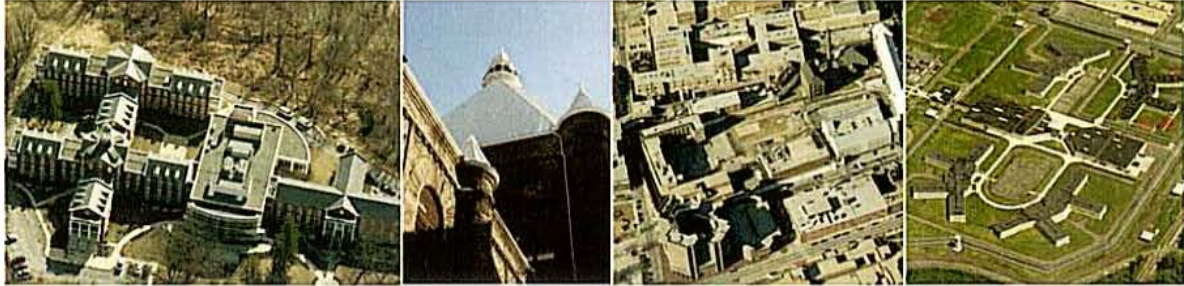


Facilities Master Plan



State of Maryland Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services

GOVERNOR

Martin O'Malley

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Anthony G. Brown

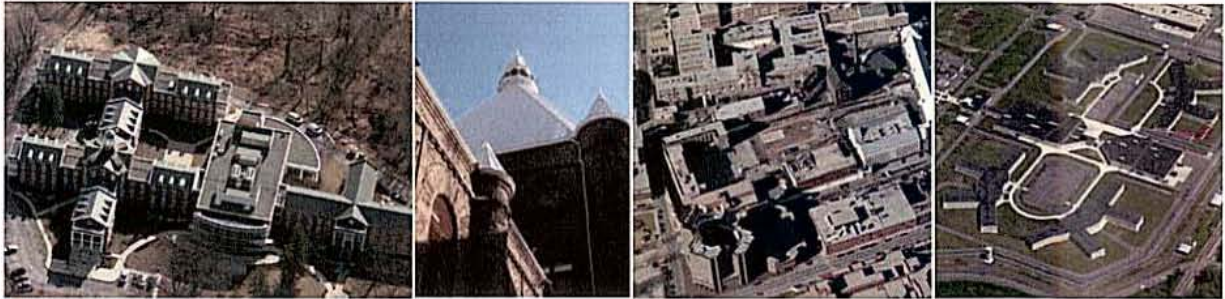
SECRETARY, DPSCS

Gary D. Maynard

2013

June 13, 2013

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Cover photos (left to right): Public Safety Education and Training Center, Administration Building at Metropolitan Transition Center, Correctional Complex in Baltimore City, North Branch Correctional Institution.

Preface

The Facilities Master Plan

The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) set forth in its "Guidelines for Submission of a Facilities Master Plan" the requirement for an assessment of needs to support the capital projects requested in the Facilities Master Plan. Pursuant to a comprehensive assessment of capacity, population and facilities, the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) has developed this Facilities Master Plan. The plan will provide the broad context and basis for the location and construction of new facilities, the renovation of existing correctional facilities, and ongoing capital improvements.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is committed to the safety and security of staff, inmates and the community through its policies and services as well as the facilities that are constructed and maintained. Integral with the philosophy of maintaining a secure environment is the commitment to offer opportunities for inmates to participate in a range of rehabilitation programs that can better prepare them for productive, law-abiding lives in the community upon release. This capital plan is a blending of programs, services, and infrastructure embracing the Department's new direction in managing offenders.

The Facilities Master Plan has many components that support the achievement of the Department's mission. A major component of the Facilities Master Plan will focus on major improvements and construction at the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City, which includes the re-orienting of the current Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC) to a Reentry Center and replacement of all components of the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC)—the Men's Detention Center (MDC), Women's Detention Center (WDC) and Youth Detention Center (YDC). The need to develop sufficient space for program services that support reentry programming is also reflected in this Facilities Master Plan.

This plan is designed to provide the Department with a comprehensive strategy for a Facilities Master Plan through fiscal year 2028.

Acknowledgements

Office of the Secretary:

Gary D. Maynard, Secretary

J. Michael Stouffer, Deputy Secretary for Operations

G. Lawrence Franklin, Deputy Secretary for Administration

David N. Bezanson, Assistant Secretary for Capital Programs

Rhea Harris, Assistant Secretary/Chief of Staff

Capital Planning Leadership Team:

David N. Bezanson, Assistant Secretary for Capital Programs

J. Michael Stouffer, Deputy Secretary for Operations

Jon P. Galley, North Region Director

Wendell M. France, Central Region Director

Patricia A. Vale, South Region Director

Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director, Patuxent Institution

David Blumberg, Chairman, Maryland Parole Commission

Stephen Shiloh, Chief Executive Officer, MCE

Bonita Cosgrove, Director of Reentry & Integrated Services

Randall Watson, Director, Programs & Services

S. K. Kulkarni, Director, DCCFM

Katherine Z. Dixon, Lead Agency Architect, DCCFM

Pamela Goldman, Administrator IV, DCCFM

Planning Consultant:

Penza Bailey Architects, with Dewberry and CGL
Management Group

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Executive Summary

GENERAL

The nature of corrections is the continuous process of managing change. While plans are relatively easy to develop, the process of implementation is more challenging. For example, a typical capital project, such as a new or expanded correctional facility, requires from four to six years from planning to occupancy. During that time policies and procedures, not to mention needs, often change.

MISSION

The mission and vision of the Department guides the strategic goals outlined in this report:

The Mission

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services protects the public, its employees, and detainees and offenders under its supervision.

The Vision

The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services will be nationally recognized as a department that believes its own employees are its greatest strength, and values the development of their talents, skills, and leadership.

We will be known for dealing with tough issues like gang violence, by capitalizing on the strength of interagency collaboration.

We will be nationally known as the department that takes responsibility for the greatest of problems, and moves quickly and quietly to bring about successful change.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services will be known as one of the national leaders in the development and use of technology through system interoperability.

Others will look to this department for its effective leadership and evidence-based practices.

We will be known for our belief in the value of the human being, and the way we protect those individuals, whether they are members of the public, our own employees, those we are obligated to keep safe and in custody, or victims of crime.

The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services will be known as an organization that focuses on its mission and takes care of its people.

At the core of the mission of DPSCS is ensuring the safety and security of staff, inmates, and the community. Every aspect of this plan supports this fundamental mission. The need for and type of facilities have been developed in support of the commitment to use the time of incarceration to address offender needs through programs and services designed to prepare inmates to become law-abiding members of the community upon release. To effect better community reintegration and reduced recidivism, the Department underwent a significant structural and operational reorganization.

REORGANIZATION

Previously, the Department's distinct organizational components were defined by service delivery:

- The Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS) with jurisdiction over inmates awaiting trial;
- The Division of Correction (DOC) with jurisdiction over most sentenced offenders in the custody of the Department;
- The Division of Parole and Probation was responsible for supervising offenders on parole, probation or mandatory supervision in the community;
- The Patuxent Institution with jurisdiction over offenders with special mental health needs under court referral or referral from DOC.

Currently, the Department is organized by major operational components—detention custody, correctional custody and community supervision—within each of three geographic regions—North, Central and South. Each region autonomously supervises offenders on parole, probation or mandatory supervision. All pretrial detention and services are now under the operational management of the Central Region.

Regionalization will allow greater continuity of service delivery, and a more effective flow of inmates from their reception into the system to their rehabilitation and reentry back into the community. The strength of a community-based program model is based largely on a continuum of effective and evidence based care. To ensure the success of the reorganization, the Facilities Master Plan must follow a logical and substantive capital improvement program in support of the mission.

JUSTIFICATION

Prior to the previous 2004 Facilities Master Plan, the State's inmate population had increased significantly while facilities continued to age and were stressed from constant overuse. The population data showed that the actual increase in population between 1990 and 2004 was 42%. As a result of this data and national trends, the 2004 Facilities Master Plan population projection reflected a slower rate of increase, but nevertheless, a 14% rise in inmate population through 2015. The Department determined at that time that the primary challenge was to provide additional bed capacity for a growing population, replace deteriorating facilities and develop specific capital projects to sustain the safe, secure and efficient operation of its correctional facilities.

However, since 2004, the State's actual inmate population has stabilized. In fact, there has been a decrease in committed inmates by 2% from 2004 through 2013, and a dramatic 50%-plus decrease in the women and youth pretrial populations. Unfortunately, for many of the Department's facilities, infrastructure has continued to deteriorate, program services are not up to evidence-based practices, accessibility and code compliance do not meet State mandatory standards, and poor energy and environmental performance provides undue demands on the Department's resources and occupant health, safety and welfare.

These issues are especially evident in the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC). The CCBC faces significant facility and operational challenges:

- Conditions of Youth Confinement Litigation: Federal litigation on youth confinement within the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) as governed by the 1993 Consent Decree, United States District Court for the District of Maryland. Currently the youth population is housed in the same building as adult offenders. Hence, the USDOJ has cited three major areas of concern: (1) the total sight and sound separation from the adult population; (2) the adequacy of special education for the youth population; and (3) the failure of BCDC to meet many of the youth's special needs such as recreation and dietary.

- **Compromised Security and Gang Activity:** Ongoing state and federal investigation into corruption between correctional officers and inmates. Breach of security and direct supervision oversight is exacerbated by antiquated facilities, sight and sound best practices, and environmental quality.
- **Need for a new Women's Detention Center:** The current WDC was originally built in 1967 and is not conducive to housing a large female population for an extended period of time. In the summer of 2002, the federal court reopened a 1993 Consent Decree, after allegations that the temperatures inside of WDC reached over 100 degrees on a daily basis. The litigation resulted in a 2002 Consent Order by the Federal Court, which concluded that the ventilation problems and living conditions at the WDC violated the constitutional rights of the inmates. Though the ventilation and temperature issues were remedied, other problems noted in the Consent Decree have not been resolved: inadequate privacy for booking, examinations, and inadequate medical and mental health observation capability.
- **Ongoing Structural and Infrastructure Failures:** The aging 1899 MTC West Wing has experienced several locations of collapsing masonry, a poorly functioning HVAC system, inadequate toilet/shower facilities, and misaligned stairs due a long period of settlement. In addition, the rusted and failing original windows allow significant air and moisture infiltration. Over the long term, ongoing repair and replacement to the HVAC system, window systems, and/or masonry envelope is not beneficial and very costly. The consensus is to demolish the MTC wing in its entirety. This cannot be done until the temporarily housed inmates are moved back into "D" Block.
- **Need for Adequate Facilities for Program Services:** Approximately 66% of committed inmates come out of the newly formed Central Region, which includes both Baltimore City and Baltimore County. Therefore, most of these committed inmates will eventually be released back to the community through the CCBC, despite where they may have been incarcerated, as part of the Department's Reentry program. The Reentry program's success is dependent on the provision of flexible multi-purpose education/training spaces or facilities to support counseling, education, trades development, drug treatment, job placement and housing resource assistance to prepare the inmate for his/her transition upon release.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the 2013 population projections, and the operational reorganization of the Department, there is no longer a need to meet a future system-wide bedspace demand. The major focus of the 2013 Facilities Master Plan (FMP) is to replace aging, energy-inefficient, operationally and physically ineffective, deteriorated, code non-compliant, and dysfunctional facilities.

Furthermore, the 2013 Facilities Master Plan will recommend the provision of new, replacement, or repurposed facilities to meet the changing demand for reentry and program services in complement to the Department's mission, vision, and philosophy for safety and effective offender change. Bear in mind that approximately 62% of all inmates, whether pretrial or committed, come from Baltimore City alone. As this population returns back to the community through CCBC, the focus shall be on enhanced treatment services with improved reentry and early release outcomes.

With respect to the CCBC challenges noted above, the 2013 Facilities Master Plan will pay particular attention to Baltimore. The Facilities Master Plan outlines a detailed recommendation for a multi-year redevelopment of the entire Complex. The redevelopment has been carefully sequenced to permit the relocation of inmates to temporary facilities as needed, the demolition of existing facilities, the development of proper utility and site infrastructure, and the provision of new facilities through meaningful prioritization and budget availability.

This Facilities Master Plan has defined specific projects, which will support the new direction taken by the Department, and which will provide greater public safety to the citizens of Maryland. The first of these

facilities must be the provision of a Youth Detention and Treatment facility that will include adequate space for housing, education, recreation and other programming space for youth in order to vacate the USDOJ Consent Decree.

Though Baltimore will be the primary focus of capital improvements, new and renovated facilities will be required statewide consistent with the Department reorganization, reentry and program services, and inadequate or aging infrastructure replacement.

- **Sustainability**

An essential component of the 2013 Facilities Master Plan is the development and implementation of sustainability-oriented initiatives. The integration of "green" best practices, both in Department operations and facility design and construction, whether new or renovation, is a responsibility that must not be minimized.

There is clear and measurable data that shows that such initiatives lead to reduced recidivism, improved behavior and social responsibility, better training and education performance, and increased staff morale and productivity. As will be discussed in more detail within this Facilities Master Plan, the Department has "green" initiatives already in place addressing facility operations or inmate services. Sustainable operational programs include: environmental quality; energy conservation; water efficiency; storage and collection of recyclables; renewable energy technology; and alternative transportation; to name just a few. Sustainable inmate services include: ecology and biodiversity research; animal care; site restoration; natural resource conservation; and training for the "green" trades.

The Department, by following Maryland's leadership, shall endeavor to obtain carbon neutrality by 2030. Hence, the Facilities Master Plan reflects the Department's emphasis on sustainability, and in compliance with the standards set forth within Maryland's High Performance Building Act of 2008, new and major renovation projects shall meet LEED Silver certification as defined by the US Green Building Council (USGBC). It is highly recommended that a *Sustainability Action Plan* be developed parallel to the Facilities Master Plan. In addition, the Maryland Green Prisons Initiative underscores the importance of sustainability as the Department seeks to operate self-sustaining facilities and programs.

- **2013 Facilities Master Plan Highlights are as Follows:**

- **Dorsey Run Correctional Facility Phase II (DRCF):** The construction of the second 560-bed prerelease unit in Jessup, a community corrections-based facility;
- **Redevelopment of the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City:**

New Women's Detention Center: This project will construct a new 512-bed women's detention facility in Baltimore City;

New Men's Detention Center: This project will construct three separately phased, but contiguous and connected, buildings to house and approximately 2,300-bed Men's Detention Center in Baltimore City. The new MDC will also include a new food service/dining wing. The MDC will be replaced to correct the conditions of confinement cited in the various long-standing consent decrees;

Youth Detention Center: This project will renovate and provide an addition to the existing BPRU facility to house a 60-bed youth detention center for youthful offenders in Baltimore City who are

charged as adults. The facility will include a school, recreation, counseling and program spaces, and infirmary and mental health unit;

New State-of-the-Art Power Plant: will serve the entire CCBC;

New State-of-the-Art Central Food Service Facility: will serve the entire CCBC; each housing unit will have its own retherm kitchen facility;

New Medical and Mental Health Facility: will serve the entire CCBC;

New Administration Facility, Parking Garage, and Video Visitation Center: will serve the entire CCBC and Central Region offices; Video Visitation Center will serve the entire State;

New Reentry Unit: This project will construct a new 500-bed reentry unit with program services;

Renovation and Repurpose of Existing MRDCC: This project will initially serve as inmate housing swing space during the redevelopment of the complex. Ultimately, this facility will house reentry and halfway-back inmates, as well as, a community-based multi-purpose center;

- **80-Bed Jessup Regional Infirmary:** This project will provide a new medical health facility to be located on the former Maryland House of Corrections site. The facility will also serve as a central dialysis center;
- **MCI-H Perimeter Security:** Upgrade perimeter security system and provide gatehouse and visitors' registration building at the Maryland Correctional Institution, Hagerstown;
- **Patuxent Mental Health Housing:** This project will provide a new 300-bed facility to replace existing housing for mentally ill inmates;
- **RCI Fence / Gate House / Visitors' Registration / Administration:** This project will construct a new facility at Roxbury Correctional Institution;
- **PSETC Academic Center / Dormitory Expansion:** This project will construct an addition to the academic buildings at the training center.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the implementation of the 2013 Facilities Master Plan shall:

- Address Department reorganization into the South, Central and North Regions which will allow for operational autonomy with focus on community reentry programs and services;
- Expand and replace the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City to mitigate the severely deteriorated and dysfunctional facilities, and vacate the conditions of confinement litigation;
- Expand education and treatment opportunities in existing institutions through the implementation of program and services facilities within the perimeter of existing facilities;
- Expand Maryland Correctional Enterprises;
- Upgrade security infrastructure and support services statewide, in particular: perimeter security systems; food services, especially at CCBC; Behavioral, a mental health facility at Patuxent; a regional Infirmary at JCI; and maintenance and warehouse buildings;
- Upgrade energy infrastructure and utility distribution statewide.

As a part of a comprehensive strategy to serve the Department's new focus on reentry outcomes and the redevelopment or replacement of aging facilities, the implementation of the capital improvement projects proposed in this plan will enable the Department to achieve the goal of providing adequate, secure housing and rehabilitation for all inmates.

Overview of DPSCS

Introduction

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is a cabinet level agency of Maryland State government that is responsible for the operation of the state correctional system and community correction throughout the state. The task of the Department is to serve as an integral component of the criminal justice system, which contributes to the public safety by providing appropriate, safe, secure and humane control and confinement of offenders; supervising defendants and offenders located in the community and actively encouraging and assisting offenders through rehabilitative services to become productive and law-abiding members of the community. The Department consists of multiple agencies, which are charged with the management of different aspects of public safety. In addition, the population under departmental jurisdiction includes all arrestees and pretrial detainees in Baltimore City, sentenced inmates, offenders placed on probation, parole, home detention and other forms of transitional and community-based custody.

The mission of the Department will guide the strategic goals outlined in this report:

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services protects the public, its employees, and detainees and offenders under its supervision.

Philosophy

The Department has long recognized that its mission of protecting public safety is best achieved by reducing an inmate's chances of re-offending. The Department had begun to refocus its efforts on improving reentry outcomes through reorganization of the Department's operational structure, better use of existing offender services and implementation of parole reforms.

This refocusing of the Department's goals was formalized by the Maryland Task Force on Prisoner Reentry, which was established during the 2009 legislation session and recommended a significant restructuring of the state's criminal justice and correctional systems both to reduce the number of individuals incarcerated and to improve reentry programming and transitional services provided for those who remain. The Task Force envisioned a statewide comprehensive and evidence-based Reentry Initiative that would include:

- A uniform and standardized risk and needs assessment beginning at sentencing, and continuing during incarceration and community supervision.
- An individualized reentry plan based on risk/needs assessment data that would prescribe education, treatment, family, medical, and work programs for individuals while in custody and under community supervision.
- Availability of sufficient high-quality education, job skill training, and treatment programming for all those individuals required to participate in order to hold individuals accountable for following their Reentry plan.
- Within the last several months prior to release from incarceration, transition through county correctional facilities where inmates would be closer to family and community resources that can provide them with important assistance.
- Rigorous data collection, performance outcome measurements, and electronic records to monitor the effectiveness of programs and allow for the sharing of appropriate information among many different stakeholders. (from "Final Report on Prisoner Reentry" by Task Force on Prisoner Reentry, Gary Maynard, Chair.)

Operational Reorganization and Regional Integration

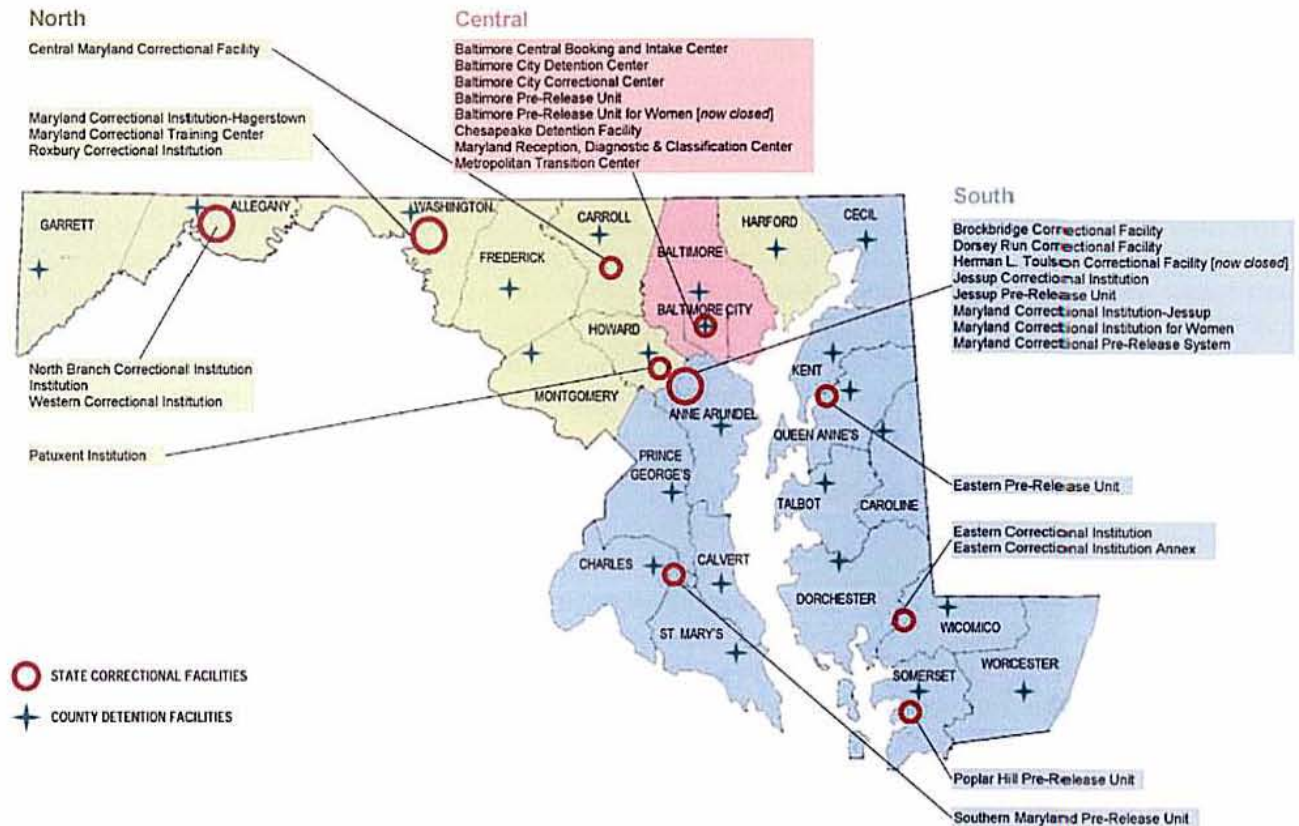
Key to the Department's focus on improving reentry outcomes is reorganization of its operational structure. Previously, the Department had distinct organizational components serving the needs of detained, sentenced, paroled and mentally ill inmates, defined by phases of service delivery as follows:

- The Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS) oversaw detention and pretrial release services for those arrested and awaiting trial in criminal proceedings before the District and Circuit Courts in Baltimore City, and managed and operated the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC) and the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC). DPDS also had jurisdiction over short-sentenced offenders adjudicated in Baltimore City courts. These are populations traditionally held by local jurisdictions, but legislative changes during the 1990s brought the Detention Center and its occupants under the Department's jurisdiction.
- The Division of Correction (DOC) had jurisdiction over almost all sentenced offenders in the custody of the Department.
- The Division of Parole and Probation was responsible for supervising offenders on parole, probation or mandatory supervision in the community. The Maryland Parole Commission, which is the paroling authority for the State, is a separate agency of the Department.
- A separate division, The Patuxent Institution, had and continues to have jurisdiction over offenders with special mental health needs under court referral or referral from Corrections Operations. The Institution also serves as the treatment hub for the Department, addressing the needs of mentally ill offenders throughout the entire correctional system, and is the location for a number of substance abuse treatment programs for males and females in the system.

The reorganization plan integrates the major operational components—detention custody, correctional custody and community supervision—within each of three geographic regions—North, Central and South—each managed by a Regional Director, who reports to the Deputy Secretary for Operations. The functions of the former Divisions of Correction and Parole and Probation are carried out by operational entities within each region. The Central Region also includes the former Division of Pretrial Detention and Services. This will allow continuity of service delivery, breaking down vertically siloed custody and supervision operations, streamlining offender programming across operations and allowing fluid movement of offenders from sentencing to rehabilitation.

Regionalization of service delivery will also allow community-based programming such as drug treatment, job placement and housing resources. In addition, better relationships with county detention systems will facilitate the eventual operation of Corrections intake and community reentry by local authorities. This will result in a transformation of the pre-release system to a community corrections model with a continuum of care from behind bars into the community.

Figure 1: Regional Reorganization and Facility Locations



Parole Reforms

Redefining the Maryland Parole Commission's process for paroling lower-risk offenders will reduce offender time behind bars while also lowering the risk of recidivism, saving costs to the State.

Development of a data-driven risk assessment tool allows targeting non-violent offenders who are near their parole eligibility date. Successful participation in programming and education in compliance with their case management plan gives offenders a better chance of reentering sooner. This incentivizes good behavior as well as completion of risk-reduction programs such as drug treatment, cognitive skills, anger management, education and job skills.

Data Management: Offender Case Management System

Effective delivery of offender programming and services within the operational regions and throughout an offender's time in the system will be facilitated by implementation of the Offender Case Management System (OCMS). This is a database backbone that will allow demographic information, security needs and specific programming/rehabilitative requirements to follow an offender throughout the system and permit seamless case planning from detention to incarceration to supervision. It will interface with the Maryland court system and track reentry outcomes. OCMS will better match offenders to programs and services at all stages of their supervision in their geographical region—ultimately lowering recidivism and reducing costs to the State.

Changes since Previous Planning Exercises

The Department's previous Facilities Master Plan was completed in 2004. At that time, the Department's needs were driven by an increasing inmate population and an inventory of aging and deteriorating facilities. The end-of-year population in the Division of Correction grew from 16,592 at the end of FY 1990 to 23,539 at the end of FY 2004. Based on those growth patterns and the anticipated impact of correctional policies, the Division of Correction population was projected to reach 26,700 by 2015.

The construction of additional beds in the decade preceding the 2004 Facilities Master Plan had not kept pace with that growth. Many of the Department's facilities were antiquated and overcrowded, and the increased population was accommodated by the use of "non-conventional" bedspace, which is the conversion to housing of spaces originally designed as gymnasiums, dayrooms, basement storage, or temporary program trailers. This practice resulted in substandard housing environments, producing crowding, reduced direct observation of inmates and lack of compliance with health, life safety and incarceration codes and standards.

In addition, program and support services were inadequate to provide inmates the opportunity for skills training and basic education as well as treatment services and reentry programs. The conversion of program spaces to housing exacerbated this shortage. The 2004 Plan called for the closure of existing facilities, the change in use of existing facilities and capital funding for new and renovated facilities.

Some of the recommendations of the 2004 Plan which have been carried out include the closure of the antiquated Maryland House of Correction (MHC) in 2007 and the transfer of 842 inmates to other institutions. The opening of 1,024 additional beds at the North Branch Correctional Institution (NBCI) allowed the closure of the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center (MCAC) in 2010. An additional 560 beds will be available when Phase I of the Dorsey Run Correctional Facility opens in 2013, to be followed by Phase II's 560 beds in 2015.

Since the completion of the 2004 Plan, crime rates have dropped instead of risen as previously projected. Construction of new facilities in the past decade has allowed the Department to discontinue the use of some deteriorating facilities and reduce the number of non-conventional beds. The State of Maryland implemented an objective classification instrument that has resulted in more offenders being assigned to lower security custody levels. Finally, alternatives to incarceration have reduced the length of confinement and increased the number of releases. Consequently, bedspace needs are no longer the driver of the Department's planning objectives.

Construction of new facilities and closure of others has improved the overall condition of the state's inventory of correctional facilities. However, the physical condition of many of the Department's facilities, particularly those located in the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC), continues to deteriorate. With portions completed in 1859 still in use, the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) is Maryland's oldest occupied correctional facility. And with approximately one-half of committed offenders originating in Baltimore City, the CCBC is both the point of entry and the point of return to society for a significant number of those in Maryland's correctional system.

In 2007, a Redevelopment Plan for the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City was completed, addressing the unique needs of an urban complex that houses populations in all phases of correctional sentencing, from pretrial detainees to inmates in transitional and prerelease, and including adult males and females as well as youths. As in the conditions driving the statewide 2004 Facilities Master Plan, inadequate bedspace and projected population growth was combined with aging and substandard facilities; thus, the 2007 Redevelopment Plan for Baltimore City called for replacement and expansion of many of the facilities. Revised population projections and the Department's reorganization plan have necessitated a reexamination of the plan for the Baltimore City Complex. Meanwhile, a recent

investigation uncovering gang activity and security problems at the Men's Detention Center makes replacement of its obsolete and dangerous facility imperative.

The Care and Custody of the Offender Population

Offenders within any incarcerated system are typically classified into various security levels and programmatic areas. The classification levels are based on offender risk in an incarcerated environment, and typically range from low (minimum/pre-release) to high (maximum). Special housing is often provided for inmates who are violent, aggressive, or who require protection from general population inmates. Programmatically, units can be designated for inmates with substance abuse concerns, inmates who work outside the facility, or inmates participating in special in-prison programs.

In addition to providing safe and secure housing for offenders based upon the classification system, the Department also assumes the responsibility to treat and help facilitate offenders' successful transition from incarceration to the community. This will, in turn, contribute to increased public safety, decreased recidivism rates and better utilization of the available resources in correctional facilities and communities.

This Master Plan addresses the needs of the inmate holistically by providing improved spaces and conditions for offering treatment programs within existing and new institutions combined with a continuum of care through the expansion of community-based programs and services.

Using evidence-based research, the Department's philosophy employs correctional programs known to reduce recidivism by implementing the following:

1. Pre-trial diversion strategies to eliminate low-risk inmates from incarceration;
2. Diagnostic screening and assessment to identify qualified offenders for referral into appropriate treatment programs and facilities, paving the way for successful transition of the offender into community life. Programs and services include:
 - o Expanded Education
 - o Expanded Job Training
 - o Expanded Substance Abuse Treatment
 - o Expanded Cognitive Programs
 - o Newly Established Discharge Programs
3. Utilization of alternatives to incarceration to minimize costs.
4. Utilization of existing community services and resources.

Operational Alternatives to Incarceration

While capital construction will be necessary to accommodate incarcerated populations, there is also a need for the Department to continue to emphasize operational policies and programs that provide alternatives to incarceration and meet the treatment needs of offenders. Some initiatives that provide alternatives to prison sentences include house arrest and probation in lieu of incarceration for lesser offenses.

- ***Supervised Release and Parole***

To reduce crowding and allow discontinuing the use of antiquated facilities, the Department has created initiatives designed to reduce the number of inmates housed in prisons. These initiatives provide a means for releasing the least dangerous and best behaved of the inmates through a system of diminution of confinement credits and parole. Supervised releases due to diminution of

confinement credits shorten the average length of stay of offenders, releasing that offender's bed to a new prison admission.

Another way in which beds are freed up for new prison admissions is parole release. Offenders become eligible for parole after meeting certain criteria for time served and scoring satisfactorily on a risk assessment instrument.

An additional initiative to reduce the number of parole violators housed in prison beds is an expedited parole hearing process. This process involves housing all parole violators in a single correctional facility where hearings can be easily scheduled and completed within an expedited time frame. This program is called LA/Ws (Liaison Agent/Waiver Revocation Hearings) and has reduced the time to hearing for parole violators to 23 days.

- ***Community Supervision Initiatives***

Community Supervision has several initiatives designed to offer alternatives to incarceration, provide rehabilitation, and shorten prison terms while breaking the cycle of crime. The division utilizes a multi-faceted strategy for drug treatment, which includes drug testing, treatment and sanctions to bring about positive changes in the behavior of the drug-involved offender. The latest research by the Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Maryland, College Park, indicates that the drug testing-treatment-sanctions strategy is increasingly making a difference.

- ***Proactive Community Supervision***

Community Supervision Operations has been engaged in a reinvention process for nearly three years. Since the mid-1990s, the Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court, and Break the Cycle initiatives have helped cut recidivism rates, reduce the overall crime rate, and reintroduce offenders into the community. But these programs are only scattered pockets of strength unless the lessons learned become the foundation for broad systemic change. For community supervision to succeed in all Maryland communities and help to relieve prison crowding, it needs to be in the community working with offenders and building partnerships with the people who live in the neighborhoods. This basic philosophy is the genesis for the Proactive Community Supervision (PCS) model that Community Supervision Operations has developed and begun to implement with financial support and encouragement from the Maryland General Assembly.

PCS builds on the broken windows model of reforming probation practices presented by the Reinventing Probation Council that was sponsored by the Manhattan Institute. PCS is a holistic and comprehensive community-based approach to parole and probation supervision with three objectives:

- Protecting public safety;
- Holding offenders accountable to victims and the community and
- Helping offenders become responsible and productive.

Unlike traditional office-based supervision, PCS takes agents into the community to do the bulk of their work — made possible by reducing intensive caseloads to 50-55:1. Agents are assigned to supervise offenders in a specific neighborhood or area. This provides them with the opportunity to become acquainted with the people who see and interact with offenders every day — family members, friends, neighbors, local business owners and clergy. PCS emphasizes the agent's role as the manager of offender behavior. The focus is contact with the offender. By using effective communication and intervention skills to guide the contact, the agent facilitates the change process through an emphasis on getting the offender to recognize the issues and to establish or to reinstate a strategy to change directions. This contact becomes the nucleus of supervision.

- **Central Home Detention Unit (CHDU)**

Home detention is another alternative to incarceration, which allows inmates and parolees, after being carefully screened for suitability, to complete the last part of their incarceration in approved private homes. Community Supervision Operations administers the Central Home Detention Unit for the Department. In 1990, the Department established the CHDU in response to enabling legislation. Currently, the Department's home detention program operates in Baltimore City and in selected zip codes of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, and Harford counties. Since 1990, over 24,500 offenders have been enrolled in home detention. Statistics confirm that 76 to 80% obey the rules and complete their incarceration without violation, while less than 1% commit new crimes while in the program.

Federal Litigation

The conditions of confinement at Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) have been governed under consent decrees since the mid 1970s, when BCDC was known as the Baltimore City Jail and was administered by the City of Baltimore. These conditions of confinement at BCDC are the subject of a 1993 Consent Decree in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. See *Jerome Duvall v. Paris Glendening*, Civil Action No. JFM-94-2541 (D. Md.).

The 1993 Consent Decree requires that the Division maintain adequate ventilation in the housing units of BCDC, including WDC. 1993 Consent Decree, III (I)(1). This provision of the 1993 Consent Decree is in accord with constitutional requirements. See *Strickler v. Waters*, 989 F.2d 1375, 1381 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 949 (1993). Over the years, maintaining adequate ventilation in WDC has been a challenge.

In the summer of 2002, the federal court reopened the 1993 Consent Decree, after allegations that the temperatures inside of WDC reached over 100 degrees on a daily basis. That litigation resulted in a 2002 Consent Order specifically governing the issue of lack of ventilation in WDC. Pursuant to the 2002 Consent Order, the Department and the Division were required to: (1) medically screen WDC residents who had medical conditions that made them susceptible to heat related illness; (2) investigate why housing units in WDC could not be immediately air conditioned; and (3) investigate and submit to the court, any long term solutions to the ventilation problems at WDC.

Since the completion of the 2004 Plan, renovations and additions to the HVAC system have improved airflow and reduced temperatures in the WDC, addressing the limited Duvall decree. However, other problems with the women's facility indicated in the Federal actions remain, including inadequate privacy within the initial booking process, inadequate facilities to observe inmates brought into custody suffering from drug or alcohol withdrawal, inadequate facilities to conduct medical examinations for women, inadequate infirmary areas, and inadequate facilities to observe psychotic or suicidal inmates separate from other medical patients.

In the summer of 2000, the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) launched an investigation into the conditions of confinement at BCDC. In the summer of 2002, the USDOJ submitted its findings to the Department and the Division. The USDOJ concluded that the several conditions of confinement for detainees at BCDC violated the constitutional rights of the inmates who are housed there, including the youth population.

The USDOJ was concerned with three major areas concerning the youth population: (1) total sight and sound separation from the adult population; (2) the adequacy of the special education for the youth population; and (3) the failure of BCDC to meet many of the special needs for the youth population. For example, the USDOJ noted that many youth were staged with adults as they were being transported to court, that youth detainees often had to pass by or through areas containing adult detainees when they

needed services, and that in some cases youth were housed in the same housing unit as adult detainees. Additionally, USDOJ found that the Division did not sufficiently meet the special education needs of the youth population, nor did the Division meet other special needs of the youth population, such as additional recreation needs, dietary needs, etc.

The Department reached a Memorandum of Agreement with USDOJ in January 2007 to change the environment of the youth detention facility; in April 2012 this agreement was extended for an additional two years. Addressing the concerns identified by USDOJ is problematic for the Department because of the lack of adequate space in the facility and the condition of the existing infrastructure.

In April 2013, Federal investigators announced the indictment of 25 persons for conspiring to smuggle drugs, cellphones and other contraband into the BCDC. The problems of gang activity and corruption in the BCDC are aggravated by the deteriorating physical condition and obsolete design of the facility. The configuration of the building makes it difficult to directly supervise inmates and maintain the accountability of staff, as well as control movement through the facility. Security improvements are needed, but the age of the infrastructure requires significant expenditures just to maintain minimal functionality of plumbing and heating systems, building envelope and life safety systems.

The Department recognizes the need to replace unsatisfactory facilities and that continuing to defer the projects listed in the Facilities Master Plan will subject the Department to future USDOJ investigations and prolong the state's exposure to legal liabilities.

Capital Improvements

The implementation of the Capital Improvement Projects proposed in this Plan will enable the Department to achieve the goal of providing adequate, secure housing and program space for all inmates.

It is the Department's belief that it is not in the best interests of the State to continue to use the existing WDC facility for housing the female pretrial population. There will undoubtedly continue to be deficiencies in the facility for the delivery of medical services, and those deficiencies will continue to draw the interest of Federal authorities. Construction of a new facility and relocation of the female population from its current location will provide space for the reconstruction of the MDC.

A separate detention center for youth detainees will include adequate space for housing, education, recreation and other programming space and would essentially address the majority of the issues the USDOJ raised in its investigation. As in the case of the WDC facility, relocating the youth population to a standalone facility will also provide space for reconstructing the MDC.

Replacement of the MDC is a priority in the Facilities Master Plan. A new Men's Detention Center will provide safety and security for staff and the public by improving supervision, security and maintainability of the facility.

Continuing the policy of replacement of antiquated institutions such as the BCDC is critical to the safety of the community, staff and inmates. Providing appropriate housing, with a renewed focus on community alternatives, is also essential for the maintenance of a balanced system.

Finally, increased program and support services space is required to carry out the Department's goal of improving reentry outcomes by offering inmates the opportunity for skills training and basic education as well as treatment services and reentry programs.

Maryland Green Prisons Initiative / Sustainability-Oriented Practices

The Department has taken a proactive leadership role in sustainability-oriented initiatives through instigating numerous programs and projects to improve the environment of the facilities and workspaces, the quality of life and opportunities for the offender population, and in turn the welfare of Maryland and its future generations. These initiatives span across all divisions of the department and include operational programs such as recycling and energy savings, programs and services such as inmate rehabilitation programs, animal care, and natural science education and outreach, and green building standards for renovation and new construction projects.

The *Maryland Green Prisons Initiative* is collaboration between DPSCS, scientists at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), and Baltimore Ecosystem Study researchers. The Department is expanding its good stewardship and joining the sustainability conversation nationally through the *Sustainability in Prisons Project* network. Partially funded by the National Science Foundation, this project brings science and nature into prisons in order to conduct ecological research and education that will inform sustainable practices. Scientists, staff, inmates, and community partners collaborate to advance biodiversity and scientific knowledge while reducing the economic, environmental and human costs of operating prisons.

Inmates become exposed to a wide range of opportunities that they may not otherwise be exposed to in their daily lives. National and local projects include studies in breeding and the re-introduction of endangered species, organic gardening and local food production, stream restoration, and energy system conservation. Current Maryland programs include tree planting, restoration of the American chestnut, gardening certifications, and growing oysters to replenish populations within the Chesapeake Bay. It has been shown through evidence-based studies that sustainability-oriented practices lead to reduced recidivism, cost savings, and improved community relations. This in turn, saves tax dollars, generates revenue, preserves natural resources, and assists offenders to rebuild their spirit and life skills to aide them in becoming law-abiding citizens when they reenter society.

- ***Maryland Correctional Enterprises, Recycling and Responsible Deconstruction***

The inmates are involved in a statewide recycling program where they sort paper, cardboard, wooden pallets, aluminum, metal and plastic in Hagerstown. They are being trained for green jobs and construction jobs, such as asbestos abatement and lead paint removal. In addition, currently inmates are being released to work for the deconstruction (as opposed to demolition) of the House of Corrections, which was built as a series of buildings between 1878 and 1955. Approximately 85-90% of the material is going to be salvaged, recycled, and repurposed for new projects, which will result in a savings of around \$4 million dollars.

- ***Compassion through Animal Care – Horses and Canines***

Launched in 2009 as collaboration with the Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation, Second Chances is a program located at a retired racehorse farm in Sykesville, Md. Inmates spend up to six months grooming, cleaning, and caring for horses before reentering society. This program teaches inmates to look outward and practice patience as they learn to groom and care for these magnificent creatures. This project serves a dual purpose, as do many of the programs, of enriching the lives of the inmates by providing new skills and levels of respect while also providing a safe place for horses that have supported the Maryland racing industry.

Inmates in several facilities, such as the Roxbury Correctional Institution (RCI), participate in programs to care for, train and socialize dogs that may have been abandoned or abused. This connection and compassion for another living creature that is developed between an inmate and a

canine can have a positive, rehabilitative effect on the spirit of the inmate and the environment of the facility. Incarcerated veterans are also encouraged to give back by training puppies that will become service dogs for wounded warriors.

These canine programs and partnerships include the following:

- Hope Hounds of Prison Education
- Lost Dog and Cat Rescue Foundation
- Prison Puppy Program with America's VetDogs
- Canine Partners for Life

- ***Biodiversity Research and Agriculture***

Through a partnership with UMBC, the department is studying the long term ecological effects of the urban environment on the natural world. This involves gathering and analyzing information on pollinators and agriculture. There are plans to begin to research pollination and insect patterns with a bee farm. Currently there is a greenhouse at the Metropolitan Transitional Center (MTC) and master gardener certification programs at Patuxent Institution (PAXT) and Western Correctional Institution (WCI), with inmates from the Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC) also traveling from Hagerstown to receive the certification. Through biodiversity research, the inmates learn how to contribute to the environment in a hands-on manner and all of the citizens of Maryland benefit from a greener, richer ecology.

- ***Planting Trees and Grasses***

Providing shade, reducing the heat island effect, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and preventing erosion are all environmental benefits of planting trees. As part of Maryland's *Smart, Green and Growing* initiative, inmates have planted a total of 1,219,610 trees, including 89,610 saplings planted by Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) in 2012. In addition, inmates are planting bay grasses to restore natural habitats and soon plan to plant chestnut trees.

- ***Reviving Oysters in the Bay***

Returning native oyster shells to the Chesapeake Bay is a local initiative that helps to restore the ecology and economy of Maryland. As part of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay improvement initiative, inmate crews work in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to help revive the Bay's oyster population. During the summer 2012 season, crews dedicated 3,740 hours over 105 days to this project, which includes washing 16,880 bushels of oyster shells, filling 28,131 shell bags and assisting in grounds maintenance.

- ***Energy Savings***

Currently solar panels are being used to heat water in Hagerstown, wood chips are being burned to generator fuel at ECI, and bio-fuel and co-generation power plants are being planned to save energy for the state. Partnerships with Baltimore Gas and Electric (BGE) and Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative (SMECO) provide incentives and rebates for renovation projects and new building projects to reduce the cost of providing energy efficient lighting, high-performance mechanical systems, and an integrated design approach. The Department is taking advantage of numerous programs, including BGE Smart Energy Savers HVAC Incentives, Lighting Incentives, and the Comprehensive New Construction Incentives. BGE also offers design assistance and energy modeling assistance incentives to make these goals a reality. The Department will receive incentives

and rebates for installing energy efficient fixtures and equipment but the real payback will be saving millions long term in operations.

- **Green Building**

The Department has taken significant steps to implement sustainable strategies for its operations and inmate program services throughout its system. Currently, as the Department is tasked to renovate or provide a new facility, it is mandated to follow the Maryland High Performance Building Act of 2008. As with all state funded building projects, the Department implements the green building standards and strategies through the Division of Capital Construction and Facility Maintenance (DCCFM). Major renovation and new projects are designed and documented to achieve a the mandated Silver certification rating under the third party verification program, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) as administered by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).

However, essential to a holistic sustainable strategy is the development of a *Sustainable Action Plan* to address the physical environment. Buildings and building operations account for 75.7% of electrical consumption, and one-half of all U.S. CO₂ emissions. This data is critical considering the Department owns and operates 465 facilities comprising 8,031,810 SF system-wide. In the Corrections Complex of Baltimore City (CCBC) alone, the Department manages over 27 facilities, some with significant square footage.

In general correctional facilities experience an average annual energy consumption of 4 kWh per square foot, regardless of facility type or function. Hence, based upon the total system-wide area of the Department's facilities, the total yearly energy consumption would equal approximately 32 million kWh. Therefore, at a peak demand period cost of .105 per kWh (note that the Department might be paying less than this rate at peak and non-peak hours), the total energy cost per year would equal approximately \$3.2 million. It is difficult to assess the energy savings across the system because each building is so very different in its current energy efficiencies or the envelope's thermal and moisture condition. But we know that many of the facilities are in extremely poor condition, especially in Baltimore City. Proper physical sustainability initiatives could realize up to a 20% reduction in energy consumption. This would translate to a statewide energy consumption savings per year of approximately \$640,000.

The Department recognizes the significant benefit of a sustainable built environment, as well as, its responsibility to the development of a *Sustainable Action Plan*. The goals of the Department are threefold:

- 1) A commitment to carbon neutrality by 2030;
- 2) Alignment with the mission of the USGBC to provide energy saving, cost efficient, healthy places for employees to work and in which offenders are housed and rehabilitated;
- 3) Alignment with the Department of Justice National Institute of Correction's *Green Corrections Project* to obtain green technical assistance, develop green action plans, and identify lessons learned;

The Department collaborates with Architects, Engineers, Sustainability Consultants and leading green advisory organizations to identify sustainable built environment strategies. A workshop is scheduled for mid-June 2013 to begin to address the development of an Action Plan. But a sustainable future for the Department is met with major challenges when we understand that much of the Department's built-environment inventory and infrastructure is aging, deteriorated, and ineffective, especially those facilities that make up the CCBC.

The Department has followed, and will continue to follow, Maryland's sustainability leadership through viable strategies such as, but not limited to:

- Water Efficiency:
 - low flow systems: inmate housing; staff locker and shower rooms; all toilet rooms;
 - water reuse systems with heat recovery to decrease water consumption and recover waste heat - decreases the energy to heat domestic water especially related to laundry operations;
- Storm Water Reduction:
 - green roofs that may also serve specific inmate gardening and planting programs;
 - properly designed planting and bioswales to maximize water retention and quality prior to release to storm system;
 - minimize irrigation requirements; if needed, use soil moisture sensors;
 - minimize impervious area: parking; place parking below building if needed and practical;
 - bio-diversity through forest conservation;
- Green Power and Renewable Energy Technologies:
 - solar photovoltaic systems: solar panels; photovoltaic glazing; excellent use for hot water and boiler preheat systems; lighting;
 - cogeneration systems;
 - energy generation agreements with District Energy steam networks (e.g., Veolia Energy, Baltimore, MD);
 - closed-loop geothermal systems when there is available site;
- Waste Management:
 - kitchen grease separator/skimmer to reduce water contamination to septic/sewer system;
 - high torque wastewater grinder for building sanitary system;
 - systems for composting or recycling kitchen waste products;
 - salvage or recycling of construction and demolition waste;
 - mitigation of hazardous material and systems prior to demolition of existing buildings, including underground storage tanks
- Building Envelope:
 - highly insulated and moisture protected building envelopes;
 - high performance glazing systems without compromising security;
- Alternative Transportation:
 - need is especially important for the CCBC;
 - accessibility to bus stops;
 - bike racks;
 - incentivized parking for low-emitting/fuel efficient vehicles;
- Indoor Environmental Quality:
 - increased daylight and views, without compromising security;
 - low- or no-VOC (volatile organic compounds) finishes and materials

- Energy Efficiency:
 - high-performance HVAC systems;
 - Energy Star appliances and equipment: medical; food service; laundry; dayroom areas; staff lounge;
 - energy efficient lighting systems and strategic lighting controls, without compromising security: automatic dimming ballasts for lighting in dayrooms during daylight hours.
- **Department Green Projects**

New building projects, such as the WCI Vocational Education building, the MCE upholstery shop building at North Branch Correctional Institution (NBCI) and the Dorsey Run Correctional Facility (DRCF) in Jessup, use the LEED rating system to guide the sustainable design process in order to reduce waste, increase energy performance, allow natural habitats to exist in harmony on site, and provide daylight and views for occupants. Healthier and safer buildings with natural light have been proven to increase production and reduce absenteeism.

Dorsey Run Correctional Facility:

Dorsey Run Correctional Facility is a campus with three separate buildings: a support services building and two buildings consisting of 280-bed housing units each. The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) process offered challenges for this project right from the early stage. As of early 2012, when this project was registered with US Green Building Council (USGBC), LEED certification was not available for a group of buildings. Each building had to be registered separately and certified separately. So instead of treating these buildings as a separate entity, the Department explored the LEED Certification process under the Campus option. A Master Site was registered and the three buildings were registered as part of the master site. Common site related issues were part of the master site and individual buildings were submitted separately for other issues.

As part of the Sustainable Site, the campus provided bicycle storage and changing rooms for its staff and other users. Low-Emitting Vehicles provide reserved parking spaces closer to the entrance. Shuttles operate to transport the officers and the inmates. Parking capacity did not exceed the state requirement. Open space was more than 25% of the code requirement. The building roofs have high SRI (Solar Reflectance Index) value to reflect heat and reduce the heat island effect. Irrigation for the landscaping was avoided and native adaptive vegetation was used in the campus. Low-flow and low-flush plumbing fixtures were used throughout the campus. The three buildings were designed for an optimum energy performance of 14% better than the code buildings; 70% of the energy requirement of the campus will be purchased as Green Power. During construction, construction waste was managed to reduce landfill waste. Most architectural materials have high recycled content and are locally sourced within 500 mile radius. FSC (Forest Stewardship Council)-certified wood makes up 50% of all wood used in the project. Special efforts were taken to maintain high indoor air quality in the buildings, during construction and before occupancy. Most materials used are low-emitting materials. Lighting controls were provided to more than 90% of the staff users. More than 90% of the offices, dining and living areas have views to outdoors, creating healthy places to work and live.

Responding to Policy Changes

Policy decisions, both within and outside the Department, have a tremendous impact on the inmate population held within the State. Internal policies can be predicted, and their impact can be anticipated. Changes in external policies that affect the DPSCS population are more difficult (and often impossible) to predict, and their impact on the inmate population can be extreme. The Department must manage any population increase that results, regardless of the staffing and operational implications. For example, the

results of the re-classification of significant numbers of inmates from medium custody to minimum will take time to analyze as to the implications for programs and facilities. Therefore, while this plan reflects the philosophy of the Department, it recognizes that a certain degree of flexibility is essential.

Therefore, while this plan reflects the needs projected at this time based upon growth trends and current classification policy, with changes in policy and the new philosophy for treating offenders, the Department recognizes that the plan will require periodic re-assessment.

Analysis of Detention and Corrections Populations

Decisions regarding new facilities and capital improvements are directly linked to population size and character. An assessment is critical to define the types of programs and services and the level of security that will be necessary to meet the goals of the Department's rehabilitation philosophy. Development of staffing levels as well as the cognitive re-structuring programs that are integral to the Department's philosophy of preparing the offender for a successful return to society should be based upon a careful assessment of the offender population. Forecasts, as well as the distribution of resources, may change to meet forecasted needs, but the program of service delivery must have an analytical basis.

The Department's previous Facilities Master Plan was completed in 2004. The preceding years had seen tremendous growth in the population of sentenced inmates, and the projections prepared at that time forecast continued growth in the decade to come. Similarly, populations in the Department of Pretrial Detention and Services, which includes pretrial and short-sentenced inmates in Baltimore City, were increasing.

Since the completion of the 2004 Plan, recent trends in incarceration across the nation have seen reduced prison populations and have forced many jurisdictions, including Maryland, to re-examine their population trends and projections. In Baltimore City, policy changes have influenced the number of pretrial inmates.

The State of Maryland commissioned a consultant, CGL Management Group (CGL), to project system-wide inmate populations as well as pretrial and short-sentenced populations housed at the Baltimore City Detention Center. The "Update of MDPSCS Population Estimates," extends these projections to 2020, and is included in Appendix B of this report. The report also converts the projections to bedspace needs for the Maryland system.

Corrections Operations

The fourteen-year period preceding the completion of the Department's previous Facilities Master Plan was characterized by a significant increase in the population of sentenced inmates. The end-of-year population in the Division of Corrections had grown from 16,592 at the end of FY 1990 to 23,539 at the end of FY 2004. This growth was attributed to increases in the number of intakes to the state prison system as well as increases in the length of sentence served by inmates. Based on those growth patterns and the anticipated impact of correctional policies, the Division of Correction population was projected to reach 26,700 by 2015.

The CGL report shows a slight decline in the overall Corrections ADP since the preparation of the 2004 Facilities Master Plan. Male and female populations peaked in 2003 and 2002, respectively, and the overall ADP decreased 6.2 percent between 2001 and 2010.

Detention Operations

The factors that impact the forecast for detention bed spaces are different than the variables that impact the forecast of sentenced bed spaces. Law enforcement policies affect the number of arrests, and the length of time required to get defendants to trial affects the average length of stay (ALOS). Furthermore, the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) accommodates multiple population—pretrial and short-sentenced adult males, pretrial and short-sentenced adult females, and pretrial male and female juveniles who have been charged as adults—so disaggregation of these populations is required in order to ensure statistically sound projections.

In the years preceding the completion of the previous Facilities Master Plan, arrest rates for adults and juveniles had steadily increased. In 2004, it was estimated that intake to the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC) would grow approximately 2% per year through FY 2015, and that intake to the BCDC would grow 1% per year through FY 2015. Assuming the then-current 28-day ALOS would continue, this resulted in a forecast total average daily population (ADP) of 4,124 by 2015.

As the CGL report shows, the year of the previous Facilities Master Plan, 2004, was the peak of the BCDC ADP. Court filings also peaked that year, arrests peaked in 2003, and jail admissions peaked in 2005. However, the total BCDC ADP, including both pretrial and short-sentenced, has not declined in the years since then. This is due to the increase in ALOS, from 30.5 days in 2005 to 41.0 days in 2010.

The previously projected increases for the disaggregated populations were similar to that of the total. The CGL report for the disaggregated populations shows a drop in the ADP for female and youth populations. Female pretrial and combined ADP peaked in 2003, while the pretrial youth population peaked in 2007, shortly before planning and design of a new youth detention facility began.

Arrestees, Pretrial and Short Sentenced Population Management Issues

As noted in Section 1, the Baltimore City Detention Center, unlike the other 23 local (county) detention centers, is administered by the Department. In addition, all offenders sentenced in Baltimore City to a term of confinement become Corrections Operations inmates. In the 23 counties, offenders sentenced to a year or less are housed in the local detention center and, at the judge's discretion, those sentenced between 12 and 18 months may be sent to either the local detention center or to the Department's Corrections Operations.

Factors Impacting Detention Operations

- ***Conditions of Confinement***

Under an August 2002 Federal Consent Order, the State was required to screen, by interview, every woman within 12 hours of arrival at WDC to determine whether identified health conditions exist that would make the inmate particularly susceptible to heat related injury. This procedure was to be in effect from May 1 through September 30 of each calendar year or whenever a heat emergency is declared. When the screening process identified an inmate as being heat sensitive, the inmate was to be housed in air-conditioned housing.

Further, the Order necessitated the creation of air-conditioned dormitories to accommodate "at-risk" female detainees and air-conditioned respite space for temporary relief on a daily basis for all female detainees.

Capital improvements to resolve the air conditioning problems were completed in 2005. In addition the United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division (USDOJ) submitted findings to the Department in August 2003, including 107 recommendations for corrective action on issues relating to Fire Safety, Medical and Mental Health Services, Sanitation, Youthful Detainees, and Special Education. Although the Department had previously corrected a number of these findings, subsequent meetings between the Attorney General and USDOJ are continuing to focus on the remaining issues. Remedial action on the major Fire Safety issues has been completed.

- ***Building Functionality***

The major challenge of the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City, including pretrial and detention facilities, is that the existing facilities are not appropriately designed for the function they now serve. Facility age is a factor, but not the only factor, that constrains a more efficient use. Since any

correctional environment must reflect the intended operation spatially and functionally, the building configuration is of paramount importance. The current collection of buildings (that bear little relationship to each other) cannot be re-configured en masse to meet the needs of a contemporary correctional environment. To achieve the number of replacement bed spaces, to provide a functional and secure complex, and to improve sustainability, the entire complex will be configured in a manner that allows for an efficient management approach.

The design of the new replacement housing units is based upon a management approach that allows a correctional officer to directly supervise inmates. Evidence-based research supports the approach that direct supervision lower assault rates and allows staff to anticipate problems before they materialize. In addition, direct supervision lessens general aggression and improves attitudes of inmates. This cannot be achieved in the current building configurations.

The concept for the CCBC embraces the principle that a facility's functionality should establish the design response. The future buildings will become more operationally efficient and the ability to meet the Department's treatment philosophy will be improved through the phased replacement of most of the existing buildings.

- ***Offenders under Age 18 - Youth Detainees***

On average, there are approximately 50 youth detainees (individuals under age 18 who have been criminally charged as adults) housed daily at the Baltimore City Detention Center. Of these 50 youth detainees, there are typically fewer than ten females. All of these detainees attend Eager Street Academy, which is administered and staffed by the Baltimore City Public School System. This is one of the few public schools in the country operating "behind the walls" of a correctional facility. The school is currently housed in old trailers, which are not considered suitable for instructional use. Youth detainees are currently housed in special sections of MDC and WDC. However, this housing does not meet the requirements for total sight and sound separation from adults. The solution to both the housing and school issues is a new, separate building providing housing, education and recreation within the same facility while keeping youth detainees separate from the adult populations.

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Institutions and Projects

Facilities administered by the Department are organized in this section by region. The "Operational Capacity" stated for each facility refers to the number of inmates that the Department has determined may be accommodated by the facility. "EOFY 2012 population" is a "snapshot" of the number of inmates housed at the facility at the end of fiscal year 2012, or on June 30, 2012.

CENTRAL REGION

Operations integrated under the directorship of the Central Region include Detention, Corrections, and Community Supervisions. Unlike the North and South Regions, where pretrial and short-sentenced populations are held in local (County) facilities, persons arrested in Baltimore City are under the jurisdiction of the State; thus only the Central Region includes Detention Operations. Although the geographic area of the Central Region includes Baltimore County, detainees and short-sentenced offenders originating in Baltimore County remain in the that County's jurisdiction.

Facilities administered under the Central Region include those within the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC), as well facilities in neighboring Carroll and Anne Arundel Counties serving offenders originating in the Central Region. There are no State correctional facilities located in Baltimore County, the other jurisdiction making up the Central Region.

Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC)

The Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC) includes approximately 27 acres, and is located north of downtown, roughly bounded on the west by the Jones Falls Expressway, on the south by Monument Street, on the north by Eager Street, and on the east by Greenmount Avenue, plus the Baltimore City Correctional Center, which lies east of Greenmount between Madison and Eager Streets. Correctional facilities have existed on the site since the beginning of the 19th century. The original Baltimore City Jail was established in 1801 on the western half of the large block bounded by the Jones Falls, Madison Street, Forrest Street and Eager Street; the Maryland Penitentiary, the first maximum security facility in the state and the second in the U.S., was established in 1811 on the eastern half of that block. The Jail, now known as the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC), has been under the administration of the State of Maryland since 1991. The Penitentiary was reorganized as the Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC) in 1998. The western wall which separates the MTC from the adjacent BCDC to the west was previously the separation between State and City institutions, but now the entire property belongs to the State of Maryland.

A revision of the 2007 Redevelopment Plan for Baltimore City Correctional Complex was prepared as a subsection of this larger Facilities Master Plan to determine the best course of action to remedy the multiple problems at the complex.



300 East Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Year Opened: Varies
Security Level: All levels, pretrial and sentenced
Population Housed: Adult and Youth Males and Females

Current Operations at Complex

The complex includes facilities of the Detention Operations (formerly the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services), Corrections Operations (formerly the Division of Correction) and Community Supervision Operations (formerly the Division of Parole and Probation). Facilities accommodate booking and intake for all Baltimore City arrestees; pretrial detention for males, females and youths; correctional facilities for short-sentenced males; and pretrial/transition facilities for males. These are generally autonomous facilities that share very few services, but there is transfer of offenders/inmates between them that makes their physical co-location advantageous.

Under the Department's operational reorganization plan, operations within the complex are as follows:

- **Operations: Detention**

Detention Operations oversees pretrial services in Baltimore City for those arrested and awaiting trial in criminal proceedings before the District Court or the Circuit Court of Baltimore City. This includes booking, detention and pretrial release services, previously organized as the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services. These services are accommodated in the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) and the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC). By policy, the population also includes short-term sentenced offenders housed in the Baltimore City Detention Center.

- **Operations: Corrections**

Corrections Operations has jurisdiction over sentenced offenders serving time in the State correctional system. The CCBC has no long-term correctional facilities per se; most sentenced offenders originating in the Baltimore City are placed in correctional facilities in other Regions. Division of Correction facilities in the CCBC previously included the Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center (MRDCC), but with the new regionalization plan, intake of sentenced offenders will occur in local (County) facilities. The former Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center (MCAC) no longer houses inmates in the custody of DPSCS; Corrections maintains and staffs the building, now known as the Chesapeake Detention Center, for the U.S. Marshals Service, who have custody of prisoners charged with federal offenses.

- **Operations: Community Supervision**

Community Supervision supervises parolees, probationers and those on mandatory release from correctional facilities. Since nearly one-half of Maryland's convicted offenders originated in Baltimore City or Baltimore County (their jurisdiction of sentencing), the Department's goal of regionalizing the reentry process will require a more robust Community Supervision presence in the CCBC. Under the Department's focus on improving reentry outcomes, the pre-release system will be transformed to a community corrections model with a continuum of care from behind bars into the community, with better connections to community-based programming and aftercare resources such as drug treatment, job placement and housing services. The improvement of the parole process means that lower-risk offenders are supervised in the community rather than behind bars. Pre-release facilities currently located at the complex include:

- Metropolitan Transition Center
- Baltimore Pre-Release Unit, including the Occupational Skills Training Center
- Baltimore City Correctional Center

Current Facilities at Complex

The inventory of facilities at this site includes housing units, support services building, laundry, boiler plant, kitchen and dining, hospital, occupational and skills training, administration, booking and intake and classification. The individual facility listings in this section provide more detailed information on a particular facility.

Some of these are the state's oldest correctional facilities. Numerous shortfalls of varying degrees exist at these facilities, including inadequate housing for detainees/inmates, lack of space for program expansion, aging infrastructure and structures, inefficient facility design, life safety and accessibility issues.

These issues are particularly critical in the case of the pretrial detention facilities for youth charged as adults because of the presence of a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) concerning conditions of the facility. A 2000 investigation by DOJ found that the current facility does not provide adequate program or educational spaces for youth charge as adults and does not comply with requirements for sight and sound from adults. The 2007 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DOJ and DPSCS committed the Department to make corrections to the confinement conditions; in April 2012 this agreement was extended for an additional two years.

Parking for employees is inadequate; numerous DPSCS facilities compete for the limited parking available on adjacent streets and lots. Safe, secure and convenient parking is needed to retain skilled and qualified employees.

Changes since 2004 Facilities Master Plan

The Baltimore City Correctional Complex has undergone a number of changes since the 2004 Facilities Master Plan was completed.

- Use of the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center (MCAC) as the State's maximum-security facility to house the most violent offenders, including inmates who had received the death penalty, was discontinued after the completion of the North Branch Correctional Institution in Cumberland in 2008. Through an agreement between the Department and the U.S. Marshals Service, the facility, now known as the Chesapeake Detention Facility (CDF), houses federal prisoners awaiting trial.
- Parts of the Metropolitan Transition Center have been vacated, including the C-Block and most of the West Wing; part of the West Wing remains occupied to accommodate population surges and to serve as swing space while renovations are carried out in D-Block.
- Property south of Madison Street and north of Monument, between Constitution and Forrest Streets, approximately three acres, was acquired by the Department for construction of new detention centers for women and youth. The parcels bounded by Graves Street and Forrest Street were cleared of all existing structures to prepare for construction of the Youth Detention Center. However, a downturn in the YDC population and pressure from community and advocacy groups has led to a revision in the plans for construction of a new Youth Detention Center. The current plan calls for renovation of the existing BPRU to accommodate detained juveniles currently housed within the main BCDC, and location of a replacement Women's Detention Center in the area north of Madison Street. This leaves these state-owned parcels south of Madison available for other uses by the Department.

Program Goals for the CCBC

The CCBC will continue to serve Detention, Correction and Community Supervision Operations, but with an increased emphasis on pre-release and reentry services, in keeping with the Department's new focus on improving reentry outcomes. Pretrial services for Baltimore City arrestees will continue to occupy a significant portion of the complex, with improved program services for female and juvenile inmates. Corrections operations will be reduced at the campus with the relocation of reception, diagnostic and classification services to local jurisdictions, but some short-sentenced inmates will continue to be housed within the BCDC.

- **Operations: Detention**

New facilities for all pretrial populations in the Complex will provide much needed program space. In accordance with the Department's Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. DOJ, a new facility for juveniles charged as adults, providing appropriate sight and sound separation from adults, will be provided, and will include expanded areas for educational, medical, mental health and recreation programming specific to the needs of this special population. A new facility for female detainees will similarly accommodate the needs of that population.

- **Operations: Community Supervision**

Under the Department's operational reorganization plan, prerelease/reentry facilities will be regionalized so that inmates complete community-based programming within their home communities. Thus, a major goal of the redevelopment of the Baltimore City Complex will be the creation of a Pre-Release/Reentry campus to serve inmates from the Central Region (Baltimore City and County). This will require the creation of additional housing for inmates who are in the last 18 months of their sentence but are currently finishing their sentences in other regions. Program spaces for drug treatment and job placement services will also be needed.

- **Operations: Corrections**

No new facilities will be constructed to house the smaller Corrections presence on the site, but improved program services for short-sentenced offenders will be provided as part of the improvements to the pretrial facilities.

Facility Goals for the CCBC

- Infrastructure improvements, including replacement and redistribution of utilities and alleviation of parking inadequacies.
- Reorganization of Operations zones to consolidate program and support functions, improve security of inmate movement and maximize efficiency of service delivery.
- Provision of new facilities to replace aging and obsolete structures and bring the Department into compliance with national standards for correctional facilities.

EXISTING SITE USE

The existing complex has grown, piecemeal, over a period of over 200 years. The old wall which formerly separated the Baltimore City jail from the Maryland Penitentiary still runs through the largest block of the site, from north to south, dividing the BCDC and BCBIC facilities from the MTC and Hospital facilities.

Inadequacies

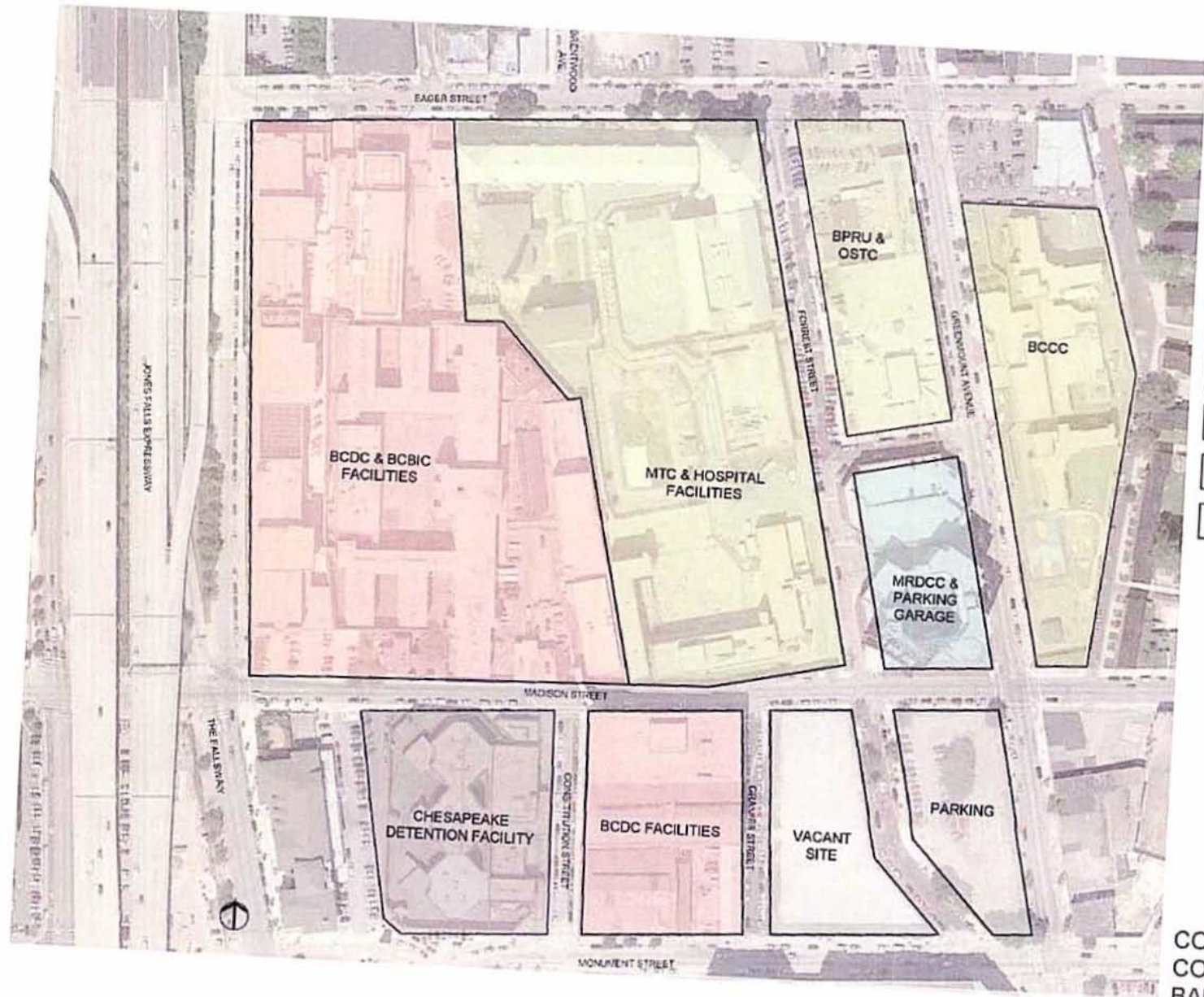
- Obsolete infrastructure
- Program functions not consolidated
- Inadequate parking for staff and visitors
- Inefficient delivery of support services

EXISTING SITE USE

EXISTING ZONES

-  EXIST BCDC & BCBI
-  EXIST MTC
-  EXIST MRDCC
-  EXIST CDF
-  EXIST VACANT & PARKING

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



EXISTING FACILITIES

With the oldest standing structure dating from the early 19th century, many of the buildings at the CCBC are obsolete. For many of the buildings, the physical condition is poor and the design outmoded and inconsistent with current correctional methodologies.

Inadequacies


- BCDC (Men's) facilities are antiquated and inappropriate for secure and efficient service delivery
- YDC is inadequate for services, and population not appropriately separated from adult inmates
- WDC is inadequate for services and population
- JI Building should be replaced
- C-Block is antiquated and West Wing should be replaced
- Hospital is antiquated and should be replaced

EXISTING BUILDINGS

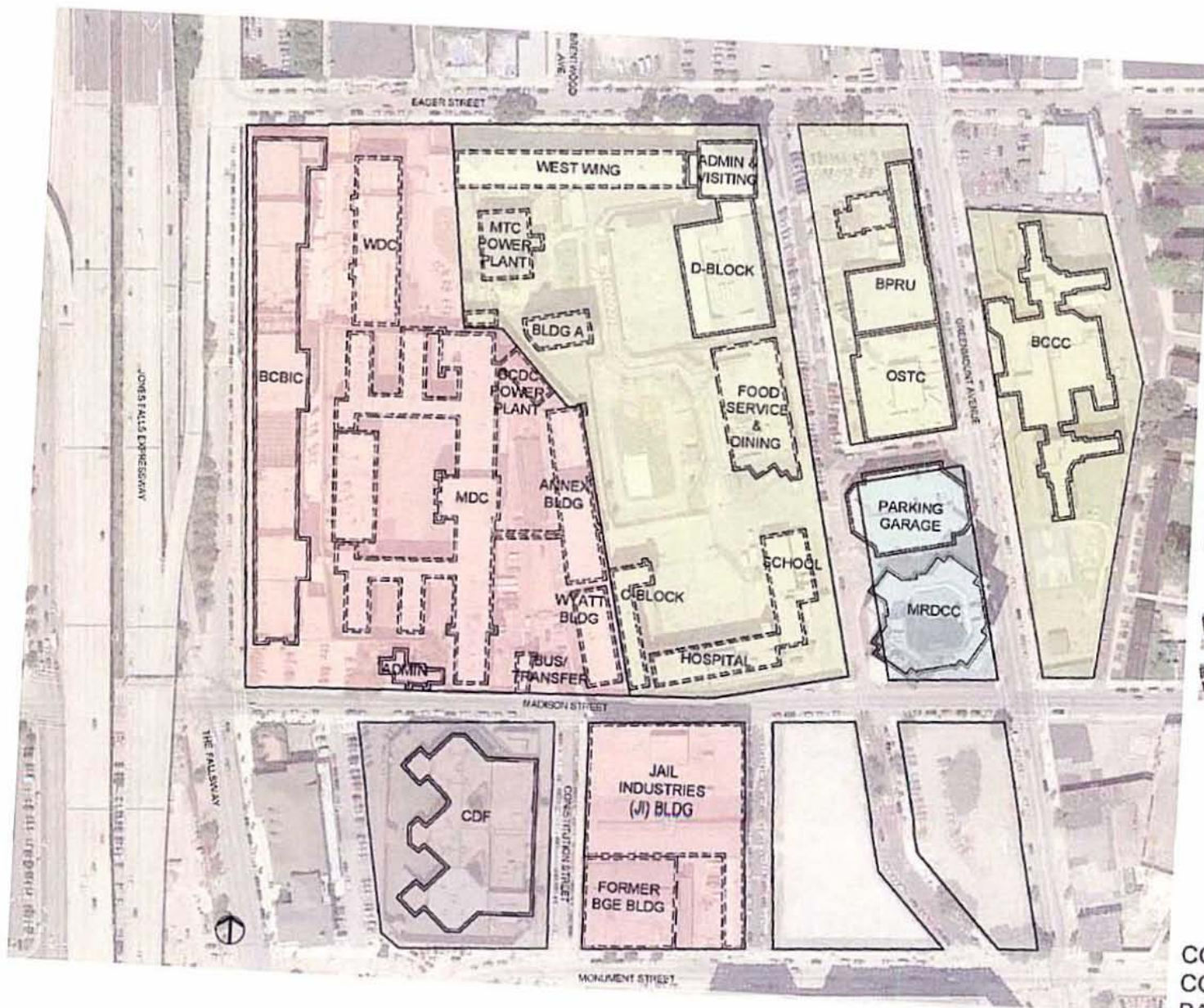
EXISTING ZONES

-  EXIST BCDC & BCBIC
-  EXIST MTC
-  EXIST MRDCC
-  EXIST CDF
-  EXIST VACANT & PARKING

 EXISTING BUILDINGS TO REMAIN

 EXISTING BUILDINGS TO BE REMOVED

CORRECTIONAL
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BALTIMORE CITY



PROPOSED SITE USE**Advantages**

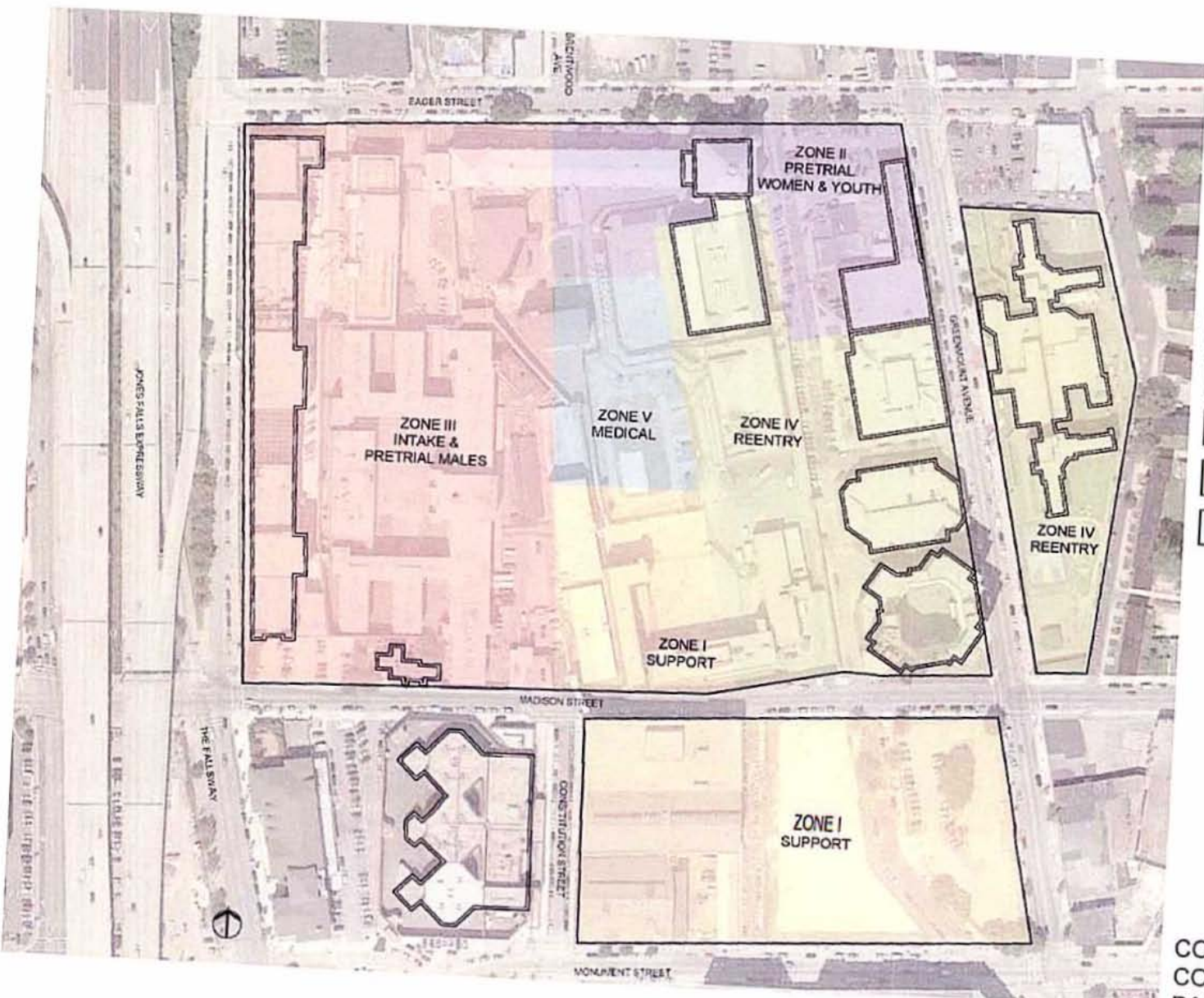
- Reorganization of Operations zones improves service delivery efficiency and security of inmate movement:
 - Separation of female and youth populations from males
 - Location of part of Support Zone outside of main complex
 - Centralized Medical Zone for better access from entire complex

PROPOSED SITE USE

PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I:
SUPPORT
- ZONE II:
PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III:
INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV:
RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V:
MEDICAL

CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY



FINAL COMPLEX: PROPOSED BUILDINGS & SERVICE ACCESS**Advantages**

- Locations of proposed buildings allow phased implementation while current facilities are occupied
- Central location of Medical Services facilitates access from entire complex and removes emergency access from Madison Street.
- Central single food service facility for entire complex, with single delivery point and preparation and redistribution to re-therm in individual facilities.
- Elimination of walled correctional compound ; secure perimeter at each building
- Controlled-access through streets provide service access
- Removal of most vehicular access from Madison Street

FINAL COMPLEX with parking and vehicular circulation

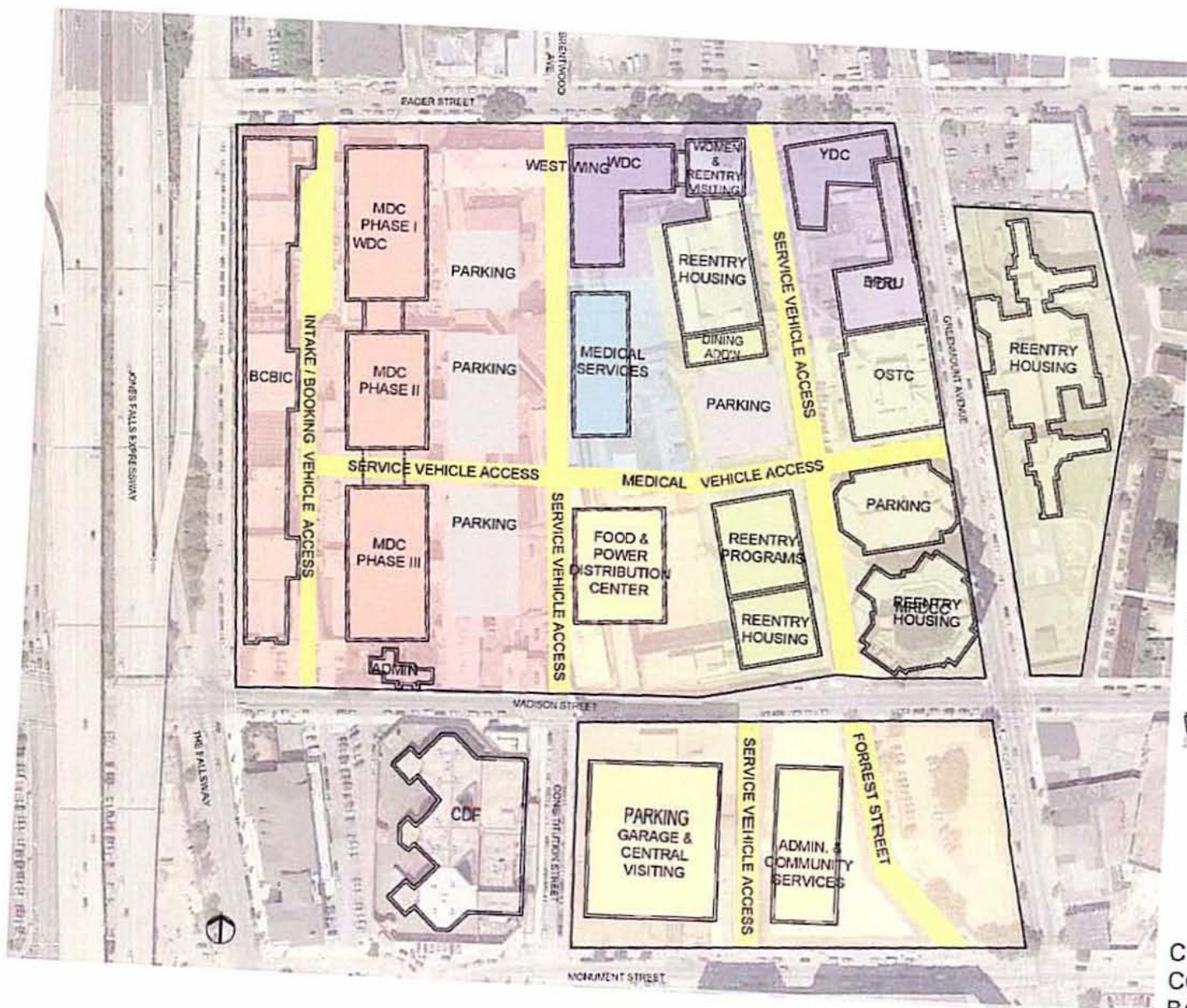
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

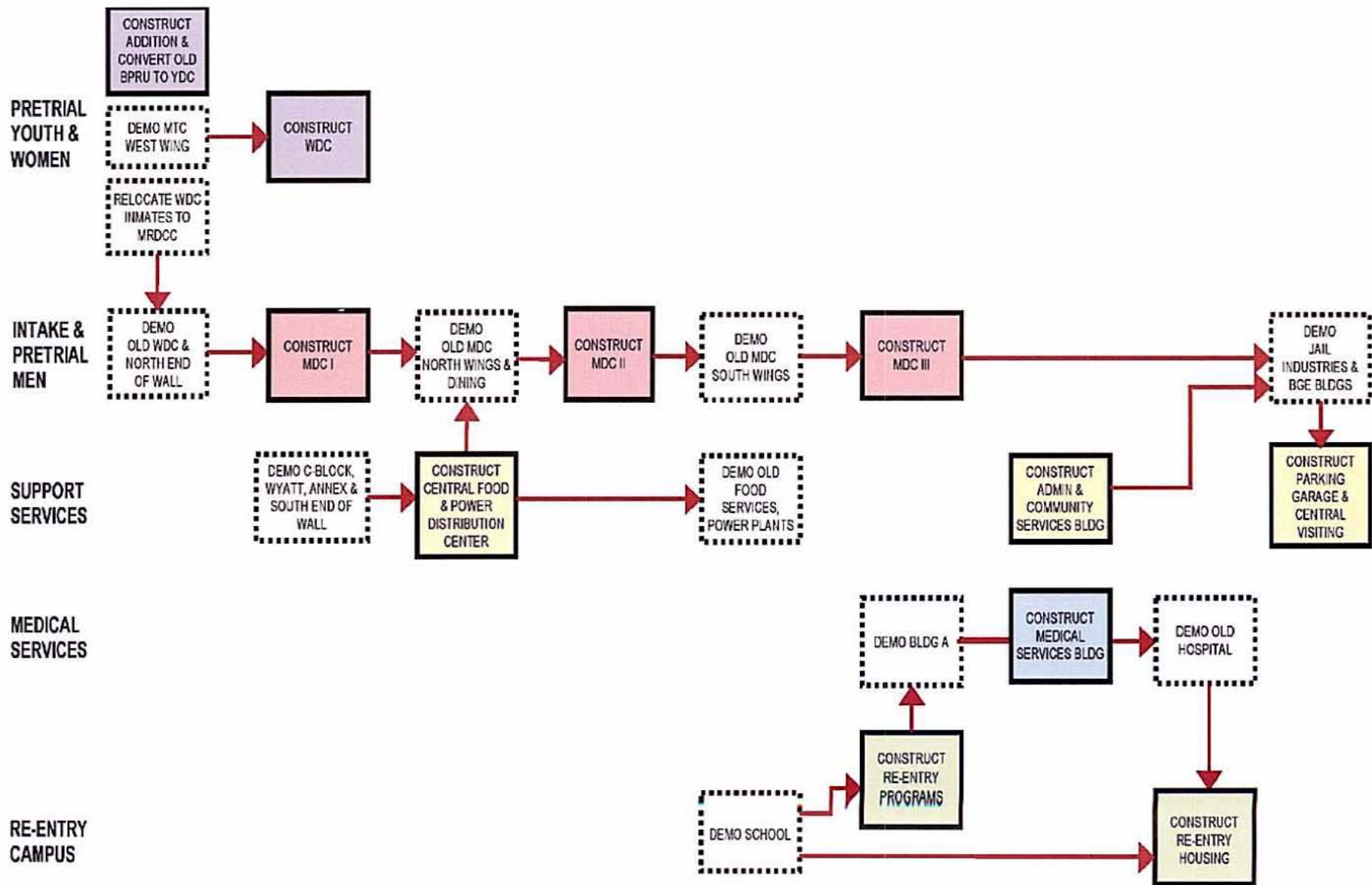
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PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

The intricate configuration of multiple buildings, constructed over a period of almost 200 years and housing a multitude of functions, will require a careful phased sequence of implementation to achieve the goals of the Facilities Master Plan. This diagram illustrates the order in which projects must occur.

A larger format version of this diagram is in Appendix C.



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Facility Master Plan Projects

2 Renovate Former BPRU for 60-Bed Youth Detention Center

This project will renovate the existing BPRU and the current dormitory section of the OSTC building to house pretrial male and female youths who are under the jurisdiction of DPSCS. The YDC will be a full-service detention facility, with spaces for reception, court transfer, sleeping, dining, education, recreation, counseling, medical, mental health services, and visiting within a secure environment. Support functions for this population also includes staff areas for administration, food preparation and dining, locker rooms and security control. Special attention will be given to educational requirements mandated by federal and state statutes. The new YDC will bring the department into compliance with national standards and provide a constructive, educational and positive environment for the youth. The proposed facility will provide the much needed improvements to the living conditions for this population currently housed at the BCDC.

3 Design, Construct and Equip Replacement Women's Detention Center

The project will construct a new full service 512 Bed Women's Detention Center to replace the obsolete WDC. The primary function of the replacement WDC is to provide secure housing, services and programs for females who are detained on charges and awaiting trial and who are serving short sentences. The various functional areas are as follows:

- **Intake/Booking/Transfer Areas:** This area contains detainee reception/transfer areas, holding rooms, showers, interview rooms, clothing storage necessary to process arrestees in a secure and safe environment.
- **Housing for detainees:** These are secured areas with separation of different classification levels. The housing units contain sleeping rooms, showers, personal care facilities, and counseling all within the secured unit. The beds are in dormitory, single occupancy and double occupancy configurations. Spaces adjacent to the housing units are provided for education, recreation, library, counseling, religious activities, medical screening and medication dispensing, commissary, and beautician care.
- **Detainee Programs and Services:** dining, medical and mental health services, visiting, counseling services, education and library spaces, recreation spaces.
- **Staff and Support, Operations Spaces:** administration, security control, detainee reception/transfer area, food service preparation.
- **Facility Support:** vehicle storage and service area, and custodial and mechanical areas.

The proposed site of the new facility is currently occupied by the former MTC West Wing, which will be demolished.

5**Design, Construct and Equip New Men's Detention Center****7****9**

Redevelopment of the Correctional Complex of Baltimore City will include construction in three phases of a new Men's Detention Center containing 2,304 beds. The replacement MDC will be sited parallel to and directly east of BCBIC, allowing sharing of vehicular access and sallyports for transportation to and from court. The new facility will include the following components:

- Housing: Double occupancy cells with adjacent day rooms.
- Programs: Indoor and outdoor recreation, classroom/multipurpose rooms, counseling/interview rooms.
- Detainee Programs and Services: dining, medical and mental health services, visiting, counseling services, education and library spaces, recreation spaces.
- Staff and Support, Operations Spaces: administration, security control, detainee reception/transfer area, visitation areas, food service preparation.
- Facility Support - vehicle storage and service area, and custodial, maintenance and mechanical areas.

The proposed site of the new facility is currently occupied by the existing BCDC, including the WDC, which will be demolished. Phased construction will allow BCDC to remain on site.

6**Food & Power Distribution Center**

This project will design, construct and equip a new central food preparation and distribution center serving the entire CCBC, and a central power generation and distribution facility for CCBC. This facility will provide central receiving and preparation for distribution to CCBC facilities for retherm and redistribution.

12**Reentry Program Space**

This project will design, construct and equip new program areas for male offenders returning to Baltimore City and Baltimore County. The facility will provide effective and necessary pre-release and educational services at the point most crucial to a successful reintegration. Because the pre-release needs of inmates are numerous and diverse, the Reentry program relies on a team approach which integrates not only Corrections Operations but also Community Services, the Parole Commission, MSDE and other external support services. The Program Facility will also expand upon the Occupational Skills Training Center, which is planned to take full advantage of private sector involvement in skills training, job readiness and ultimately, job placement.

The proposed site of the new facility is currently occupied by the former MTC school building, which will be demolished.

13**Medical Services Building**

This project will design, construct and equip a new Medical facility serving the entire Baltimore City Complex, replacing the obsolete hospital building.

The proposed site of the new facility is currently occupied by the former MTC Building A, which will be demolished.

45 Reentry Housing

Design, construct and equip Reentry Housing for male offenders returning to Baltimore City and Baltimore County. This will increase the capacity of the CCBC Reentry campus in order to meet the needs of reentry inmates returning to the Central Region.

The proposed site of the new facility is currently occupied by the former MTC school building and the existing hospital.

46 Administration & Community Services Building

Design, construct and equip Administration & Community Services Building consolidating the formerly separate administration areas serving detention and MTC functions in the Baltimore City complex. The facility would also provide space for Community Services for all operational components of the CCBC.

The proposed site of the new facility is an empty parcel of land that was previously proposed to be the site of the YDC.

47 Parking Garage & Central Visiting Facility

This project will construct a parking garage for staff and visitors to the CCBC, including a central visiting facility providing video visitation for the statewide facilities.

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DETENTION OPERATIONS**Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC)**

300 East Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1995
Security Level: Maximum (Intake and Booking)
Population Housed: Adult Males and Females
Design Capacity: 895
Operational Capacity: 951
EOFY 2012 Population: 894

The Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC) is part of the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC), and is managed and operated by the Central Region's Detention Operations division. BCBIC opened in July 1995 as the City's first centralized booking and intake center. All adults arrested in Baltimore City are processed (booked) at BCBIC. After booking, the detainee either is released on recognizance, posts bail, or is assigned to the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC). BCBIC houses Pretrial Release Services, the District Court Commissioners for Baltimore, the office of the State's Attorney for Baltimore, and Baltimore City Police Services.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC)



401 E. Eager Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1859
Security Level: Maximum (pretrial)
Population Housed: Adult Males,
Adult Females, Youths

The Baltimore City Detention Center consists of a walled institution with multi-story buildings where more than 4,000 residents are incarcerated. The majority of inmates are pretrial detainees, including youths charged as adults, although some male and female adults serving short sentences are also housed here. Within the walls of the main complex are four buildings that house residents: the Men's Detention Center (MDC), the Women's Detention Center (WDC), the Annex and the Wyatt Building. Also located within the complex are a power plant, repair shops, education building, and food services wing. Outside the walled complex are the control center, administration building, the Jail Industries building (the old Baltimore Gas and Electric Building) and two community-based facilities.

The BCDC includes the oldest buildings still in use in the Correctional Complex. The original Baltimore City jail was constructed on this site in 1801. A replacement facility was completed in 1859, and included the gatehouse/warden's residence and the jail itself, consisting of a central block flanked by wings extending north and south and containing the cell blocks. These buildings are still in use, although they have undergone renovations and additions. The gatehouse/warden's residence building is now administrative offices for the CCBC. The jail building wings were extended in 1905-07. A major renovation and addition in 1959 gutted the jail building and replaced the cell blocks. The sloped roofs and the tops of the towers were removed, and two wings were extended westward from the original building wings, greatly increasing the capacity of the facility.

A separate facility to house female detainees was opened in 1967. Youths charged as adults are housed within the adult facilities.

The Baltimore City Detention Center is part of the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City (CCBC), which includes facilities of the both Detention Operations and Corrections Operations. The Master Plan for CCBC includes replacement of components of the Baltimore City Detention Center.

Facility Master Plan Projects



See Correctional Complex in Baltimore City for project description.

Men's Detention Center (MDC)



401 E. Eager Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1859; additions in 1907 and 1959
Security Level: Maximum (pretrial)
Population Housed: Adult Males
Operational Capacity: 2,525
EOFY 2012 population: 2,068

Proposed Design Capacity (replacement facility):
2,304

The Men's Detention Center (MDC) houses male pretrial detainees and short-sentenced offenders whose arresting jurisdiction was Baltimore City. The facility is described under the Baltimore City Detention Center.

Facility Master Plan Projects

See Correctional Complex in Baltimore City for project description.

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Women's Detention Center (WDC)



401 E. Eager Street
 Baltimore, Maryland 21202
 Year Opened: 1967
 Security Level: Maximum (pretrial)
 Population Housed: Adult Females
 Design Capacity: 180
 Operational Capacity: 568
 EOFY 2012 population: 246

Proposed Design Capacity: 512

Female detainees and short-sentenced offenders whose arresting jurisdiction was Baltimore City are housed in the Women's Detention Center (WDC). The WDC was built in 1971 and has undergone several substantial renovations, but the original design of the center is not conducive to housing a large female population for an extended period of time.

The conditions of confinement for female detainees are the subject of a Memorandum of Agreement with USDOJ, as described in Section 1, Overview of DPSCS. Renovations and additions to the HVAC system have improved airflow and reduced temperatures in the WDC, addressing some of the USDOJ issues. However, other problems with the women's facility indicated in the Federal actions remain, including inadequate privacy within the initial booking process, inadequate facilities to observe inmates brought into custody suffering from drug or alcohol withdrawal, inadequate facilities to conduct medical examinations for women, inadequate infirmary areas, and inadequate facilities to observe psychotic or suicidal inmates separate from other medical patients.

The Master Plan includes design and construction of a replacement WDC.

Facility Master Plan Projects

See Correctional Complex in Baltimore City for project description.

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Youth Detention Center (YDC)

Monument & Forrest Streets Baltimore, Maryland 21202 Year Opened: 2015 (proposed) Security Level: Maximum (pretrial) Population Housed: Male and Female Youths Operational Capacity (current facility): 192 EOFY 2012 population: 46 Design Capacity (proposed replacement facility): 60

Youth detainees (individuals under age 18) who were arrested in Baltimore City and criminally charged as adults are under the supervision of DPSCS. The youth population is currently housed in the same buildings as adult detainees: male youths in a portion of the MDC and female youths in an area of the WDC.

The conditions of confinement for youths charged as adults are the subject of a Memorandum of Agreement with USDOJ, as described in Section 1, Overview of DPSCS. The design, age, and condition of the facilities at BCDC make it impossible to maintain this population as required by Federal statutes. Although the male and female youth populations are housed separately and are not allowed access to the adult population, it is still impossible to maintain the mandated, complete sight and sound separation from the adult population. The youth housing areas are adjacent to adult housing areas and all must still share common areas, such as the halls, stairwells, and medical areas. In the WDC, female youths must pass by two open dormitories to get to services and programming, even to the school. To move the youth detainees to the school, all of the hallways between the housing area and the school have to be cleared of adults, even if only one youth is being moved. In addition, space for educational, medical, mental health, recreation programs is inadequate.

Addressing the concerns identified by USDOJ is problematic for the Department because of the lack of adequate space in the facility and the condition of the existing infrastructure.

Planning and design of a new, standalone YDC have been underway for several years, with the size of the facility based on the recommendations a population forecast prepared in 2007. In the years preceding the 2007 forecast, the number of arrests and charges of youth as adults had risen significantly, and a design for a new facility was prepared in 2010 that would accommodate 180 detainees. In recent years, the rate of population increase has slowed, and the number of detained youths in the facility has declined, leading to a decision to reconsider plans for the facility. A revised population forecast has been prepared, and a renovation of the existing BPRU to create a 60-bed facility solely for the youth population is proposed as part of the Master Plan for the Correctional Complex of Baltimore City.

A separate detention center for youth detainees will include adequate space for housing, education, recreation and other programming space and would essentially address the majority of the issues the USDOJ raised in its investigation. As in the case of the WDC facility, relocating the youth population to a standalone facility will also provide space for reconstructing the MDC.

Facility Master Plan Projects



See Correctional Complex in Baltimore City for project description.

Chesapeake Detention Facility (CDF)



401 E. Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1989
Security Level: Maximum
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 288
Operational Capacity: 500

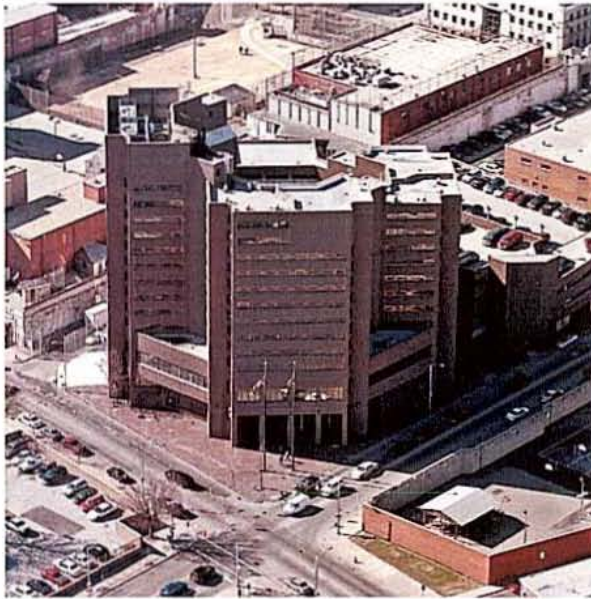
The Chesapeake Detention Facility (CDF) opened in 1989 as the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center, a maximum-security facility for the most violent offenders, including inmates who had received the death penalty. Those inmates are now housed at North Branch Correctional Institution, and in September 2010, the Department and the U.S. Marshals Service entered into an agreement whereby the renamed facility will house only federal prisoners awaiting trial but will continue to be staffed and maintained by the Department.

The facility was constructed with six housing units of 48 single cells each, for a capacity of 288. As a federal detention center, the capacity is now 500 at all security levels. The increased capacity has placed a strain on the institution's utilities, i.e. plumbing, electric, sewage and laundry services, as well as wear and tear on the stairwells and hallways as the inmates travel to and from recreation areas.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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CORRECTIONS OPERATIONS

Maryland Reception Diagnostic and Classification Center (MRDCC)

550 E. Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1981
Security Level: All levels (post-conviction – awaiting housing assignment)
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 400
Operational Capacity: 808
EOFY 2012 population: 709

The Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center is a seven-story maximum security facility designed for 400 single-celled inmates. The prison now has double cells and converted space that allows an operating capacity of 774 inmates. The original function of the facility was the reception and diagnostic processing for all males for intake into Corrections. That process includes creation of an identification record with fingerprints, photographs, and I.D. badges. Inmates undergo a series of examinations and assessments that may include physical, psychosocial, psychological, addiction and educational tests. Preparation of the intake summary and case file is followed by initial classification to decide the security level and identify a maintaining institution. AIDS education and inmate orientation are provided. A duplicated file goes to the Maryland Parole Commission to initiate the parole process. During one calendar year the facility processed 6,840 inmates, of which 6,319 were new court commitments, 515 were parole violators and six were returned from escape.

Under the Department's reorganization plan, local (County) detention centers are taking over the classification and corrections intake process. The MRDCC is currently accommodating the intake process for a few jurisdictions, but the facility is not fully occupied. As the process of transferring this process to the counties continues, more space will be vacated. This will make the MRDCC available as swing space to house detainees during the replacement of BCDC facilities.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC)



954 Forrest Street
 Baltimore, Maryland 21202
 Year Opened: 1899
 Security Level: Minimum
 Population Housed: Adult Males
 Design Capacity: 1,070
 Operational Capacity: 1,097 (600 after
 renovations to D-Block completed
 and West Wing closed)
 EOFY 2012 population: 630

The Metropolitan Transition Center opened on this site in 1811 as the Maryland Penitentiary, the state's first maximum security correctional institution. It stood directly east of the Baltimore City Jail, which had been established in 1801. The Penitentiary's original administration building and flanking cell buildings were built along Madison Street. A major reconstruction of the Penitentiary in the 1890s resulted in a new administration building at the northeast corner of the site and cellblock wings extending west along Eager Street and south along Forrest Street. The original 1811 administration building was replaced by the current hospital in 1956. The 1899 South Wing was closed in 1991 and replaced by D Block in 1995. Many other structures—dormitories and shop buildings—that had been constructed in the inner yard during the 19th century have been removed. However, several 19th-century buildings remain in use: the Administration Building, the West Cell Block, the Boiler House and Building A (laundry, chapel, group therapy and substance abuse treatment areas). C-Block, which dates from the early 19th century and is the oldest extant building in the entire CCBC, is no longer occupied. The western wall which separates the MTC from the adjacent BCDC to the west was previously also the separation between State and City institutions. Since 1991, the BCDC has been under the administration of DPSCS; thus, the entire property belongs to the State of Maryland. In 1998, the Penitentiary was reorganized as the Metropolitan Transition Center, and now incarcerates short-term offenders and prisoners nearing the end of their sentences, where previously it handled those long-term prisoners requiring maximum security.

A summary of the buildings comprising the MTC is as follows.

Administration Building and West Wing: Completed in 1896 and 1899, respectively, these two structures are still in use. The Administration Building, a large square structure with a pyramidal roof at the corner of Forrest and Eager Streets, houses administrative offices and visiting areas for the MTC. The West Wing, which consists of "A" and "B" Blocks, has been largely emptied of inmates, but is currently housing inmates displaced by the renovation of shower and toilet areas in "D" Block.

The Boiler House: Constructed at the time of the Administration Building and West Wing, the Boiler House receives and distributes steam piping to other MTC facilities. The upper floor of the Boiler House

is occupied by the MTC maintenance office and shops. Maintenance shops serve as vocational training areas for MTC inmates.

Building A: Also constructed near the same time as the Administration Building and West Wing, Building A houses program service areas for MTC inmates, including substance abuse treatment programs, areas for religious meetings and study and other counseling areas. The lower level of Building A contains the laundry which serves all of MTC as well as the Chesapeake Detention Facility. The first floor houses the MTC commissary.

D-Block: D-Block was constructed in 1995 as a replacement for the old South Wing. Designed to house 400 inmates in dormitory-style units, it has an operational capacity of 600.

C-Block: Constructed in the early 19th century, this is the oldest existing building in the MTC. This building is unoccupied.

Hospital: The four-story hospital contains clinical areas and infirmary wards, and serves the entire Baltimore City complex, as well as inmates from outside of Baltimore requiring rehabilitation after a hospital stay and before returning to their institution of commitment. The building was constructed in 1956, and is antiquated and inadequate for its function.

School: Also constructed in the 1950s, the school is a two-story building housing the MTC property department and the library on the first floor and classroom spaces on the second. The classrooms are currently unused.

Food Service: The kitchen provides food service for the MTC complex, as well as the CDF (Chesapeake Detention Facility). Large and small dining rooms accommodate inmates and officers of the MTC, respectively; meals are delivered to inmates and staff in detention facilities. The lowest level houses delivery and storage areas; the main level includes the preparation area and dining spaces; and the 3rd level accommodates office space. This facility is a major delivery reception site at the complex.

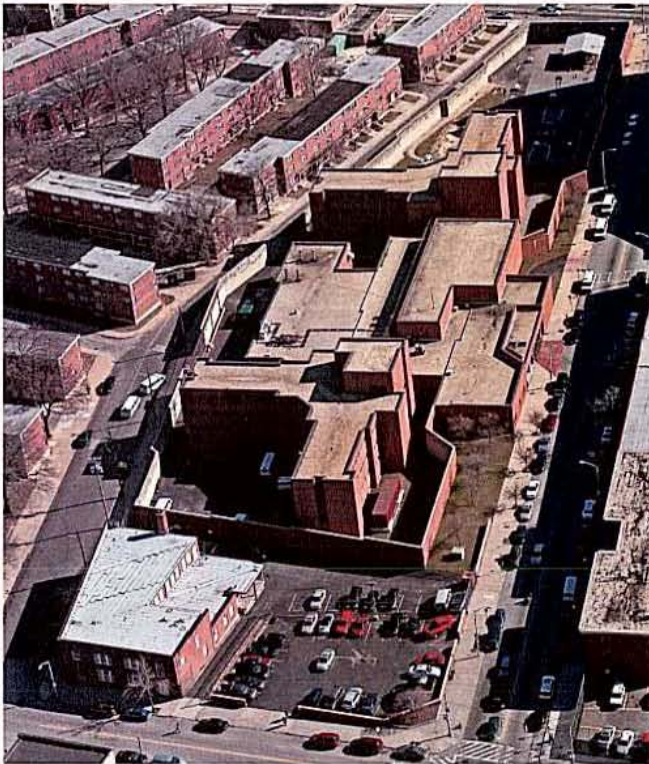
The Master Plan includes replacement of most of the existing MTC facilities and the creation of a Reentry Campus for the Central Region. New program spaces and additional housing will be provided. Only the Administration Building will remain.

Facility Master Plan Projects



See Correctional Complex in Baltimore City for project descriptions.

Baltimore City Correctional Center (BCCC)



901 Greenmount Avenue
Baltimore Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1984
Security Level: Minimum
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 255
Operational Capacity: 511
EOFY 2012 population: 497

The Baltimore City Correctional Center (BCCC) opened in July 1984, and is under the jurisdiction of the MTC. The facility prepares inmates for placement in the Baltimore Pre-Release Unit, the Central Home Detention Unit, Threshold and Dismas House. The perimeter consists of a high wall topped with razor ribbon. There is a small vehicle sally port at the front of the main building for the receipt and transfer of inmates and a vehicle gate to the rear of the compound for the delivery of goods and supplies. There is a large exercise yard located outside the south housing wing, which includes a weight-lifting pavilion. BCCC operates the Occupational Skills Training Center (OSTC) attached to the BPRU, which opened in 1994 and delivers employer-approved training and supportive services to inmates.

While structurally sound, the facility is now over 25 years old and operates at twice its design capacity. These factors create challenges for staff, particularly the two-person maintenance staff.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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Baltimore Pre-Release Unit (BPRU)



926 Greenmount Avenue
Baltimore Maryland 21202
Year Opened: 1971
Security Level: Pre-Release
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 72
Operational Capacity: 201
EOFY 2012 population: 179

The Baltimore Pre-Release Unit opened in April 1981, and is under the jurisdiction of the MTC. The unit was created from the merger of the Community Vocational Rehabilitation Center and the Greenmount Avenue Pre-Release Unit. The original structure has been expanded to incorporate the former MCE Warehouse and the DOC Headquarters Building, which were renovated to create the Occupational Skills Training Center (OSTC), housing vocational education spaces. The facility contains 120,000 square feet. The Baltimore Pre-Release Unit prepares inmates to return to the community. The unit's programs and services emphasize job readiness training, work crews, work experience, and work release.

Under the master plan, the BPRU will be renovated to accommodate the replacement Youth Detention Facility.

Facility Master Plan Projects

See Correctional Complex in Baltimore City for project description.

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SOUTH REGION

Operations integrated under the directorship of the South Region include Corrections and Community Supervisions. Detainees and short-sentenced offenders originating in counties within the South Region remain under the jurisdiction of their county of origin.

Facilities administered under the South Region include those in the nine Eastern Shore counties and the five counties in Southern Maryland, with the exception of some facilities in Anne Arundel County serving offenders originating in the Central Region.

Brockbridge Correctional Facility (BCF)



7930 Brock Bridge Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Year Opened: 1966
Security Level: Minimum and
Pre-Release
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 561
Operational Capacity: 651
EOFY 2012 population: 638

Brockbridge Correctional Facility (BCF) consists of a two-story main housing unit, administrative offices, multi-purpose, training and warehouse buildings. Its bed capacity is 651 and consists of 11 dormitories with 55-56 beds per dorm and 20 cells that houses 40 inmates. BCF currently serves as the hub of the MCPRS and provides services for those facilities to include: 24-hour medical coverage, dental services, mental health services, parole revocation and commission case hearings, inmate releases, MVA ID processing, staging for court trips, storage of dietary supplies and staff uniforms. Additionally, inmates from MCPRS facilities are transferred to BCF for adjustment hearings when they receive a notice of infraction for rule violations. BCF provides an array of inmate programs including transitional services: Thinking for a Change, Employment Readiness Workshop, mandatory remediation drug treatment (Addictions Treatment Protocol), Anger Management, All the Right Moves and various educational classes (pre-GED and GED). Activities available include physical fitness activities.

Facility Master Plan Projects

26 Support Services Building

Additional program space for support services will be consistent with the Department's goal of improving reentry outcomes. The Support Services building will provide space for addictions counseling, cognitive restructuring, anger management counseling, and transition and reentry.

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Dorsey Run Correctional Facility (DRCF)



2020 Toulson Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Year Scheduled to Open: 2013
Security Level: Pre-Release
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 560 in Phase I
Number of Buildings (at completion): 8

The Dorsey Run Correctional Facility is a new minimum-security facility in the Jessup region. The project consists of two compounds, each including two two-story, 280-bed dormitory-style housing units, a support services building, a strip search room, recreation yard, parking lot, perimeter security system with sallyport, utilities and lighting. The project will ultimately provide 1,120 new minimum security beds. The creation of new minimum-security beds will allow the vacating of the Jail Industries building in the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City.

The project is being constructed in phases using a design-build methodology; Phase I, the East Compound, is currently under construction and anticipated to be completed by September 2013. Phase II is estimated to begin design in August 2014, with completion in September 2016.

Facility Master Plan Projects

1 Dorsey Run Correctional Facility Phase II

Construct Phase II, the West Compound of the institution: a second 560-bed minimum security facility and associated support services.

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Eastern Correctional Institution Complex (ECI, ECI-A, PHPRU)



Located in Somerset County, the Eastern Correctional Institution Complex is composed of a medium-security compound (ECI) and a minimum-security annex (ECI-A), as well as the Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (PHPRU), which is located in Wicomico County. The ECI warden is responsible for all three facilities.

The ECI and ECI-A are situated on a 620-acre tract. PHPRU is located on a 40+ acre tract in Quantico.

Eastern Correctional Institution (ECI)

ECI was opened with a design capacity for 1,440 inmates, single-celled; double-celling of some units began immediately.

ECI has two identical compounds (east and west) and is encircled by a double fence covered with razor ribbon. The security perimeter has eight armed guard towers, mobile, K-9 patrols and alarm systems. Each compound consists of four separate housing units. Of the eight housing units, six are general population, double-celled, and two are segregated, single-celled. Also located within each compound are a Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) shop and a support building.

30420 Revells Neck Road
Westover, Maryland 20890
Year Opened: 1987
Security Level: Medium
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 1,440
Operational Capacity: 2,756
EOFY 2012 population: 2,624

Eastern Correctional Institution Annex (ECI-A)

ECI-A is self-contained, managed by a facility administrator under the direction of ECI's warden. Surrounded by a single perimeter fence topped with razor ribbon, the compound consists of four housing units, one support building and an exterior recreation area. Three of the housing units consist of three wings with pods that house four inmates per pod, control center, dayroom and three administrative offices. The fourth housing unit, a 140-bed dormitory unit with two control centers and education and programming space, opened July 2006.

30430 Revells Neck Road
Westover, Maryland 20890
Security Level: Minimum
Year Opened: 1993
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 560
Operational Capacity: 608
EOFY 2012 population: 587

Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (PHPRU)

Formerly under the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System, the Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit (PHPRU) became part of ECI in November 1997. The Unit is 180-bed facility located on 40 acres in Wicomico County, about 25 miles from ECI. PHPRU contains an operations housing the master control area, case management, medical and the property room. The administration building contains the facility administrator's office, multi-purpose room, chaplain's office and the inmate visiting area. Educational and employment readiness programs are conducted in a renovated farm house on the premises.

24090 Nanticoke Road
Quantico, Maryland 21856
Security Level: Pre Release
Year Opened: 1950
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 130
Operational Capacity: 192
EOFY 2012 population: 150

The main area has three inmate dormitories of 64 beds, two recreation rooms, commissary, clothing room and kitchen/dining room.

Facility Master Plan Projects

ECI

4 High-Temperature Hot Water and Steam System Improvements

The Department proposes the replacement of existing, old, leaking and apparently undersized underground, high-temperature hot water and steam supply and condensate return piping serving the Eastern Correctional Institution (ECI) in Westover, Maryland. The project will include the construction of a new mechanical room by addition to each building that is supplied by the high pressure steam system. Existing underground piping may be abandoned in place if there is no conflict with new piping installation. There will be no need to specifically excavate and remove existing piping that does not obstruct the new pipe installation. Estimate cost is \$4,300,000. Construction is scheduled for FY 2016.

37 Design, Construct and Equip Multi-Purpose Building

This project will construct a multi-purpose building for the ECI inmate population. This facility has no chapel or multipurpose building but, rather, it utilizes a multi-purpose room adjacent to the gymnasium. Program requirements for equal treatment and access to worship have increased the demands on the multipurpose area, which has a design capacity for only 90 people. The multi-purpose area serves as inmate program space for addiction groups, inmate organizations, special programs, inmate orientation, training, as well as all religious services.

36 Parking for ECI Complex

This project will construct additional parking and repave all roads and existing parking lots at Eastern Correctional Institution Complex.

See Maryland Correctional Enterprises for MCE projects at ECI.

ECI – A

35 Design, Construct and Equip Multi-Purpose Building

This project will construct a multipurpose building to increase programming and storage space for the ECI annex. This project is necessary to accommodate several new programs, including the Prison to Work Project, Kids House, and the addition of several new self-help programs. These programs are designed to bolster the Department's transition to pre-release efforts, which in turn aim to reduce recidivism rates. Additional space also is required for storage. Currently, trailers are being rented to provide necessary storage space. This project will reduce long-term rental costs and create needed multi-purpose space for the facility.

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Eastern Pre-Release Unit (EPRU)



700 Flat Iron Square Road
Church Hill, Maryland 21623
Security Level: Pre Release
Year Opened: 1963
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 135
Operational Capacity: 180
EOFY 2012 population: 158

The Eastern Pre-Release Unit (EPRU) is situated on 96 acres in a rural setting in Queen Anne's County and can house 180 inmates. Recreational, religious, addictions, education, employment readiness, work release, and family leave programs are available to the inmate population. Participation in the work release and family leave programs requires an inmate to meet eligibility requirements. Other programs include: monthly veteran's meetings, Exit Orientation, Winning Fathers, and Thinking for a Change. In addition to the various facility job assignments such as sanitation, maintenance and dietary, inmates are assigned to the following outside work details: Maryland State Police Barracks in Easton and Centreville, Queen Anne's County Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Queen Anne's County Public Works, five State Highway Administration (SHA) Details, Maryland Environmental Service and the City of Federalsburg. Approximately 100 inmates work in the community daily.

Facility Master Plan Projects

44 Design, Renovate and Equip Kitchen/Dining Areas

The project will construct and convert the existing kitchen to a receptor kitchen, receiving cook-chill food, and other non-food items from the production central kitchen. It includes renovation of the kitchen and dining room including serving, dish wash and storage areas.

27**Design, Construct and Equip New Support Services Building**

The impact of crowding in any correctional facility is the acceleration of the deterioration of the various systems and components of the facility. Due to the increased population an equal increase in the program and support service areas is needed to meet the current operating capacity. The areas are medical, education, vocational, industries, chapel and counseling. Program space is defined as that space committed for the use of providing addictions counseling, cognitive restructuring, anger management counseling, and transition and reentry. These programs are required to keep the inmate population engaged in positive activities as the lack of program areas often causes control problems. An increase in positive activities for the inmates is required to ensure the institution's safe daily operations.

Herman L. Toulson Correctional Facility (TCF)



2001 Toulson Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794

TCF, formerly the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot Camp, was closed in December 2009 as an effort to assist in reducing the State's budget.

The facility ceased actual boot camp operations last year and was maintained as a standard minimum-security facility at the time of its closure.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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Jessup Correctional Institution (JCI)



PO Box 534
 Jessup, Maryland 20794
 Year Opened: 1994
 Security Level: Maximum / Medium
 Population Housed: Adult Males
 Design Capacity: 1,104
 Operational Capacity: 1,526
 EOFY 2012 population: 1,743

Jessup Correctional Institution (JCI) is located in Jessup, Anne Arundel County (adjacent to the now-closed Maryland House of Corrections), on 837 acres south of Maryland Route 175 between U.S. Route 1 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. The facility opened in 1994 as the Maryland House of Correction Annex, and assumed its current name in 2006.

The inmates are housed in six separate buildings, five of which have four wings, with a control center at the core. Each wing has 48 cells: 24 on each of two levels. Twelve cells in each unit house two inmates. The cells contain a stainless steel combination toilet/wash basin unit, beds, exterior windows and locker space for personal property. Each level on a wing has a day room, television, washer/dryer and pay telephone. The sixth building is similar in design with three wings. This is the segregation-housing unit, and it accommodates those inmates who have violated institutional rules. The complex also includes an administration building, visiting room, a multi-purpose support services building, MCE plants, the Jessup Regional Infirmary, two gatehouses and a supply trailer.

Facility Master Plan Projects

41 Expand Support Services Building and Recreation Yard

The support services building and recreation yard will be expanded. A religious services building will handle all denominations of religions and will include a sanctuary, classrooms and office space.

22 Regional Infirmary

Construct 80-Bed Health Treatment Services and Regional Infirmary Building for the southern Maryland portion of the Central Region, located adjacent to JCI on the grounds of the former House of Correction.

See Maryland Correctional Enterprises for MCE project at JCI.

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Jessup Pre-Release Unit (JPRU)



2000 Toulson Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Security Level: Minimum and Pre Release
Year Opened: 1976, 1990
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 560
Operational Capacity: 596
EOFY 2012 population: 580

The Jessup Pre-Release Unit (JPRU) is located on 9.1 acres in Anne Arundel County. JPRU was initially designed with four housing units for 420 inmates. In 2002, double bunks were added to six dormitories, which house an additional 76 inmates each. Each housing unit has a day/recreation room and control center. Case management specialists, a chaplain, and a HIV prevention counselor also have offices in the housing units. Recreational activities include an outdoor basketball court, weightlifting pad and horseshoe pit. Physically challenged inmates have access to a modified weight machine. The dietary unit is a satellite of the Brockbridge Correctional Facility (BCF). BCF staff prepares two meals per day, and JPRU dietary staff retrieves them and serves them. JPRU dietary staff prepares breakfast independently.

With the opening of the DRCF, the dormitory housing at JPRU can be repurposed for much-needed MCE shop space.

See Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) for project at JPRU location.

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Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup (MCI-J)



PO Box 549
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Year Opened: 1980
Security Level: Medium
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 512
Operational Capacity: 1,068
EOFY 2012 population: 1,040

Maryland Correctional Institution—Jessup (MCI-J) originally opened in April 1980 as an annex to the Maryland House of Correction. The facility is located in the Jessup area of Anne Arundel County and houses medium-security male inmates sentenced to DOC.

The design capacity is 512 cells. Double-celling all the inmates has enabled the increase of the population. There are an additional 148 inmates housed in the gymnasium that was converted to dormitory-style housing in 1984. MCIJ has eight housing units. Each housing unit has 64 cells arranged in two pods of 32.

Facility Master Plan Projects

38

Design, Construct and Equip New Maintenance Building

The project provides for the construction of an inside-the-fence maintenance building for the following spaces: preventive maintenance, administration office areas, metal shop, electrical shop, plumbing shop, HVAC shop, steam shop, carpentry shop, a supply storeroom and storage areas.

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Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W)



7943 Brockbridge Road
PO Box 535
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Year Opened: 1939
Security Level: All levels
Population Housed: Adult Females
Design Capacity: 736
Operational Capacity: 854
EOFY 2012 population: 796

Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W) is located in the Jessup complex in Anne Arundel County and exclusively houses female offenders. The facility opened in 1939 with nine buildings arranged in a rectangular campus design. The Administration Building was constructed in the early 1970s. A 192-cell housing unit was added in 1986, along with the current perimeter security fence and guard towers. A visitor registration center was added in 1992, and a multipurpose building was added in 1995. In 2000, two 224-bed housing units were completed to replace dilapidated housing. B and C Cottages and the trailers were closed. In 2002, the renovation and expansion of the kitchen and dining room were completed. The Support Services / MCE Building was completed in July 2005.

Baltimore Pre-Release Facility for Women (BPRUW) (now closed)



301 Calverton Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21223
Security Level: Minimum and Pre-Release
Year Opened: 1972 (closed 2010)
Design Capacity: 72
Operational Capacity: 144

The Baltimore Pre-Release Facility for Women (BPRUW) operated under the authority of the warden of MCI-W and housed minimum-security, pre-release and work-release inmates with an average length of stay of 18 months. Programs offered included GED preparation, substance abuse therapy, anger management seminars, HIV awareness seminars and work release. This facility was closed in 2010, and its inmates are now housed at MCI-W.

Facility Master Plan Projects

34 Demolish Cottages and Construct Athletic Field

The project includes an upgrade to the perimeter security system to include the perimeter road, fence system and the security lighting system for the compound and the perimeter system. The scope of work is in response to the critical needs and perimeter security deficiencies at MCIW. The demolition of vacated buildings will provide open recreational areas for the inmate population and improve the site lines of the institution, thereby improving the security and control of inmate movements. The recreational areas will be upgraded and completed as part of this project.

23 Renovate Chapel, Administration and Visiting Spaces

The religious, administration and visiting spaces will be renovated and expanded to provide additional capacity for programs and services.

Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System (MCPRS)

(Administrative Headquarters)



Administrative Headquarters:
7930 Brock Bridge Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794

The Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System (MCPRS) is the point from which a number of inmates are released for reentry into the community. The programs and services available are intended to prepare the inmates for return into society and increase their opportunity of becoming productive citizens. Available programs include educational services, job readiness training, substance abuse, work crews, work experience and work release.

The Warden of the MCPRS has administrative responsibility for the operation of the facilities listed below.

Facility Master Plan Projects

MCPRS Administrative Complex

39

Design, Construct and Equip Training/ Multi-Purpose Building and Parking Lot Expansion

The Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System (MCPRS) facilitates the in-service training for the Jessup area. The training presently takes place in a small building on the grounds of the Brockbridge Correctional Facility. The new training building outside the secure perimeter of a correctional facility will eliminate problems with searches and contraband. Several classes could take place at one time with updated resources (computers and other equipment). This building would also be utilized for regional meetings and emergency tactical centers.

There are two buildings located at the MCPRS Administration site that must be demolished due to asbestos issues.

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Maryland House of Correction (MHC)



534 House of Correction Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Year Opened: 1879
Year Closed: 2007

Maryland House of Correction (MHC), opened in 1879 (North Wing and Central Hall buildings), was one of the Division's oldest facilities. The House was a medium-maximum security facility within the Jessup Correctional Complex designed to house 900 to 1,000 inmates. The facility consisted of 16 buildings

The MHC was officially closed on March 19, 2007, after a successful transfer of 842 inmates to different correctional institutions within and out of the State. This action brought an end to the long history of a violent and dangerous living and work environment.

A current capital project is deconstructing the MHC, using inmate labor and including training programs for OSHA compliance, basic construction skills and hazmat cleaning skills.

A replacement for the existing infirmary building on the site is proposed.

See JCI for description of proposed replacement regional infirmary building.

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Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit (SMPRU)



14320 Oaks Road
Charlotte Hall, Maryland 20622
Security Level: Pre Release
Year Opened: 1962
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 120
Operational Capacity: 180
EOFY 2012 population: 159

The Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit (SMPRU) is located in a rural setting in Charles County and sits on 112.7 acres. Originally built to house 120 inmates, the facility can house 180 inmates in three double-bunked dormitories. The administration building includes offices for case management, medical, religion, education, general administration, and other programming. A tractor shed, a shelter for the two gasoline pumps, and a firearms range is also located on the property. The facility regularly offers the use of the firearms range to the Charles County Sheriff's Department, the Maryland State Police, and the Maryland Transportation Authority.

Facility Master Plan Projects

30 Design, Renovate and Equip Kitchen/Dining Areas

The project will construct and convert the existing kitchen to a receptor kitchen, receiving cook-chill food, and other non-food items from the production central kitchen. It includes renovation of the kitchen and dining room including serving, dish wash and storage areas.

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NORTH REGION

Operations integrated under the directorship of the North Region include Corrections and Community Supervisions. Detainees and short-sentenced offenders originating in counties within the North Region remain under the jurisdiction of their county of origin.

Facilities administered under the North Region include those in the seven counties to the west of Baltimore, including Montgomery and Howard, plus Harford County.

Central Maryland Correctional Facility (CMCF)



7301 Buttercup Road
Sykesville, Maryland 21784
Security Level: Minimum and
Pre-Release
Year Opened: 1960
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 448
Operational Capacity: 516
EOFY 2012 population: 483

The Central Maryland Correctional Facility (CMCF), formerly the Central Laundry Facility, relinquished its laundry operations to Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) on January 1, 2008. However, CMCF inmates, under MCE management, continue to serve state agencies by providing laundry services to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene facilities.

In addition, CMCF operates inmate work crews for the Garrison Forest Park Veterans Cemetery and supplies two road crews for Carroll County road clean-up and grass cutting duties. CMCF inmates also provide sanitation, landscaping, painting, and general maintenance at the Maryland Public Safety Education and Training Center. CMCF continues to operate one of the few inmate-tended horse farms in the nation under the sponsorship of the Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation. Currently, four horses are tended by six to eight inmates who learn equine care and have rebuilt Second Chances Farm's barn, fences and pastures.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown (MCI-H)



18601 Roxbury Road
Hagerstown, Maryland 21746
Year Opened: 1939-42, 1980, 1983, 1992.
Security Level: Medium
Population Housed: Adult Males
Operational Capacity: 2,126
EOFY 2012 population: 1,999

Maryland Correctional Institution—Hagerstown (MCI-H) is a medium-security prison for men in Washington County. Authorized in 1931 as the Maryland State Penal Farm, it opened in 1939. In 1945, the facility was named Maryland State Reformatory for Males. It was again renamed Maryland Institution for Men in 1962, and Maryland Correctional Institution in 1964. The original facility includes 640 cells in the eight two-story wings, plus 192 non-conventional beds in the basement areas of the wings, which were converted from storage. A 192-cell unit was added in 1980, and another 192-cell unit was completed in 1992. The Western Program Development Compound, consisting of three prefabricated steel structures, was completed in 1982 for program space, but was later converted to housing.

Facility Master Plan Projects

15 Upgrade Perimeter Security System, Gatehouse & Visitors' Registration

This project will provide upgrading of the perimeter security by replacing 3,000 linear feet of zone fence and expanding the area enclosed by the fence. MCI-H has no intrusion alarm system. The inner fence will be replaced with a 16 foot curved fence. The perimeter roads will be a minimum of 10 feet wide and will provide access to all critical points on the perimeter. A new gatehouse and Visitors' Registration building will be constructed.

40 Replacement of Windows in the Housing Units

The windows requiring replacement are in the main (original) building of MCI-H. The windows will be removed and replaced with new energy-conserving windows. This building has approximately 2,445 windows of various sizes. There are a variety of odd-shaped windows requiring custom fabrication. This renovation will improve security and reduce fuel consumption during the cold months. Inmate relocation will be a concern; therefore, the work will be phased to minimize security risks while maximizing housing.

28**Design, Construct, Equip New Support Services Building**

This project will construct a new support services building to replace a 70 year old, deteriorating building. Due to the increase in the inmate population, various areas in the institution have been converted for housing inmates. The inability to use sections of the building due to deteriorating doors, windows, roofs, etc., are other reasons for replacement of the security, administration, and intake/release areas.

Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC)



18800 Roxbury Road
 Hagerstown, Maryland 21746
 Year Opened: 1966
 Security Level: Medium, Minimum, Pre-Release
 Population Housed: Adult Males
 Design Capacity: 1,471
 Operational Capacity: 2,933
 EOFY 2012 population: 2,489

The Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC) is the largest single compound institution in the State. Located in Washington County, the facility is situated on 39 acres and houses minimum-security, pre-release and medium-security inmates. MCTC is part of the Hagerstown Complex, along with the Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown (MCIH) and Roxbury Correctional Institution (RCI).

The initial construction began in 1960, with the last of the original structures completed in 1966. Various additions have been made to the facility, including acquisition of the Harold E. Donnell (HED) building, which was at one time utilized by MCI-H; the construction of the Emergency Housing Unit (EHU) building and the quonset huts. There are 13 separate physical structures within the main compound and five outside.

In addition to the housing units, there are buildings for administration, case management, education guidance, vocational trades, food services/dining room, gymnasium and chapel.

Facility Master Plan Projects

10 Window / Heating Replacement

This project will replace all windows and panels with energy-efficient security windows and screens and will be completed in phases. The project also includes replacing the heating system, plumbing fixtures and lines.

11 Design, Construct and Equip New Bakery, Kitchen and Dining Room

This 65,000 SF facility will house a new regional production bakery and kitchen and inmate dining areas. The bakery will provide bread and desserts for Hagerstown and Cumberland facilities, serving 11,000 inmates and staff. The kitchen and inmate dining areas will serve inmates at MCTC.

See Maryland Correctional Enterprises for MCE projects at MCTC.

North Branch Correctional Institution (NBCI)



14100 McMullen Highway, SW
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
Year Opened: 2003, 2008
Security Level: Maximum
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 1,024
Operational Capacity: 1,514
EOFY 2012 population: 1,441

The Department added 1,514 maximum-security beds to the Division of Correction at the completion of North Branch Correctional Institution (NBCI). Additional single-cell maximum-security capacity was required to meet the current population of disruptive offenders. This facility was required in order to meet the requirements for maximum-security correctional beds to house long-term, violent offenders and to reduce the use of non-conventional housing. Due to the lack of single-cell capacity, maximum-security inmates were being housed in dormitories. The housing of maximum-security inmates in dormitories placed both staff and inmates in a dangerous environment. This facility has provided the Department with much needed maximum-security bed space.

No Master Plan projects are proposed for this facility.

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Patuxent Institution



7555 Waterloo Road
Jessup, Maryland 20794
Security Level: Maximum
Year Opened: 1955
Design Capacity: 576
Operational Capacity: 790

The Patuxent Institution is a treatment-oriented maximum-security correctional facility housing men, women and youths convicted of crimes and under the supervision of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. It is an independent unit of the Department and, as the only dedicated treatment facility within the Department, falls under the administrative authority of the Assistant Secretary for Treatment Services. Populations incarcerated at Patuxent include offenders committed to Patuxent programs as well as DOC inmates receiving Mental Health services within the Patuxent compound.

Patuxent Institution Programs

The Eligible Persons (EP) program and Patuxent Youth program serve both male and female adult and juvenile offenders who have been evaluated and determined to be amenable to remediation through Patuxent's treatment programs. The EP program is an evolution of the original Patuxent Defective Delinquent program, focusing on group therapy through a multidiscipline approach. The Patuxent Youth Program is designed to meet the needs of the offender under the age of 21.

DOC Programs Housed at Patuxent Institution

The Correctional Mental Health Center—Jessup (CMHC-J) was established to provide acute mental health treatment services to DOC inmates. The Mental Health Transition Unit provides evaluation and support to inmates with mental health histories who are scheduled for release, while the Step-Down Mental Health Unit provides support to inmates who have undergone mental health treatment but are scheduled to be returned to the general DOC population. The Parole Violator Program (PVP) provides relapse prevention services to male parole violators. Patuxent also manages the Substance Abuse Transition Program for male and female parole violators who have a modest substance abuse program.

Facility Master Plan Projects

24**Design, Construct and Equip Women's Support Services Building**

This project will construct a support services building for female offenders. The new building will include health services, visiting, gym/multipurpose/chapel, commissary and educational areas.

19**Mental Health Housing**

Design, construct and equip a 300-bed building to replace existing housing for mentally ill inmates at Patuxent.

Roxbury Correctional Institution (RCI)



18701 Roxbury Road
 Hagerstown, Maryland 21746
 Year Opened: 1983
 Security Level: Medium
 Population Housed: Adult Males
 Design Capacity: 912
 Operational Capacity: 1,764
 EOFY 2012 population: 1,645

Roxbury Correctional Institution (RCI) is a medium-security facility encompassing 40 acres within a double-fenced enclosure. It includes 11 structures and is flanked on the exterior perimeter by eight towers. Additional security measures include infiltration sensor technology and a K-9 Unit. Of the five housing units, one is designed for special housing.

RCI presently double-cells each of its four general population housing units and provides dormitory housing for 36 inmates in recreation halls, therefore housing 420 inmates in a building originally designed for 192. A three-tier Special Management Unit contains 144 cells, of which 81 are doubled, and one tier housing 12 inmates living dormitory-style in its recreation hall. Total population statistics are as follows: 912 cells, of which 843 are doubled and 69 single, plus 156 dormitory beds, equaling an inmate capacity of 1,911. The majority of inmates are from the Baltimore/Washington area with an average age of 34 and an average sentence of 14.8 years.

Facility Master Plan Projects

17

Design, Construct and Equip New Fence, Gatehouse, Visitors' Registration, Administration and Upgrade Perimeter Security

The project will upgrade the perimeter security by replacing 5,700 linear feet of fence. It also includes the construction of a new gatehouse/visitor registration center. Administration space will be provided to locate a regional inmate financing division outside of the secure perimeter as there is currently a lack of adequate administrative space for a regional inmate financing division.

25**Expansion of Dining Room, Relocation of Medical Unit, Construction of New 7,806 SF Medical & Dental Unit**

The project will provide for the expansion of the existing inmate dining room, and relocation of the medical/dental unit to a newly constructed pre-engineered, 7,806 square foot building. The project will allow more inmates to be seated per meal and allow more participation in other services and programs in a timely fashion. New medical and dental units are also necessary to accommodate an increased inmate population.

Western Correctional Institution (WCI)



13800 McMullen Highway, SW
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
Year Opened: 1996
Security Level: Maximum
Population Housed: Adult Males
Design Capacity: 912
Operational Capacity: 1,739
EOFY 2012 population: 1,642

The Western Correctional Institution (WCI) is a 912-cell facility located in Cresaptown, Allegany County. Although the facility was designed as a maximum-security institution, it houses all security levels of inmates. The interior compound presently contains five housing units. Housing Units 1, 2, 3 and 5 are of an identical "X" design. Each unit consists of four wings containing two tiers of 24 cells each. Housing Unit 4 consists of three wings also containing two tiers of 24 cells each.

WCI's inmates are male and average 38.5 years of age, with an average sentence length of 106.9 months, excluding those inmates serving life sentences. The majority of inmates are from the Baltimore/Washington metropolitan area. Minorities comprise 76.2% of WCI's inmate population. Predominant crimes (88%) include assault, burglary, drug offenses, murder, robbery and sexual assault.

Facility Master Plan Projects

43

Design, Construct and Equip Maintenance Building

This project will construct the Maintenance Building. The new 1,024 cell NBCI maximum security facility will require additional maintenance capacity. Several buildings used by the maintenance staff for equipment and workshops have been razed to prepare the site for the construction of the new NBCI. The new building is required to meet the needs of an expanded maintenance operation. The original program planned the expansion based on the development of a "southern compound."

42**Design, Construct and Equip 280-Bed Minimum-Security Facility**

The project will construct a 280-bed, minimum security facility on the site of the Western Correctional Institution and will consist of two 140 bed housing units, plus a support services building. This project is a prototype of the ECI Annex 420-bed minimum-security facility.

Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE)

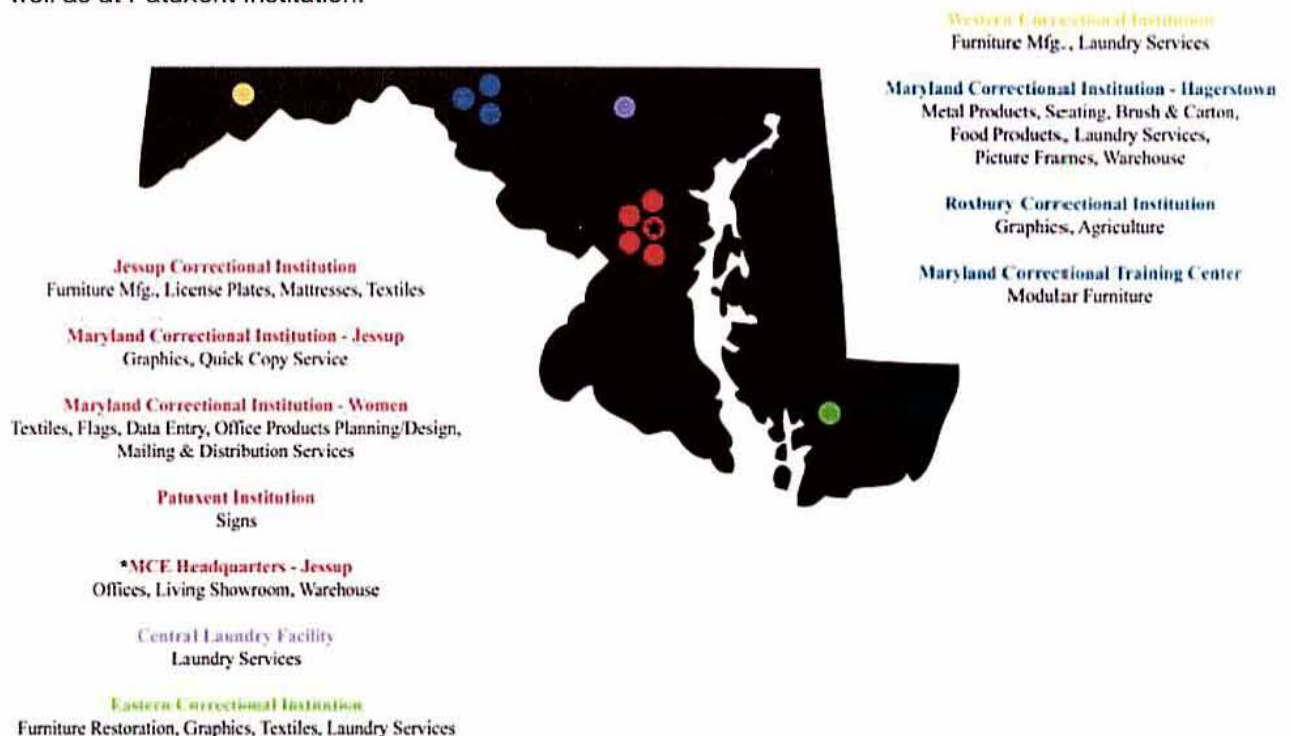


Headquarters:
 7275 Waterloo Road
 Jessup, Maryland 20794
 Security Level: Various
 Year Opened: 1967, present site 1981
 Design Capacity: NA
 Operational Capacity: NA
 ADP 2010: NA

The mission of Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) is to provide structured employment and training activities for offenders in order to improve employability upon release; to reduce prison idleness; to produce quality, saleable goods and services and to be a financially self-supporting State agency.

Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE), the prison industry arm of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC), provides an environment for the operation of correctional industries that resembles the environment for the business operations of a private corporate entity as closely as possible. Inmates are taught job skills and are provided with constructive employment, which lead to the development of both technical and social skills, and improves their employability. The training and employment with MCE has resulted in recidivism rates which are half of the DOC rate. Furthermore, the training and employment of inmates reduces idleness a leading cause of violence and disruptions in prisons. In FY 2010, MCE employed more than 2,000 inmate workers.

MCE currently conducts operations at nine DOC facilities, in addition to MCE headquarters at Jessup, as well as at Patuxent Institution.



The Master Plan proposes the construction of additional MCE facilities at two DOC institutions, as well as improvements to existing facilities.

Facility Master Plan Projects

14 JCI: Design, Construct and Equip Graphics / Textiles Plant

Design, construct, and equip a new 21,000 square foot, pre-engineered metal building to house a 10,000 square foot textile plant and a new 10,000 square foot graphics plant. This new textile plant will replace the sewing operation at MCI-W that currently employs 130 inmates. In addition to producing flags, the new textile plant will produce shirts, gowns, bathrobes and aprons, and will employ 130 JCI inmates.

Due to vast overcrowding and limited space, the envelope printing and business card operation will be moved from the graphics II plant at MCI-J and installed at this new location. This will allow the increased volume of printed envelopes and business cards to better meet customer needs and demands. At least 1,000 square foot of space near the dock area will be reserved for staging the outgoing shipments of these items. The graphics operation will employ 50 JCI inmates.

31 MCTC: Design, Construct and Equip Systems Furniture / Textile Plant

Design, construct, and equip a new 40,000 square foot two-story building. This new building will house a systems furniture plant, producing those items currently being made in the MCTC partition plant, specifically "Power Works" and "Systems 21" furniture. Not only will a larger facility allow for the storage of raw materials and for the complete production of the system furniture lines, but will also allow for the storage of finished product and eliminate the transporting of sub-assemblies between plants. The second floor will have a 20,000 square foot textile operation. The entire operation will employ 120 MCTC inmates.

33 MCTC: Design, Construct and Equip Meat Processing Plant

Design, construct, and equip a new 25,000 square foot pre-engineered metal building, utilizing the footprint of the MCE furniture plant at WCI and the refrigeration specifications of the existing meat plant at MCI-H. Due to increasing demand and the introduction of new meat products, the existing meat processing plant lacks sufficient space and equipment to increase, or maintain its current production. The production area is overcrowded, more smokehouses are required, and additional freezer space is necessary. The space parameters dictated when the facility was constructed in 1992 and the proximity to MCI-H roads and perimeter fence prevent any internal or external expansion. Therefore, a new MCE meat processing plant with sufficient space for production, and with sufficient smokehouses and freezer capabilities will solve this problem. The facility will employ 80-120 MCTC inmates.

The existing meat plant will be utilized to begin a new product line of processed fish items.

29 JPRU: Convert former dormitory spaces to shops

The existing dormitory housing spaces will be converted to shop spaces for MCE. This will provide additional vocational skills training space for inmates in the Jessup region.

18 ECI: Distribution Center

Design, construct and equip a new building outside the fence of ECI for the purposes of providing a storage and distribution warehouse for MCE products manufactured in Jessup and Hagerstown until delivery to the customers on the eastern shore. The new facility will be a design-build, pre-engineered metal building of 10,000 sq.ft. This new function will employ an additional 15 inmates.

7 ECI: Furniture Restoration Plant Expansion

This will be a design/build project to expansion the existing furniture restoration plant located at Eastern Correctional Institution in Westover Maryland. The pre-engineered metal building will be 2,500 sq.ft and will allow the employment of 25 additional inmates. This new section of the building will allow for a dust-free drying area and will eliminate the "temporary" areas enclosed by vinyl curtains.

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Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC)



6852 4th Street
Sykesville, MD 21784-7433
Security Level: N/A
Year Opened: 1955
Design Capacity: 576
Operational Capacity: 750

The Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC) is operated by the Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC). The complex is housed in renovated historic structures originally part of the Springfield Hospital Center. PCTC regulates and enforces the training and certification standards for all Maryland police, correctional officers, and training academies. In addition, training and professional development sessions are provided to public safety and criminal justice employees from public and private agencies in Maryland and from other states.

Other agency responsibilities include administration of the Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute and the Executive Development Institute.

The PSETC houses the following programs:

- Driver Training
- Firearms Training
- Academic and Administrative Center
- Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)
- Statewide Selection and Training Standards
- Police Entrance Level Training Program
- Correctional Entrance Level Training Program
- Vehicle Stop Data Analysis
- Executive Development Institute

Facility Master Plan Projects

16 Simulated Training Environment

The construction of a simulated skills environment will be adjacent to existing tactical training area. A simulated skills environment will be programmed to provide reality-based crime scene management, evidence collection, hostage response, security survey, home detention and probation agent training.

21 Moot Court, Mock Jail and Mock Police Station

This project will include the construction of a moot court and police station to be located at the training center in Sykesville. The mock jail/moot court/mock police station will provide a realistic environment for skills and scenario-based training for both law enforcement and corrections. Features will include mock-ups of both correctional housing and detention facilities, a small police facility comprising standard administrative and operational features, a moot courtroom and associated chambers, and a configurable open space. Typical training will include inmate and prisoner transportation, booking, interrogation, care, custody and control of inmates, testifying in court, courtroom security, cell extraction and cell searches.

48 Indoor Firearms Decisional Shooting Range

This project will construct an indoor range, configured to permit decisional live fire training. The existing outdoor ranges do not have the capability of permitting decisional training exercises, which train officers to quickly judge whether to shoot or not. The indoor range will eliminate the noise nuisance for neighbors and expand the hours during which handgun training can be conducted. Law enforcement and correctional officers will be able to complete the required annual handgun qualification course of fire during evening hours. It will permit a controlled, uniform, reduced light qualification element for all shooters, regardless of the time of day.

20 Academic Center / Dormitory Expansion

The Academic Expansion will provide an auditorium-style lecture environment/ceremony space, additional classrooms, breakout rooms, limited offices, work room, and storage area. Dormitory capacity can be increased by 35% by acquisition and renovations of an additional existing structure currently operated on campus by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

49 Driver Training Facility Expansion and Motorcycle Training Course

Addition to existing Driver Training Facility, including a classroom area, storage and parking area, garage, and work room.

50 Tactical Munitions

Construct facility to accommodate teaching the proper procedures for deployment of smoke and chemical munitions. This venue will feature a smoke/tear gas chamber, with capacity for 40 officers, and a chemical munitions range that will provide practice for all types of munitions techniques. The facility will be sized to accommodate deployment of munitions up to a range of 75 yards. It will include training areas for outdoor disturbance control training. This facility will also provide a small storage bunker and a storage room for: equipment, gas masks, and riot protection gear. Additionally, a mobile command tower will be erected for recording and real time monitoring of training.

51 Repaving Highway Response Course/Urban Grid

Repaving of the course will consist of laying 1 ½" overlay of asphalt mix on the roadways and additional materials to repair other varying surfaces of the course. Entry-level, as well as experienced officers and Emergency Vehicle Operators use the track for training throughout the year. This training requires high-speeds, quick stops, sharp curves, and controlled skids. For safety, the track surface must be free of defects in order to handle these maneuvers. If repairs are not undertaken soon, it will be unsafe to use the course for this type of required training.

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Recommendations

The Department's 2013 Facilities Master Plan recommendations address the following important areas:

- Facilities and infrastructure required, repurposed, or renovated as a result of Department reorganization into the South, Central, and North Regions, which will allow for operational autonomy with focus on community reentry programs and services;
- Facilities and infrastructure required, repurposed or renovated to expand and replace the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City to mitigate the severely deteriorated and dysfunctional facilities, and vacate the conditions of confinement litigation;
- Facilities and infrastructure required, repurposed or renovated to expand education and treatment opportunities in existing institutions through the implementation of program and services facilities within the perimeter of existing facilities;
- Security infrastructure required to upgrade internal and perimeter systems statewide;
- Energy infrastructure and utility distribution required to provide continued replacement of inadequate and deteriorated above and below ground primary and secondary energy and utility systems;

This Facilities Master Plan has defined specific projects that will support the new direction taken by the Department and provide greater public safety to the citizens of Maryland. The scope of this Facilities Master Plan outlines a capital improvement program consistent with the Department's new operating structure and community- and reentry-oriented goals of reducing re-offending.

The short-term plan will locate facilities near the offender community to minimize operating costs and to strengthen reentry programming and services. Given that 67 percent of the department's offender population originates in Baltimore City, the priority will be to rebuild the Correctional Complex in Baltimore City, with particular focus on improved facilities consistent with USDOJ requirements for youth detainees and women offenders.

The long-term strategic plan will focus on Department-wide provision of program space for enhanced treatment programs and services consistent with improved re-entry and early release outcomes.

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List of Projects

- Estimated construction costs are in FY2013 dollars and do not include design fees, construction testing, furniture and equipment and other general and administrative costs.
- Estimated costs are preliminary and based on the project's concept to date. The estimated cost will be revised and adjusted when the program, design, construction and bid documents are finalized. Revised costs will be included in the cost estimate submitted annually with the agency's capital budget submission.

Ref.#	Project	Estimated Construction Cost (in 1000s)	FY Constr. Start
1	DRCF – Dorsey Run Correctional Facility Phase II Construct a second 560-bed minimum security compound in the Jessup Region.	\$26,379	2014
2	YDC – BPRU Renovation for Youth Detention Center Renovate existing BPRU for a 60-bed replacement Youth Detention Center.	\$30,000	2015
3	WDC – New Women's Detention Center Demolish former MTC West Wing and construct 512-bed replacement Women's Detention Center.	\$95,000 (building) \$750 (demo)	2018
4	ECI – High Temperature Hot Water and Steam System Improvements Replace underground high temperature hot water, steam supply and condensate returning piping serving ECI.	\$6,500	2016
5	MDC – New Men's Detention Center, Phase 1 Demolish former WDC and construct 768-bed Phase 1 of replacement Men's Detention Center.	\$100,000 (\$500 demo; \$4,000 site/infrastr.)	2019
6	CCBC – Food & Power Distribution Center Demolish C-Block of former MTC and construct central Food Service and Power Distribution facility for CCBC	\$12,000 (\$1,300 demo; \$4,000 site/infrastr.)	2020
7	MCE/ECI – Furniture Restoration Plant Expansion at ECI	\$1,400	2018
8	MDC – New Men's Detention Center, Phase 2 Demolish north portion of existing BCDC and construct 768-bed Phase 2 of replacement Men's Detention Center.	\$90,000 (\$1,600 demo; \$4,000 site/infrastr.)	2021
9	MDC – New Men's Detention Center, Phase 3 Demolish south portion of existing BCDC and construct 768-bed Phase 3 of replacement Men's Detention Center.	\$90,000 (\$1,500 demo; \$4,000 site/infrastr.)	2023
10	MCTC – Window / Heating Replacement	\$37,200	2018

Ref.#	Project	Estimated Construction Cost (in 1000s)	FY Constr. Start
11	MCTC – Regional Bakery, Kitchen & Dining Construct new regional bakery, kitchen and inmate dining area at Maryland Correctional Training Center.	\$69,000	2020
12	CCBC – Reentry Program Space Demolish existing MTC school and construct Reentry Program facility for CCBC	\$7,500 (\$200 demo)	2024
13	CCBC – Medical Services Building Demolish former MTC Building A and construct central medical services for CCBC.	\$24,000 (\$150 demo; \$4,000 site/infrastr.)	2024
14	MCE/JCI – Graphics / Textiles Plant at JCI Construct new graphics/textiles plant at Jessup Correctional Institution, for Maryland Correctional Enterprises.	\$6,750	2018
15	MCI-H – Perimeter Security / Gatehouse / Visitors' Registration Upgrade perimeter security system at Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown and construct Gatehouse and Visitors' Registration building.	\$16,500	2018
16	PSETC – Simulated Training Environment Construct a simulated urban environment training facility.	\$3,350	2018
17	RCI – Fence / Gate House / Visitors' Registration / Administration Construct new Fence/Gate House/Visitor's Registration/Administration at Roxbury Correctional Institution.	\$16,520	2018
18	MCE/ECI – Distribution Center at ECI Complex Design, construct and equip Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) Distribution Center to be located outside of the perimeter fence at Eastern Correctional Institution.	\$3,378	2019
19	PATX – Mental Health Housing Design, construct and equip a 300-bed building to replace existing housing for mentally ill inmates at Patuxent.	\$34,200	2020
20	PSETC – Academic Center / Dormitory Expansion Construct addition to the academic buildings at the training center.	\$7,542	2021
21	PSETC – Moot Court, Mock Jail & Police Station Construct a moot court, mock jail and police station.	\$4,660	2021
22	JCI – Regional Infirmary Construct 80-Bed Health Treatment Services and Regional Infirmary Building for the southern Maryland portion of the Central Region, located adjacent to JCI on the grounds of the former Maryland House of Correction.	\$21,000	2022

Ref.#	Project	Estimated Construction Cost (in 1000s)	FY Constr. Start
23	MCI-W – Chapel, Administration & Visiting Renovate chapel, administration and visiting spaces at Maryland Correctional Institution for Women.	\$3,000	2023
24	PATX – Women's Support Services Construct Women's Support Services Building at Patuxent Institution.	\$7,500	2023
25	RCI – Dining, Medical, Dental Expand/construct inmate dining room; relocate and construct new medical and dental units at Roxbury Correctional Institution.	\$5,000	2023
26	BCF – Support Services Construct Support Services Building at Brockbridge Correctional Facility.	\$7,500	2023
27	EPRU – Support Services Construct Support Services Building at Eastern Pre-Release Unit.	\$7,500	2023
28	MCI-H – Support Services Construct new support services building at Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown.	\$7,500	2023
29	MCE/JRPU – Shops at former JPRU Convert former JPRU housing to MCE shops.	\$3,500	2023
30	SMPRU – Kitchen / Dining / Food Services Upgrade Kitchen, Dining and Food Services areas at Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit.	\$4,000	2024
31	MCE/MCTC – Systems Furniture / Textile Plant at MCTC Construct new systems furniture plant at Maryland Correctional Training Center, for Maryland Correctional Enterprises.	\$8,500	2024
32	Jessup Region – Warehouse/Maintenance Construct warehouse/maintenance building for Jessup Region.	\$6,000	2024
33	MCE/MCTC – Meat Processing Plant at MCTC Construct meat processing plant at Maryland Correctional Training Center, for Maryland Correctional Enterprises.	\$8,500	2024
34	MCI-W – Athletic Field Demolish cottages and construct athletic field at Maryland Correctional Institution for Women.	\$1,000	2024
35	ECI-A - Multi-Purpose Construct and equip multi-purpose building for program and storage spaces at Eastern Correctional Institution Annex.	\$7,500	2024

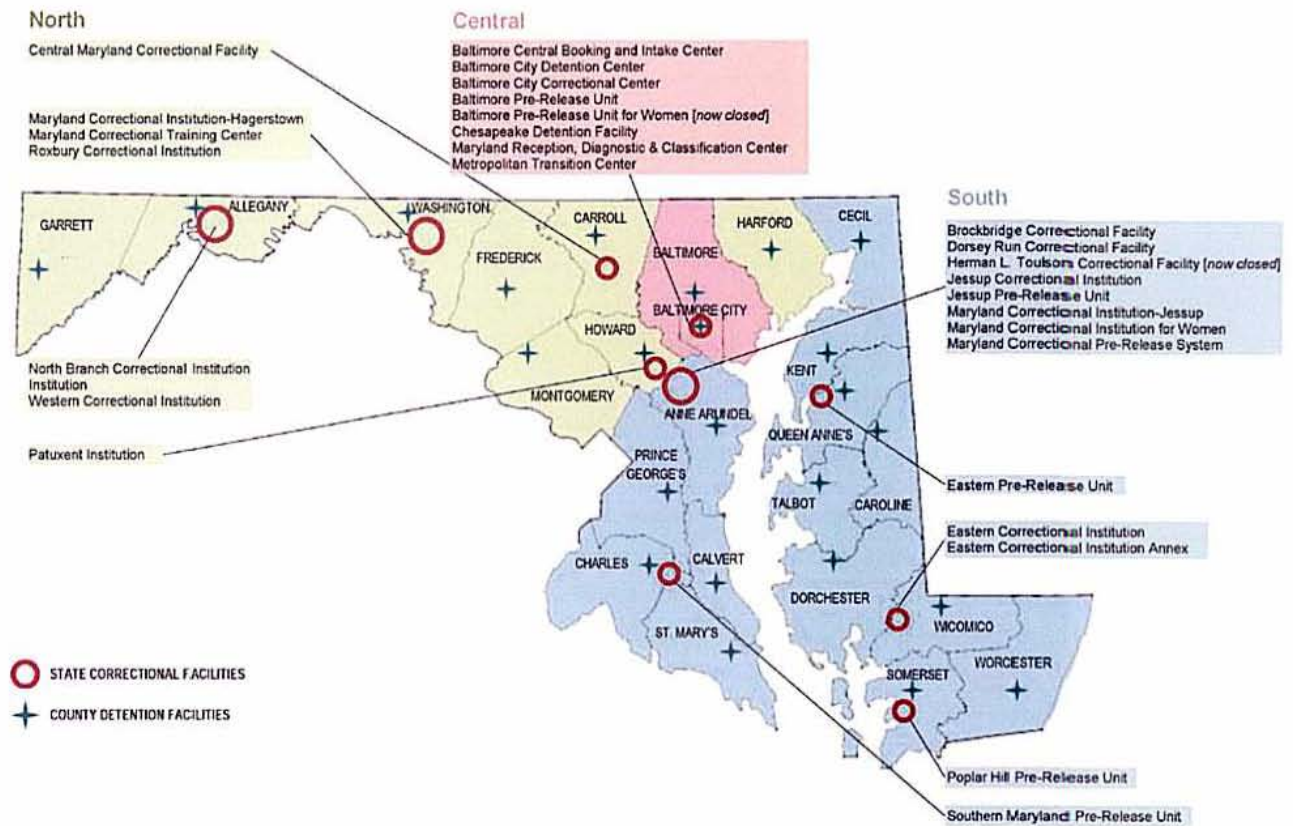
Ref.#	Project	Estimated Construction Cost (in 1000s)	FY Constr. Start
36	ECI Complex - Parking Construct additional parking and repave all roads and existing parking lots at Eastern Correctional Institution Complex.	\$1,000	2024
37	ECI – Multi-Purpose Building Construct and equip multi-purpose building for programming and training spaces at Eastern Correctional Institution.	\$8,000	2025
38	MCI-J – Maintenance Building Construct new maintenance building at Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup.	\$6,000	2025
39	MCPRS – Training/Multi-Purpose Building and Parking Lot Construct Training/Multi-purpose Building and Parking Lot Expansion. Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System Administration Complex.	\$8,000	2025
40	MCI-H – Windows Replace windows in housing units at Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown.	\$2,000	2026
41	JCI – Support Services & Recreation Yard Expand support services building and recreation yard at Jessup Correctional Institution.	\$2,500	2026
42	WCI – Minimum Security Housing Construct 280-bed minimum-security facility and support services building at Western Correctional Institution.	\$23,180	2024
43	WCI – Maintenance Construct Maintenance Building II at Western Correctional Institution.	\$5,850	2026
44	EPRU – Kitchen/Dining / Food Service Upgrade Kitchen/Dining and Food Services areas at Eastern Pre-Release Unit.	\$4,000	2026
45	CCBC – Reentry Housing Construct Reentry Housing for CCBC.	\$42,000	2028
46	CCBC – Administration & Community Services Building Construct Administration & Community Services Building consolidating administration areas and community services functions for Detention Operations and Reentry Campus.	\$9,000	beyond 2028
47	CCBC – Parking Garage & Central Visiting Demolish Jail Industries and BGE buildings and construct Parking Garage & Central Visiting facility providing staff and visitor parking for CCBC and facilities for statewide video visitation.	\$8,000	beyond 2028

Ref.#	Project	Estimated Construction Cost (in 1000s)	FY Constr. Start
48	PSETC – Indoor Firearms Decisional Shooting Range Construct an indoor range, configured to permit decisional live fire training.	TBD	2028 or beyond
49	PSETC – Driver Training Facility Expansion & Motorcycle Training Course Construct addition to existing Driver Training Facility.	TBD	2028 or beyond
50	PSETC – Tactical Munitions Construct facility to accommodate teaching the proper procedures for deployment of smoke and chemical munitions.	TBD	2028 or beyond
51	PSETC – Repaving Highway Response Course / Urban Grid Repaving of training course.	TBD	2028 or beyond

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APPENDIX A

Location of DPSCS Facilities



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DPSCS Divisions and Facilities by Region

Central Region

Detention Operations

Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center	BCBIC	Baltimore City
Baltimore City Detention Center	BCDC	Baltimore City
Men's Detention Center	MDC	Baltimore City
Women's Detention Center	WDC	Baltimore City
Youth Detention Center	YDC	Baltimore City
Chesapeake Detention Facility	CDF	Baltimore City
<i>(formerly Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center)</i>		

Corrections Operations

Central Maryland Correctional Facility	CMCF	Sykesville
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center	MRDCC	Baltimore City

Community Supervision

Metropolitan Transition Center	MTC	Baltimore City
Baltimore City Correctional Center	BCCC	Baltimore City
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit	BPRU	Baltimore City

South Region

Corrections Operations

Brockbridge Correctional Facility	BCF	Jessup
Dorsey Run Correctional Facility	DRCF	Jessup
Eastern Correctional Institution	ECI	Westover
Eastern Correctional Institution Annex	ECI-A	Westover
Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit	PHPRU	Quantico
Eastern Pre-Release Unit	EPRU	Church Hill
Jessup Correctional Institution	JCI	Jessup
Jessup Pre-Release Unit	JPRU	Jessup
Maryland Correctional Institution—Jessup	MCI-J	Jessup
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women	MCI-W	Jessup
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women	BPRU-W	Jessup
<i>[Baltimore facility closed; inmates and program now at MCI-W]</i>		
Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System	MCPRS	Jessup
<i>(Administrative Headquarters)</i>		

Maryland House of Correction <i>[now closed]</i>	MHC	Jessup
Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit	SMPRU	Charlotte Hall
Herman L. Toulson Correctional Facility <i>[now closed]</i>	TCF	Jessup

North Region

Corrections Operations

Maryland Correctional Institution—Hagerstown	MCI-H	Hagerstown
Maryland Correctional Training Center	MCTC	Hagerstown
Harold E. Donnell Building and Emergency Housing Unit	HED/EHU	Hagerstown
North Branch Correctional Institution	NBCI	Cumberland
Patuxent Institution	PATX	Jessup
Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup	CMHC-J	Jessup
Roxbury Correctional Institution	RCI	Hagerstown
Western Correctional Institution	WCI	Cumberland

Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE)

MCE Headquarters		Jessup
MCE Facility Locations:		
Central Maryland Correctional Facility		Sykesville
Eastern Correctional Institution		Westover
Jessup Correctional Institution		Jessup
Maryland Correctional Institution—Jessup		Jessup
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women		Jessup
Maryland Correctional Institution—Hagerstown		Hagerstown
Maryland Correctional Training Center		Hagerstown
North Branch Correctional Institution		Cumberland
Patuxent Institution		Jessup
Roxbury Correctional Institution		Hagerstown
Western Correctional Institution		Cumberland

Police and Correctional Training Commissions

Public Safety Education and Training Center	PSETC	Sykesville
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DPSCS Divisions and Facilities Acronyms and Abbreviations

BCBIC	Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center	Baltimore City
BCCC	Baltimore City Correctional Center	Baltimore City
BCDC	Baltimore City Detention Center	Baltimore City
BCF	Brockbridge Correctional Facility	Jessup
BPRU	Baltimore Pre-Release Unit	Baltimore City
BPRU-W	Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women [NOW CLOSED]	Jessup
CCBC	Correctional Complex in Baltimore City	Baltimore City
CDF	Chesapeake Detention Facility	Baltimore City
CMCF	Central Maryland Correctional Facility	Sykesville
CMHC-J	Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup	Jessup
DRCF	Dorsey Run Correctional Facility	Jessup
ECI	Eastern Correctional Institution	Westover
ECI-A	Eastern Correctional Institution Annex	Westover
EPRU	Eastern Pre-Release Unit	Church Hill
HLTCF	Herman L. Toulson Correctional Facility [NOW CLOSED]	Jessup
JCI	Jessup Correctional Institution	Jessup
JPRU	Jessup Pre-Release Unit	Jessup
MCAC	Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center	Baltimore City
MCE	Maryland Correctional Enterprises	(multiple locations)
MCI-H	Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown	Hagerstown
MCI-J	Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup	Jessup
MCI-W	Maryland Correctional Institution for Women	Jessup
MCPRS	Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System	
MCTC	Maryland Correctional Training Center	Hagerstown
MDC	Men's Detention Center	Baltimore City
MRDCC	Maryland Reception, Diagnostic and Classification Center	Baltimore City
MTC	Metropolitan Transition Center	Baltimore City
NBCI	North Branch Correctional Institution	Cumberland
OSTC	Occupational Skills Training Center	Baltimore City
PATX	Patuxent Institution	Jessup
PCTC	Police and Correctional Training Commissions	
PHPRU	Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit	Quantico
PSETC	Public Safety Education and Training Center	Sykesville

RCI	Roxbury Correctional Institution	Hagerstown
SMPRU	Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit	Charlotte Hall
WCI	Western Correctional Institution	Cumberland
WDC	Women's Detention Center	Baltimore City
YDC	Youth Detention Center	Baltimore City

Definitions and Terminology

Cell Size: (The FMP goal) All General Population cells shall have 80 square feet. All Segregation Population cells shall have 80.0 square feet. All cells for youth shall have 85 square feet.

Classification Level: The term Classification Level is used to describe the amount of supervision an individual or group of inmates requires. A Classification Level expresses the management risk an inmate represents while housed in prison. It is based on an inmate's infraction and behavior (performance) over time, including frequency, intensity and severity, and, to the extent possible, it is objectively derived. DPSCS has, similar to the Security Levels, five Classification Levels, 1 through 5. A Classification Level 5 inmate is, because of his behavior, the most difficult to manage and requires the highest staff-to- ratio, and the most intense supervision. However, a Classification Level 1 inmate who, because of his behavior, is the least difficult to manage, and requires the lowest staff-to-inmate ratio.

The DPSCS goal is to match Classification Level inmates with the appropriate Security Level. For example, a Classification Level 3 inmate should be assigned to Security Level 3 or above space. A Classification Level 5 inmate should not be assigned to a Security Level 3 space.

Conventional Capacity: The quantity of usable beds located in areas which are designed to house inmates.

Design Capacity: The original quantity of cell and/or bed areas and related support structures/components as specified in the design and construction documents.

Double Ceiling (Double Occupancy): DPSCS double-cells Classification Level 3 inmates. For example, if a housing unit component is designed with 48 individual cells in each of four wings, it may be operated at 96 inmates in each wing, or 384 inmates in the housing unit that has 192 cells.

Facility Master Plan Capacity: The quantity of beds located in areas that are designed for housing inmates once construction and/or renovations are completed.

Housing Unit Sizes and Configurations:

Security Level 4 housing units are single-celled. A single Security Level 4 Control Room, which monitors and controls all three wings with a combination of direct and indirect staff supervision, is provided.

Security Level 3 housing units are double-celled. This housing unit type consists of celled wings with a single Security Level 3 Control Room, which monitors and controls the wings with a combination of direct and indirect staff supervision.

Multi-Level Institution: DPSCS has a number of multi-level correctional institutions as each facility usually serves more than one Classification Level of inmate. A facility's Security Level is its predominantly highest Security Level of housing. For example, if an institution has three Security Level 3 housing units and one Security Level 4 housing unit, the facility would be classified as a Security Level 3 institution with separate security measures for the Security Level 4 housing unit.

Offender Case Management System: A single integrated web-based system to electronically track the demographic information, security needs and specific programming/rehabilitative requirements for every DPSCS offender from pretrial intake through release and into community supervision. The system has the capability to include electronic information from other agencies such as local jails and courts.

Security Level: Security Level is the term used to describe an institution. An institution is designated a particular Security Level based on certain physical capabilities or properties. Generally, DPSCS has five Security Levels of facilities. The most secure is Level 5 with the least secure being Level 1.

Security Zones: The physical features of the institution which are intended to prohibit, impede, or control inmate movement or to enhance the ability of staff to observe and manage inmates. Security level designation will be made for the perimeter zone and each housing unit.

The security level of the perimeter is equal to or higher than the security level designation of the most secure housing unit.

Security Level 5 - Super Maximum Security

Security Level 4 - Maximum Security

Security Level 3 - Medium Security

Security Level 2 - Minimum Security

Security Level 1 – Pre-Release

Unit Management: Unit Management methods of institutional decision-making and inmate management are used to reduce operational costs, control inmate movement and improve the security of the facility.

Unit: A housing unit or housing building and/or combination.

Wing or Tier: A wing in the housing unit.

APPENDIX B



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

UPDATE OF MDPSCS POPULATION ESTIMATES

FINAL REPORT

2013 UPDATE

PREPARED FOR:
**Maryland Department of
Public Safety and
Correctional Services**

PREPARED BY:



May 21, 2013



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INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) commissioned CGL Companies to update system population projections in April 2013. CGL Companies, previously named Carter Goble Lee, produced inmate population projections in November 2011 using data from Fiscal Year 2010. DPSCS provided data through Fiscal Year 2012, including average population counts for the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC), including the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) population. The 2011 CGL population projections focused initially on the female and juvenile populations held in BCDC and these projections have been updated.

The initial report projected populations for ten years, to the year 2020. The ten year horizon for average daily population (ADP) projections is converted to projected bedspace needs for DPSCS for capital master planning purposes. The update of the ADP projections retains the 2020 target for population and bedspace projections.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The mission of the Maryland DPSCS is to protect the public; its employees, and detainees and offenders. The Maryland DPSCS operates 27 facilities and 45 parole and probation supervision offices throughout the state.¹ Divisions located within the DPSCS include the Division of Capital Construction and Facilities Maintenance (CCFM), the Division of Correction (DOC), Division of Parole and Probation (DPP), and the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (DPDS).

The DOC has jurisdiction over the sentenced offenders serving time in State correctional facilities. As the largest criminal justice agency in Maryland, the DOC oversees 24 prisons and pre-release centers whose mission is to protect the public by incarcerating sentenced criminals.²

Maryland is the only state with operational and administrative control over a large local detention center. The DPDS manages and operates the BCDC and the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC). Everyone arrested in the City of Baltimore, or arrested on a warrant from the City, comes through the DPDS. Additionally the BCDC houses juveniles from the City of Baltimore arrested and charged as adults.

The Patuxent Institution falls under the administrative authority of the Assistant Secretary for Treatment Services because as the only dedicated treatment facility within DPSCS. This facility provides treatment to men, women and youth in its Eligible Persons (EP) program. Patuxent is also the location for a number of substance abuse treatment programs for DOC males and females.³

STUDY APPROACH

The study approach for the 2013 population projection update mirrors the methods employed for the January 2012 report. The US Census Bureau data was used for the historic general population data for the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. Projections for the City and State are based on data from the Maryland Department of Planning, Maryland Data Center.

¹ Maryland DPSCS Website <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/aboutdpscs> May 2013.

² Maryland DPSCS Website <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/agencies/doc.shtml> May 2013.

³ Maryland DPSCS Website <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/agencies/patuxent.shtml> May 2013.



The historic trends of the incarcerated population were analyzed, along with general population trends in Maryland and the City of Baltimore. Data from the 2002 and 2005 FMPs and the 2011 report were used to extend data back to 1990 for some variables.

To determine the need of the BCDC and the Maryland system as a whole, projections were re-run to determine the annual ADP for the next 8 years, to 2020. A total of twelve projection models using different independent variables and different statistical methods were used to analyze historic data. The 2012 ADP served as the base year for all incarcerated populations. The selection of projection models was determined in the previous study and the update retains the models employed.

ADP is the focus of the projections and therefore the primary variable used throughout the study. Needed bedspace for each population is determined from the projected ADP, the historic peaking factor, and an industry-wide classification factor.

HISTORIC DATA

The historic DOC data is from the "Daily Population Detail" reports for Fiscal Years 2001 to 2010 and the DPSCS' "Population Counts – Annual Average" for 2011 and 2012. The updated data shows the downward trend in DOC populations continued the last two years, with the DOC Male ADP decreasing to an 11 year low of 20,370 and the DOC Female ADP decreasing to an 11 year low of 839, see Table 1.

Table 1
DOC Historic ADP Data (2001 – 2012)

Year	State of Maryland	DOC Male ADP	DOC Female ADP	DOC Total ADP
2001	5,375,659	22,221	1,165	23,386
2002	5,439,327	22,309	1,333	23,642
2003	5,495,009	22,651	1,218	23,869
2004	5,538,989	22,307	1,214	23,521
2005	5,575,552	21,814	1,152	22,966
2006	5,602,258	21,476	1,054	22,530
2007	5,618,899	21,613	1,050	22,663
2008	5,633,597	21,952	1,115	23,067
2009	5,699,478	21,893	1,022	22,915
2010	5,779,400	21,003	929	21,932
2011	5,828,300	20,545	858	21,403
2012	5,884,600	20,370	839	21,209

Source: US Census Bureau. Maryland Department of Planning, May 2013.

Maryland DOC, Maryland DPSCS, April 2011, May 2013.

DOC ADP from DOC Daily Population Summary. DOC ADP for Fiscal Year.

The historic BCDC ADP shows downward trends of all populations studied: males, females and juveniles. The male population at the BCDC, which includes the population at the facility previously called the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC), was under 3,000 in 2012. The adult women ADP in BCDC fell to 301 in 2012, while juveniles housed in BCDC was 46 in 2012, see Table 2.



Table 2
BCDC Historic ADP Data (2005 – 2012)

Year	City Population	BCDC Total Women ADP	BCDC Adult Male	BCDC Juv Male	BCDC Juv Female	Juvenile Total
2005	640,064	532	3,248	103	7	110
2006	640,961	539	3,338	101	7	107
2007	640,150	574	3,449	131	7	138
2008	638,091	532	3,466	122	9	131
2009	637,418	457	3,307	101	8	110
2010	620,961	380	3,207	86	6	92
2011	619,493	335	3,121	75	6	81
2012	621,342	301	2,945	42	4	46

Source: Maryland DPSCS, May 2013.

and CGL previous reports 2002, 2005, 2011.

City Population - State of Maryland Department of Planning

Notes: BCDC Adult Male Population includes BCBIC Population

Adult women housed in BCDC, the pretrial and the sentenced populations decreased from 2010 to 2012. The pretrial ADP for women dropped from 337 to 266 from 2010 to 2012. The sentenced women population dropped from 43 to 35.

Juvenile males in BCDC dropped to 42 in 2012, the lowest population in the study. The juvenile male population peaked at 131 in 2007 and has decreased annually from then. The juvenile female population was at its lowest point in 2012 at 4. The juvenile female population at BCDC peaked in 2008 at 9, see Table 3.

Table 3
BCDC Historic Women and Juvenile ADP Data (1999 – 2012)

Year	City Population	BCDC Pretrial Women ADP	BCDC Sentenced Women ADP	BCDC Total Women ADP	BCDC Juv Male	BCDC Juv Female	Juvenile Total
1999	657,441	391	52	443	NA	NA	NA
2000	651,154	380	75	455	NA	NA	NA
2001	645,253	445	113	558	NA	NA	NA
2002	642,246	441	139	580	NA	NA	NA
2003	642,324	504	112	616	NA	NA	NA
2004	641,004	494	117	611	NA	NA	NA
2005	640,064	454	78	532	103	7	110
2006	640,961	469	70	539	101	7	107
2007	640,150	497	77	574	131	7	138
2008	638,091	465	67	532	122	9	131
2009	637,418	404	53	457	101	8	110
2010	620,961	337	43	380	86	6	92
2011	619,493	297	38	335	75	6	81
2012	621,342	266	35	301	42	4	46

Source: Maryland DPSCS, May 2013.

and CGL previous reports 2002, 2005, 2011.

City Population - State of Maryland Department of Planning

Notes: BCDC Adult Male Population includes BCBIC Population



PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS

The 2011 report produced ADP projections for BCDC male, female and juvenile populations and DOC male and female populations. The initial focus in 2011 was the female population at BCDC, and the possibility of housing females with sentences of 18 months and less at BCDC. These "short sentenced" females at the time were housed at MCI-W and at BCDC. Determining the number of short-sentenced females in the system relied on historic percentages of female intakes into the DOC and the number historically from the City of Baltimore.

Table 4 summarizes the projections from 2011. The large increase of females projected at BCDC relied on the scenario of short-sentenced females from the City of Baltimore being housed in a new facility with expanded program space. With the short sentenced females, BCDC female population was projected to reach 582 in 2020. The projected short-sentenced females housed in BCDC instead of MCI-W were 91 in 2020.

The BCDC male ADP was projected to increase to 3,390 in 2020, an increase of 5.7 percent. The juvenile populations were projected to increase to 125 in 2020, with 117 males and 8 females.

The largest offender populations in the Maryland system are housed by the DOC. The male population in DOC was projected to remain relatively flat to 2020. The DOC females were projected to decrease 3.4 percent by 2020, to a total of 897. The possibility of removing the short-sentence females from the DOC facilities to a new facility in Baltimore further reduced the DOC female population to 806 in 2020.

Table 4
Recommended System-Wide ADP Projections (2011 Report)

	2010	2015	2020	Annual % Change
BCDC Female with Short Sentence	423	557	582	3.3%
BCDC Pretrial Male	2,933	3,053	3,002	0.2%
BCDC Sentenced Male	274	332	388	3.5%
BCDC Male Subtotal	3,207	3,385	3,390	0.6%
BCDC Juvenile Males	86	110	117	3.2%
BCDC Juvenile Females	6	7	8	2.6%
BCDC Juvenile Subtotal	92	117	125	3.1%
BCDC SUB TOTAL	3,679	4,059	4,097	1.1%
DOC Males	21,003	21,250	20,998	0.0%
DOC Females	929	945	897	-0.3%
Minus Short Sentenced DOC Females	0	-77	-91	NA
DOC Females Minus Short Sentenced	929	868	806	-1.4%
DOC SUBTOTAL	21,932	22,118	21,804	-0.1%
Total	25,611	26,177	25,901	0.1%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, Carter Goble Lee, June 2011

Notes: DOC Short Sentenced 13-18 month uses 50% for Baltimore City population

From the 2011 report, the system's bedspace need was projected to increase 0.1 percent annually by 2020. The bedspace need was projected to increase 1.0 percent annually at the BCDC, while decreasing 0.1 percent annually at the DOC. The bedspace need grows to 27,219 in 2015 and then decreases to 26,943 in 2020, see Table 5.



Table 5
Recommended System-Wide Bedspace Projections (2011 Report)

	2010	2015	2020	Annual % Change
BCDC and BCDIC Males	3,682	3,886	3,892	0.6%
BCDC Women (Including Short Sentence)	485	639	668	3.3%
BCDC Adult Subtotal	4,167	4,525	4,560	0.9%
BCDC Juvenile Males	98	126	134	3.2%
BCDC Juvenile Females	7	8	9	2.5%
BCDC Juvenile Subtotal	105	134	143	3.1%
BCDC SUBTOTAL	4,272	4,659	4,703	1.0%
DOC Males	21,423	21,675	21,418	0.0%
DOC Females (minus Short Sentenced)	948	885	822	-1.4%
DOC SUBTOTAL	22,371	22,560	22,240	-0.1%
Total	26,642	27,219	26,943	0.1%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, Carter Goble Lee, May 2011

Notes: Bed Space Needs Use Scenario of Baltimore Short-Sentenced Women housed at new WDC

BCDC Bed Space Calculated by ADP + 9.8% Peaking Factor + 5% Classification Factor

DOC Bed Space Calculated by ADP + 2% Classification Factor

UPDATED SYSTEM-WIDE ADP PROJECTIONS

With the updated data from Maryland DPSCS through Fiscal Year 2012, projection models were updated with the same models employed and the same forecast horizon of 2020. The models employed and rationales for model selection are detailed in the 2011 report.

Table 6 shows the summary system-wide projections using the most up-to-date data. The BCDC female population is projected to increase 3.8 percent annually to 407 in 2020. Adding the short-sentenced females from the DOC back to the BCDC increased the projected number of females in the BCDC to 485 in 2020. The 2011 projection for BCDC females, including short-sentenced, was 582 in 2020.



Table 6
Recommended System-Wide ADP Projections (2013 Update)

	2012	2015	2020	Annual % Change (2012-20)
BCDC Pretrial Women	266	349	343	3.2%
BCDC Sentenced	35	59	64	7.8%
BCDC Female Subtotal	301	408	407	3.8%
DOC Short Sentence Baltimore (<12 mo.)	13	32	42	15.8%
DOC Short Sentence Baltimore (13-18 mo.)	25	32	36	4.7%
BCDC Female with Short Sentence	339	472	485	4.6%
BCDC Pretrial Male	2,544	2,712	2,566	0.1%
BCDC Sentenced Male	401	387	459	1.7%
BCDC Male Subtotal	2,945	3,099	3,025	0.3%
BCDC Juvenile Males	42	75	75	7.5%
BCDC Juvenile Females	4	5	5	2.8%
BCDC Juvenile Subtotal	46	80	80	7.2%
BCDC SUB TOTAL	3,292	3,651	3,590	1.1%
DOC Males	20,370	20,716	20,348	0.0%
DOC Females	839	874	817	-0.3%
Minus Short Sentenced DOC Females	0	-64	-78	NA
DOC Females Minus Short Sentenced	839	810	739	-1.6%
DOC SUBTOTAL	21,209	21,526	21,087	-0.1%
Total	24,501	25,177	24,677	0.1%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, CGL, June 2011, May 2013.

Notes: DOC Short Sentenced 13-18 month uses 50% for Baltimore City population

The BCDC male updated ADP projection is 3,025 in 2020, with 2,566 pretrial and 459 sentenced males. The 2011 ADP projection for males in BCDC was 3,390. The recent drop in male ADP in BCDC brought down the ADP projection by over 300.

The juvenile ADP in BCDC is projected at 80 in 2020, with 75 males and 5 females. The 2011 juvenile projection was 125 in 2020, with 117 males and 8 females. The recent downward trend in juvenile population in BCDC is reflected in the updated projections.

The DOC updated projected ADP decreased slightly to 21,087 in 2020, with 20,348 males and 739 females with the 78 short-sentenced women from Baltimore being housed at BCDC. Overall the system ADP projection has decreased by 1,334 with the updated two years of historical data, from 25,901 to 24,677.

UPDATED SYSTEM-WIDE BEDSPACE PROJECTIONS

The updated ADP projections are converted to projected bedspace need by applying the same peaking and classification factors used in the 2011 report. For the BCDC, a peaking factor of 9.8 percent and a classification factor of 5.0 percent are used. The DOC inmate population numbers are more stable than the BCDC with a 2.0 percent peaking and a 2.0 percent classification factor used.



Table 7 shows the bedspace need for females at BCDC. Including the short-sentenced females serving sentences of less than 18 months, the bedspace need for females at BCDC is 556.

Table 7
Female Bedspace Projections (2013 Update)

	2012	2015	2020	Annual % Change
BCDC Women Pretrial ADP	266	349	343	3.2%
BCDC Women Sentenced ADP	35	59	64	7.8%
DOC Short Sentence Baltimore (<12 mo.)	13	32	42	15.8%
DOC Short Sentence Baltimore (13-18 mo.)	25	32	36	4.7%
Peaking (9.8%)	33	46	47	4.6%
Classification (5%)	17	24	24	4.6%
Bedspace Need	389	541	556	4.6%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, CGL, March 2011, May 2013.

Table 8 shows the bedspace need for juveniles at BCDC. Juveniles housed at BCDC, using the same models as the 2011 report, are projected to be 92 in 2020. The 2011 report projected a bedspace need of 143 for juveniles in BCDC, a 51 bedspace need differential.

Juvenile data has varied from a high of 138 in 2007 to the low of 46 in 2012. Because the population size is small statistically, annual data fluctuations impact the projection models more dramatically than larger data populations, male populations for example.

Recent trends in the juvenile populations in BCDC are decreasing. Current policing policies in the City of Baltimore along with policy decisions can impact the juvenile populations. The relatively large number of juveniles housed at BCDC in 2007 and 2008 impact the projection models to the bedspace projections in Table 8. However, if the recent downward population trend of juveniles housed in BCDC continues, the demand for juvenile bedspace could be lowered in the near future. Currently there are eight years of consistent historical data for juveniles housed in BCDC, with a projection horizon of eight years as well, to 2020. The projection models will become stronger with additional historic data.

Table 8
Juvenile Bedspace Projections (2013 Update)

	2012	2015	2020	Annual % Change
BCDC Juvenile Males	42	75	75	7.5%
BCDC Juvenile Females	4	5	5	2.8%
BCDC Juvenile Subtotal	46	80	80	7.2%
Peaking (9.8%)	5	8	8	6.1%
Classification (5%)	2	4	4	9.1%
Bedspace Need - Juveniles	53	92	92	7.1%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, CGL, January 2012, May 2013.

Male bedspace projections, using the updated data, show a need for 3,472 beds at BCDC by 2020, see Table 9. This includes the bedspace at the BCBIC. The model from the 2011 report projected a need for 3,892 beds at BCDC in 2020. The reduction in projected bedspace need reflects the recent drop in male population at BCDC.



Table 9
BCDC Male Bedspace Projections (2013 Update)

	2012	2015	2020	Annual % Change
BCDC Pretrial Male ADP	2,544	2,712	2,566	0.1%
BCDC Sentenced Male ADP	401	387	459	1.7%
BCDC Male Subtotal ADP	2,945	3,099	3,025	0.3%
Peaking (9.8%)	289	304	296	0.3%
Classification (5%)	147	155	151	0.3%
Bedspace Need - BCDC Males	3,381	3,558	3,472	0.3%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, CGL, January 2012, May 2013.

The updated projection for bedspace at DOC is shown in Table 10. The 2011 report projected a DOC Bedspace need in 2020 of 22,240. The DOC projected bedspace need in 2020 is 21,509 using the 2011 and 2012 data in the model, a reduction of 731 beds.

Table 10
Bedspace Projections - DOC (2013 Update)

	2012	2015	2020	Annual % Change
DOC Males	20,370	20,716	20,348	0.0%
DOC Females Minus Short Sentenced	839	810	739	-1.6%
DOC SUBTOTAL	21,209	21,526	21,087	-0.1%
DOC Males Classification (2%)	407	414	407	0.0%
DOC Females Classification (2%)	17	16	15	-1.6%
Bedspace Need DOC	21,633	21,956	21,509	-0.1%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, CGL, January 2012, May 2013.

System-wide Bedspace needs were projected at 26,943 in the 2011 report. Table 11 summarizes the system-wide bedspace needs. The Bedspace need is projected at 25,630 in 2020, a reduction of 1,313 beds system-wide with the inclusion the 2011 and 2012 data.



Table 11
System-Wide Bedspace Projections (2013 Update)

	2012	2015	2020	Annual % Change
BCDC Males	3,381	3,558	3,473	0.3%
BCDC Women (Including Short Sentence)	389	541	556	4.6%
BCDC Adult Subtotal	3,769	4,099	4,029	0.8%
BCDC Juvenile Males	48	86	86	7.6%
BCDC Juvenile Females	5	6	6	2.3%
BCDC Juvenile Subtotal	53	92	92	7.7%
BCDC SUBTOTAL	3,822	4,191	4,121	0.9%
DOC Males	20,777	21,130	20,755	0.0%
DOC Females (minus Short Sentenced)	856	826	754	-1.6%
DOC SUBTOTAL	21,633	21,956	21,509	-0.7%
Total	25,456	26,147	25,630	0.7%

Source: Maryland DPSCS, Maryland DOC, CGL, May 2011, May 2013.

Notes: Bed Space Needs Use Scenario of Baltimore Short-Sentenced Women housed at new WDC

BCDC Bed Space Calculated by ADP + 9.8% Peaking Factor + 5% Classification Factor

DOC Bed Space Calculated by ADP + 2% Classification Factor

CONCLUSIONS

The updated data from Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012 confirm the reduction of offender populations in the Maryland system that started in 2008. The reduction in inmate populations mirrors trends seen in many jurisdictions in the United States, at the state and local levels. The additional data provided since the 2011 report reduced the population projections across the board in the Maryland DPSCS system. While the populations are down throughout the system, challenges remain on the management of modest growth projected in the next eight years.

As was stated in the 2011 report, the State of Maryland has several options worthy of consideration on the means and methods to meet future incarcerations needs. Maryland has a unique opportunity during the downturn in incarceration to re-examine how well the traditional approach is working towards the broader goal of reducing the likelihood of returning to custody and exploring other opportunities that involve the local communities in the reduction of recidivism.

Even though the projected need for future beds in the DPSCS is lower than any time in recent history, this should not imply that nothing more is required. Quite the contrary, without the traditional pressures associated with year-on-year population increases, time is available to give due diligence to exploring an appropriate definition of community corrections and to negotiate the conditions between all stakeholders.

The collection and retention of corrections data within the DPSCS allows for more frequent updates of projection models. The depth of data accumulating from the reports, along with timely, uniform data provided by the State allows more frequent updates to projection models. The peaks and valleys of the populations incarcerated are being smoothed with more historical data, leading to more accurate models that can be considered. This 2013 update confirmed that the inmate populations in Maryland are decreasing, and the projections models reflect that change.

APPENDIX C

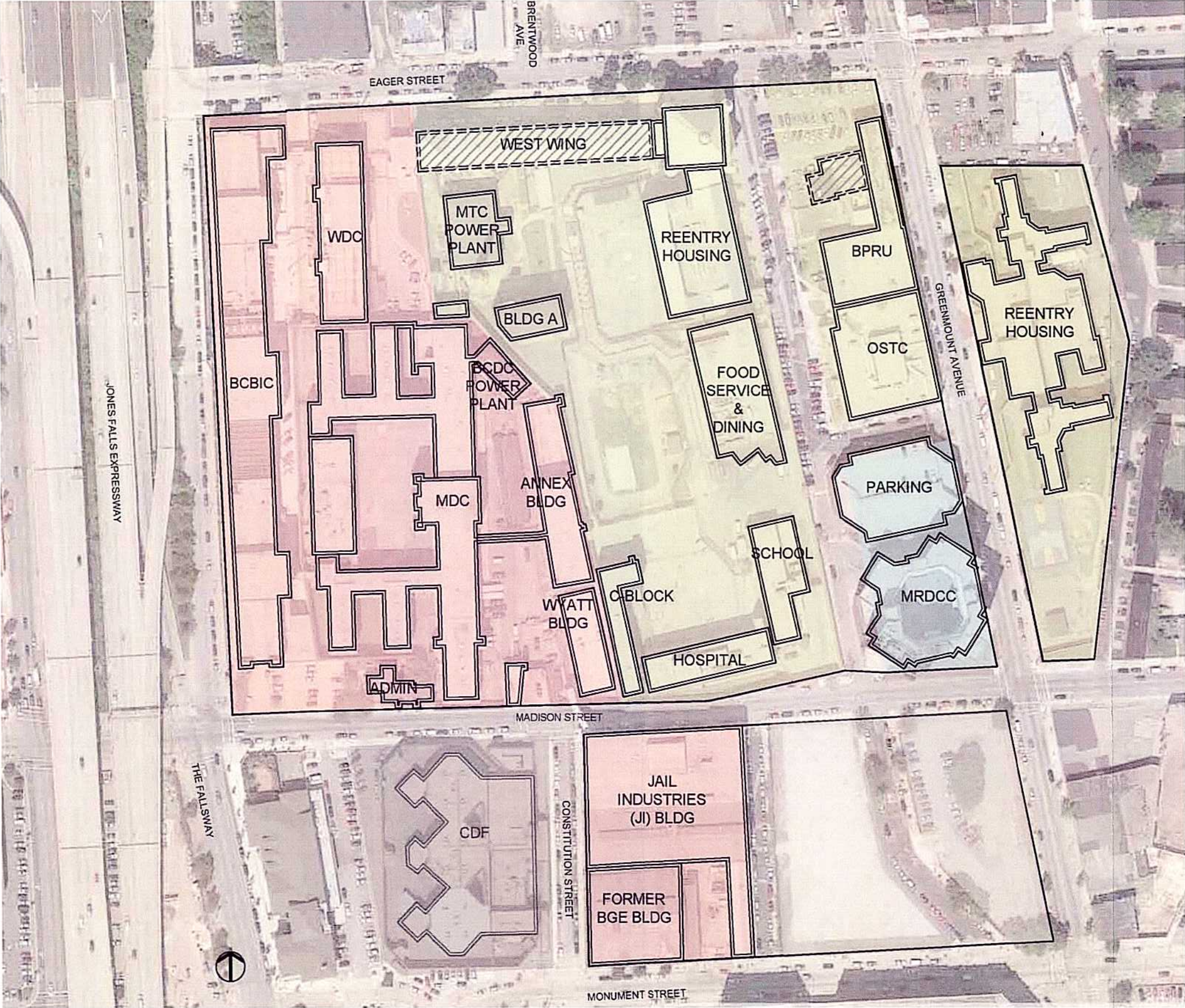
Correctional Complex in Baltimore City Phased Implementation Plan

Implementation of replacement facilities at the correctional Complex in Baltimore City will require careful phasing to allow continuing use and occupation of the Complex by the Department and the offenders in its custody.

The following drawings illustrate the demolition and construction phases for the rebuilding of the Complex.

Phase 1:	Demolish MTC West Wing Demolish BPRU food service/dining
	Construct Youth Detention Center Construct Women's Detention Center
Phase 2:	Demolish Former WDC Demolish Wyatt & Annex buildings Demolish C-Block
	Construct MDC Phase 1 Construct Food & Power Distribution building
Phase 3:	Demolish North Wings of BCDC, including dining area Demolish MTC & BCDC power plants Demolish MTC food service
	Construct MDC Phase II Construct Reentry dining addition
Phase 4:	Demolish south wings of BCDC Demolish MTC school
	Construct MDC Phase III Construct Reentry Program building
Phase 5:	Demolish Building A
	Construct Medical Services building
Phase 6:	Demolish former hospital Demolish JI building Demolish former BGE building
	Construct Reentry Housing Construct Parking garage and Central Visiting Construct Administration & Community Services building
Final Complex	[completed parking and vehicular circulation]

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PHASE 1 DEMO

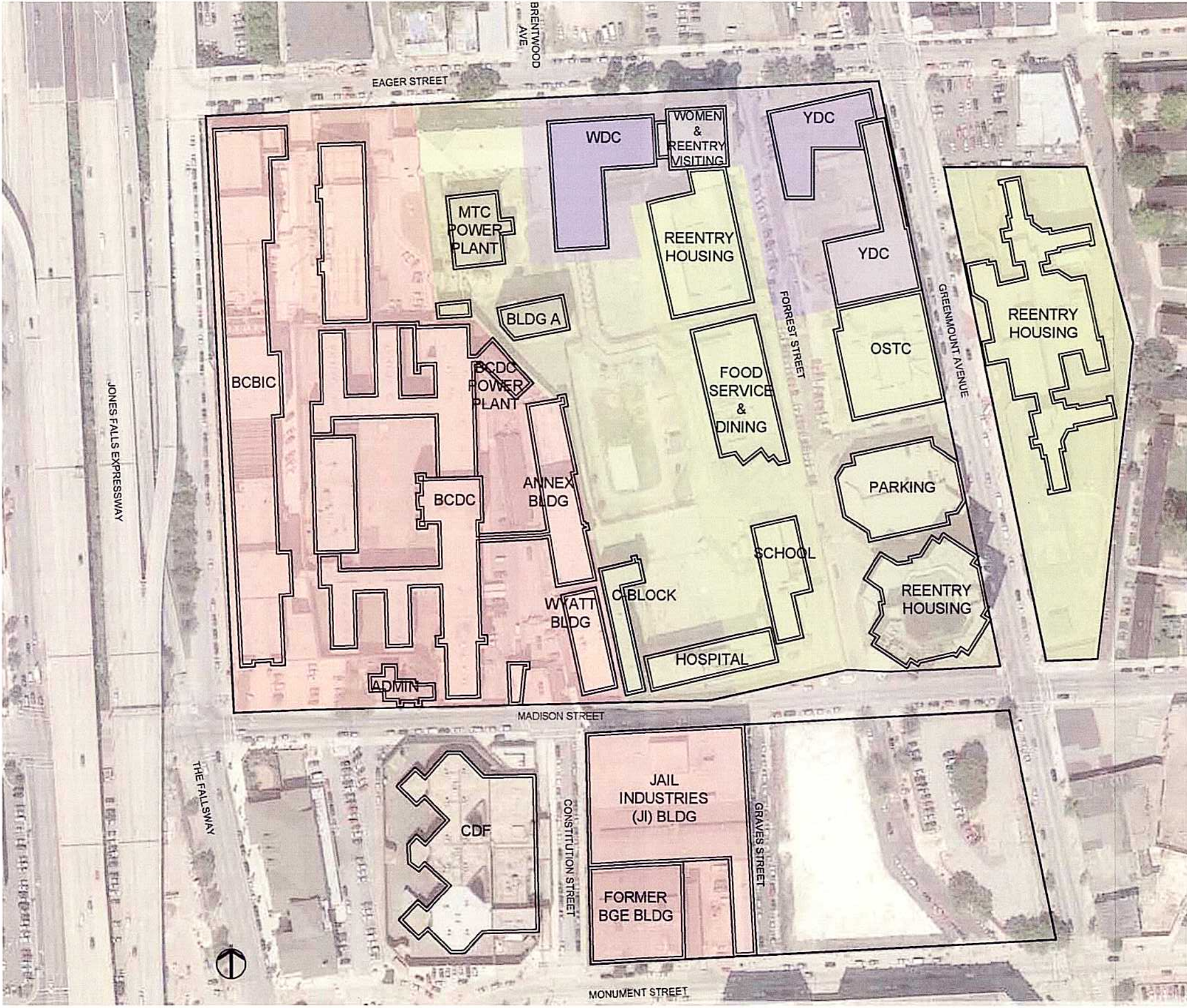
- MTC West Wing
- BPRU food service/dining

EXISTING ZONES

- EXIST BCDC & BCBIC
- EXIST MTC
- EXIST MRDCC
- EXIST CDF
- EXIST VACANT & PARKING

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS PHASE
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 1

Construct:

- Youth Detention Center
- Women's Detention Center

Convert:

- MRDCC to Reentry housing

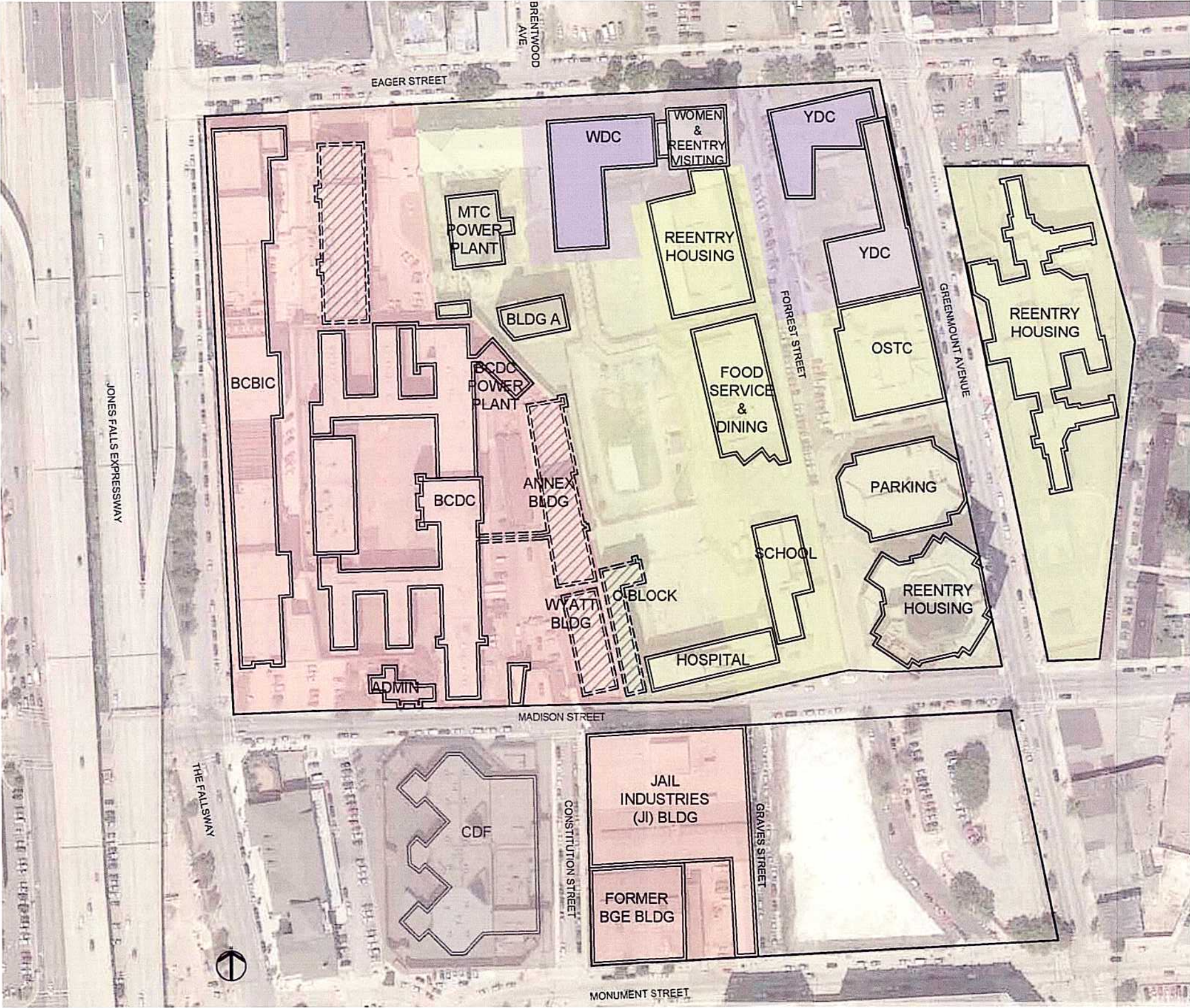
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 2 DEMO

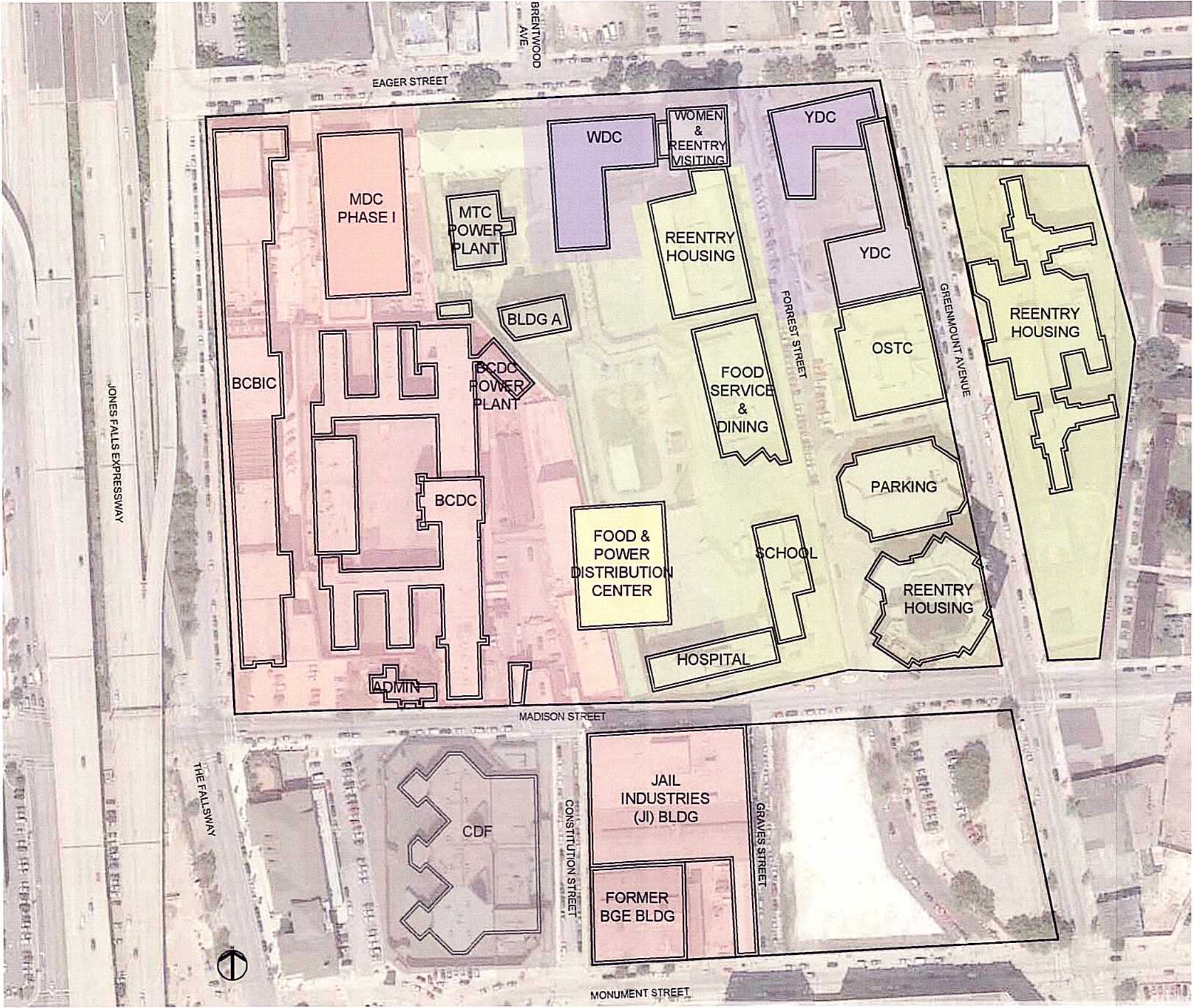
- Former WDC
- Wyatt & Annex Bldgs
- C-Block

PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS PHASE
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 2

- MDC Phase I
- Food & Power Distrib.

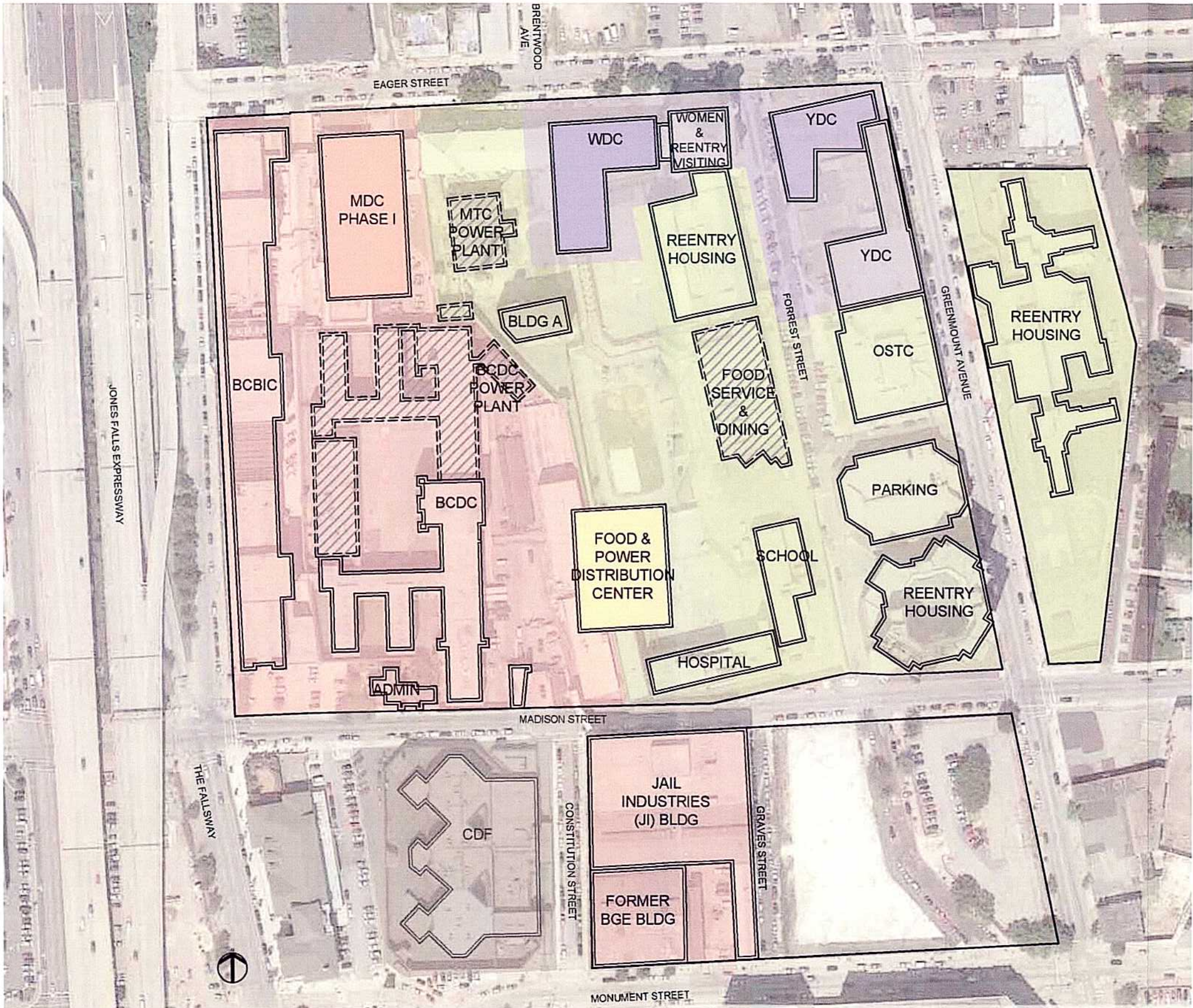
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 3 DEMO

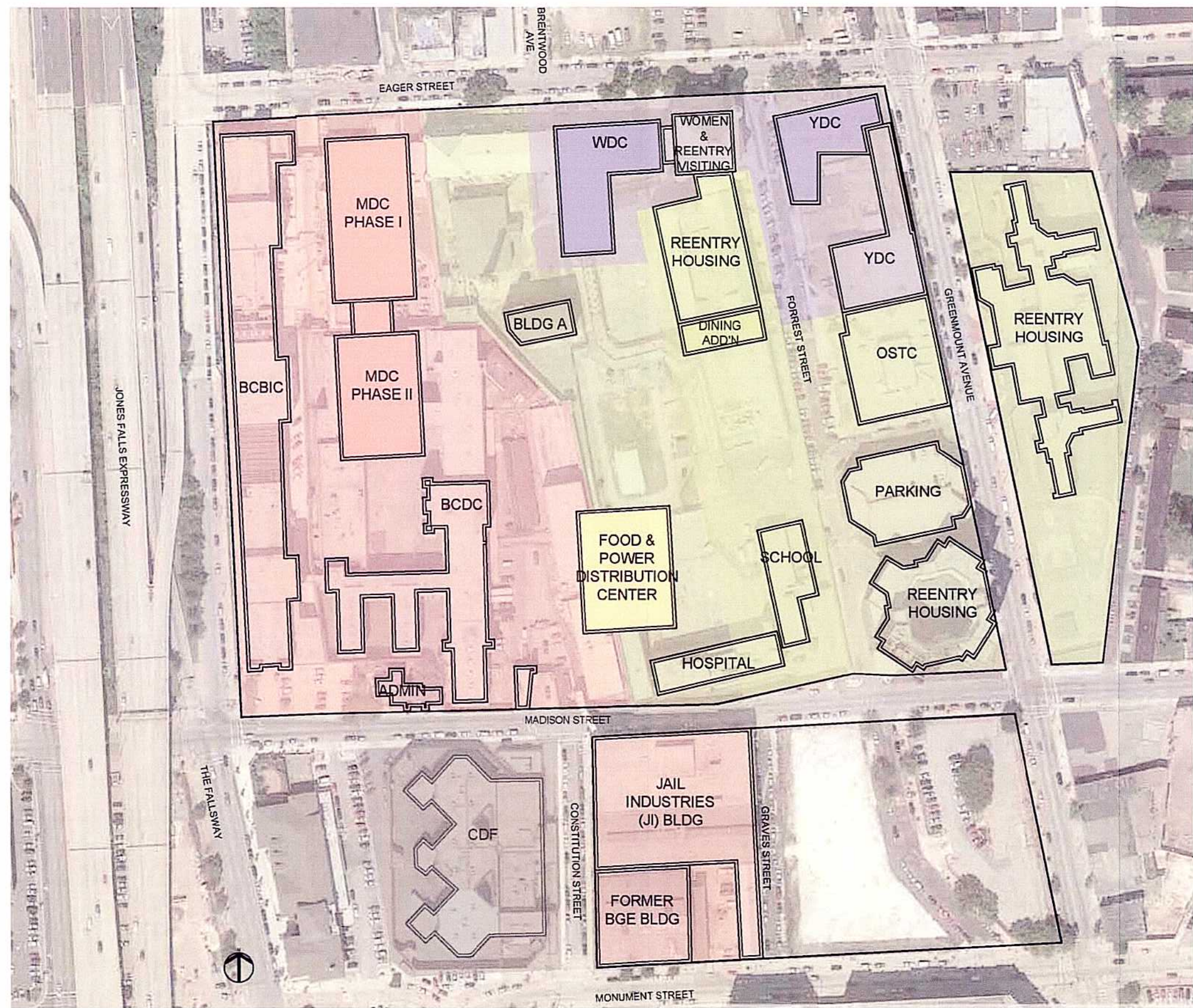
- North Wings BCDC + dining
- Former MTC & BCDC power plants
- Former MTC food service

PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS PHASE
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 3

- MDC Phase II
- Reentry dining addition

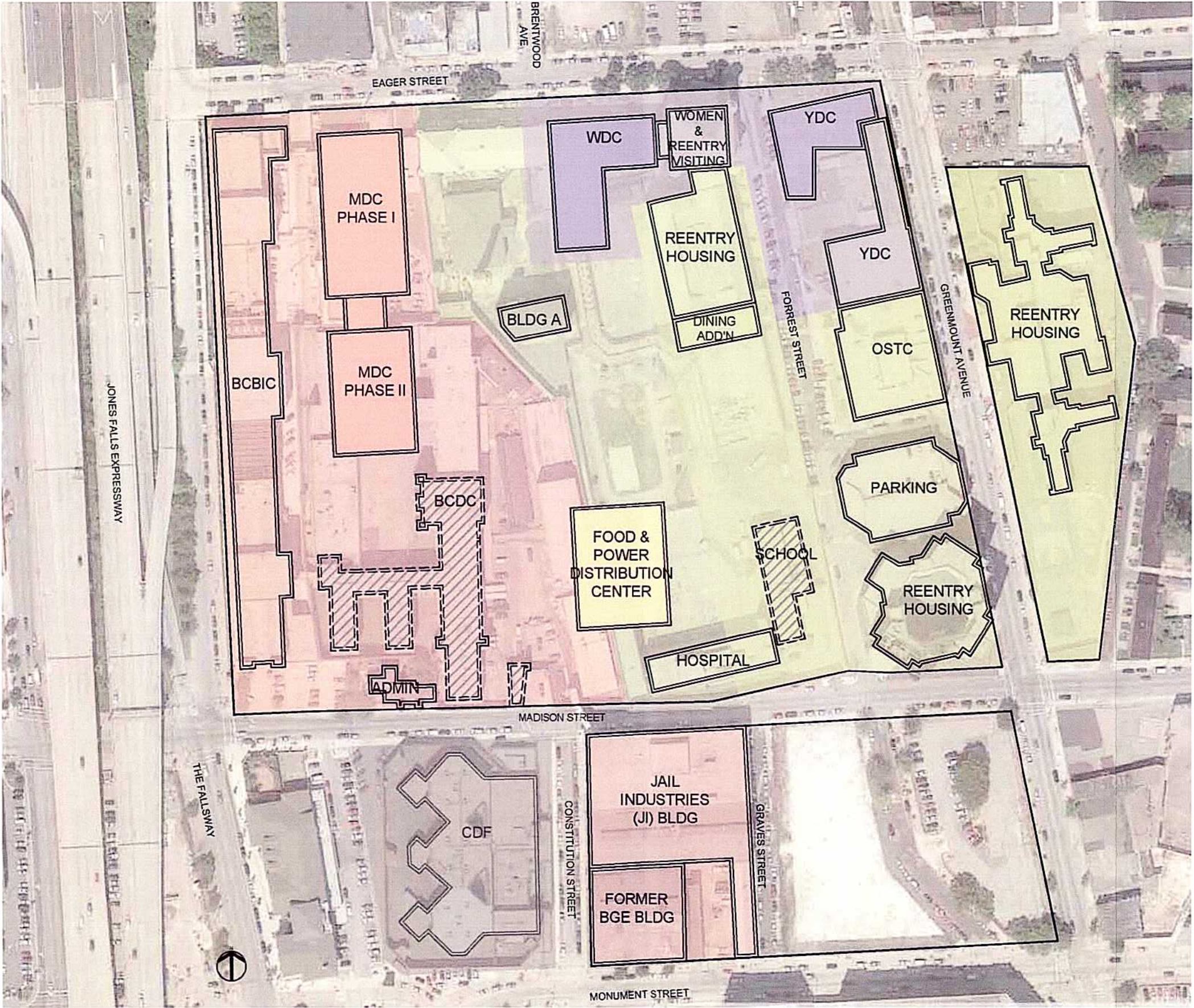
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 4 DEMO

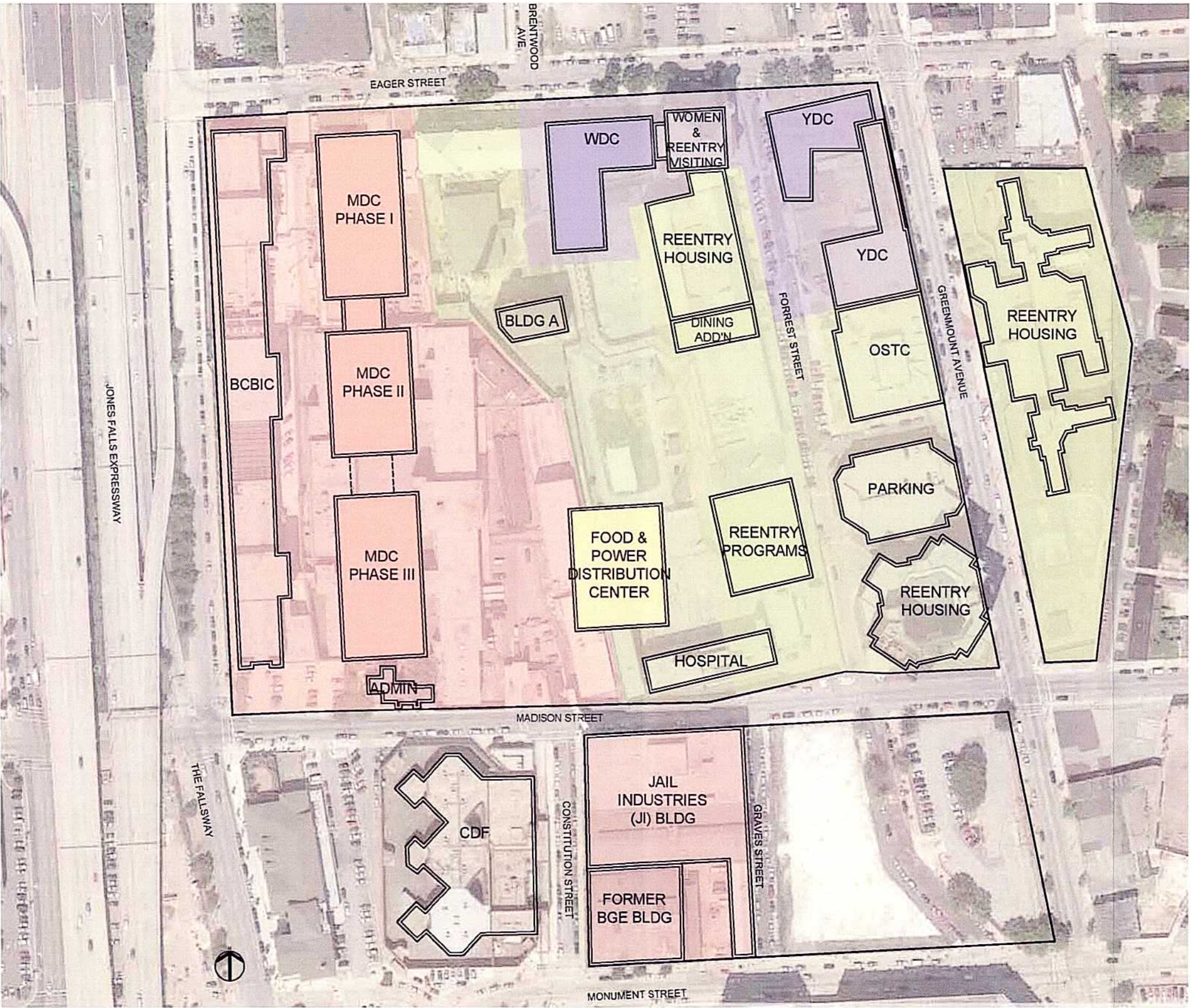
- South wings BCDC
- Former MTC school

PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS PHASE
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 4

- MDC Phase III
- Reentry Program building

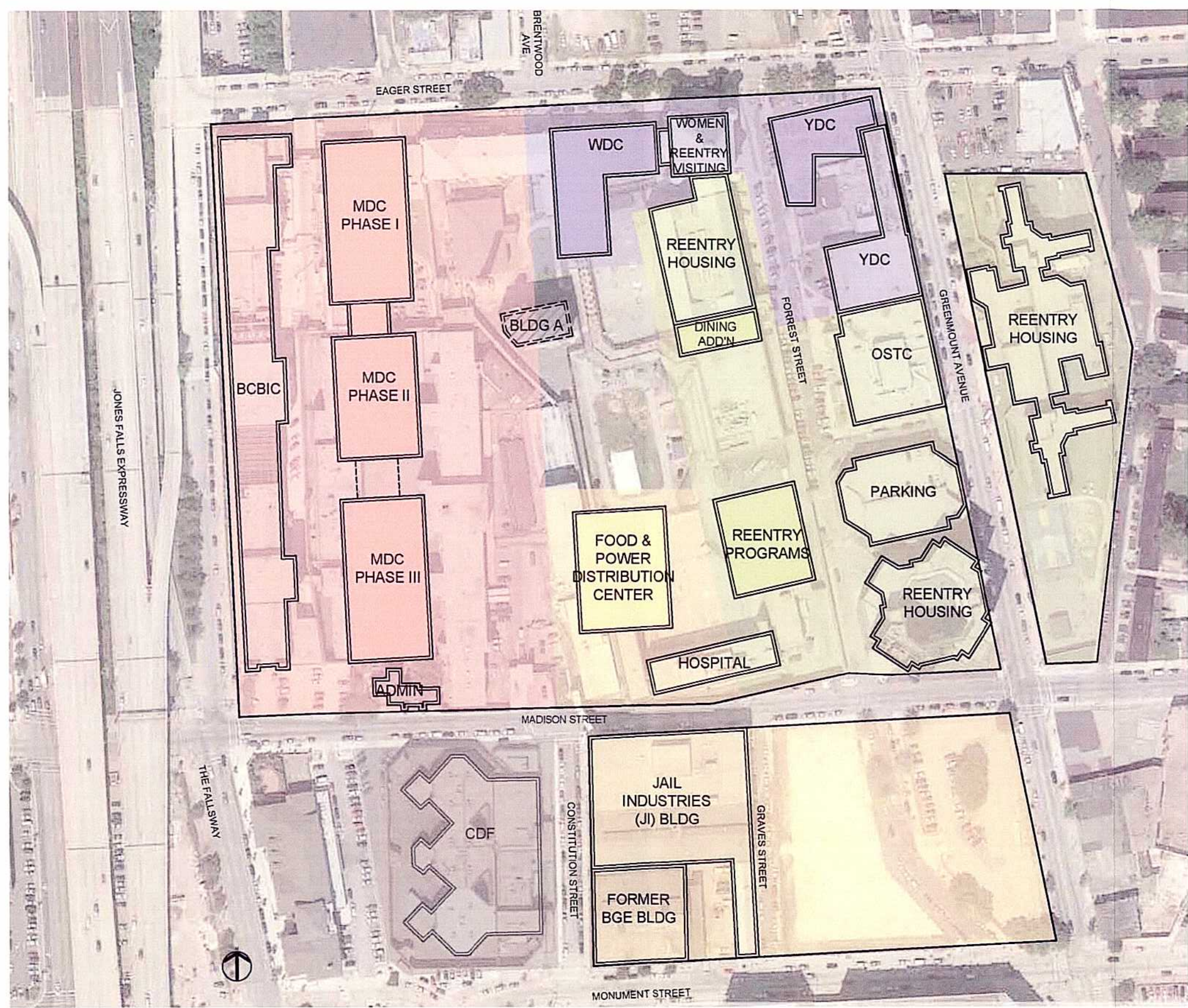
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



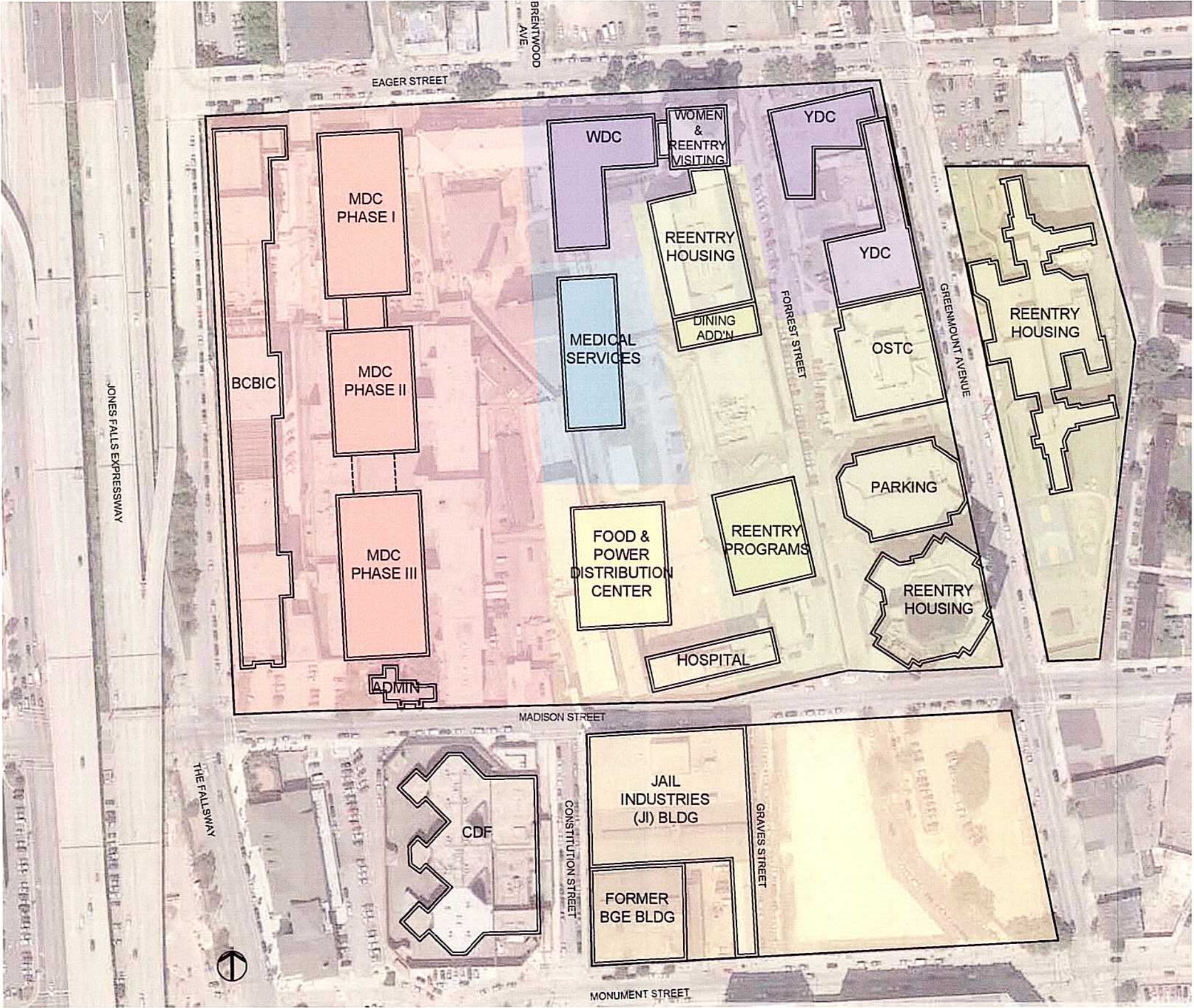
PHASE 5 DEMO

- Building A

PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL
- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS PHASE
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 5

- Medical Services building

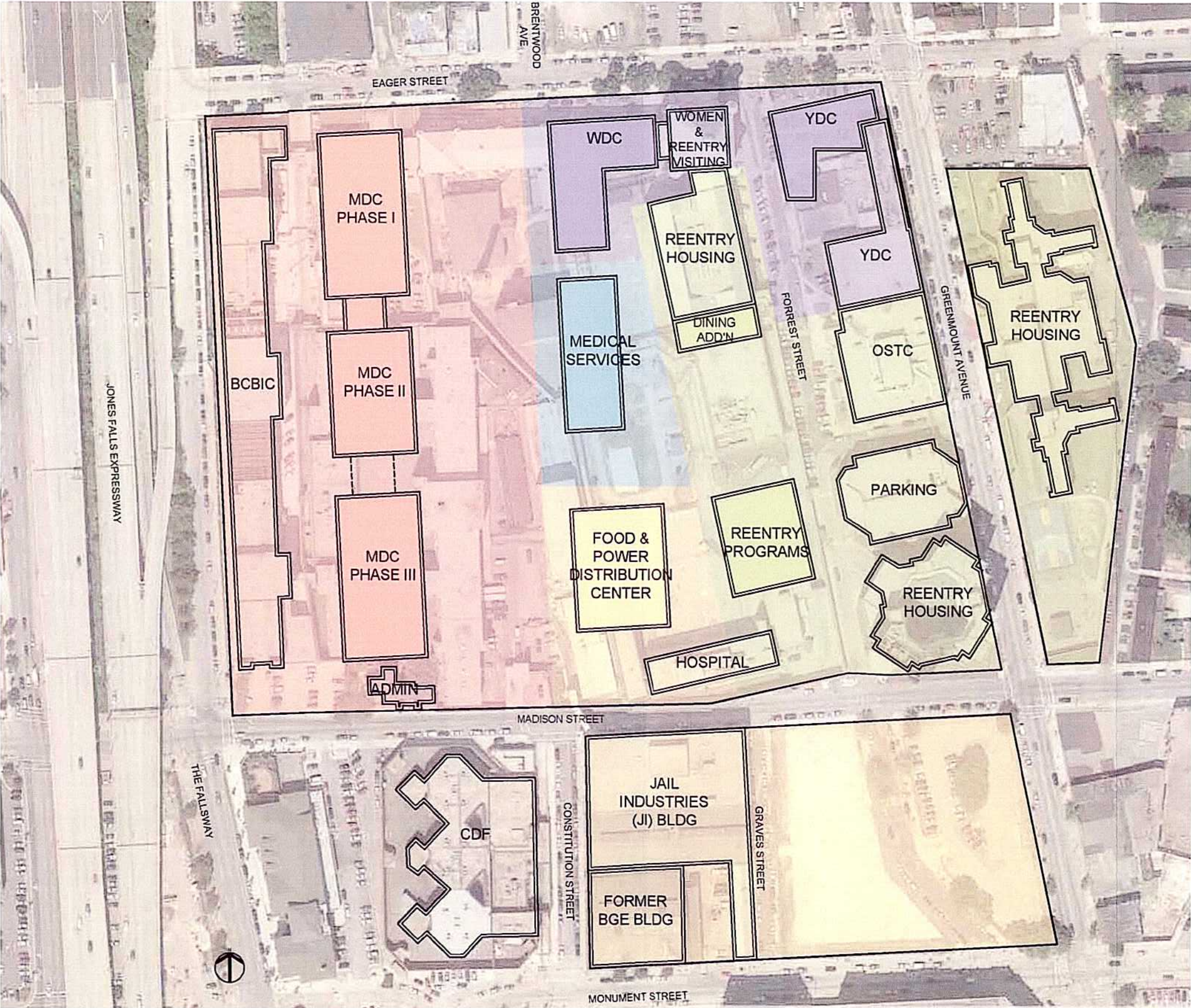
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 5

- Medical Services building

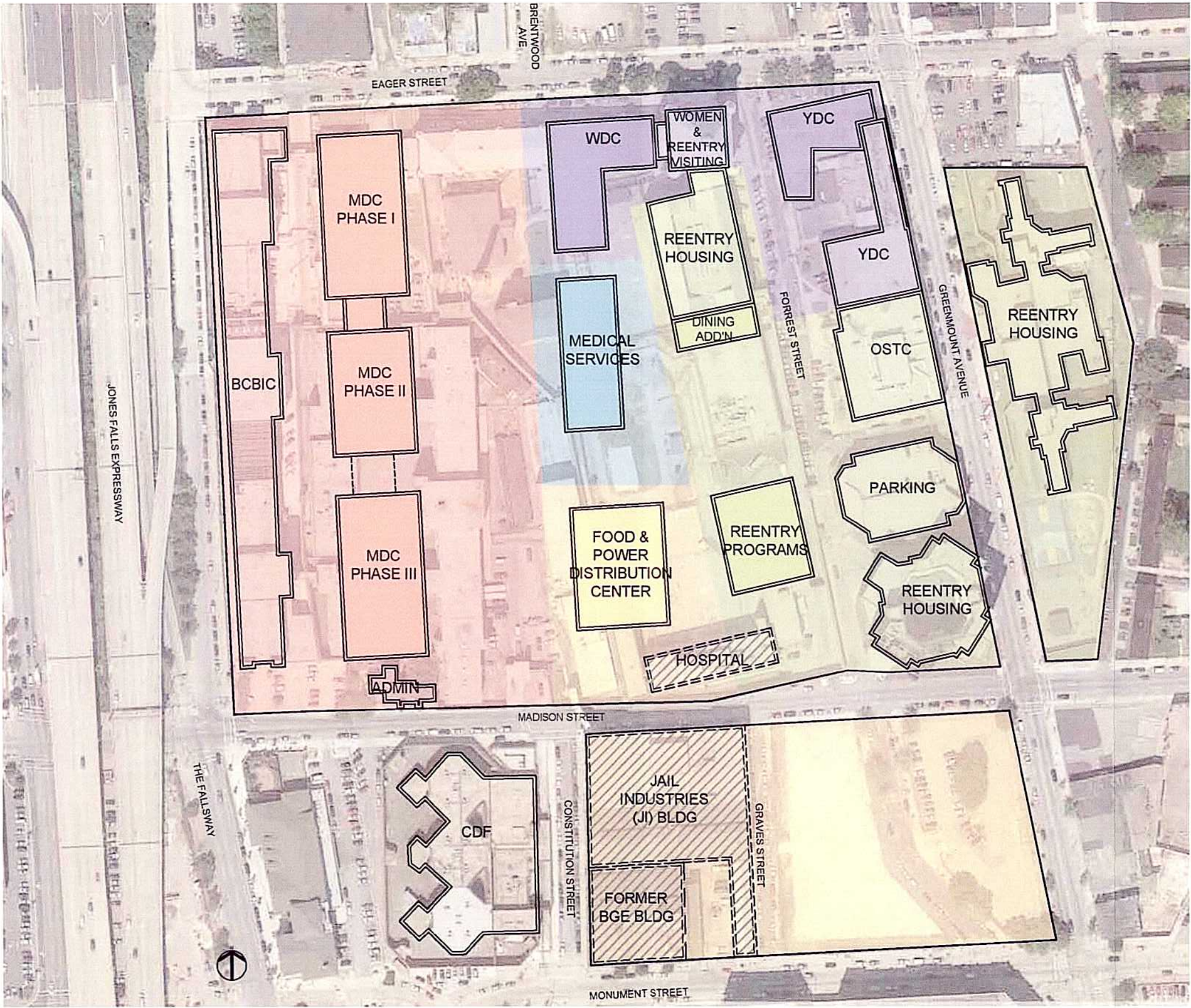
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 6 DEMO

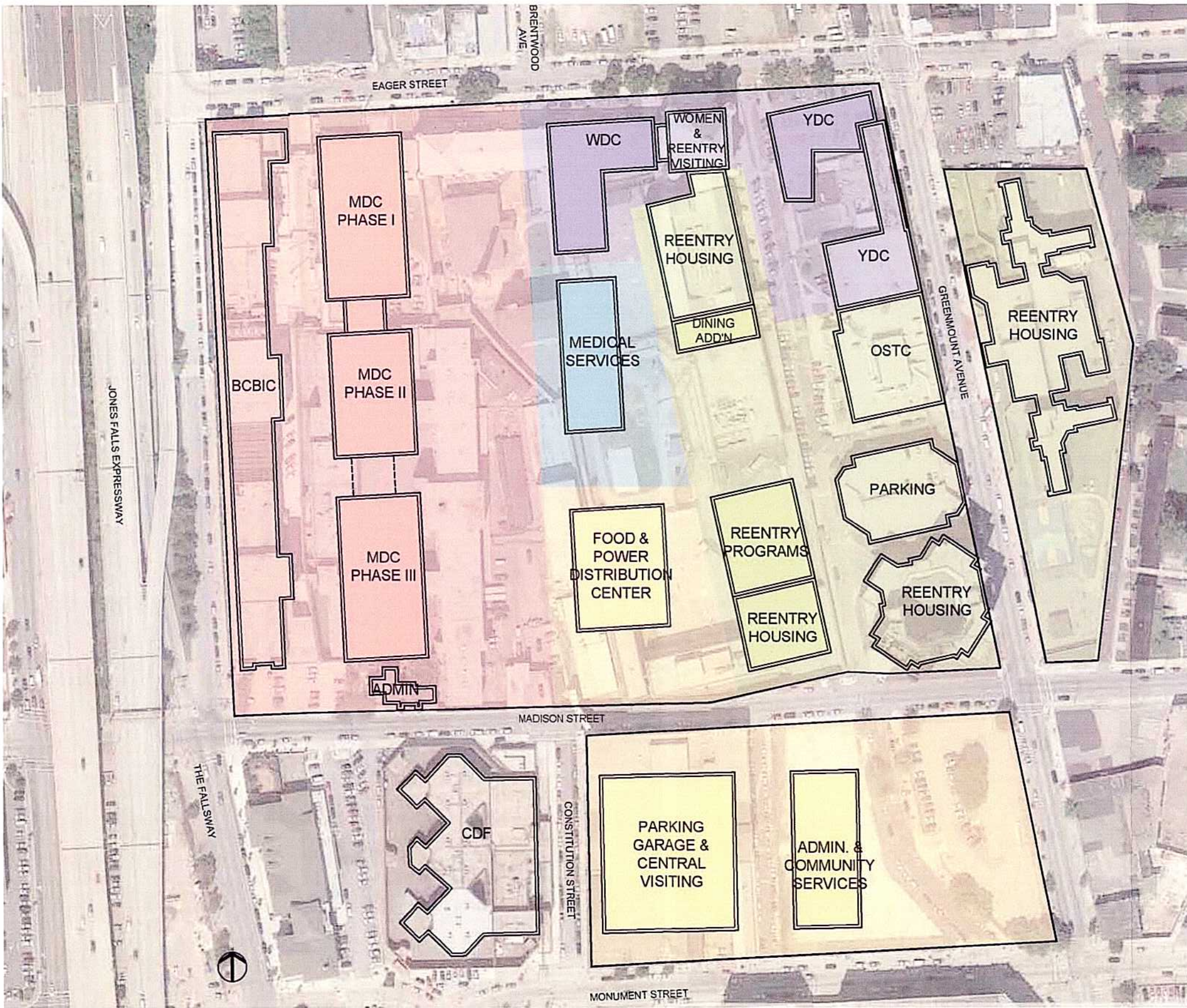
- Former hospital
- JI building
- BGE building

PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS PHASE
- PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



PHASE 6

- Reentry Housing
- Parking Garage & Central Visiting
- Administration & Community Services building

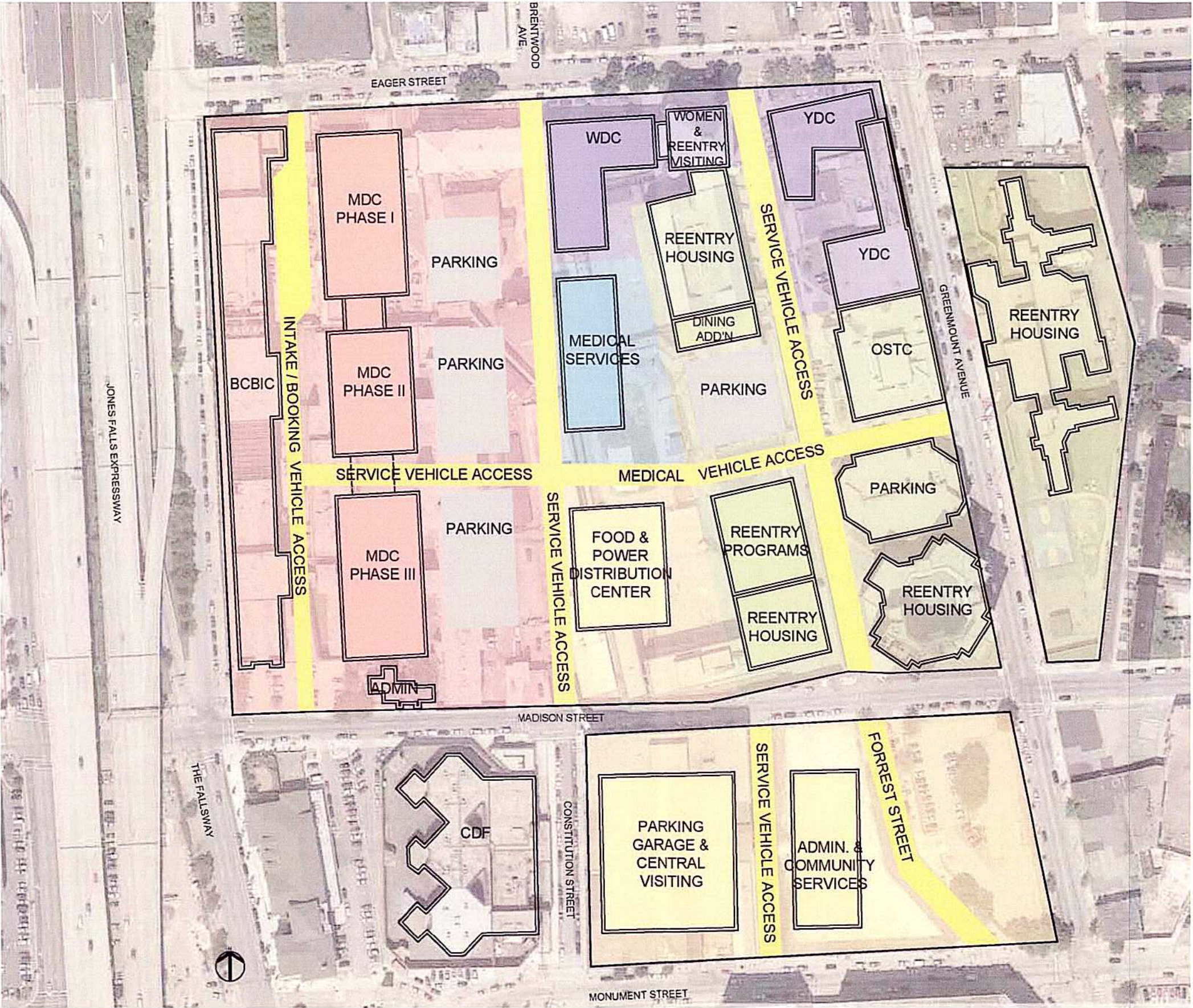
PROPOSED ZONES

- ZONE I: SUPPORT
- ZONE II: PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III: INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV: RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V: MEDICAL

EXISTING BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX IN BALTIMORE CITY



FINAL COMPLEX
with parking and vehicular circulation

PROPOSED ZONES

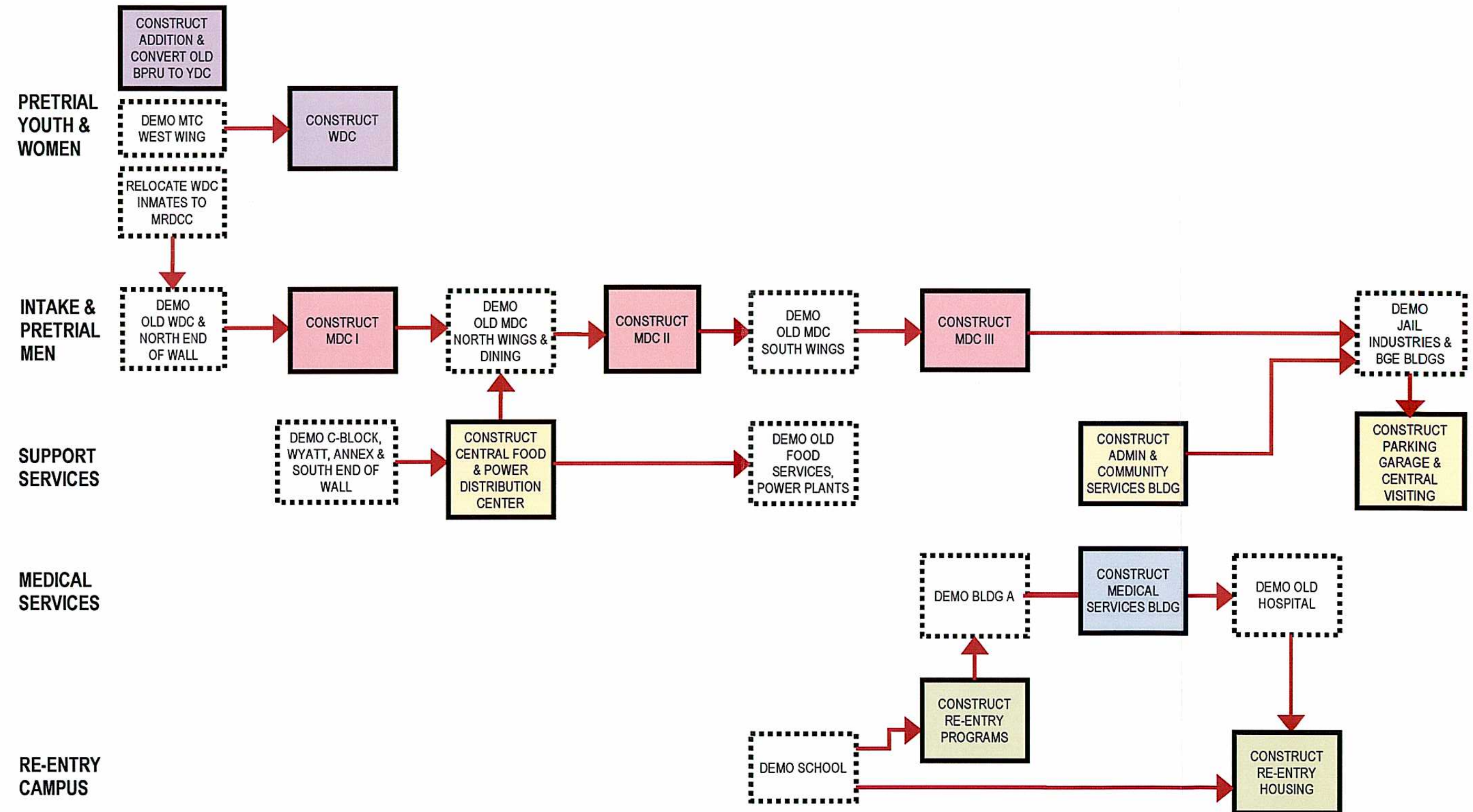
- ZONE I:
SUPPORT
- ZONE II:
PRETRIAL WOMEN & YOUTH
- ZONE III:
INTAKE & PRETRIAL MALES
- ZONE IV:
RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS
- ZONE V:
MEDICAL

EXISTING
BUILDINGS

PROPOSED NEW
BUILDINGS

**CORRECTIONAL
COMPLEX IN
BALTIMORE CITY**

Proposed Implementation Sequence



Incarcerated Offender Flow Diagram

