

**Q00C01**  
**Maryland Parole Commission**  
 Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

***Operating Budget Data***

(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 10</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 11</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 12</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 11-12</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Fund	\$4,629	\$4,991	\$5,119	\$128	2.6%
Contingent & Back of Bill Reductions	0	0	-102	-102	
<b>Adjusted General Fund</b>	<b>\$4,629</b>	<b>\$4,991</b>	<b>\$5,018</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Adjusted Grand Total</b>	<b>\$4,629</b>	<b>\$4,991</b>	<b>\$5,018</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

- The fiscal 2012 allowance for the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) increases by \$128,000, or 2.6%. Accounting for contingent and Back of the Bill reductions, growth is limited to \$26,000, or 0.5%. Significant changes include improved regular position turnover in lieu of the use of temporary office assistance and the restoration of employee furloughs, offset by reductions for motor vehicle purchases, travel expenses, and funding for non-English speaking translators at parole hearings.

***Personnel Data***

	<u>FY 10</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 11</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 12</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 11-12</u> <u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	74.00	71.00	71.00	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>1.56</u>	<u>1.84</u>	<u>1.84</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>72.84</b>	<b>72.84</b>	<b>0.00</b>

***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	4.30	6.05%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/10	18.00	25.35%

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

For further information contact: Rebecca J. Ruff

Phone: (410) 946-5530

- The agency currently has one-quarter of its regular position complement vacant; however, the fiscal 2012 allowance reflects an improved turnover rate to support filling 10 support staff positions.

## *Analysis in Brief*

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### **Major Trends**

***Maryland Parole Commission Continues to Address Parole Hearings at the State Level, but Local Struggles Continue:*** After three years of improved performance, in fiscal 2010, MPC reached its goal of having 90% of the Division of Correction hearings scheduled by the inmate's parole eligibility date. With only 31% of hearings at local correctional facilities scheduled in the targeted timeframe, however, the agency fell significantly short of the 50% goal for local parole hearings. **MPC should comment on whether the performance measure established for the local jail parole hearings is a realistic target. In addition, the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends budget bill language reducing the general fund appropriation, contingent upon enactment of legislation requiring local jurisdictions to reimburse the State for the cost of providing parole at the local level.**

***Retake Warrant Processing Declines Significantly:*** Although it had been demonstrating improvement, the agency has struggled to meet its goal of processing 35.0% of retake warrants within three business days in all but one of the last five fiscal years. Furthermore, in fiscal 2010, the total number of retake warrants processed was reduced by 5.7%, and the percent transmitted in three business days declined by 72.1%. **MPC should provide a status update on the hiring process and comment on why the Violence Prevention Initiative and emergency warrant processing has a negative impact on the agency's overall ability to process retake warrants. In addition, the agency should discuss what improvements can be made to achieve a better turnaround time for warrant processing.**

### **Issues**

***Handling Technical Rule Violations Among the Parole and Mandatory Release Populations:*** Technical violators primarily increase prison costs when they spend time incarcerated while waiting to determine whether a technical rule violation was committed and when the result of the technical violation is a revocation of release. To help reduce costs, technical violation hearings for the parole and mandatory release populations should be expedited by the commission in order to reduce incarceration time prior to determining whether a violation was even committed and alternatives to the full revocation of an offender's release should be considered. **MPC should discuss why it has struggled to meet its Managing for Results target for scheduling revocation hearings in the last four fiscal years. The agency should also provide ways for improving the technical rule violation hearing process in order to lessen the amount of time an alleged violator is held in a State correctional facility. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and**

**MPC should comment on the impact that the technical violation matrix and the increased use of short-term incarceration have had on the correctional system. The agency should also discuss whether the matrix and other assessment tools have been validated and how often parole commissioners’ override the results of the matrix. DLS recommends budget bill language requiring MPC to track and report the number of times a parole commissioner overrides the technical violation matrix.**

***Impact of Parole Guidelines on Parole Rates and Rates of Return:*** Committee narrative in the 2010 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* required MPC to submit a report providing a comparative assessment of its current parole guidelines after three years of implementation. The total number of parole releases continues to decline annually, and the one-year return rate has consistently been increasing since fiscal 2005. DPSCS continues to note that significant flaws exist with the data and the antiquated data collection systems. To address some of the issues with the current guidelines, MPC has redesigned its parole risk assessment tool for the third time. **MPC should comment on the validity of its newest risk assessment tool. DLS recommends budget bill language requiring the Maryland Parole Commission to track and report the number of times that parole commissioners override the decision that would be indicated by the parole guidelines.**

## **Recommended Actions**

1. Add budget bill language restricting funds until a report is submitted verifying use of validated assessment tools and providing decisionmaking data.
2. Adopt committee narrative requesting the Maryland Parole Commission to submit a report on the impact parole guidelines are having on rates of return.
3. Add Back of the Bill language reducing funding for providing local parole and restricting local per diem grant funding contingent on legislation.

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**Maryland Parole Commission**  
**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services**

***Operating Budget Analysis***

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**Program Description**

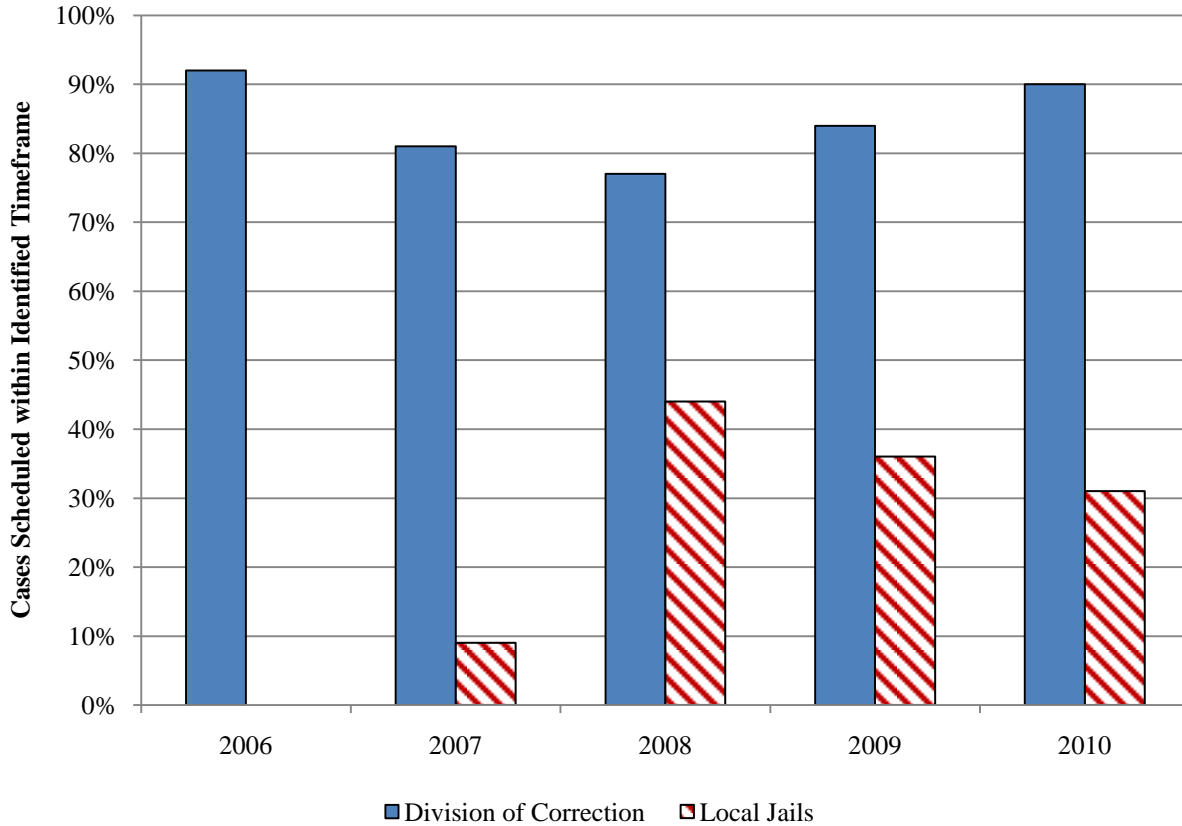
The Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) hears cases for parole release and revocation and is authorized to parole inmates sentenced to a term of confinement of six months or more from any correctional institution in Maryland except the Patuxent Institution. The commission is authorized to issue warrants for the return to custody of alleged violators and revoke supervision upon finding that a violation of the conditions of parole or mandatory supervision release has occurred. The commission also makes recommendations to the Governor regarding pardons, commutations of sentences, and parole of inmates sentenced to life imprisonment.

**Performance Analysis: Managing for Results**

The mission of MPC is to enhance public safety and promote safe communities through sound and timely decisions regarding parole grants and revocations. One key goal of the agency is to maintain good management, ensuring that the commission operates efficiently. The agency reports two performance measures as a way of assessing its progress toward achieving this goal.

The first measure relates to the timeliness of scheduling initial parole hearings for inmates incarcerated at either the Division of Correction (DOC) or a local correctional facility. MPC aims to have at least 90% of initial parole hearings for DOC inmates scheduled on or before the parole eligibility date. For inmates at local facilities, the target is to have 50% of initial parole hearings scheduled within 30 days of MPC receiving the case. **Exhibit 1** demonstrates the agency's ability to meet these targets.

**Exhibit 1  
Scheduling Parole Hearings  
Fiscal 2006-2010**



Source: Maryland Parole Commission; Governor’s Budget Books

After three years of improved performance, in fiscal 2010, MPC reached its goal of having 90% of DOC hearings scheduled by the inmate’s parole eligibility date. According to the agency, significant factors that assist the agency in achieving its goal include (1) having a centralized database of offender information; (2) the increased use of teleconferencing for conducting long-distance parole hearings; and (3) a large enough parole-eligible inmate population, which allows parole commissioners to schedule a full docket when traveling to an institution. These are all factors that are lacking in most jurisdictions for the local inmate population. For example, in fiscal 2010, the Division of Parole and Probation conducted 3,100 pre-parole investigations, and MPC held 2,247 parole hearings at the local level; yet only 1,024 local inmates were paroled. The percentage of initial parole hearings scheduled in local facilities within 30 days of receipt of the case has declined for the past three years. With only 31% of hearings scheduled in the identified timeframe, the agency fell significantly short of the 50% target in fiscal 2010. Because fewer sentenced inmates are held in local facilities, MPC’s parole hearing docket averages 7 cases per day, as opposed to 15 cases for DOC. Additionally, nearly 50% of cases

scheduled for a parole hearing are cancelled, reducing the average docket to 3 or 4 cases. The total cost to the State for providing local parole is nearly \$600,000 in general funds. **MPC should comment on whether the performance measure established for the local jail parole hearings is a realistic target and should provide an estimate of the cost of providing parole to inmates held in local facilities. In addition, the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends budget bill language reducing the general fund appropriation, contingent on the enactment of legislation requiring local jurisdictions to reimburse the State for the cost of providing parole at the local level.**

Further demonstrating the agency's struggles with timeliness and efficiency of operations, **Exhibit 2** reveals a significant decline in the processing of retake warrants in fiscal 2010. Since fiscal 2005, MPC has aimed to process at least 35% of its retake warrants within three business days. Although it had been demonstrating improvement, the agency has struggled to meet its goal in all but one of the last five fiscal years. Furthermore, in fiscal 2010, the total number of retake warrants processed was reduced by 5.7% and the percent transmitted in three business days declined by 72.1%. According to the agency, staffing shortages and increased requests for Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), the agency's program for targeting intensive supervision services at its highest risk offenders, and other emergency warrants have had an adverse effect on the agency's ability to process other retake warrants. To address the staffing issues, the agency received approval in October 2010 to fill 10 support staff vacancies **MPC should provide a status update on the hiring process and comment on why the VPI and emergency warrant processing has a negative impact on the agency's overall ability to process retake warrants. In addition, the agency should discuss what improvements can be made to achieve a better turnaround time for warrant processing.**

**Exhibit 2  
Retake Warrant Processing  
Fiscal 2005-2010**



Source: Maryland Parole Commission; Governor’s Budget Books

**Fiscal 2011 Actions**

**Impact of Cost Containment**

Section 44 of the fiscal 2011 budget bill required the Governor to abolish 500 positions in the Executive Branch as of June 30, 2011. The positions and the funds associated with them have been removed from the fiscal 2011 working appropriation. This agency’s share of the reduction was 4 full-time equivalent positions and \$67,827 dollars in fiscal 2011, which represents an ongoing annualized savings of \$186,690 for employee salary and fringe benefit expenditures.

## **Proposed Budget**

Once contingent and across-the-board reductions have been accounted for, as seen in **Exhibit 3**, the Governor's fiscal 2012 allowance for MPC increases by \$26,000, or 0.5%. Personnel expenses increase by a net of \$53,000. Across-the-board reductions to health insurance and retirement benefits are offset by the restoration of employee furloughs, which provides approximately \$66,000. In addition, there is a net increase of \$14,000 to improve budgeted turnover. In prior years, MPC has utilized contractual full-time-equivalent positions and temporary office assistance to support agency operations; however, MPC received approval in October 2010 to fill 10 vacant regular positions, as the agency has struggled to meet half of its performance measures in fiscal 2010.

Offsetting the growth in personnel expenses is a variety of reductions to standard operating expenses, such as postage, travel, and office supplies. The fiscal 2012 allowance for these items is largely budgeted in accordance with actual fiscal 2010 expenditures.

## **Impact of Cost Containment**

The fiscal 2012 budget reflects several across-the-board actions. In fiscal 2012, this agency's share of the reduction is \$22,512 for changes in employee health insurance. Reductions contingent upon statutory changes include \$37,261 for retiree prescription drug benefits and \$41,746 in general funds for retirement benefits. To the extent that MPC has positions abolished under the Voluntary Separation Program, additional reductions will be implemented by the Administration.

**Exhibit 3**  
**Proposed Budget**  
**DPSCS – Maryland Parole Commission**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<b>How Much It Grows:</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
2011 Working Appropriation	\$4,991	\$4,991
2012 Allowance	<u>5,119</u>	<u>5,119</u>
Amount Change	\$128	\$128
Percent Change	2.6%	2.6%
Contingent Reductions	-\$102	-\$102
Adjusted Change	\$26	\$26
Adjusted Percent Change	0.5%	0.5%

**Where It Goes:**

**Personnel Expenses**

Employee and retiree health insurance (net of contingent and across-the-board reductions) ..	-\$16
Employee retirement system (net of contingent reductions).....	-3
Workers' compensation premium assessment .....	-11
Restoration of furloughs.....	66
Regular and contractual employee turnover adjustments.....	14
Other fringe benefit adjustments .....	3

**Other Changes**

Motor vehicle purchases.....	-13
Postage and telephone expenses.....	-7
Office supplies .....	-3
In-state travel.....	-5
Non-English speaking translators at parole hearings .....	-3
Office equipment.....	3
Other.....	1

**Total** **\$26**

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

## ***Issues***

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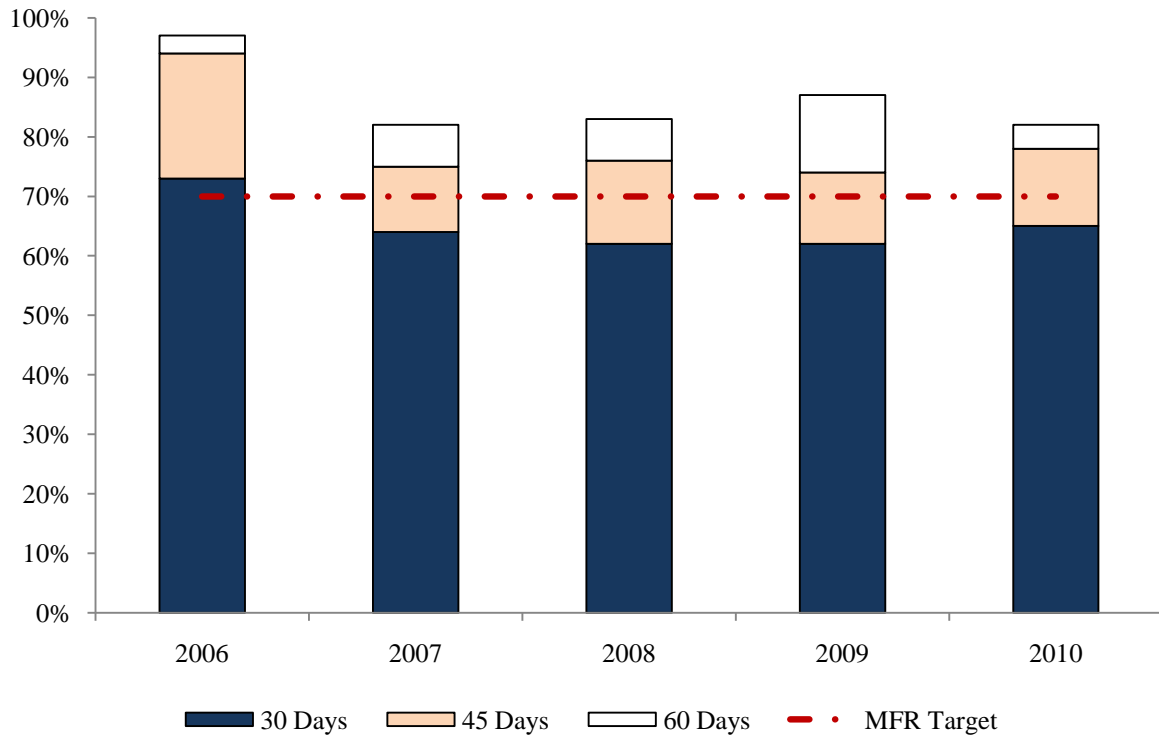
### **1. Handling Technical Rule Violations Among the Parole and Mandatory Release Populations**

Across the country, technical violators are having a significant impact on the correctional system. It is suspected that this is also an issue for Maryland; however, due to data collection and reporting issues, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) cannot entirely differentiate between offenders whose supervision is revoked for a technical violation or new offense. In addition, the courts have authority to determine the outcomes of alleged technical violations committed by offenders on probation. DPSCS, through MPC, however, has authority over the paroled and mandatorily released offender population, meaning some control can be asserted over the impact that this population of technical violators has on the correctional population and costs to the State prison system.

Technical violators primarily increase prison costs when they spend time incarcerated while waiting to determine whether a technical rule violation was committed and when the result of the technical violation is a revocation of release. To help reduce costs, technical violation hearings should be expedited in order to reduce incarceration time prior to determining whether a violation was even committed, and alternatives to the full revocation of an offender's release should be considered.

MPC has struggled to improve and meet its goal of controlling the impact of technical violators on the front-end by conducting technical rule violation hearings within a targeted timeframe. The commission aims to conduct at least 70% of revocation hearings for alleged technical rule violators within 30 days of the offender's return to DOC custody. **Exhibit 4** demonstrates that the agency was able to improve the percentage of revocation hearings conducted within 30 and 45 days of an offender's return to custody. Approximately 65% of technical violation hearings were conducted within 30 days of return to custody in fiscal 2010; however, that still means 35% of the alleged technical rule violators were incarcerated for longer than 30 days before determining whether a violation had actually been committed, and 18% of the population was held for more than 60 days. To compare the fiscal impact for the State, in fiscal 2010 it cost the State \$3.84 in general funds per day to supervise an offender in the community and \$86.41 in general funds per day to incarcerate them, on average. In fiscal 2010, 3,450 intakes, or 26.3% of total intakes, were returns from parole, although the number of technical violators versus those who have committed new crimes is not known. **MPC should discuss why it has struggled to meet its Managing for Results target for revocation hearings in the last four fiscal years. The agency should also provide ways for improving the technical rule violation hearing process in order to lessen the amount of time an alleged violator is held in a State correctional facility.**

**Exhibit 4**  
**Maryland Parole Commission**  
**Revocation Hearings**  
**Fiscal 2006-2010**



MFR: Managing for Results

Source: Maryland Parole Commission

The commission has worked to reduce the impact of technical parole and mandatory release violators on the back end. To improve consistency in revocation decisions and address the number of full release revocations due to technical violations, MPC has begun to use a technical violation matrix. The technical violation matrix was implemented in July 2009.

Upon case review of each offender, the reviewing commissioner will determine if the case is being heard on technical violations and/or new offense(s). At that time, if there are solely technical violations or the case is being heard solely on the technical violations, (excluding VPI and sex offender cases), the commissioner is required to complete a technical violation matrix. Every parole violator file has a technical violation matrix enclosed to ensure that, if necessary, it is available. The matrix is completed in conjunction with the risk assessment instrument and the violation severity index. A risk assessment instrument is used to determine the offender's risk level (Low, Low

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Moderate, Moderate, or High) based on static and dynamic factors. The violation severity index determines the rating of the violation submitted by the Division of Parole and Probation (Low, Moderate, or High). The outcome is generally determined by the results of the comparison; however, a commissioner may exercise his/her discretion to override the matrix to increase or decrease the recommended sanction.

Sanctions that can be utilized from the matrix, include the following:

- continue on supervision;
- continue on supervision with verbal reprimand;
- continue on supervision with added conditions;
- increase supervision;
- continue on supervision with a curfew;
- continue on supervision with inpatient treatment;
- short-term incarceration for up to 90 days;
- continue on supervision with global position satellite systems; and
- continue on supervision with the Home Detention Unit; or revoke.

In some cases, such as short-term incarceration, commissioners have the discretion to credit the offender with a portion of the time incarcerated. However, offenders that have served time at a local facility prior to the revocation hearing must be given credit for that time.

Since fiscal 2010, MPC has been increasing its use of short-term incarceration for a specified period of time, not to exceed 90 days, as opposed to revoking an offender's release. This particular sanction option has been gaining support across the nation, particularly when used in conjunction with a graduated sanction or technical violation matrix. The use of short-term incarceration and sanctions designed to fit the violation has the potential to result in significant cost savings as offenders experience revocation, but the limited incarceration period awards them a second chance at supervision and limits the cost to the State.

**DPSCS and MPC should comment on the impact that the technical violation matrix and the increased use of short-term incarceration have had on the correctional system. The agency should also discuss whether the matrix and other assessment tools have been validated and how often parole commissioners' override the results of the matrix. DLS recommends budget bill language requiring MPC to track and report the number of times a parole commissioner overrides the technical violation matrix.**

## 2. Impact of Parole Guidelines on Parole Rates and Rates of Return

Committee narrative in the 2010 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* required MPC to submit a report providing a comparative assessment of its current parole guidelines after three years of implementation. The report was to compare the one- and two-year return rates for all discretionary parole releases and also to compare the return rates for parolees who participated in a variety of programming versus those who did not. This is the fourth year of submission for this report.

The commission has utilized the Revised Uniform Assessment Policy (RUAP) assessment tool for guiding parole decisionmaking since fiscal 2006. **Exhibit 5** provides the one- and two-year parole return rates for fiscal 2005 through 2008.

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**Exhibit 5**  
**Discretionary Parole Releases and Return Rates**  
**Fiscal 2005-2008**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Parole Releases</u>	<u>One-year Return Rate</u>	<u>Two-year Cumulative Return Rate</u>
2005	2,580	21.9%	39.5%
2006	2,330	22.8%	37.0%
2007	2,132	23.2%	38.6%
2008	1,821	24.0%	37.8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>

Source: Maryland Parole Commission

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As seen in the exhibit, the total number of parole releases continues to decline annually, and the one-year return rate has consistently been increasing since fiscal 2005. Although the two-year return rate seems to fluctuate year-to-year, it has not exceeded the fiscal 2005 level since implementation of the RUAP in fiscal 2006. MPC speculates that the decline in paroles was due to increased vacancies, and considering the increasing return rates, it would suggest that it was not increased scrutiny of requests for parole.

The second component of the analysis was to compare the return rates for parolees who had participated in programming prior to release versus those who did not. The report provides specific return data for offenders participating in education, vocational training, and substance abuse treatment. **Exhibit 6** provides a summary of the percentage of parolees returned each fiscal year by type of program completion.

**Exhibit 6**  
**Two-year Cumulative Parole Rates by Type of Program Completion**  
**Fiscal 2005-2008**

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Total Parolees Returned	1,019	862	824	689
Percent Returned with No Programming	57%	49%	47%	47%
Percent Returned with Programming	43%	51%	53%	53%
<i>Educational</i>	21%	22%	23%	21%
<i>Vocational</i>	8%	8%	9%	9%
<i>Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	14%	21%	21%	23%

Source: Maryland Parole Commission

The data in Exhibit 6 contradicts the expectation that participation in programming should contribute to reduced return rates. In fiscal 2006 through 2008, inmates who participated in programming had higher return rates than those who did not receive programming services. DPSCS continues to note that significant flaws exist with the data and the antiquated data collection systems and believes this to be the reason for the contradiction. The data reflected in the report does not analyze the decisionmaking process or how accurately the parole guidelines were implemented. This report also does not assess whether the return was for a technical violation or a new offense, which is considered a much more serious indicator. Finally, it does not account for inmates who participate in more than one type of programming.

DPSCS continues to assert that the Offender Case Management System will assist in resolving the data issues and improve information sharing among the agencies. In addition, MPC implemented a new risk assessment instrument at the start of fiscal 2011. The new assessment tool, the Public Safety Risk Assessment, was the result of commissioners often overriding the RUAP parole guidelines. The new assessment will be given upon intake at DOC and involves DOC case management staff to improve program coordination. Both the static and dynamic risk factors have been revised. Comparison of parole return rates will no longer be possible, as parolees released in fiscal 2011 and thereafter will have been released under the new instrument.

This is the agency’s third iteration of its parole guidelines. In order to be effective, the risk assessment and decisionmaking tools utilized should be validated and consistently implemented. It is impossible to know the effectiveness of policy decisions and programs if the baseline for comparison is constantly changing. **MPC should comment on the validity of its newest risk assessment tool. DLS recommends budget bill language requiring MPC to track and report the number of times that parole commissioners override the decision that would be indicated by the parole guidelines.**

## ***Recommended Actions***

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1. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

, provided that \$100,000 of this appropriation may not be expended until the Maryland Parole Commission submits a report to the budget committees verifying that the new Public Safety Risk Assessment tool used for parole guidelines and the technical violation matrix are validated instruments. In addition, the report should provide fiscal 2010 and 2011 data on the number of times a parole commissioner overrides a decision derived from a risk assessment tool, either at the point of initial parole or at a revocation hearing. The report shall be submitted by October 15, 2011, and the budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the receipt of a report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose, and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

**Explanation:** This language restricts \$100,000 until the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) submits a report verifying the validity of its assessment tools and providing data on the consistency with which those tools are being implemented. MPC has been increasing its utilization of assessment tools in order to generate more consistent decisionmaking amongst its parole commissioners. With regard to the parole guidelines, however, the Commission keeps altering the decisionmaking tool, which does not allow for any consistent comparison of outcomes. It is important to ensure that an assessment tool is accurately achieving its intended purpose, but once that is established, it is equally important to ensure that it is being implemented consistently and evaluated.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Validation of decisionmaking tools and consistency of implementation	MPC	October 15, 2011

2. Adopt the following narrative:

**Impact of Parole Guidelines on Parole Rates and Rates of Return:** The committees direct the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) to conduct and report the findings of a comparative assessment of its parole guidelines from fiscal 2005 through 2010. The report should provide a comparison of the number of paroles and parolee return rates, in addition to comparing the one-, two-, and three-year return rates of parolees who had an education, substance abuse, or vocation program completion versus those who did not. The report shall be submitted to the budget committees no later than November 1, 2011.

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<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Impact of parole guidelines on parole rates and rates of return	MPC	November 1, 2011

3. Add the following section:

Section XX. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That \$225,000 of the General Fund appropriation for the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) and \$350,000 of the General Fund appropriation for the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) made for the purpose of providing parole to locally sentenced inmates shall be reduced contingent on the enactment of legislation requiring MPC to identify the cost of providing parole to inmates held in local correctional facilities for each county and requiring the counties to pay the full cost of pre-parole investigations, parole hearings, and processing. MPC and DPP are authorized to process special fund budget amendments to allocate the county reimbursements at a later date.

Further provided that \$1,413,765 of the General Fund appropriation in the Division of Correction made for the purpose of providing per diem grants to local correctional facilities shall be restricted until each county enters into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) by September 1, 2011, with MPC and DPP to pay the full cost of providing parole to locally sentenced inmates, contingent on the enactment of legislation requiring MPC to identify the cost of providing parole to inmates held in local correctional facilities for each county and requiring the counties to pay the full cost of pre-parole investigations, parole hearings, and processing.

A report shall be submitted to the budget committees by MPC and DPP identifying the estimated parole cost per county and certifying that the agencies had entered into MOUs with each county by September 1, 2011. The report shall be submitted no later than September 15, 2011, and the budget committees shall have 45 days to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the receipt of a report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose, and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

**Explanation:** A variety of operational issues exist with providing parole-eligibility for local inmates, including inadequate caseloads and poor communication between State agencies and local correctional facilities. The result is a costly and inefficient system that limits the number of locally sentenced inmates who receive parole hearings in a timely manner. This action would reduce funding for the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) and the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) associated with providing parole to locally sentenced inmates, contingent on enactment of legislation requiring MPC to identify the cost per county for providing parole and requiring the counties to pay the cost in its entirety. This action also restricts funding in the Division of Correction for per diem grants, paid to local jurisdictions

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for housing offenders sentenced between 12 and 18 months, until each county enters into an agreement to pay the cost of providing parole.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Parole for locally sentenced inmates	MPC DPP	September 15, 2011

## *Current and Prior Year Budgets*

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### Current and Prior Year Budgets Maryland Parole Commission (\$ in Thousands)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>Reimb. Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Fiscal 2010</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$5,236	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,236
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Amendments	-470	0	0	0	-470
Cost Containment	-126	0	0	0	-126
Reversions and Cancellations	-12	0	0	0	-12
<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,629</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,629</b>
<b>Fiscal 2011</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$4,991	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,991
Budget Amendments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Working Appropriation</b>	<b>\$4,991</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,991</b>

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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## **Fiscal 2010**

General fund spending for fiscal 2010 was approximately \$4.6 million. This was a reduction of approximately \$608,000 from the legislative appropriation.

- Budget amendments realigning funds across the department in accordance with actual expenditures reduced the appropriation by \$470,000. Personnel-related cost containment reductions further reduced the appropriation by \$126,000. The agency also reverted approximately \$12,000 at the end of fiscal 2010 due to lower than anticipated operating expenditures.

**Object/Fund Difference Report  
DPSCS – Maryland Parole Commission**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 10 Actual</u>	<u>FY 11 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 12 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 11 - FY 12 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	74.00	71.00	71.00	0.00	0%
02 Contractual	1.56	1.84	1.84	0.00	0%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>72.84</b>	<b>72.84</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 4,201,808	\$ 4,560,462	\$ 4,726,039	\$ 165,577	3.6%
02 Technical and Spec. Fees	40,015	55,371	44,210	-11,161	-20.2%
03 Communication	43,089	54,777	48,450	-6,327	-11.6%
04 Travel	22,046	27,000	22,000	-5,000	-18.5%
07 Motor Vehicles	9,125	22,129	10,050	-12,079	-54.6%
08 Contractual Services	45,745	22,325	19,725	-2,600	-11.6%
09 Supplies and Materials	25,184	35,800	32,900	-2,900	-8.1%
10 Equipment – Replacement	0	2,324	5,813	3,489	150.1%
13 Fixed Charges	241,535	210,904	209,859	-1,045	-0.5%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 4,628,547</b>	<b>\$ 4,991,092</b>	<b>\$ 5,119,046</b>	<b>\$ 127,954</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Fund	\$ 4,628,547	\$ 4,991,092	\$ 5,119,046	\$ 127,954	2.6%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 4,628,547</b>	<b>\$ 4,991,092</b>	<b>\$ 5,119,046</b>	<b>\$ 127,954</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2011 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2012 allowance does not include contingent reductions.