

BCDC Safety and Security Update

New BCDC Leadership

- New Jail Administrator
- New Assistant Jail Administrator
- New Security Chief with local and national jail experience
- For approximately two months the Jail Administrator reported jointly to the Secretary & Central Region Exec. Dir.
 - Ensured BCDC received the resources & support it needed
 - Kept the Secretary fully informed of any issues that may arise at the jail

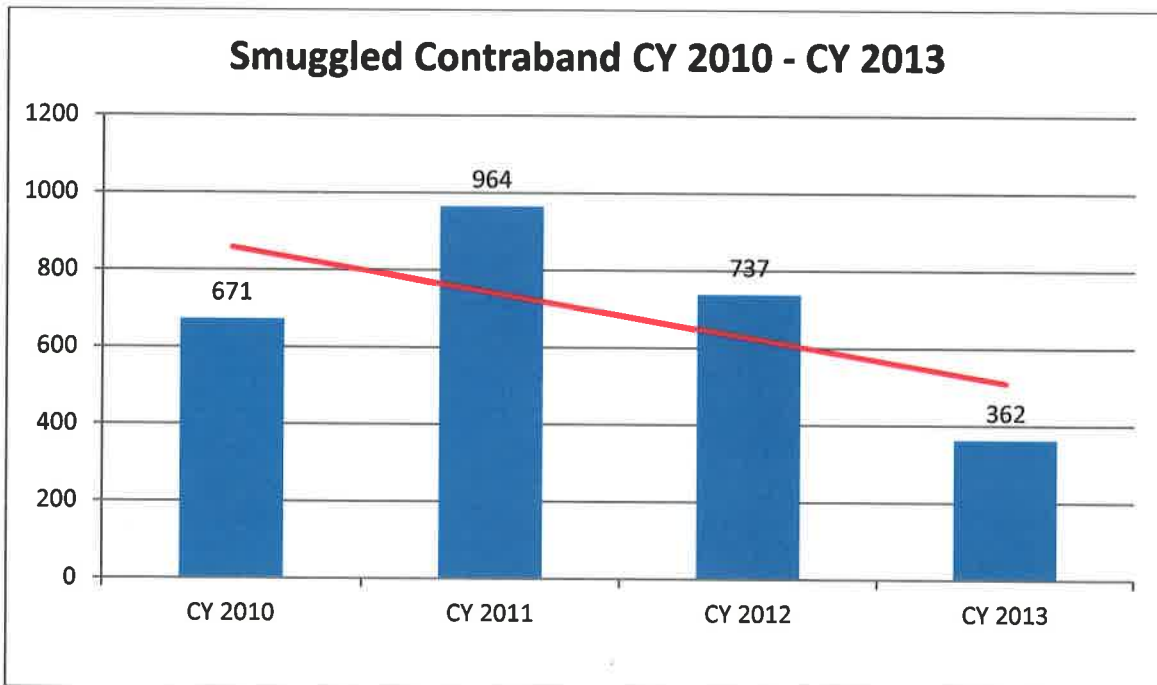
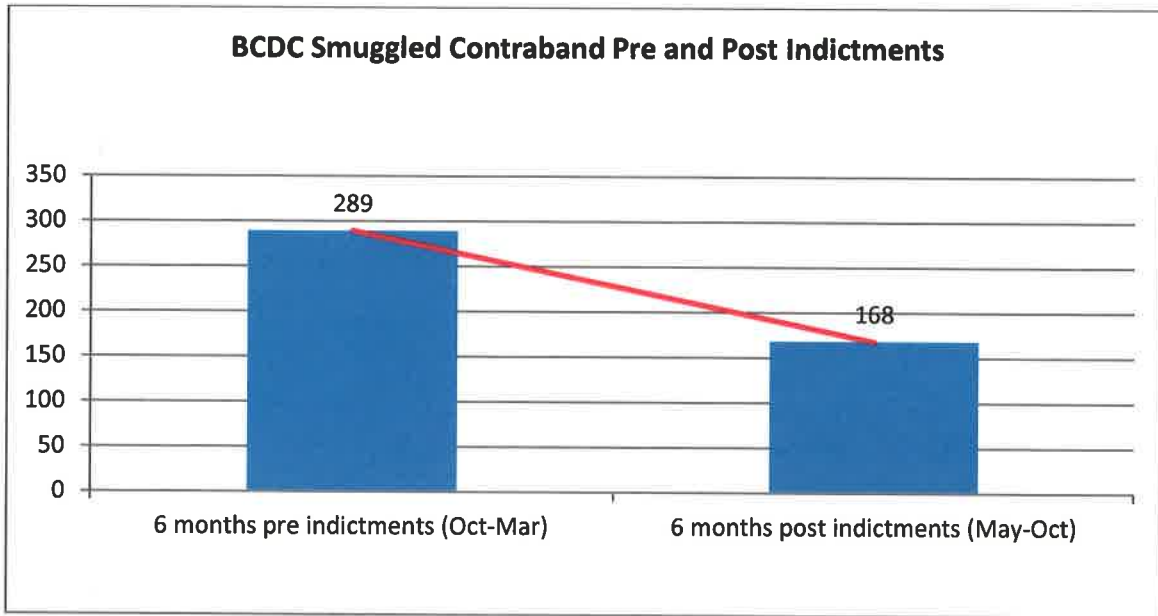
Technology Investments

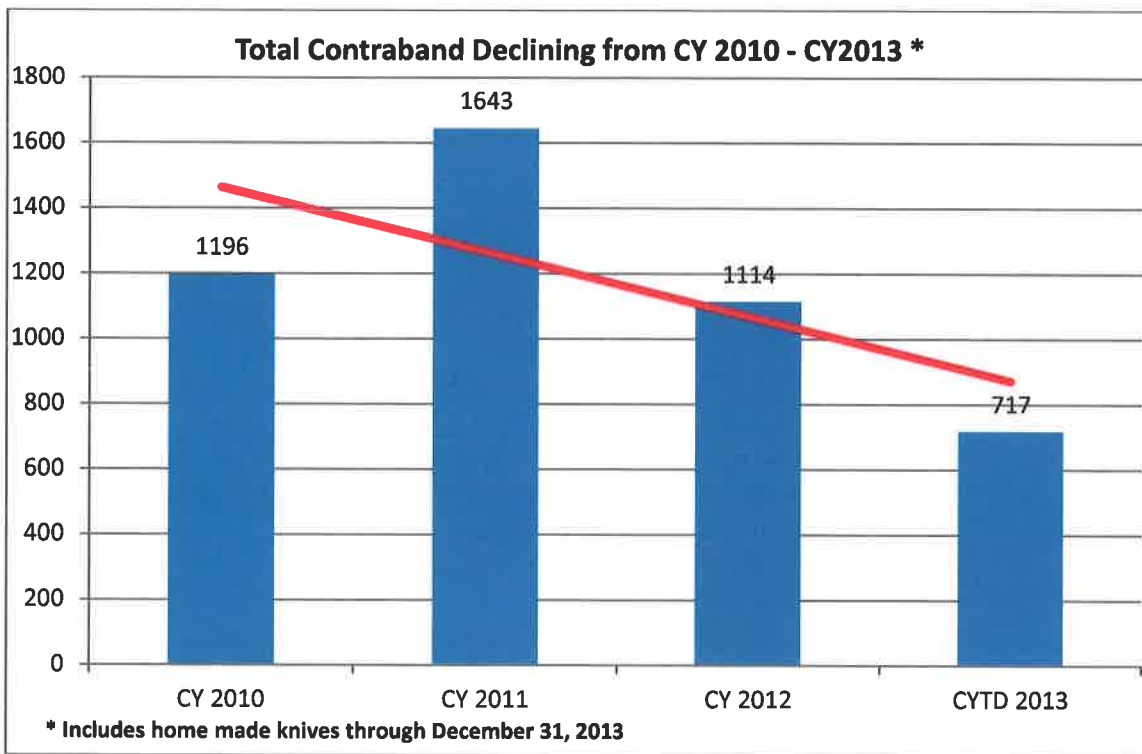
- Over \$300,000 invested in a state-of-the-art video surveillance system at BCDC, including 234 new high definition cameras
- Invested \$4 million into state-of-the-art Managed Access cellphone detection system at BCDC (Began testing in November and December of 2013)

Facility/Staff Searches

- Contraband seizures at an all-time low, since 2010 installation of new leadership in DPSCS Pretrial Operations
 - 42% less contraband making it into BCDC 6 months after indictments, compared to 6 months before
 - 49% less in CY 2013, versus CY 2012
- Now utilize daily instant computerized random searches on both staff and detainees
 - 30 intensive searches on staff, 30 intensive searches on detainees per day
- Targeted facility searches three times daily, once per shift
- Rotational entry screening teams posted at entrance points, rotating every 30 days
- Entire facility searched at least once a week
- Increased frequency of DPSCS K-9 and Special Operations Group searches

- Working with BCPD CitiWatch to deter contraband introduction from street outside BCDC





Detainee/Visitor Screening

- All “working men” (detainees assigned to facility jobs) are cleared through DPSCS Intel Unit ensuring they’re without gang affiliation
- Utilizing Fast ID to electronically screen all visitors for criminal history

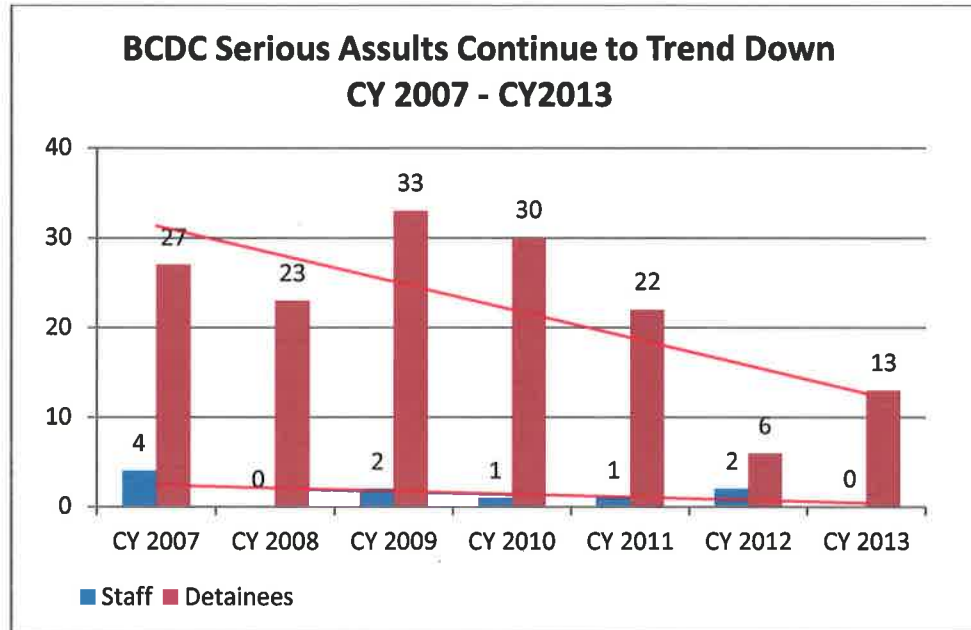
Investigative Power

- City Correctional Investigative Unit – Formed anti-corruption partnership with the City State’s Attorney’s Office, MD State Police, and DPSCS
- Revamped and enlarged the Internal Investigative Unit; increasing capacity and streamlining DPSCS’ intelligence gathering and investigations:
 - IIU now directly oversees/coordinates all DPSCS intelligence activity; and
 - IIU’s staff increased by 91%, or 32 positions, including 16 investigative, 13 intelligence, and 3 support staff
- Joint state/federal taskforce investigation ongoing
- BCDC staff integrity reviews ongoing

Staff and Detainee Assaults Continuing to Trend Downward

- Serious assaults on both staff and detainees continue to remain low

- Serious assaults on detainees down 80% in 2012, compared to 2010, after installation of new leadership in DPSCS Pretrial Operations; 60% down in 2013
- Serious assaults on staff average 1.6 per year since 2007



O’Malley/Brown Administration’s Correctional Security Agenda – Combats Gangs, Contraband, and Corruption

Governor O’Malley’s FY15 budget and legislative agenda demonstrates a continued commitment to improving safety and security in the State’s correctional facilities by combatting the introduction of contraband, enhancing investigatory capacity, and rooting out corruption.

Implementing Security Reforms and Enhancing Safety at Correctional Facilities

The Administration’s FY 2015 budget invests in the following:

- **Increasing institutional staffing levels and reducing overtime.** \$4.1 million for 100 additional correctional officers in the FY15 budget, as well as \$637,000 for year one of a multi-year in-service correctional officer training program, to enhance officer safety.

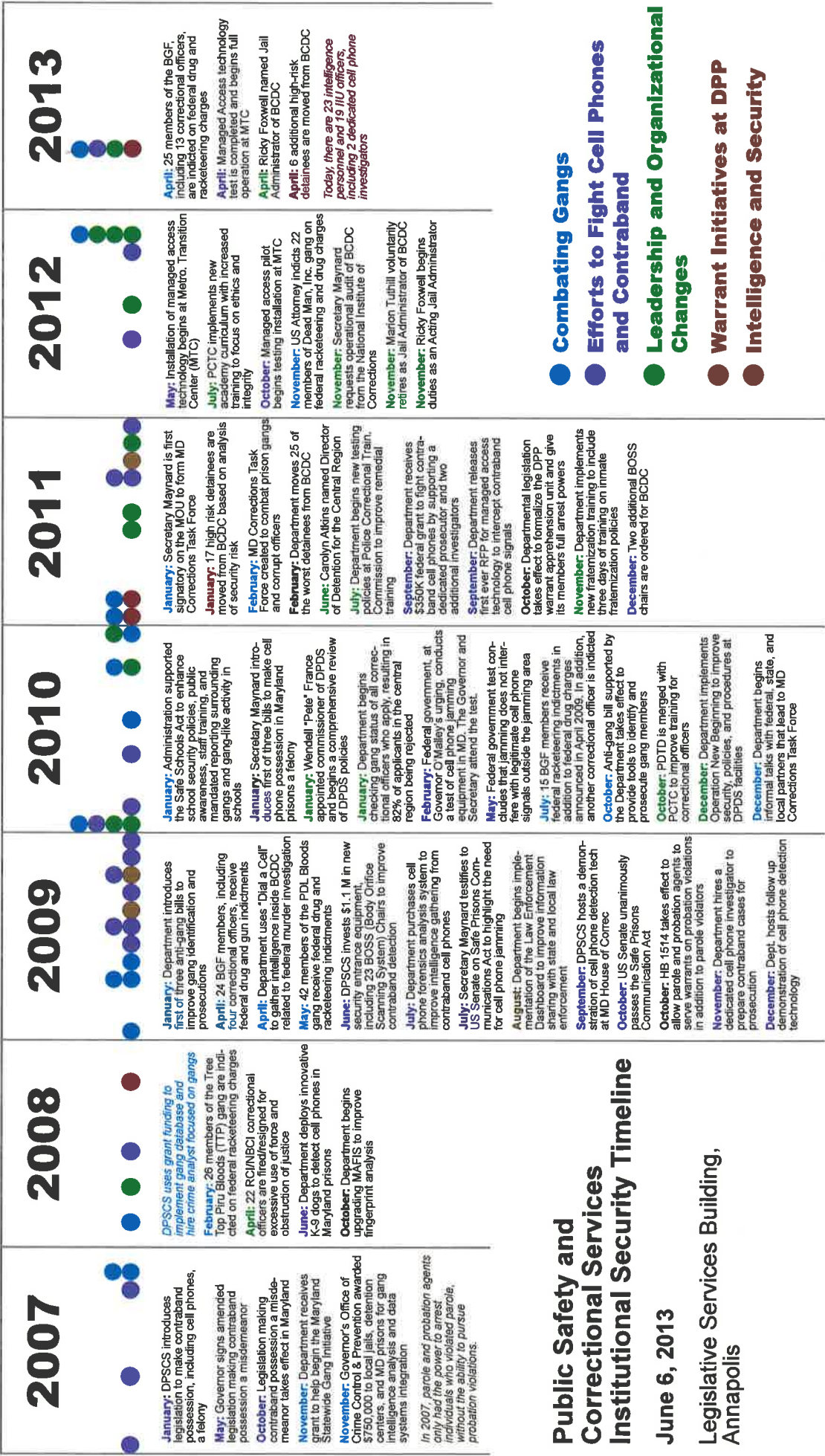
- **Upgrading cameras and video recording systems at correctional facilities and youth centers.** Establishing a security and camera system technology fund to replace and upgrade cameras at institutions statewide. The Governor is providing \$788,000 in the FY15 budget and \$1.1 million in deficiencies in the FY14 budget. Increased surveillance significantly improves officer, staff, and inmate safety.
- **Bolstering intelligence gathering efforts.** The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (the Department) has added positions (8 new detectives and 4 new intelligence analysts) to the Internal Investigative Unit (IIU). This expansion includes funding for \$1 million deficiency in the FY14 budget.
- **Targeting drugs, cell phones and other contraband through K9 Unit expansion.** The Governor put \$563,000 in the budget to expand the K9 unit by seven positions to improve the detection of contraband such as drugs and cell phones.
- **Anti-Contraband Technology.** Investing \$7.2 million in the FY15 budget and a \$4.2 million deficiency in the FY14 budget for the installation of two more managed access systems in Baltimore City that render contraband cell phones inoperable.
- **Developing the Department's first ever polygraph unit.** Investing nearly \$600,000 in order to polygraph all correctional officer applicants. This includes funding for the following items: (1) a new polygraph unit (\$347,000 deficiency in the FY14 budget); (2) enhancing centralized hiring (\$61,000 in the FY15 budget); and (3) enhancing employee relations units (\$182,000 deficiency in the FY14 budget).
- **Implementation of keyword recognition software.** The Governor is providing \$125,000 in the FY15 budget and a \$375,000 deficiency in the FY14 budget for software that allows for targeted intelligence gathering.
- **Additional funding for correctional officer overtime.** The Governor and the Department are ensuring adequate coverage of posts throughout facilities by providing \$6 million in the FY15 budget and a \$9 million deficiency in the FY14 budget.

Legislative Agenda

- **SB113 - Combatting Illegal Cell Phones in Prisons.** Combats introduction and/or possession of illegal cell phones in prisons by increasing the penalty for delivering or attempting to deliver a telecommunications device from a misdemeanor to a felony.
- **SB114 - Streamlining Intelligence.** Gives the Internal Investigative Unit the full authority to coordinate intelligence across the entire Department.
- **SB126 - Rooting out Corrupt Staff.** Puts the Department on par with other law enforcement agencies and eight local detention facilities by exempting the Department from the State's anti-polygraph law.

O'Malley-Brown Administration's Efforts to Combat Contraband Cell Phones Timeline

Year	Actions
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPSCS introduces legislation to make contraband possession, including cell phones, a felony • Governor signs amended legislation making contraband possession a misdemeanor, law takes effect in October.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPSCS becomes first in US to train and deploy cell phone sniffing dogs.
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPSCS invests \$1.1 M in new security entrance equipment, including 23 BOSS (Body Orifice Scanning System) Chairs to improve contraband detection • Department purchases cell phone forensics analysis system to improve intelligence gathering from contraband cell phones • Secretary Maynard testifies to US Senate on Safe Prisons Communications Act to highlight the need for cell phone jamming • DPSCS hosts a demonstration of cell phone detection tech at MD House of Correction • Department hires a dedicated cell phone investigator to prepare contraband cases for prosecution • Dept. hosts follow up demonstration of cell phone detection technology
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary Maynard introduces first of three bills to make cell phone possession in Maryland prisons a felony • Governor urges federal government to conduct test of managed access cell phone equipment in Maryland. • The Governor and DPSCS Secretary attend the federal test which concludes managed access does not interfere with legitimate cell phone signals outside the managed access area
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department receives \$350K federal grant to fight contraband cell phones by supporting a dedicated prosecutor and two additional investigators • Department releases RFP for managed access technology to intercept contraband cell phone signals
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of managed access technology begins at Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC). • Managed access pilot begins testing installation at MTC • Managed Access technology test is completed and is fully deployed at MTC
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed Access system procured, installed, tested, and fully deployed at BCDC



2007

January: DPSCS introduces legislation to make contraband possession, including cell phones, a felony

May: Governor signs amended legislation making contraband possession a misdemeanor

October: Legislation making contraband possession a misdemeanor takes effect in Maryland

November: Department receives grant to help begin the Maryland Statewide Gang Initiative

November: Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention awarded \$750,000 to local jails, detention centers, and MD prisons for gang intelligence analysis and data systems integration

In 2007, parole and probation agents only had the power to arrest individuals who violated parole, without the ability to pursue probation violations.

2008

DPSCS uses grant funding to implement gang database and hire crime analysts focused on gangs

February: 26 members of the Tree Top Piru Bloods (TTP) gang are indicted on federal racketeering charges

April: 22 RCJ/NBCI correctional officers are fired designed for excessive use of force and obstruction of justice

June: Department deploys innovative K-9 dogs to detect cell phones in Maryland prisons

October: Department begins upgrading MAFIS to improve fingerprint analysis

2009

January: Department introduces first of three anti-gang bills to improve gang identification and prosecutions

April: 24 BGF members, including four correctional officers, receive federal drug and gun indictments

April: Department uses "Dial a Call" to gather intelligence inside BCDC

May: 42 members of the PDL Bloods gang receive federal drug and racketeering indictments

June: DPSCS invests \$1.1M in new security entrance equipment, including 23 BOSS (Body Office Scanning System) Chairs to improve contraband detection

July: Department purchases cell phone forensics analysis system to improve intelligence gathering from contraband cell phones

July: Secretary, Maynard testifies to US Senate on Safe Prisons Communications Act to highlight the need for cell phone jamming

August: Department begins implementation of the Law Enforcement Dashboard to improve information sharing with state and local law enforcement

September: DPSCS hosts a demonstration of cell phone detection tech at MD House of Connet

October: US Senate unanimously passes the Safe Prisons Communication Act

October: HB 1514 takes effect to allow parole and probation agents to serve warrants on probation violations in addition to parole violators

November: Department hires a dedicated cell phone investigator to prepare contraband cases for prosecution

December: Dept. hosts follow up demonstration of cell phone detection technology

2010

January: Administration supported the Safe Schools Act to enhance school security policies, public awareness, staff training, and mandated reporting surrounding gangs and gang-like activity in schools

January: Secretary Maynard introduces first of three bills to make cell phone possession in Maryland prisons a felony

January: Wendell "Pete" France appointed commissioner of DPDS and begins a comprehensive review of DPDS policies

January: Department begins checking gang status of all correctional officers who apply, resulting in 82% of applicants in the central region being rejected

February: Federal government, at Governor O'Malley's urging, conducts a test of cell phone jamming equipment in MD. The Governor and Secretary attend the test.

May: Federal government test concludes that jamming does not interfere with legitimate cell phone signals outside the jamming area

July: 15 BGF members receive federal racketeering indictments in addition to federal drug charges announced in April 2009. In addition, another correctional officer is indicted

October: Anti-gang bill supported by the Department takes effect to provide tools to identify and prosecute gang members

October: PDTD is merged with PCTC to improve training for correctional officers

December: Department implements Operation New Beginning to improve security, policies, and procedures at DPDS facilities

December: Department begins informal talks with federal, state, and local partners that lead to MD Corrections Task Force

2011

January: Secretary Maynard is first signatory on the MCOU to form MD Corrections Task Force

January: 17 high risk detainees are moved from BCDC based on analysis of security risk

February: MD Corrections Task Force created to combat prison gangs and corrupt officers

February: Department moves 25 of the worst detainees from BCDC to Detention for the Central Region

June: Carolyn Atkins named Director of Detention for the Central Region

July: Department begins new testing policies at Police Correctional Training Commission to improve remedial training

September: Department receives \$350K federal grant to fight contraband cell phones by supporting a dedicated prosecutor and two additional investigators

September: Department releases first ever RFP for managed access technology to intercept contraband cell phone signals

October: Departmental legislation takes effect to formalize the DPP warrant apprehension unit and give its members full arrest powers

November: Department implements new fraternalization training to include three days of training on inmate fraternalization policies

December: Two additional BOSS chairs are ordered for BCDC

2012

May: Installation of managed access technology begins at Meiro, Transition Center (MTC)

July: PCTC implements new academy curriculum with increased training to focus on ethics and integrity

October: Managed access pilot begins testing installation at MTC

November: US Attorney indicts 22 members of Dead Man, Inc. gang on federal racketeering and drug charges

November: Secretary Maynard requests operational audit of BCDC from the National Institute of Corrections

November: Marion Tuhill voluntarily retires as Jail Administrator of BCDC

November: Ricky Foxwell begins duties as an Acting Jail Administrator

2013

April: 25 members of the BGF, including 13 correctional officers, are indicted on federal drug and racketeering charges

April: Managed Access technology test is completed and begins full operation at MTC

April: Ricky Foxwell named Jail Administrator of BCDC

April: 6 additional high-risk detainees are moved from BCDC

Today, there are 23 intelligence personnel and 19 IJU officers, including 2 dedicated cell phone investigators

Public Safety and Correctional Services Institutional Security Timeline

June 6, 2013

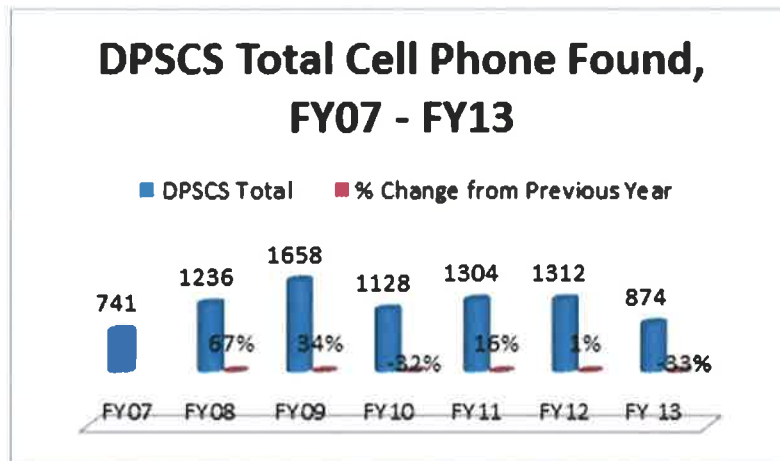
Legislative Services Building, Annapolis

- **Combating Gangs**
- **Efforts to Fight Cell Phones and Contraband**
- **Leadership and Organizational Changes**
- **Warrant Initiatives at DPP**
- **Intelligence and Security**

No Single Solution to Capturing Contraband Cell Phones

Cell Phone Capture

- In 2010 we predicted that, because of our investments in new technologies, better intelligence capabilities and better security practices, we would see a plateau, and even a decrease, in the number of cell phones confiscated.
- In FY11 and FY12 there were 1,312 or 1,313 phones confiscated respectively and in FY13 There were 874 phones c confiscated.
- This means there are fewer phones in our facilities in the first place due to some of our innovative approaches to combating phones in prisons.



Innovative Approaches

Cell phone sniffing k-9 unit

- First DOC system in the country to train and own cellphone sniffing dogs.
- Phone sniffing dogs found more than 120 phones in FY13 alone. Since 2009, the dogs are responsible for the confiscation of more than 770 cell phones.

Internal Investigation Unit/Local Prosecution

- The newly expanded Internal Investigation Unit oversees the Contraband Cell Phone Lab unit, where investigators use state of the art equipment to extract intelligence information from confiscated phones.
- In FY13, the lab opened 144 phone investigations – 65 in the Baltimore region and 79 in the rest of the state. Since November 2009, the unit has investigated 1,119 confiscated cell phones – 774 in Baltimore and 345 from other regions.

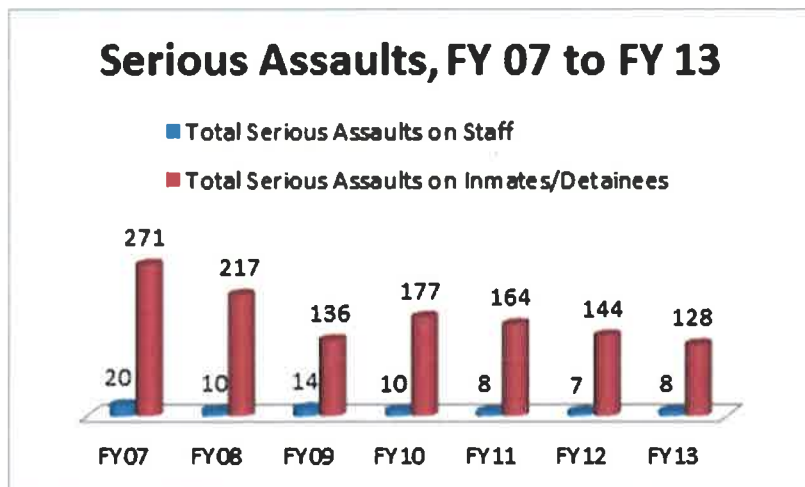
- From November 2011 – February 2014, 769 charging documents were issued as a result of IIU findings. Of those, 427 guilty verdicts were handed down.

Applying Cell Phone Detection/Jamming to Prisons

- July 2009, DPSCS testified in support of The Safe Prisons Communications Act of 2009. Bill is designed to give states the ability to petition the FCC and request the operations of a wireless jamming device within a prison or jail.
- DPSCS held Sept. 2009 demonstration of several of these vendors to show us how they worked. We were visited by correctional staff from across the country, cellular companies and members of national correctional associations.
- In Dec 2009 we held also an 11 day pilot in a live correctional setting putting some of this technology to the test.
- Fall 2012, \$1.4 million Manages Access system installed and tested at Metropolitan Transition Center in Baltimore City. System goes live April 2013.
- Fall 2013 \$3.9 million Managed Access system install and tested at Baltimore City Detention Center. System Goes live December 2013.

Results = Safer Institutions

- Serious assaults (defined as incidents requiring more than basic first aid) on staff are down 60% since FY07. Inmate on inmate serious assaults are down 53%.





How Managed Access System Works

- Managed Access sets up a frequency “umbrella” around a correctional facility.
- It provides a coordinated method of control of cellular access
- Calls placed within that “umbrella” are instantly analyzed to determine whether they have been placed from an authorized or unauthorized cell phone.
- Calls made from authorized cell phones, or 911 calls from any cell phone, are immediately allowed to go through.
- Calls placed from contraband or unauthorized cell phones are not allowed to go through.
- The system uses a central equipment station in a secure location that is off-limits to all but those who work on the system.
- A distributed antenna network features miles of cable and fiber and hundreds of antennae throughout the facility.
- The system is powered through localized amplification which allows for the precise signal levels needed to make Managed Access work in one particular facility.

