

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2014 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 721 (Delegates Szeliga and Cluster)
 Judiciary

Public Safety - Correctional Facilities - Full-Body Scanners

This bill requires the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) to deploy and use at least one full-body scanner at each State correctional facility. DPSCS must report to the General Assembly on the results of the deployment by December 31, 2014.

The bill takes effect June 1, 2014.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditure increase of \$3.96 million in FY 2015. Despite the bill's June 1, 2014 effective date, it is assumed that no costs are incurred until FY 2015. Future year costs are not expected to occur until at least FY 2020. Revenues are not affected.

(in dollars)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	3,965,000	0	0	0	0
Net Effect	(\$3,965,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law/Background: In light of the April 2013 federal grand jury indictment which alleged that correctional officers helped leaders of the Black Guerilla Family smuggle contraband into State correctional facilities, the Special Joint Commission on Public Safety and Security in State and Local Correctional Facilities, in its December 2013 final report to the General Assembly, made several specific recommendations, including a recommendation that DPSCS undergo an evaluation of deploying full body scanners at each correctional facility to better detect attempts to smuggle contraband into correctional facilities. The commission's report stated that the department should report the results of its evaluation to the General Assembly. Currently, there is no requirement relating to the use of full-body scanners in State correctional facilities.

A full-body scanner is a device that detects objects on a person's body for security screening purposes, without physically removing clothes or making physical contact. Unlike metal detectors, full-body scanners can detect nonmetal objects. Full-body scanners have begun replacing metal detectors at airports and train stations in many countries. A pat-down is also often used as a follow-up when a suspicious object has been detected by a scan.

State Expenditures: General fund expenditures increase by an estimated \$3,965,040 in fiscal 2015 to purchase and deploy the use of full-body scanners at all 23 State correctional facilities. The information and assumptions used in calculating the estimate are stated below:

- one full-body scanner at each State correctional facility (23 in total);
- each scanner costs \$135,000 to purchase, \$4,275 to deliver, and \$3,280 to install;
- a five-year maintenance contract for \$29,675 per scanner; and
- training costs of \$3,750 for DPSCS.

DPSCS advises that full-body scanners are guaranteed for the life of the maintenance contract, but generally have a life expectancy of up to 10 years.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 14, 2014
ncs/lgc

Analysis by: Guy G. Cherry

Direct Inquiries to:
(410) 946-5510
(301) 970-5510