

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Case No. CT190135X

UNREPORTED
IN THE APPELLATE COURT
OF MARYLAND

No. 2328

September Term, 2024

JAMAL TIMOTHY WILLIAMS

v.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Leahy,
Albright,
Kehoe, Christopher B.
(Senior Judge, Specially Assigned),

JJ.

PER CURIAM

Filed: October 28, 2025

*This is a per curiam opinion. Under Rule 1-104, the opinion is not precedent within the rule of stare decisis, nor may it be cited as persuasive authority.

Jamal Timothy Williams, appellant, appeals from the denial, by the Circuit Court for Prince George’s County, of a “Motion for Award of Earned Pre-Trial Credits” (hereinafter “motion for additional credit”). For the reasons that follow, we shall affirm the judgment of the circuit court.

In August 2019, Mr. Williams submitted a conditional guilty plea to possession of fentanyl or fentanyl analog with intent to distribute. In March 2020, the court imposed a term of imprisonment of ten years, all but three days suspended, and a term of probation of three years. In February 2021, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) requested that a warrant be issued for Mr. Williams on several grounds, including that on December 14, 2020, he was charged in Chesterfield County, Virginia, with selling or distributing a “Schedule IV Drug” and related offenses. In January 2022, the DPSCS notified the court that Mr. Williams had been convicted in New Kent County, Virginia, of “Revocation of Susp Sentence,” and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of twelve months. In October 2023, Mr. Williams appeared before the circuit court and admitted to violating a condition of probation. On January 24, 2024, the court imposed a term of imprisonment of four years, to commence on that date.

On May 1, 2024, Mr. Williams filed a “Motion to Request Credit Against Sentence for Time Spent in Custody.” In the motion, Mr. Williams requested that, for the following reasons, he be awarded 916 days’ credit toward his sentence:

On 07/11/2018 defendant was arrested and spent 3 days in custody.

On 10/25/2019 defendant was arrested for a fugitive warrant and held in custody with a detainer lodged against him in Richmond[,] Virginia until the

warrant was quashed/recalled on 02/03/2020 for a total of 102 days spent in custody.

* * *

On 12/10/2021 a warrant was issued and a detainer was lodged against defendant while defendant was in custody until 09/13/2023 for a total of 643 days spent in custody.

On 9/13/2023 defendant was arrested on a warrant of arrest for extradition and held in custody in Virginia until 09/25/2023 for a total of 12 days spent in custody.

On 9/25/2023 defendant was transferred to Prince George[']s County Jail and held in custody until 03/12/2024 for a total of 121 days spent in . . . custody before DOC GCC began.

In addition to the credit defendant did not receive is the good conduct credit from Prince George's County Jail and Special Program credits for the 3 months of participation in the Substance Abuse Program, a total of 35 days.

(Paragraph numbering and parentheses omitted.) Following a hearing on the motion, the court struck the sentence for violation of probation, imposed a term of imprisonment of four years to commence on September 6, 2023, and awarded 140 days' credit toward the sentence.

On December 10, 2024, Mr. Williams filed the motion for additional credit, in which he contended that he "was incarcerated in Virginia from October 04, 2021 to September 13, 202[3]," and asked the court to "appl[y] Pre-Trial Credit from the date the Warrant was issued, [specifically] December 10, 2021." Mr. Williams attached to the motion a document titled "Certification of Incarceration Period," in which Samantha Prichette, "Records OSA" of Coffeewood Correctional Center, Virginia, certified that Mr. Williams

was incarcerated in the institution from March 8 through September 13, 2023. The court denied the motion.

Mr. Williams contends that because he “was continuously incarcerated in” Virginia correctional facilities “before being released back to Maryland [on] September 25, 2023,” and the “Maryland [w]arrant was placed and remained with [him] throughout his stay in” Virginia, the court erred in denying the motion. We disagree.

Section 6-218(b) of the Criminal Procedure Article (“CP”), states:

(1) A defendant who is convicted and sentenced shall receive credit against and a reduction of the term of a definite or life sentence, or the minimum and maximum terms of an indeterminate sentence, for all time spent in the custody of a correctional facility, hospital, facility for persons with mental disorders, or other unit because of:

- (i) the charge for which the sentence is imposed; or
- (ii) the conduct on which the charge is based.

(2) If a defendant is in custody because of a charge that results in a dismissal or acquittal, the time that would have been credited if a sentence had been imposed shall be credited against any sentence that is based on a charge for which a warrant or commitment was filed during that custody.

(3) In a case other than a case described in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the sentencing court may apply credit against a sentence for time spent in custody for another charge or crime.

Here, Mr. Williams did not attach to his motion any evidence that any time that he spent in the custody of a correctional facility of Virginia was for the charge for which the circuit court’s sentence was imposed, the conduct on which the charge was based, or any charge that resulted in a dismissal or acquittal. On the contrary, the record indicates that for as much as twelve months of that period, Mr. Williams was serving the sentence

imposed in New Kent County, Virginia.¹ While CP § 6-218(b)(3) gave the court the option of applying credit against its sentence for time that Mr. Williams spent in custody in Virginia, the court was not required to do so. Hence, the court did not err in denying the motion for additional credit.

**JUDGMENT OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
FOR PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY
AFFIRMED. COSTS TO BE PAID BY
APPELLANT.**

¹We also note that Mr. Williams attached to his brief evidence indicating that on January 24, 2022, he was convicted in Chesterfield County, Virginia, of possession of a controlled substance and related offenses, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at least two years and two months.