

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2019 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
Third Reader - Revised

House Bill 1002  
Judiciary

(Delegate J. Lewis, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

---

Correctional Services - Restrictive Housing - Direct Release

---

This bill prohibits the Commissioner of Correction from prohibiting an inmate placed in restrictive housing from having access to a transitional coordinator or case manager within 180 days before the direct release of the inmate from a correctional facility to the community. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.**

---

Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** The bill does not materially affect State finances or operations.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

---

Analysis

**Current Law:** The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is authorized to adopt regulations for the operation and maintenance of State correctional facilities, including regulations concerning the discipline and conduct of inmates, including the character of punishments for violations of discipline.

By regulation, the managing official of a correctional facility must maintain a written policy and procedure governing the placement, removal, supervision, and rights of an inmate assigned to “administrative segregation,” “disciplinary detention,” medical isolation, and protective custody status, which includes provisions for (1) identification of persons authorized to place and remove an inmate from special confinement; (2) designation of circumstances and conditions warranting assignment and release;

(3) specification of timeframes, method, and persons authorized to review status; (4) access to services, programs, and activities consistent with the inmate's status; and (5) maintenance of supervision records of specified activities and occurrences.

“Administrative segregation” means a form of physical separation of an inmate from the general population determined by the classification process or authorized personnel when the continued presence of an inmate in the general population would pose a serious threat to (1) life; (2) property; (3) self; (4) staff or other inmates; (5) the security or orderly functioning of the facility; or (6) the well-being of society. “Disciplinary detention” means a form of physical separation in which an inmate found guilty at a disciplinary hearing is confined apart from the general population for a designated period of time.

DPSCS regulations also address inmate discipline. An inmate who commits a rule violation is subject to the inmate disciplinary process of the department. Sanctions for inmate rule violations include (1) placement of an inmate on disciplinary segregation; (2) revocation of good conduct and special projects credits; (3) suspension of inmate privileges; or (4) restitution for lost, stolen, altered, damaged, or destroyed property of the State, a person, or an entity. Rule violations are categorized according to the severity of the offense. When staff believe a rule violation has occurred, an investigation is initiated within one calendar day of the alleged violation, and a shift supervisor determines whether the violation merits a hearing, informal disposition, or reduction to an incident report. Staff serves a notice of inmate rule violation and disciplinary hearing on the inmate, and a shift commander may isolate the inmate if the inmate poses a threat to security.

Following a hearing, and upon a determination of guilt, a hearing officer may permit the defendant inmate or, if represented, the defendant inmate's representative and, if assigned, the facility representative, to argue for appropriate sanctions. The hearing officer also (1) determines and imposes appropriate sanctions in regard to disciplinary segregation time and loss of diminution credits according to an adjustment history sentencing matrix and (2) informs the hearing participants of the sanction imposed and the period and effective date of the sanction. The standard of proof required for the administrative process is “substantial evidence.” “Substantial evidence” means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.

“Restrictive housing” means a form of physical separation in which the inmate is placed in a locked room or cell for approximately 22 hours or more out of a 24-hour period and includes administrative segregation and disciplinary segregation.

**Background:** According to the latest available [Report on Restrictive Housing](#), in fiscal 2017, there were 18,460 placements on restrictive housing: 5,270 on administrative segregation and 13,190 on disciplinary segregation. For inmates younger than age 18, in

fiscal 2017, there were 3 placements on restrictive housing, 1 placement on administrative segregation, and 2 placements on disciplinary segregation.

DPSCS advises that a transitional coordinator position does not exist within the department. Instead, case managers provide transitional services to inmates. DPSCS further advises that the department does not prohibit access to case managers by inmates. All inmates due for release have a transition plan.

---

### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Maryland Department of Health; Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 8, 2019  
mag/lgc Third Reader - April 4, 2019  
Revised - Amendment(s) - April 4, 2019

---

Analysis by: Shirleen M. E. Pilgrim

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