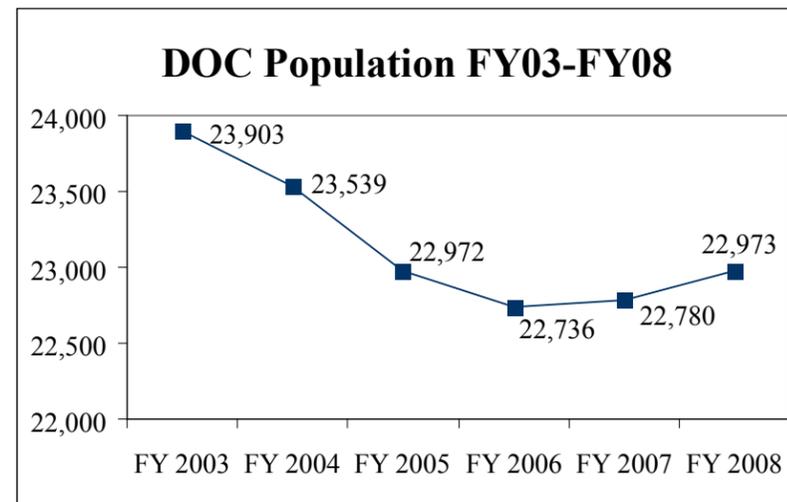
Institutional Populations

	DPDS	DOC	Patuxent
GENDER			
Male	3,457 (86.7%)	21,939 (95.5%)	309 (83.4%)
Female	530 (13.3%)	1,034 (4.5%)	61 (16.6%)
OFFENSE TYPE			
Violent	769 (19.3%)	11,372 (49.5%)	312 (84.2%)
Non-violent	3,218 (80.7%)	11,601 (50.5%)	58 (15.8%)
TOTAL POPULATION	3,987	22,973	370

DPDS = Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
 DOC = Division of Correction

*Notes for Pg12 Statistics: Institutional populations are based on counts as of June 30, 2008. 306 sentenced offenders held at DPDS are included in the DOC count. Patuxent Institution data does not include 22 re-entry facility offenders.

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





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Created March 2009

Printed by Maryland Correctional Enterprises