Justice Reinvestment Oversight Board Meeting

Monday, July 28, 2025
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Maryland
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICY

Meeting Goals and Objectives

- Welcome and Opening Remarks
- GOCPP Updates
- Departmental Reports
- Pretrial Improvement Discussion
- Next Steps

GOCPP Updates

JRA Oversight Board Responsibilities

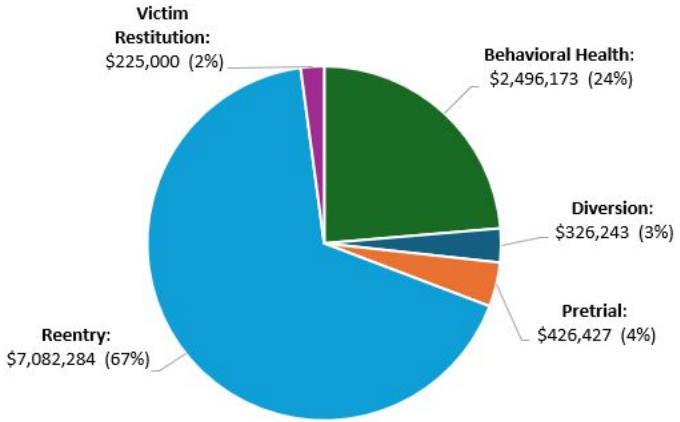
- **Core Responsibilities:**
  - Monitor and evaluate recommendations made by the Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council and implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Act.
  - Review recommendations from the Local Government Justice Reinvestment Commission.
  - Advise on future legislative and budget proposals.
  - Collaborate with key agencies to develop performance metrics for implemented reforms.

- **Financial Oversight:**
  - Calculate annual cost savings by comparing prison populations from October 1, 2017 (baseline) to each subsequent October 1, multiplied by the variable cost of incarceration.

- **Data Collection:**
  - Number of individuals committed to Department of Health under § 8-507 (substance use treatment), plus placement details and wait times and the number of individuals assessed under § 5-601 for substance use disorder, and how many entered treatment
  - Technical Violations
  - Pretrial detainee data per § 9-3208

Reinvestment Funding

Funding Overview	
Available to fund	$10,894,090.00
Parole Commission	$337,963.00
Total requests	$23,915,427.00
Total number of applications	99
Number of recommended applications	58
Recommendation total	**$10,556,127.00**



Departmental Updates

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

- No update.

Maryland Department of Health

For the period of January 2025 to June 2025

- # of 8-505 evaluations completed: 282
    - Cycle time for 8-505 is 13.1 days. (We are seeing higher numbers due to PG County & AA County evaluator vacancy. Requests for extensions are filed with the court. Positions need to be reclassified due to unqualified list of applicants.)
- # of 8-507 defendants placed into treatment: 255
    - Cycle time for 8-507 placements average is 13.2 days.

Maryland Correctional Administrators Association

- President – Christopher Klein – Anne Arundel County department of Detention Facilities
- Vice President – Ben Stevenson – Montgomery County Department of n and Rehabilitation
- Secretary – Kristina Donnelly – DPSCS Patuxent Institution
- Treasurer – Monica Thomas – St. Mary's County Detention and Rehabilitation Center

Technical Violations

Technical violations for the period of January 1, 2025 through March 31, 2025.

All cases that had a technical violation sentence since October 1, 2017, regardless of the original sentencing date

Total sentences for technical violations	160
Number of 15 day or less revocation sentences imposed for technical violations (Number of technical VOP 1 with a sentence of 15 days or less)	104
Number of 30 day or less revocation sentences imposed for technical violations (Number of technical VOP 2 with a sentence of 30 days or less)	14
Number of 45 day or less revocation sentences imposed for technical violations (Number of technical VOP 3 with a sentence of 45 days or less)	7
Number of revocation sentences of more than 45 days imposed for technical violations	28
Number of revocation sentences imposed that were greater than the revocation cap	33
Number of full revocation sentences imposed for technical violations	41

Original sentence occurred on or after October 1, 2017

Total sentences for technical violations	149
Number of 15 day or less revocation sentences imposed for technical violations (Number of technical VOP 1 with a sentence of 15 days or less)	99
Number of 30 day or less revocation sentences imposed for technical violations (Number of technical VOP 2 with a sentence of 30 days or less)	10
Number of 45 day or less revocation sentences imposed for technical violations (Number of technical VOP 3 with a sentence of 45 days or less)	6
Number of revocation sentences of more than 45 days imposed for technical violations	28
Number of revocation sentences imposed that were greater than the revocation cap	33
Number of full revocation sentences imposed for technical violations	36

Pretrial Detainee Data (Legislation)

Pretrial detainee data per § 9-3208. On or before March 31 each year, each county and the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services shall report to the Board the following information for the prior calendar year regarding individuals held in pretrial detention:

- the number of individuals detained pretrial on the same day each year;
- the mean and median days individuals were detained in pretrial detention;
- the charges under which individuals were detained in pretrial detention;
- the reasons why individuals were unable to secure release;
- the number of individuals who were released during the pretrial period; and
- the disposition of each case.

Pretrial Detainee Data (Data Elements)

January 1st snapshot each year

- Intake ID (solely to track unique numbers of inmates)
- Intake date
- Primary charge
- Reason for not securing release (no bond, unable to post bond etc.)
- Case disposition (court case outcome), as of March 31st

Pretrial Inmates as of January 1, 2025				
Inmate Number	Intake Date	Primary Charge	Reason for Not Securing Release	Case Disposition
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

January 1 - January 31 Intakes

- Total intakes
- Number of monthly intakes released prior to trial

January 1 - January 31, 2025	
Number of Monthly Intakes	
Number of Monthly Intakes Released Prior to Trial	

Pretrial Improvements

Pre-Trial Program Reports

Interview Results from Jurisdictional Pre-trial Units (Spring 2025)

Maryland
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICY

OVERVIEW

GOCPP's Criminal Justice Program (CJP) team conducted interviews with all 24 jurisdictions to establish a baseline understanding of pre-trial supervision processes across Maryland. Through both quantitative and qualitative responses, they explored similarities within each region and identified opportunities for improvement. These findings will support strategic planning, target justice reinvestment funding, and assess the needs of pre-trial supervision programs in the State.

METHODS

The CJP team conducted 24 semi-structured virtual interviews lasting ~45 minutes with pre-trial service directors, alternative sentencing and community corrections division chiefs, and correctional administrators in each jurisdiction from June to July of 2025.

Key Findings

24 Facilities Responded:

- 96% of facilities offer pre-trial services.
  - Charles County's pre-trial program is in progress.
  - 52% provide services through Detention Center, 26% through Sheriff's Office, and 22% through Other Division.*

Pre-Trial

- Top programming across all jurisdictions: random or scheduled drug/alcohol testing (88%), electronic location monitoring (96%), and home detention/house arrest (58%).

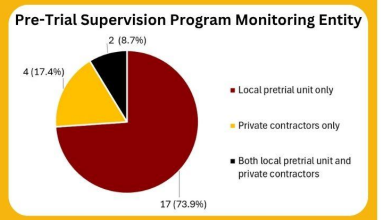
Risk Assessment Use:

- 83% use a risk assessment in pre-trial release/levels of supervision determinations.
- 100% use a race-neutral risk assessment.
- 33% use a risk assessment validated within the past 5 years.

Drug Testing and Referrals:

- 58% require regular urinalysis, no matter the client's level of risk.
- 50% conduct in-house case management or refer to treatment.

*All "Other" programs are not run by a sheriff's office or detention center. They may be county-run, state-run, or privately run.



Electronic Monitoring (EM)

Specific Programming:

- 96% use EM for at least one level of supervision.
- 43% of counties with EM **do not** require clients to pay fees associated with this service.**
  - GPS Monitoring Cost Range: $0.71 - $10 per day.
  - On average, clients pay $5.02 per day for EM.

Top priorities: Inconsistency in pre-trial supervision decisions made by judges.

** Anne Arundel County was excluded from this calculation, as their EM program is suspended indefinitely.

To learn more about the JRA, please visit https://goccp.maryland.gov/councils-commissions-and-workgroups/justice-reinvestment/

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Pre-Trial Program Reports

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Pre-Trial Breakdown by County

County	Pre-trial Services Program?	Pre-trial Risk Assessment?	EM for Pre-trial Clients?	Which Supervision Levels Have EM?	Are Some Pre-trial Clients on House Arrest?	Do Pre-trial Clients Pay for GPS?	Daily Cost of GPS
Allegany	Yes, since 2021	Yes	Yes	Level III (of III)	No	No	$4.50
Anne Arundel	Yes, 1983	Yes	Yes - but program was suspended	Level V (of V)	No	N/A	N/A
Baltimore City	Yes, in the 90s	Yes	Yes	Home Detention (in DOC)	Yes	No	$3.00
Baltimore County	Yes, since 2017	Yes	Yes	Level III (of III)	Yes, Level III	Yes, home detention	$3.30
Calvert	Yes, since 2014/15	Yes	Yes	Level IV (of IV)	No	No	$5.00
Caroline	Yes, since 2018/19	Yes	Yes	Level III & IV (of IV)	Yes, Level IV	No	$2.50
Carroll	Yes, since 1999	Yes, but not prior to the judge's pre-trial decision	Yes	Level IV & V (of V)	No	Yes, no consequence for indigence	$10.00
Cecil	Yes, since 2020	Yes	Yes	Level III & IV (of IV)	Yes, Level IV	No	Did not receive information
Charles	No, working on one	N/A	Yes - done by private contractor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dorchester	Yes, since 2016	Yes	Yes	Level IV & V (of V)	Yes, Level V	Yes	$5.00
Frederick	Yes, since 1993	Yes	Yes - done by private contractor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrett	Yes, since 2021	Yes	Yes	All Levels (of III)	No	No	$15.00

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County	Pre-trial Services Program?	Pre-trial Risk Assessment?	EM for Pre-trial Clients?	Which Supervision Levels Have EM?	Are Some Pre-trial Clients on House Arrest?	Do Pre-trial Clients Pay for GPS?	Daily Cost of GPS
Harford	Yes, but are at the start of their program	Yes	Yes - done by private contractor	N/A	Yes, done by private contractors	Yes	N/A
Howard	Yes, since 2021	Yes	Yes	Level III (of III) - Depends on client	Yes, Level III	No	$3.00 - $4.00
Kent	Yes, 2016	Yes	Yes	Level III & IV (of IV)	Yes, Level IV	Yes	Level 1: $0.71 Level II: $2.86 Level III: $3.57 Level IV: $4.29
Montgomery	Yes, since 1990	Yes	Yes	Supervision - Depends on the client	No	No	$13.00
Prince George's	Yes, since 1987	Yes	Yes	Level IV (of IV)	No	No	$20.00
Queen Anne's	Yes, since 2019	Yes	Yes	Level III (of III)	No	No	$4.00
Somerset	Yes, since 2012 but EM is privately contracted	No	Yes - done by private contractor	Depends on the client	Yes	No	$17.50
St. Mary's	Yes, since 2015	Yes	Yes	Level II & III (of III)	Yes, Level III	No	$2.80
Talbot	Yes, since 2019	Yes	Yes	Level V (of V)	Yes, Level V	No	$10.00
Washington	Yes, since 2017	Yes	Yes	Levels III & IV (of IV)	No	Yes	$3.95
Wicomico	Yes, ~25 years ago	Yes	Yes	Pre-trial EM & House Arrest (out of Pre-trial, Pre-trial EM, and House Arrest)	Yes, House arrest	No	$2.80
Worcester	Yes, since 2017	Yes	Yes	Level III (of III)	Yes, House arrest (some are Level III)	Yes	$5.00

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Standardization of Levels of Supervision

Counties generally require pre-trial clients to complete weekly call-ins, regular in-person check-ins, and regular urinalysis across all pre-trial programs. However, the use of risk assessment, the Level of Supervision at which EM is used, and alignment with best practices differ within each region of the state.

Risk Assessments and Supervision

Risk Assessments

- 58% use a risk assessment that their pre-trial unit created themselves.
  - 33% of which have *not* been validated in the past 5 years.
- 17% use another county's risk assessment.
- 67% overall have not had their risk assessment validated in the past 4 years.

Release Conditions Matrix (RCM):
Pre-trial units provide the judge varying levels of guidance on making pre-trial determinations, which may or may not correlate with the Level of Supervision on which the client is placed.

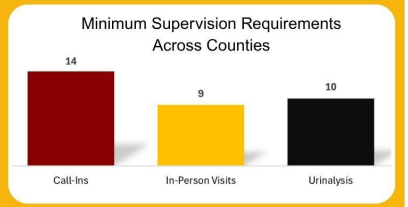
- 21% recommend pre-trial release or detainment *and* a level of supervision, based on an RCM.
- 42% recommend pre-trial release or detainment.
- 17% only give the judge the risk assessment score.

- 88% have at least 3 levels of supervision.
  - 38% require EM starting at Level III.
- 79% said a high risk score correlates to higher levels of supervision (i.e., EM).
  - 29% said judges do not rely on the risk assessment to make their pre-trial determination.
  - Garrett County requires EM on all Levels of Supervision, no matter client risk.

Other Inconsistences:

- Carroll County uses a risk assessment to confirm or change the Level of Supervision after the judge determines pre-trial release and the Level of Supervision.
- Harford County recommends terms of supervision rather than levels: Released on Own Recognizance, Held Without Bond, Defer to Court, Defer to State, etc.
- Howard County decides the Level of Supervision *after* the judge determines pre-trial release - the risk assessment is not considered at the bail review hearing.

Levels of Supervision



The above requirements are at the lowest level of supervision. Some counties require one or more of the above at the lowest level.

To learn more about the JRA, please visit https://goccp.maryland.gov/councils-commissions-and-workgroups/justice-reinvestment/

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Legislation on Local Rules

In **all** counties, the final pre-trial determination is made by the judge; however, there are varying levels of consideration regarding the risk assessment. Many counties also do not have the authority to perform an immediate pickup after a client violates pre-trial. Aside from Baltimore City, it is unknown whether each county's pre-trial requirements are determined by statute/law.

Detainers and Information Sharing

Multiple sites consider detainers, warrants, or residences outside of the county as disqualifiers for pre-trial supervision. It is unknown what mechanism jurisdictions use to look up detainers and pending charges.

Pre-Trial Eligibility

- 50% have certain criteria that can automatically restrict eligibility for pre-trial supervision.
  - In Baltimore City, pre-trial regulations are defined in the Code of Maryland Regulations.

Violations/Revocations Response:

- 75% do not have the authority to perform an immediate pickup after a client violates their pre-trial supervision conditions.
  - The 5 counties that can perform immediate pickups in some capacity are: Calvert, Kent, St. Mary's, Washington, and Worcester.
- 74% of counties with an active EM program either do not require clients to pay for EM or do not punitively enforce EM payment (i.e., violate for failure to pay).***
  - Worcester County charges the most for EM *and* violates for failure to pay.
    - Pre-Trial Release: $40 for first month, $5 per drug test, $15 for each additional month.
    - Home Detention: $5 per day, $25 registration fee, $25 EM enrollment fee, $5 per drug test, $10 for each additional month.

*** Anne Arundel County was excluded from this calculation, as their EM program is suspended indefinitely.

Out-of-County Restrictions:

- 25% consider clients with warrants or detainers ineligible for pre-trial supervision.
- 17% consider clients living outside the county ineligible for pre-trial supervision.

Maryland Legislation

CH0041, Criminal Procedure § 5-103 (2020)

Requires jurisdictions that use a pre-trial risk scoring instrument to assist in determining the eligibility for pre-trial release of an individual charged with a crime to (1) conduct an independent validation study of the instrument at least once every five years, and (2) the validation study must be in accordance with the Act to be eligible for funding from the Pretrial Services Program Grant (PSPG) Fund; etc."****

- The risk scoring instrument must be:
  - validated, evidence-based, race-neutral, and incorporate multiple levels of supervision based on defendant risk scores with features that include:
    - (i) cellular telephone reminders of a defendant's hearing date; (ii) drug and alcohol testing; (iii) global positioning satellite (GPS) monitoring, if applicable; and (iv) substance abuse, mental health, or mediation referrals, if approved by the judicial officer and available in the eligible county.

****The PSPG Fund was dissolved after the FY22 cycle; however, the above criteria have provided a framework for existing risk scoring instruments.

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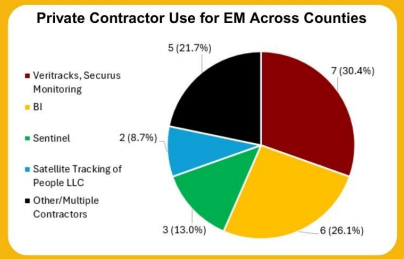
Private Home Detention

Sites' relationship with the private contractors providing GPS monitoring widely varies. Sites either monitor all EM clients themselves, monitor them along with the private contractor, or the private contractor does the monitoring themselves.

Risk Assessments and Validation

The majority of sites use a risk assessment prior to the judge's pre-trial decision.

Private Contractors



Only 23 counties use EM in some capacity.

Risk Assessment Validation

Validation

- 25% said their risk assessment has been **validated** for their county by Dr. James Austin at some point.
  - 63% of all counties use a risk assessment Dr. Austin has **created** for their county *or* for another county.
  - Dr. Austin was previously employed by the Arnold Foundation, which created the Public Safe Assessment (PSA) risk assessment. He is currently employed by CGL Companies.

Next Steps

The Governor's Office has delegated pre-trial improvement recommendations to the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Board, who will then issue them in 2026. The Board will investigate areas of similarities between each county and within each region, highlight programmatic practices not in alignment with best practices, and recommend steps to improve pre-trial across the State of Maryland.

To learn more about the JRA, please visit https://goccp.maryland.gov/councils-commissions-and-workgroups/justice-reinvestment/

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Pretrial Improvement Workgroups

- Standardization of terms and levels of supervision
- Legislation and local rules
- Detainers and information sharing
- Private home detention and electronic monitoring
- Risk assessments and validation

Next Steps

- Next Meeting: Monday, October 20, 2025
  - In person vs. virtual

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