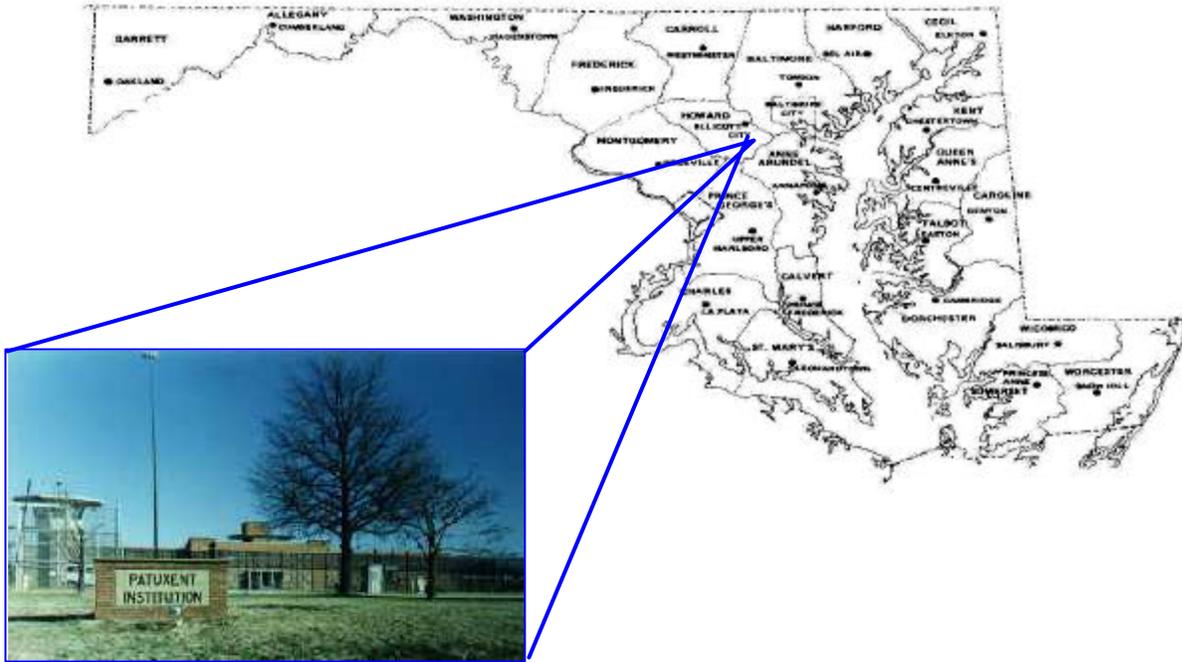


PATUXENT INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT: FISCAL YEAR 2001



Parris N. Glendening
Governor

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Lieutenant Governor

Stuart O. Simms
Secretary

Richard B. Rosenblatt
Director

Department of
Public Safety and Correctional Services

Chapter I

1.1 Introduction



The Patuxent Institution, located in Jessup, Maryland, was established with the passage of its initial enabling legislation, Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland. Opening its doors in 1955, Patuxent became a model in the

treatment of dangerous offenders designated by the courts as “Defective Delinquents.” In 1977, Article 31B was revised. This revision replaced the mandatory indeterminate sentences of defective delinquency with the voluntary admission of the Eligible Persons or EP program. Patuxent continued to operate under Article 31B until October 1, 1999, when the law governing the Institution was relocated to Title 4 of the new Correctional Services Article.

Although Patuxent Institution falls under the umbrella of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), unlike other correctional facilities within the State, it is separate from the Division of Correction (DOC). Patuxent’s autonomy affords the institution the opportunity to function as a self-contained correctional system with its own parole authority (Board of Review), parole supervision functions, a community reentry facility, comprehensive treatment programs, and research capabilities.

Even with this distinction, the Patuxent Institution maintains a symbiotic relationship with the Division of Correction and plays a critical role in providing adjunct services and support to the Division. These services include:

- Housing the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J), the 192 bed mental health unit that serves many of the mentally ill male inmates within the Division of Correction.
- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), an inpatient component of the Correctional Options program is located at Patuxent, providing short-term treatment and psycho-educational services for inmates with drug abuse histories.
- Providing the clinical management for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, a modified therapeutic community with services for male inmates located at the Central Laundry Facility in Sykesville, Maryland and a corresponding program for female inmates at Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW).

- Coordination of the Women's Intensive Treatment program (WIT) located at Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W). The WIT program is designed to target criminality and psychological dysfunction through individualized treatment planning and a dual-diagnosis approach.

1.2 A Brief History of Patuxent Institution

Approaching a half-century of operation, Patuxent's history reflects an institution that has been innovative, adaptable, often controversial and sometimes tumultuous. Established in 1951 with the enactment of Article 31B Patuxent Institution's original legislative mandate was to evaluate and provide humane treatment to a special group of criminal offenders known as "Defective Delinquents." These offenders were individuals who, by virtue of their persistent antisocial and criminal behavior, were designated as delinquent by the court and involuntarily committed to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.

Opening its doors in 1955, Patuxent was a unique attempt to ensure public safety through the application of psychiatry and psychology. Several significant early revisions were made in Article 31B. Though originally part of the Division of Correction, a 1960 amendment to Article 31B established Patuxent as an independent institution within the DPSCS. In 1977 increasing public, judicial and legislative concern regarding the defective delinquency designation and indeterminate sentence led to the law being revised. This revision abolished the category of "defective delinquent" ending the imposition of indeterminate sentences by the judiciary.

In abolishing defective delinquency, the legislature redefined Patuxent Institution's mission by creating the "Eligible Person" (EP) program. The EP program that resulted from this modification of Article 31B, provided specialized treatment services designed to rehabilitate habitual criminals. The court initiated referrals, but participation in the EP program was voluntary and acceptance was at the discretion of professional staff. Initially serving only male inmates, the EP program was expanded in 1987 to also include female offenders.

Growing concerns for inmates experiencing severe mental illness and the efficacy of centralized treatment led to the 1992 establishment of the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) within the Patuxent Institution. The creation of a 192-bed mental health unit consolidated services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

Previously focusing on the *rehabilitation* of higher risk, chronic inmates, in 1994 Patuxent re-examined its treatment philosophy. This examination resulted in a shift away from the more global concept of rehabilitation to a more focused approach of remediation. With this shift, efforts of the clinical staff were directed to identifying an inmate's specific deficits and tailoring treatment to those needs. Furthermore, to more efficiently and effectively deliver services, the treatment



staff was restructured into smaller, more flexible treatment teams, referred to as Remediation Management Teams (RMTs). Each of these RMTs was constructed to include a psychologist, psychiatrist, educator, social worker, and a custody officer. Treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), and specialized programs, such as the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program

(PDRP) were crafted, melding psycho-educational programs with Patuxent's more traditional therapy group process.

Coinciding with this shift to remediation, the demographic make-up of the Patuxent Institution population was examined. Realizing trends in law enforcement and criminal justice were resulting in a significant increase in the number of youthful offenders being incarcerated; a decision was made to redefine Patuxent Institution's EP program target population moving away from the older, more chronic offender to services for these youthful offenders. Simultaneously to the EP program's refocusing on the youthful offender, the General Assembly established the Patuxent Institution Youth Program in 1994. Unlike the EP program, only the courts may refer the youthful offenders adjudicated as adults to the Patuxent Institution Youth Program for evaluation and treatment. The program is modeled after the EP program but, unlike that program, an inmate accepted as a Patuxent Youth may not "opt out."

In 1994, Patuxent Institution, in cooperation with the Division of Parole and Probation, designed and implemented the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC). Established as part of the Correctional Options Program (COP), the ROTC program delivers a 45-day treatment cycle to inmates with significant substance abuse histories preparing for parole or mandatory release. As an adjunct to the ROTC program, the Reentry Aftercare Center (RAC) was also established at Patuxent Institution's Reentry Facility in Baltimore. This center provides outpatient services to referrals from all COP supervision units, Central Home Detention, and the Toulson Boot Camp.

To address the growing needs of the mentally ill offender, in 2000, Patuxent augmented the CMHC-J with the addition of the Mental Health Transition Unit. This unit provides evaluation and support to inmates with mental health histories referred from DOC institutions and scheduled for release to the community. A Step-down unit was also developed and serves inmates who have histories of response to mental health treatment but who decompensate when returned to their home DOC institution. Designed to provide the mentally ill inmate with needed support, the unit prepares the inmate to eventually return to a home institution's general population.

Year 2000 saw a cooperative effort between Patuxent Institution and the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W) which led to the development of the Women's Intensive Treatment (WIT) program. The program is designed for a dynamic capacity of 72 inmates per year. Utilizing individualized treatment planning, WIT targets criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual-diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems.

Based in part on Patuxent's success in developing the WIT program, the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Stuart O. Simms, requested that Patuxent assume clinical management of the troubled RSAT program. A modified therapeutic community with locations at the Central Laundry Facility and PIW, the RSAT program provides 6 months of treatment to inmates within 12-18 months of their release date. Through Patuxent's efforts, a new clinical protocol was developed, staff recruitment and retention was increased, and extensive staff training was launched.

1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership

The Director's Office



Since his appointment as Director in April 1999, Richard B. Rosenblatt has utilized his leadership role at Patuxent to further remediation efforts and to ensure that the needs of special populations are met across the State. Drawing upon his 20 years of experience in the criminal justice system with the Office of the Maryland Attorney General, Mr. Rosenblatt has been called upon during this year to serve on the Executive Board of the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association as the co-chair of the Legislative Committee. In June, he was reassigned to serve as chair of the Association's Committee on Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

He has served as the voice of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services in Annapolis on issues of mental illness in correctional institutions and substance abuse programming. In national symposiums called by the U.S. Department of Justice on substance abuse, mental health, and sex offenders, Mr. Rosenblatt has been present to set forth the progress and programs of the State and show how the Patuxent Institution is at the forefront of these areas. Mr. Rosenblatt has also been able to relate Patuxent's efforts to other states and garner new ideas through his membership on the American Correctional Association Mental Health committee.

With the assistance of the Associate Director of Psychiatry, Dr. Maria Haine, Mr. Rosenblatt chaired the Department of Public Safety/Department of Health and

Mental Hygiene Joint Task Force on Sex Offenders. Mr. Rosenblatt continues to keep his hand in the legal issues of the Department, serving as an instructor for the Judicial Institute on topics such as sentence calculation. All the while, Mr. Rosenblatt has been active in his dual role of CEO of the Institution and Director of Mental Health Services for the entire Department.

A Changing of the Guard

Over the past year, Patuxent Institution has seen significant changes in the upper echelon of its custody personnel. These changes have resulted in the infusion of new ideas, melding them with the vast experience of Patuxent's custody staff.

With the retirement of Warden Archie Gee, Patuxent Institution turned to a seasoned veteran, William J. Smith, to fill the Warden's position. Warden Smith began his career in corrections in December of 1966 when he joined the Patuxent staff as a correctional officer. Rising through the ranks, he was eventually promoted to the position of Chief of Security for Patuxent Institution. In 1997, his skill and dedication was again recognized and he was transferred to Division of Correction headquarters where he became the Director of Security Operations for the Division. Placed on temporary assignment at the Maryland House of Correction Annex, he eventually became Assistant Warden for that institution in 1999.



Warden Smith's years of experience helped to mold his philosophy on corrections. Realizing the potential friction that can arise between custody and treatment, Warden Smith is steadfastly committed to a team approach that forges a working alliance between custody and treatment. Such teams serve to lift morale, and improve motivation through consistency and group responsibility.

"I am committed to a team management approach for this [Patuxent] facility. We seek to achieve the highest degree of esprit de corps among our staff. This is done with integrity, respect, discipline and leadership at all levels."

W.J. Smith
Warden

Robert Eggleston



To complete the team that would work closely with Warden Smith, Patuxent's Security Chief, Robert Eggleston, was appointed as Assistant Warden; Major Ronald Bridges was promoted to the position of Security Chief. Both men have

Ronald Bridges



worked their way up through the ranks of the Patuxent Institution custody staff. Assistant Warden Eggleston joined Patuxent in 1974 while Chief Bridges began his employment with the institution in 1975. Combined, they bring to their positions more than 50 years of correctional experience.

Psychiatry



Maria Haine, M.D. was appointed this year as the Associate Director of Psychiatry to replace the retiree, Amanollah Taheri. Dr. Haine earned her medical degree from the Medical College of Virginia. Subsequently, she completed her residency in Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Haine completed a fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center. She began her work at Patuxent Institution in 1997 as a staff psychiatrist. As a part of the continuing evolution and merging of the Patuxent programs and the mental health program, in addition to being promoted to Associate Director for Psychiatry, Dr. Haine was also recently appointed to the position of Chief Psychiatrist for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Nero was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1984. That same year, Dr. Nero joined the staff of Patuxent as a correctional psychologist. Dr. Nero's contributions to the institution were recognized over the years and in 1998 the institution's previous director appointed him to the position of Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences. Shortly thereafter, he found himself filling the position of Acting Director of Patuxent and continued in this capacity until the arrival of the institution's present Director, Richard Rosenblatt, in 1999.



Over the past year Dr. Nero has not only provided the day-to-day management of Patuxent's treatment programs but he has also continued to expand the role of the Associate Director. He has actively promoted the Institution, educating various professionals and lay people on Patuxent and its services. Dr. Nero has also provided guidance in the institution's restructuring and maintaining supervision of the RSAT program and the ongoing efforts of the WIT program located at MCI-W.

1.4 The Patuxent Institution Board of Review

Patuxent Institution is the only Maryland State correctional facility that has its own conditional release authority, the Board of Review. Established in 1977 when Article 31B was amended, the Board of Review annually reviews offenders' progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Program. The Board of Review may grant, deny, or revoke status to offenders in these programs; may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program; and can recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

The Board of Review is made up of the following nine members:

- The Director of Patuxent Institution;
- Two Associate Directors;
- The Warden; and
- Five Members of the General Public appointed by the Governor.



In order to address the concerns of victims, one of the five community members must be a member of a victim's rights organization.

From the left: Maria Haine, M.D., Associate Director; Arthur Marshall, Esq.; Betty J. Humphrey, DPA; Richard Rosenblatt, Esq., Director; Eva Hebron; Randall Nero, Ph.D., Associate Director; Carole A. Henley; W. J. Smith, Warden (not pictured Byron Sedgwick).

The Board of Review's authority has changed several times in recent years, adjusting to the changing needs within corrections. In regards to paroling offenders serving a life sentence, the Board of Review:

- Can approve parole for an offender serving a life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982;
- Can recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but must have the Governor's approval if the offender's crime was committed after July 1, 1982, and on or before March 20, 1989; and
- Can recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence but must have the approval of both the Governor and the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.

Additionally, offenders serving life sentence(s) for first degree murder, first degree rape, or a first degree sex offense may not be released on parole until the offender has served the same minimum time required for Division of Correction

offenders. This minimum is currently 25 years for a life sentence imposed following a death penalty proceeding, and 15 years for other life sentences.

For offenders serving a non-life sentence, the Board of Review can approve parole if the offender's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989. In cases in which the crime was committed after March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can recommend parole but must have the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. In addition, under the law revised and amended in March 1989, the approval of seven of the nine Board of Review members is required for an offender to be granted any type of conditional release status, including day leaves, work/school release, and parole.



Chapter II Highlights of 2001

2.1 Patuxent EP/Youth Programs

- The move to expand the Patuxent Youth Program continued with evaluations being performed on 57 youths. The end of FY 2000 increased the program's total youth population to 153 individuals.
- Patuxent Institution served as the pilot program for smoking cessation for the State of Maryland correctional system. Educational seminars and treatment resources were coordinated for both staff and inmate volunteer participants. On November 16, 2000, the institution became "smoke free," with no apparent problems. The rest of the state followed suit in July 2001. Patuxent staff has subsequently served as advisors to other professionals in the state working on creating smoke-free correctional environments.

- The PIW Quilting Program continues into its second year. Under the direction of Ms. Inge Stocklin, a local quilter, Patuxent Institution's women continue their service work of making quilts for local charities such as the House of Ruth and St. Ann's Infant and Maternity Home.



- A Media Module, which explores articles, books and films, was introduced for youthful female inmates. Proving successful with individuals historically resistant to traditional therapeutic groups, this module serves as a springboard from which the participants can begin to explore their own values, attitudes, and experiences.



- The staff of PIW instituted a group for female offenders who have been afflicted with potentially life-threatening illnesses. This bi-weekly Wellness Module provides a supportive environment in which participants discuss the personal meaning and ramifications of their medical condition.
- PIW's Yoga Program continued to augment more traditional therapeutic techniques. Led by a community Yoga instructor, it is designed to assist the inmates in learning to modulate their affective states through postural manipulation and breathing techniques.
- The Horticulture Therapy Program continued to operate its "Gardening to Be Drug Free" module during this past fiscal year. The program offers vocational training skills in Horticulture, in conjunction with therapeutic sessions. The students are trained in plant identification, propagation, and care. Eight

participants received completion certificates from the "Gardening to Be Drug Free" class and three students received certificates from the Master Gardener program. Nineteen participants received certificates from the Floriculture Program, a sub-grant-funded program from the Horticulture Therapy Program grant.



- The Patuxent Program initiated a new treatment module entitled "Victim Impact." This 26-session, psycho-educational group is mandatory for all Patuxent EP and Youth. The module is designed to increase inmate awareness of the impact of crime and to enhance levels of empathy.

2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts

- In January 2001, the Secretary of DPSCS, Mr. Stuart O. Simms, requested that Patuxent subsume the clinical aspects of the troubled RSAT program located at the Central Laundry Facility. Upon assuming management of the treatment operations of RSAT, corrective actions were initiated based on an improvement plan devised by Patuxent staff. These actions included aggressive staff recruitment and training, development of clinical procedures, and significant modification in treatment services offered.
- The James M. Quinn Award was established in the spring of 2000. This award, in memory of the late Captain Quinn, will be presented annually to the correctional officer who best exemplifies the work ethics admired in Captain Quinn -- professionalism, overcoming adversity, setting an example for all officers, and dedication to the job.

Sincere congratulations to Lieutenant Yvonne Carroll who is the first recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. Lieutenant Carroll's extraordinary ability to organize documentation, her relentless commitment to the call of duty, and her steadfast dependability are just a few qualities that make her an asset to the Patuxent Institution. Director Rosenblatt anticipates that this award will perpetuate Captain Quinn's memory and motivate all officers to strive to attain his level of performance.



- A renewed emphasis on research was launched during FY 2000. Presently, institutional staff have more than a half dozen active research initiatives in place ranging from evaluating the effectiveness of modules such as Anger Management and Victim Impact to looking at the role criminal sentiment and psychopathy play in recidivism.

- An Institutional Risk Management as well as department level Health and Safety Committees were established. These committees function as an integral part of a risk management program designed to ensure a safe working environment through accountability, education, and budgetary funding and employee participation.
- The Women's Intensive Treatment program (WIT) is successor to the NIDA grant that was operated by Friends Research and Patuxent Institution. WIT has now completed its first year with full staffing. Located at MCI-W, WIT grew to full capacity as 57 new inmates entered the program, and 11 inmates from the first cycle completed. Through individualized treatment planning, WIT targets criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual-diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems.
- Patuxent staff was actively involved in the recently established Maryland State Sex Offenders Task Force. Composed of representatives from law enforcement, victim services, legislative, judicial, and executive state agencies, the group identified key issues and recommendations for lawmakers regarding the management of convicted sex offenders.

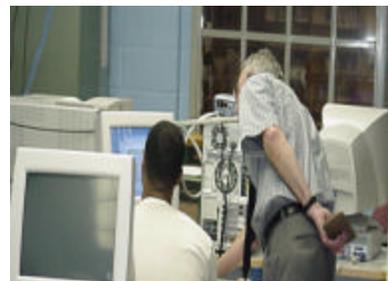
2.3 Education Programs

- The Maryland State Department of Education placed a new principal at Patuxent, Sister Catherine Fitzgerald, to head the Institution's educational program. During this fiscal year, the educational program served 318 students in its academic school, 60 students in its vocational program, and 24 students in the post-secondary program.



- During the FY 2001 academic year Patuxent Education Department awarded 19 students Adult Literacy Life Skills Certificates; 30 were awarded GED diplomas; 40 completed the vocational program.
- The 7-week Typing & Computer Training course that was established during FY 2000 continues to provide training in typing, the computer keyboard, and rudimentary computer data entry skills. To date, 39 participants have completed the course successfully.

- In December 2000, Patuxent Education Department, in cooperation with Anne Arundel Community College, launched on-line college studies for qualified inmates. Courses such as Western Civilization, Sociology, English Composition and Nutrition are available with additional courses of study in the planning. In the



initial Spring semester, 24 students enrolled. Twenty successfully completed the semester.

2.4 Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services

- Administered through the Warden's office, Patuxent's recreation, religious and volunteer programs have over 400 community volunteers. More than 100 of these concerned individuals volunteer on a regular basis.
- The institution's religious program is designed to meet the diverse composition of the inmate population. Committed volunteers presently aid nine faith communities within the institution. In addition to ecumenical services the religious program also offers corporate and individual study, workshops, and teaching videos.
- To help promote a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent Institution's volunteer activities and programs are designed to give inmates the opportunity to "give back." It is estimated that as many as 90% of the inmates housed at Patuxent Institution participate in some volunteer activity.
- Patuxent Institution's Reasoned Straight and Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) programs provide the opportunity for at-risk youth to interact with specially trained Patuxent offenders who discourage the young males and females from pursuing criminal paths. During FY 2001 approximately 1000 at-risk youths participated in the programs.
- Volunteer Services coordinates an active self-help network within the institution. In addition to the more traditional self-help groups, NA and AA, a Nicotine Anonymous group was established to assist inmates in adapting to the smoke-free policies of Patuxent.
- In FY 2001, nearly 300 inmates participated in the Project Black College Survival Walk-a-Thon, raising \$10,450 for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund. The funds manager, Kofi Appiah-Kubi stated that Patuxent Institution has the only inmates in the country that raises money for this cause.



2.5 Coordination of Mental Health Services

- In FY 2001, Patuxent Institution and mental health initiated the first year of the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC), an approved psychology doctoral internship.

- A critical incident stress management program was developed. Phase One of this program was delivered in the Hagerstown region to train personnel and to form response teams.
- Mental health played a key role in organizing the Thinking for a Change training provided by the National Institute of Corrections. This was the initial step in developing a statewide pool of trained treatment and custody staff versed in cognitive-behavioral methods of confronting criminal thinking.
- The Mental Health Services series directives and inpatient unit manuals were completed and issued. These directives provide comprehensive guidelines for responding to the mental health needs of the Division.
- A first time audit of each institution's mental health services was held. This audit was designed to provide an instructional base assisting the mental health departments in incorporating the revised directives into their daily operations.
- A procedure for data flow and reporting to the mental health central office was established in FY 2001. This makes the development of a central repository available for information useful in the ongoing evaluation of mental health needs and services.

2.6 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) and Related Units

- In this fiscal year there was a total of 232 admissions to CMHC-J, a decrease of 39 admissions over the prior year. Mean rate for admissions per month was 19.3 inmates. During that same period, 211 patients were discharged.
- Thirty-three of the inmates discharged from CMHC-J were released to the community. In such cases, personnel from the Transitional Unit provided one-on-one community re-entry programming to assist these inmates.
- A Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) which opened in FY 2000 completed its first full year of operation. This unit is designed to provide evaluation, support services, and referrals for inmates with mental health histories who are scheduled for release to the community. During this fiscal year, 70 inmates were admitted to the MHTU; 52 were discharged. Of the discharged inmates, 38 were released to the community and eight were discharged to an inpatient unit. The remaining six inmates were discharged to segregation or a maintaining facility.
- During the second half of FY 2001, a new initiation was launched allowing special conditions of release to be placed upon several categories of high-risk offenders. These special conditions are a "must comply with treatment as

directed by the parole and probation agent." During the year, 34 requests for special conditions of release were made for mentally ill inmates being released to the community.

2.7 The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC)

- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), part of the Correctional Options Program (COP), was established at Patuxent Institution in conjunction with the Division of Parole and Probation in May 1994. The ROTC program has a capacity to provide treatment services to 800 male and 300 female offenders per year. Over 4969 inmates have completed the program to date.
- In FY 2001, a total of 769 ROTC men and 151 women were received into the ROTC program. This represents a total increase in the number of ROTC releases of 142 individuals. Of these 920 inmates, 917 were paroled or continued on parole.
- A Reentry Aftercare Center (RAC) at Patuxent Institution's Reentry Facility in Baltimore provides outpatient services to approximately 150 offenders per week. Referrals to RAC are accepted from all COP supervision units, Central Home Detention, and the Toulson Boot Camp.

2.8 DOC Annex

- During the first half of FY 2001, the Patuxent Annex received 312 parole violators scheduled for revocation hearings. In January 2001, technical parole violators were transferred to MCI-J and the tiers they previously utilized were converted to housing inmates on the Patuxent Program waiting list.



The Patuxent Institution logo was redesigned this past fiscal year. The previous logo included the year of Patuxent's founding, 1955. Patuxent's logo includes the Latin terms *Emendatio* and *Restituo*. Translated *emendatio* refers to the correction of primitive errors and *restituo* means making good, or compensating for loss, damage, or injury.

Chapter III

FY 2001 OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING LEVEL

3.1 Operating Costs

Patuxent Institution's operating cost for the fiscal year totaled \$31,469,785 and is summarized in table 3a below. This figure represents an increase of \$2,153,489 over the previous fiscal year. The per capita cost figure of \$37,819.72 also reflects an increase of 2.1% over FY 2000.

TABLE 3a OPERATING COST--FY 2001				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$3,104,728			\$3,104,728
Custodial Care	\$18,370,927	\$367,859		\$18,738,786
Dietary Services	\$1,573,909			\$1,573,909
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$2,752,992			\$2,752,992
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services ¹	\$4,981,608	\$71,815		\$5,053,423
Classification/Recreation/Religious Services		\$40,097		\$40,097
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$175,966	\$29,884		\$205,850
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$30,960,130	\$509,655	\$0	\$31,469,785
PER CAPITA COST:				\$37,818.72

The above figures are not inclusive of education expenditures or expenditures related to the RSAT and WIT programs overseen by Patuxent Institution. The educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). Expenditures related to RSAT and WIT are funded through a Federal grant² and MCI-W, respectively.

¹ Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services include cost for inmate medical contract.

² Funds are provided through a U.S. Department of Justice Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant.

3.2 Staffing

The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2001* (Figure 1) illustrates Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. FY 2001 saw no significant change in the staff complement authorized for Patuxent Institution with 490.7 positions compared to 491.5 positions authorized in FY 2000. Of the permanent positions authorized for the institution, 368 or 75% were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to figures from FY 2000.

- 9.7% Clinical treatment staff;
- 7.8% Food and maintenance staff; and
- 7.5% Fiscal, medical, administrative, and support staff.

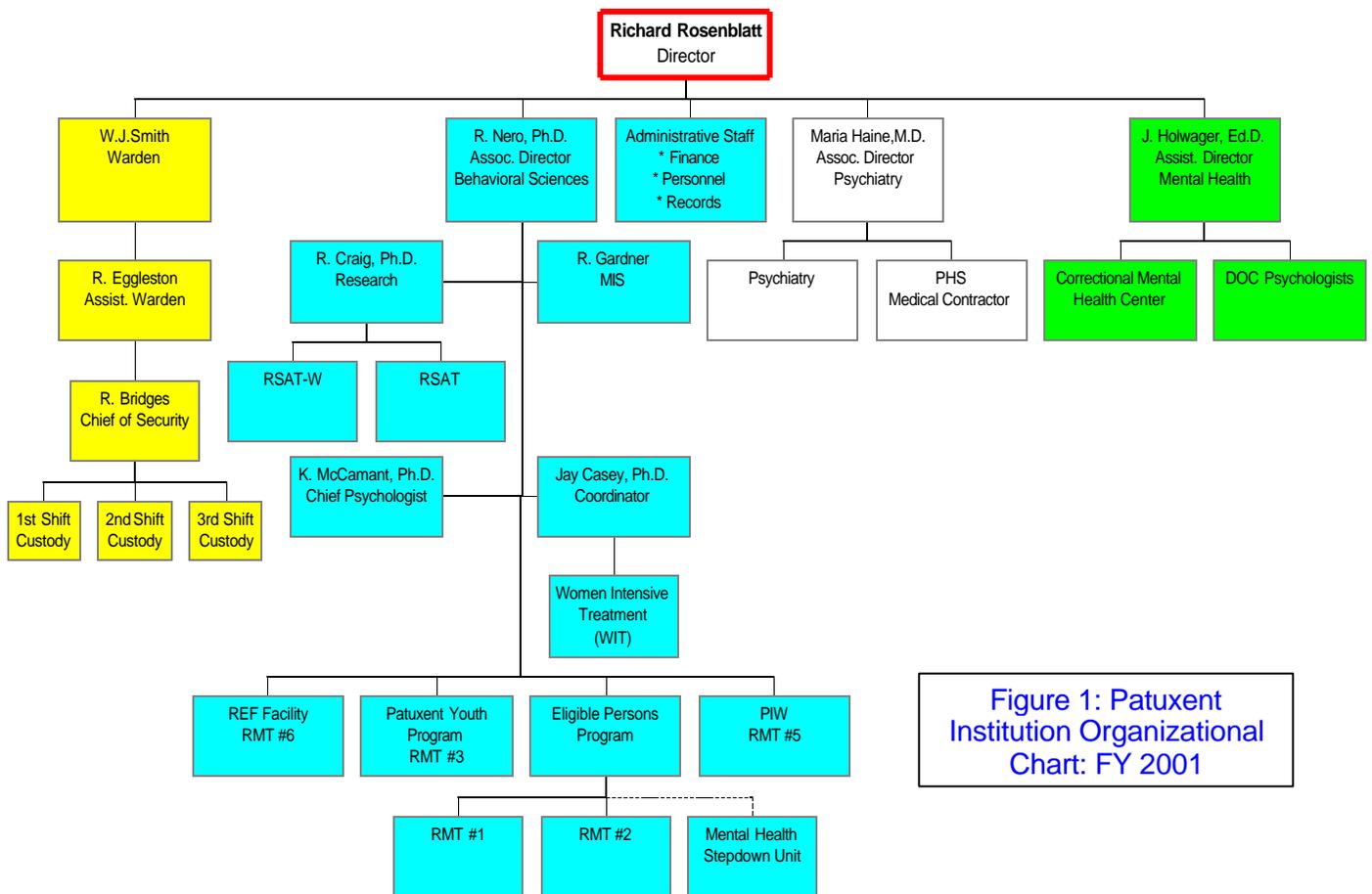


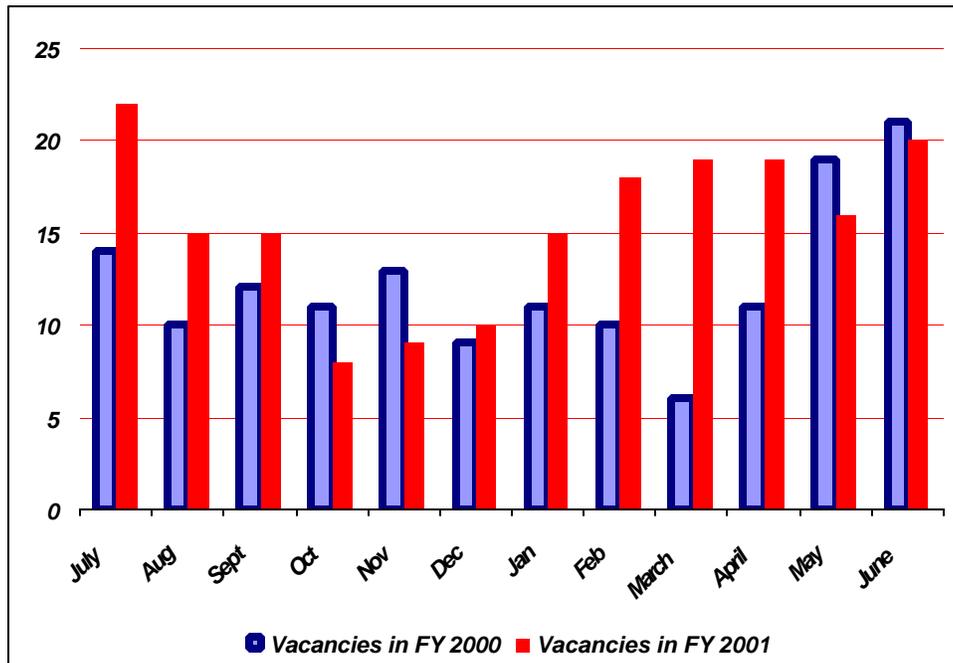
Figure 1: Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2001

The organizational chart illustrates the increasing complexity of the Patuxent Institution. The Director's Office remains in a dual role, overseeing Mental Health Services for the Division as well as activities within the Patuxent Institution. In addition, a significant change occurred in FY 2001 when, in January 2001, the

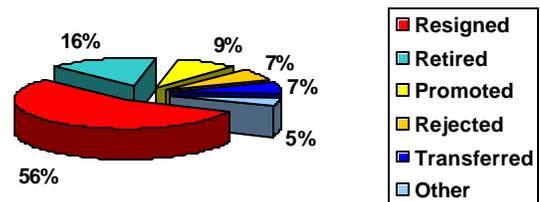
Secretary of DPSCS transferred management of the RSAT program, located at the Central Laundry Facility.

The vacancy rate among custody positions continues to pose a problem. High turnover and difficulties in recruiting qualified applicants lead to an average monthly vacancy among custody staff of 15.5 positions or 4.2% of the institution's custody force. The FY 2001 figures reflect an increase in the average number of custody staff vacancies, up from 13.3 per month during FY 2000.

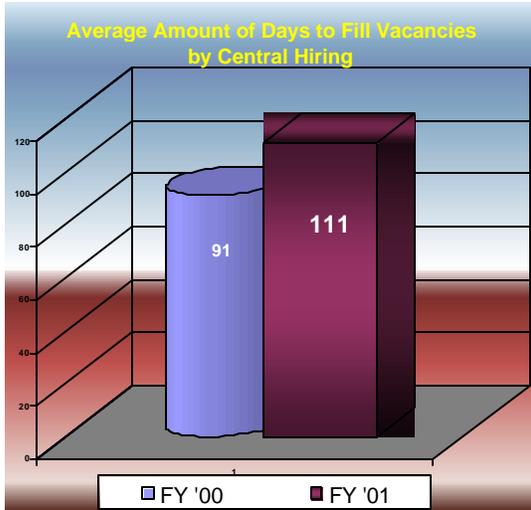
Figure 2
Comparison of Custody Staff Vacancy Rates for FY 2000 & FY 2001³



Source of Custody Officer Turnover in FY2001



³ Figures reflect all custody personnel including supervisory positions.



The effect of the high turnover rate is further exacerbated by the length of time needed to fill custodial vacancies with qualified employees. A trend appears to be developing in which the time needed to recruit qualified applicants is increasing. The typical recruiting period during FY 2001 was almost four months compared to three months in the previous fiscal year.

3.3 Training

Patuxent Institution continued to emphasize the importance of training. Newly appointed in FY 2001 as the institution's Training Coordinator, Ms. Linda Odom has focused on organizing a comprehensive training program as a means of maintaining a knowledgeable and effective work force. Through the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission, Ms. Odom has developed and maintains a database of staff to track the training requirements to ensure compliance. The following is a summary of training delivered to the Patuxent Institution staff during FY 2001:

- Three hundred and eighty-five staff participated in Domestic Violence & Sexual Harassment training.
- Driver Improvement, Emergency Procedures, and CPR training was provided to 389 of Patuxent's employees.
- Three hundred and twenty officers received Use of Force and Officer Survival training.
- Offender Supervision Skill Building training was delivered to 324 officers and staff.
- Three hundred thirty-seven officers participated in firearms training.
- Over 700 man-hours of training were offered to clinical staff including topics ranging from the effects of substance abuse, group dynamics and cognitive restructuring and risk assessment.





Additional Comments on training:

- During FY 2001, Patuxent delivered more than 8700 man-hours of training to staff. This equates to almost 20 hours of training per staff member.
- Six of the institution's supervisors attended Leadership Training School.
- Mid-Management Training was attended by 14 supervisors from various departments.
- A number of officers also attended Range Instructor School and Training of Trainers programs offered by the Training Commission.
- Representatives from Patuxent's clinical and custody staff attended the four-day Thinking for a Change training program offered by NIJ.

CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED IN FY 2001 FOR TREATMENT

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

Title 4 of the Annotated Code of Maryland details the Eligibility criteria for the Patuxent EP program and Patuxent Youth program. In terms of eligibility requirements for the Patuxent EP program, Title 4 (§ 4-101) stipulates an individual must meet the following:

- have been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least 3 years remaining on that sentence;
- have an intellectual impairment or emotional unbalance;
- be likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution; and
- be better able to respond to remediation through Patuxent Institution's programs and services than by other incarceration.

Also, individuals may not be found eligible if they are:

- serving two or more life sentences;
- serving one or more life sentences in which a jury found one or more aggravating circumstances existed; or
- convicted of first degree murder, first degree rape, or first degree sexual offense unless at the time of sentencing the judge recommends a referral to Patuxent for evaluation.

The eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth program, as articulated in Title 4, are similar to the EP program. Individuals may be considered eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program only if they:

- are under the age of 21 years;
- have been referred by the court at the time of sentencing;
- have received a sentence of at least three years; and
- are amenable to treatment in the program

The evaluation process utilized to determine an inmate's suitability for the Patuxent Program involves gathering relevant information during a six-month diagnostic phase. A thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental condition is conducted as well as an extensive psychiatric and psychological evaluation. A Patuxent Institution evaluation team comprised of at least one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one social worker performs the evaluation process. Based on the team's findings, a recommendation is made on whether or not the individual is eligible for the referred treatment program (EP or Patuxent Youth program). Offenders found eligible for the referred treatment

program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment. Those found ineligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

In Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 125 offenders were evaluated for possible admission into Patuxent's treatment programs. This figure represents an 8.8% decrease over the total number of evaluations performed in FY 2000, with the most significant decrease (18.6%) in the category of evaluation for the Patuxent Youth Program. This seemingly drastic reduction in evaluations performed for the Patuxent Youth Program may be attributed to the program approaching its maximum capacity thereby reducing the need to perform large numbers of evaluations for new admissions.

4.2 Demographics

Table 4a: Gender, Race & Age Distribution of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2001

CATEGORY	ELIGIBLE N=96		NON-ELIGIBLE N= 29		EVALUATED N=125	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
PROGRAM						
Eligible Persons	51	53.1	17	58.7	68	54.4
Patuxent Youth	45	46.9	12	41.3	57	45.6
Total	96	100	29	100	125	100
GENDER						
Female	15	15.6	3	10.3	18	14.4
Male	81	84.4	26	89.7	107	85.6
Total	96	100	29	100	125	100
RACE						
AA	73	76.0	21	72.4	94	75.2
Caucasian	23	24.0	8	27.6	31	24.8
Total	96	100	29	100	125	100
AGE AT ADMISSION						
15-19	28	29.2	10	34.4	38	30.4
20-24	44	45.8	7	24.1	51	40.8
25-29	11	11.5	9	31.0	20	16.0
30-34	8	8.3	1	3.5	9	7.2
35-39	2	2.1	0	0	2	1.6
40-44	1	1.0	1	3.5	2	1.6
45-49	2	2.1	0	0	2	1.6
50-54	0	0	1	3.5	1	.8
55+	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	96	100	29	100	125	100

Demographic data for offenders evaluated by Patuxent in FY 2001 is detailed in Table 4a. There were 125 individuals evaluated. This represents a decrease of 12 individuals when compared to FY 2000. While the number of EPs evaluated

remained virtually the same as in the prior year, the number of youthful offenders evaluated dropped from 70 in FY 2000 to 57 in FY 2001. Although the total number of evaluations declined, a significant increase was realized in the number of individuals found eligible for the programs. Of those evaluated in FY 2000, 89 or 65% were determined to be eligible for the Patuxent Programs; in FY 2001 96 or 76.8% were found eligible.

A Summary of Patuxent EP and Youth Programs Inmate Demographics

- Of the 125 individuals evaluated in FY 2001 for the Patuxent programs, a significant majority, 107 or 85.6% were male. While a preponderance of those evaluated were male, females were more likely to be found eligible (83.3%) upon completing the evaluation process than males (75.7%).
- Of the offenders evaluated for treatment, 75.2% were African-American, 24.8% were Caucasian. No American Indian or Hispanic offenders were referred to Patuxent Institution for evaluation in FY 2001. One Asian offender, 44 African Americans, and 11 Caucasians were being evaluated for entrance into the program at the end of FY 2001. Eight offenders either voluntarily left the program or were released by the administration during the evaluation process.
- Offenders between the ages of 15 to 24 years old comprised 75% of those found eligible for Patuxent Institution's treatment programs during FY 2001.
- Of those offenders between the ages of 15 to 24 years old evaluated for the Patuxent Institution's programs, 80.9% were found eligible compared to 68.5% the prior year. In comparison, 66.7% of individuals over the age of 24 years were found eligible.

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs is presented in Tables 4b through 4d. These tables examine three key variables related to offense characteristics:

- Summary of the most serious offense committed by offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution;
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system; and
- A tally of the county or city in which the conviction occurred.

Table 4b: Most Serious Offense of Inmates Evaluated in FY 2001

TYPE OF OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N=96		NON-ELIGIBLE N=29		EVALUATED N=125	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Homicide	30	31.3	9	31.0	39	31.2
Sexual Assault ⁴	3	3.1	2	6.9	5	4.0
Kidnapping	1	1.0	1	3.5	2	1.6
Robbery	23	24.0	5	17.3	28	22.4
Assault ⁵	25	26.0	8	27.5	33	26.4
Other Violent ⁶	1	1.0	2	6.8	3	2.4
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	83	86.4	27	93.0	110	88.0
PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Burglary	2	2.1	1	3.5	3	2.4
Arson	2	2.1	0	0	2	1.6
Larceny	2	2.1	0	0	2	1.6
Other Property ⁷	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES	6	6.3	1	3.5	7	5.6
DRUG OFFENSES						
Possession ⁸	5	5.2	1	3.5	6	4.8
Distribution	1	1.1	0	0	1	.8
Drugs - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DRUG OFFENSES	6	6.3	1	3.5	7	5.6
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
TOTAL PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES ⁹	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
TOTAL OFFENSES	96	100	29	100	125	100

⁴Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape, sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

⁵Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

⁶Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding, attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

⁷Other Property includes uttering.

⁸Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

⁹Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

The sentence length data reported in Table 4c compares favorably to indicators reported in FY 2000. As in the prior year, more than 50% of the inmates evaluated by and accepted into the Patuxent programs have a sentence length of = 15 years. This appears to be related to a more youthful population entering treatment.

Table 4c: *Sentence Length in Years of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2001*

YEARS	ELIGIBLE N=96		NON-ELIGIBLE N=29		EVALUATED N=125	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
Less Than 5 years	0	.0	1	3.4	1	.8
5-10 Years	28	29.2	10	34.5	38	30.4
11-15 Years	24	25.0	6	20.7	30	24.0
16-20 Years	16	16.7	4	13.8	20	16.0
21-25 Years	10	10.4	1	3.5	11	8.8
26-30 Years	8	8.3	2	6.8	10	8.0
31-35 Years	3	3.2	0	.0	3	2.4
36-40 Years	1	1.0	1	3.5	2	1.6
41-45 Years	3	3.2	0	.0	3	2.4
46-50 Years	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
51+ Years	1	1.0	1	3.5	2	1.6
Life ¹⁰	2	2.0	3	10.3	5	4.0
TOTAL	96	100	29	100	125	100



¹⁰This includes five cases of Life Suspended sentences.

Table 4d: County of Conviction of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2001

County of Conviction	ELIGIBLE N=96		NON-ELIGIBLE N=29		EVALUATED N=125	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
Anne Arundel	3	3.2	0	0	3	2.4
Baltimore City	30	31.3	11	37.9	41	32.8
Baltimore	13	13.6	6	20.6	19	15.2
Calvert	4	4.2	0	0	4	3.2
Caroline	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Carroll	1	1.0	1	3.5	2	1.6
Cecil	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Charles	5	5.2	1	3.5	6	4.8
Garrett	0	0	1	3.5	1	.8
Harford	4	4.2	0	0	4	3.2
Howard	2	2.1	0	0	2	1.6
Montgomery	4	4.2	1	3.5	5	4.0
Prince George's	22	23.0	8	27.5	30	24.0
St. Mary's	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Somerset	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Talbot	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Washington	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Wicomico	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
Worcester	1	1.0	0	0	1	.8
TOTAL	96	100	29	100	125	100

Notes on Table 4d

- While Baltimore City represents the highest number of referrals, the number of inmates evaluated from Baltimore City decreased from 52.5% in FY 2000 to 32.8% in FY 2001.
- Prince George's County, which is the second most frequent county of conviction, comprised 24% of the total referrals.
- Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Prince George's County combined accounted for almost 72% of those individuals evaluated during FY 2001.

CHAPTER V

PATUXENT POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 Demographics of Total Population ¹¹

Table 4a provides an analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent Program population for FY 2001. This sample is inclusive of all the offenders who, during the course of FY 2001, were housed at Patuxent Institution in either the diagnostic or treatment phase and totals 516 inmates of which 314 were affiliated with the EP Program and 202 with the Patuxent Youth Program. Of this number, 111 inmates who were housed at Patuxent Institution, left the facility as a result of being found ineligible, receiving a mandatory release, expiration of sentence, court release or signing out of the EP program.

Table 5a

<i>GENDER, RACE, AND AGE DISTRIBUTION PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION IN FY 2001</i>				
	EP Program N=314		Youth Program N=202	
CATEGORY	#	%	#	%
<i>GENDER</i>				
Male	240	76.4	193	95.5
Female	74	23.6	9	4.5
Total	314	100	202	100
<i>RACE</i>				
AA	209	66.6	167	82.7
Cauc	105	33.4	34	16.8
Other	0	.0	1	.5
Total	314	100	202	100
<i>AGE of 6/30/01</i>				
15-19	2	.7	35	17.3
20-24	55	17.5	157	77.7
25-29	69	21.9	10	5.0
30-34	52	16.6	NOT APPLICABLE	
35-39	40	12.7		
40-44	38	12.1		
45-49	28	8.9		
50-54	19	6.1		
55+	11	3.5		
TOTAL	314	100.0	202	100.0

¹¹Total Population is being defined as all inmates who entered Patuxent Institution for either the EP or Patuxent Youth Programs during FY 2001. This is inclusive of individuals who were in either the diagnostic or treatment phases of these programs.

5.2 Demographics of Current Patuxent Population ¹²

A review of the data contained in Table 5b provides the following insights into Patuxent's current population.

GENDER

- The majority of offenders in the EP program are male (76.4%).
- The Youth Program continues to be overwhelmingly (95.5%) male.

RACE

- The majority of offenders in the EP program are African American (66.5%).
- In the Youth program, the African American representation is 82.6%.
- There were no Hispanic, Asian American or Native Americans in the programs in FY 2001. However, one Asian American entered into the Program for evaluation.

AGE

- The mean age for the inmates evaluated during FY 2001 is 24.79 years of age (s.d.= 6.39 years).
- Forty-seven point two percent (47.2%) of Patuxent's current treatment population is between the ages of 17 to 24 years old.
- Inmates in the EP Program have a mean age of (35.33) years (s.d.= 10.01); the range is between 18 and 67 years old. This reflects an increase in the mean age of EP inmates when compared to the mean of 27.4 years reported in FY 2000. The mean age of the total Patuxent population of 405 inmates is 30.19 with a standard deviation of 10.35.
- Approximately 5.9% of the current EP population are over the age of 49 years.

CATEGORY	EP Program N=314		Youth Program N=202	
	#	%	#	%
GENDER				
Male	240	76.4	193	95.5
Female	74	23.6	9	4.5
Total	314	100	202	100
RACE				
AA	209	66.6	167	82.7
Cauc	105	33.4	34	16.8
Other	0	.0	1	.5
Total	314	100	202	100
AGE as of 6/30/01				
15-19	2	.7	35	17.3
20-24	55	17.5	157	77.7
25-29	69	21.9	10	5.0
30-34	52	16.6		
35-39	40	12.7		
40-44	38	12.1		
45-49	28	8.9		
50-54	19	6.1		
55+	11	3.5		
				NOT APPLICABLE
TOTAL	314	100.0	202	100.0



¹² Current population is defined as individuals affiliated with the EP or Youth Programs on 6/30/2001. Includes all offenders (EP and Non-EP) who were housed at Patuxent during the current fiscal year. At the end of the FY, 111 offenders left Patuxent due to being ineligible, mandatory release, expiration of sentence, court release, opting out, etc.

5.3 Age Of Admission Of Current Patuxent Program Population

The institution continues to maintain its previous year's level of youthful admissions into the programs.

TABLE 5c ADMISSION AGE OF THE FY 2001 PATUXENT EVALUATED POPULATION					
ADMISSION AGE GROUP	EP N= 68		YOUTH N= 57		TOTAL N = 125
	#	%	#	%	
15-16	0	.0	2	3.5	2
17-19	2	2.9	34	59.7	36
20-24	30	44.1	21	36.8	51
25-29	20	29.4			20
30-34	9	13.2			9
35-39	2	3.0			2
40-44	2	3.0			2
45-49	2	3.0			2
50-54	1	1.4			1
55+	0	.0			.0
Total	68	100	57	100	125

Table 5c

One hundred and twenty-five individuals were evaluated for admission into a Patuxent program during FY 2001. Of these individuals, 71.2% were = 24 years of age.

TABLE 5d ADMISSION AGE OF THE FY 2001 PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION					
ADMISSION AGE GROUP	EP N= 252		YOUTH N= 153		TOTAL N = 405
	#	%	#	%	
15-16	1	.4	10	6.5	11
17-19	17	6.7	72	47.1	89
20-24	85	33.7	71	46.4	156
25-29	61	24.2			61
30-34	45	17.9			45
35-39	26	10.3			26
40-44	11	4.4			11
45-49	5	2.0			5
50-54	1	.4			1
55+	0	0			0
Total	252	100	153	100	405

Table 5d

Summarizes the age at admission of all active inmates in the Patuxent Programs at the end of FY 2001. As of the end of the fiscal year, 63.2% of Patuxent's inmate population was = 24 years of age.

5.4 Offense Characteristics

The offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations are presented in three areas: 1) most serious offense, 2) sentence length in years, and 3) county of conviction.

The number and percent of offenders under treatment in FY2001 by type of offense is reported in Table 5e, *Most Serious Offense of the FY 2001: Patuxent Program Population*. The type of offenses are consolidated into the following four broad categories used by the National Institute of Justice: 1) violent offenses, 2) property offenses, 3) drug offenses, and 4) public-order offenses.

TABLE 5e
 MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF THE FY 2001
 PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION

TYPE OF OFFENSE	EP N=252		YOUTH N=153		TOTAL N=405
	#	%	#	%	
VIOLENT OFFENSES					
Homicide	111	44.1	65	42.4	176
Sexual Assault ¹³	21	8.3	4	2.6	25
Kidnapping	2	.8	2	1.3	4
Robbery	48	19.1	38	24.8	86
Assault ¹⁴	29	11.5	36	23.5	65
Other Violent ¹⁵	2	.8	2	1.3	4
TOTAL	213	84.6	147	95.9	360
PROPERTY OFFENSES					
Burglary	10	3.9	2	1.3	12
Arson	2	.8	1	.7	3
Larceny	8	3.1	0	0	8
TOTAL	20	7.8	3	2.0	23
DRUG OFFENSES					
Possession ¹⁶	10	4.0	1	.7	11
Distribution	4	1.6	1	.7	5
Drugs-Other	4	1.6	1	.7	5
TOTAL	18	7.2	3	2.1	21
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES ¹⁷					
Probation Violation	1	.4	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	.4	0	0	1
TOTAL OFFENSES	252	100	153	100	405

¹³ Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

¹⁴ Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

¹⁵ Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

¹⁶ Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

¹⁷ Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

5.5 Length of Sentence

Table 5f, *Sentence Length in Years of the FY2001 Patuxent Program Population*, provides summary data on the sentence length in years of the current treatment population. Sentence length characteristics of both the EP and Youth programs remain virtually unchanged with 29.8% of the EP population and 51.6% of the youth population serving a sentence of 15 years or less.

TABLE 5f SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF THE FY 2001 PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION					
	ELIGIBLE N=252		YOUTH N=153		TOTAL N=405
YEARS	#	%	#	%	
Less Than 5 years	0	.0	1	.7	1
5-10 Years	30	11.9	46	30.0	76
11-15 Years	45	17.9	32	20.9	77
16-20 Years	32	12.7	19	12.4	51
21-25 Years	35	13.9	14	9.1	49
26-30 Years	36	14.3	17	11.1	53
31-35 Years	6	2.4	4	2.6	10
36-40 Years	14	5.5	1	.7	15
41-45 Years	5	2.0	1	.7	6
46-50 Years	5	2.0	1	.7	6
51+ Years	7	2.8	2	1.3	9
Life	37	14.6	15	9.8	52
TOTAL	252	100	153	100	405

5.6 County of Conviction

The Patuxent Institution's inmate distribution based on county of conviction has remained virtually unchanged when compared to the figures in FY 2000.

- As in the prior year the vast majority of offenders entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (29.0% EP and 39.9% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (25.0%) and Baltimore County (15.3%).

TABLE 5g
COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF THE FY 2001
PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION

County of Conviction	ELIGIBLE N=252		YOUTH N=153		TOTAL N=405
	#	%	#	%	
Allegany	2	.8	0	.0	2
Anne Arundel	5	1.9	1	.7	6
Baltimore City	73	29.0	61	39.9	134
Baltimore	45	17.9	17	11.1	62
Calvert	5	1.9	2	1.3	7
Caroline	4	1.6	1	.7	5
Carroll	3	1.1	1	.7	4
Cecil	1	.4	2	1.3	3
Charles	9	3.6	9	5.8	18
Dorchester	2	.8	0	.0	2
Frederick	2	.8	0	.0	2
Harford	7	2.8	3	1.9	10
Howard	3	1.2	1	.7	4
Kent	1	.4	0	.0	1
Montgomery	13	5.2	9	5.8	22
Prince George's	55	21.8	46	30.1	101
Queen Anne's	1	.4	0	.0	1
Somerset	1	.4	0	.0	1
St. Mary's	4	1.6	0	.0	4
Talbot	2	.8	0	.0	2
Washington	6	2.4	0	.0	6
Wicomico	6	2.4	0	.0	6
Worcester	1	.4	0	.0	1
Out-of-State	1	.4	0	.0	1
TOTAL	252	100	153	100	405



CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

The Board of Review is a unique component of the Patuxent Institution. Established among the modifications that initiated the EP program in 1977, the Board of Review periodically reviews the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent program. The Board of Review is invested with the authority to:

- Grant, deny, or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. The types of conditional release status include accompanied day-leaves, work/school release or parole to the community;
- Find an offender ineligible for a treatment program; and
- Recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

Among the Board of Review's duties it may:

- Grant an inmate status;
- Revoke an inmate's status including parole;
- Find an inmate ineligible to continue in the Program (non-EP);
- Recommend to the Director that a participant in the Patuxent Youth Program be discharged.

Reviewed a minimum of one time per year, inmates appear before the Board of Review and members of their RMT. The process involves a review of the inmate's records and adjustment history as well as input from members of the RMT and direct discussion with the offender. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. Major changes in an inmate's status require the approval of 7 out of 9 members of the Board.

6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2001, 377 cases appeared before the Board of Review (see table 6a). The distribution of the cases heard closely parallel the Board of Review's activities in FY 2000:

- In FY 2001 the Board of Review heard 377 cases, the same number of cases as in FY 2000. This represents an average of 31.4 cases per month.
- A majority of these cases, 89.7%, involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs.

Summary of the Annual Review Process

- Inmates housed within the institution accounted for 82.8% of the annual reviews
- Five percent (5%) were reviews for work release offenders; and
- Twelve point two percent (12.2%) were parolees

TABLE 6a SUMMARY OF BOARD OF REVIEW CASES IN FY 2001	
CASE HEARING TYPES	TOTAL
Annual Reviews ¹⁸	338
Special Reviews	39
In-House Reviews Annual - 287 Special - 25	312
Work Release Reviews Annual - 9 Special - 10	19
Parolee Annual Reviews Annual - 42 Special - 4	46
TOTAL ANNUAL REVIEWS	377

6.3 Grants of Status

The Board of Review may grant the following types of conditional release status:

- accompanied day leaves;
- work/school release; or
- parole to the community.

The Board of Review closely regulates the activities of those offenders granted the above statuses. In FY2001, the Board of Review made 454 administrative decisions regarding these status offenders; decisions ranging from approval of visit requests to approval of financial purchases. The number of administrative decisions reached in FY 2001 represents an 81% increase over the prior year.

TABLE 6b Summary of Status Reviews	
STATUS REQUESTS Accompanied Day Leaves - 12 Work Release - 8 Community Parole - 2	22
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS ¹⁹	1
WORK RELEASE HEARINGS	3
REVIEWS OF ELIGIBLE PERSON STATUS	13
REQUESTS FOR COMPLETE RELEASE	0

¹⁸ In seven of the Annual Reviews special requests were made for Accompanied Day Leaves (2), Work Release (2), and to review Eligibility (3).

¹⁹ One case was deferred.

In FY2001, the Board of Review made 21 grants of conditional release status involving 17 offenders.²⁰ The number and type of status granted are presented in Table 6c *FY 2001 Grants of Status*, below.

TABLE 6c FY 2001 GRANTS OF STATUS	
TYPE OF STATUS GRANTED	# GRANTED STATUS
Accompanied Day Leaves	11
Work Release	8
Parole to Community	2
TOTAL	21

Two offenders were paroled to the community during FY 2001. Both were first time parolees. No first time parolees have been convicted or re-incarcerated for a new offense as of the close of FY 2001.

While offenders granted status remain under the direct supervision of Patuxent Institution, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend a parolee be transferred to another State under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. Under an ICC transfer, the offender is placed under the direct supervision of an appropriate agency in another State. However, Patuxent Institution staff continues to monitor an offender's progress at least annually. In FY 2001 no offenders requested an ICC transfer; however, one offender remains on ICC transfer status from a previous year.

After an offender has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, the Board of Review may recommend to the sentencing court that an offender be released from the remainder of his or her sentence. In FY2001 the Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the courts for complete release.

6.4 Revocations of Status

Offenders who participate in Patuxent Institution's conditional release program remain under close supervision. The Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status.²¹ During the year, The Board of Review held three hearings reviewing the work/school release or community parole status of inmates. The work/school release status of two inmates was revoked and the community parole of one inmate was revoked. No revocations of accompanied day leave status occurred during FY 2001.

In cases in which an offender is believed to have violated a term or condition of a parole contract, a preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer. If the Hearing Officer finds probable cause that the

²⁰ Offenders can receive more than one type of status within the Calendar year; for example, an offender can first receive accompanied day leaves and then, later in the year, be promoted to work release status.

²¹ Conditional status includes accompanied day leaves, work/school release, or community parole.

offender did violate a term or condition of the parole contract, the offender is held at the Institution pending a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review.

The law specifies that for offenders whose offenses were committed after March 20, 1989, that the first major violation²² of a release condition requires mandatory revocation from a status for at least six months. A second major violation automatically leads to expulsion from the treatment program. The Board of Review holds parole revocation hearings for both major and minor violations of the parole contract. Revocation hearings comprised less than .5% of the cases heard by the Board of Review during FY 2001. As a result of this hearing, the Board of Review revoked the parole status of one inmate.²³

TABLE 6d FY 2001 HEARING DECISIONS	
No Change	334
Non Eligible Person	12
Granted Request	21
Revoked Community Parole	1
Revoked Work Release	3
Deferred Decision	5
Denied Request	1
TOTAL DECISIONS	377

²² Major violations include: escape; failure to return from parole, work release, school release, or leave within one hour of the time due, unless the failure to return was due to causes beyond the control of the eligible person; commission of a new offense, other than a minor traffic violation; commission of a major violation of the Institution's disciplinary rules; violation of any rules not categorized as minor violations under the regulations of Patuxent Institution; and use of any controlled dangerous substance the offender is not entitled to use under Maryland law.

²³ Inmate was an escapee.

CHAPTER VII

DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

During the course of FY 2001, 111 offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. The number of offenders discharged by discharge reason and sex are listed in the table below.

TABLE 7a PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2001 DISCHARGES						
DISCHARGE REASON	# MALE OFFENDERS N=92		# FEMALE OFFENDERS N=19		TOTAL N=111	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Board of Review	10	10.9	1	5.3	11	10.0
Court Release	4	4.3	1	5.3	5	4.5
Deceased	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Expiration of Sentence	3	3.3	0	.0	3	2.7
Mandatory Release	7	7.6	3	15.7	10	9.0
Office of the Director	37	40.2	2	10.5	39	35.1
Paroled to Parole & Probation	1	1.1	0	.0	1	.9
Released before staffing ²⁴	1	1.1	1	5.3	2	1.8
Staff Evaluation	16	17.4	1	5.3	17	15.3
Voluntarily Opted Out	13	14.1	10	52.6	23	20.7
TOTAL	92	100	19	100	111	100

A majority of the 111 offenders released from Patuxent Institution in FY 2001 fell into one of two categories:

- Fifteen point three percent (17 inmates) were found ineligible during the diagnostic phase prior to entering into the treatment programs.
- Twenty-three offenders or 29.7% voluntarily opted-out of the EP program.

Unlike offenders in the EP Program who have the option to sign out of the program, inmates referred to the Patuxent Youth Program are not voluntary admissions under Title 4. In the case of the Patuxent Youth Program, the Board of Review can recommend discharge but the Director maintains sole authority for approving the inmate's discharge. In FY 2001, the Office of the Director discharged 39 inmates from the Patuxent Youth Program, an increase of 10 over the previous year.

²⁴ Two inmates were discharged from the Patuxent Institution programs prior to formal staffing because their sentence length was not long enough to benefit from the treatment provided by the programs.

The Board of Review also may determine that an individual is no longer eligible to participate in the treatment program. An offender may be found no longer eligible for reasons such as violating institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or having reached maximum benefit from treatment. There are eleven inmates or 10% of the discharges resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

CHAPTER VIII

PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2001, a total of 38 individuals (36 males and 4 females) under the authority of Patuxent Institution were on community parole. As a representative picture of individuals on community parole, the data that follows examines offenders paroled by the institution for the **first** time from FY1995 through FY2001. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction, and/or re-incarceration. In addition, Patuxent Institution evaluates parole revocations, that is, the number of parolees revoked by the Board of Review for violation of a technical aspect of their parole contract or for a major violation, such as a new offense.

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees 1995-2001

TYPE OF OFFENSE	#	%
VIOLENT OFFENSES		
Homicide	8	36.5
Sexual Assault ²⁵	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	13.6
Assault ²⁶	3	13.6
Other Violent ²⁷	3	13.6
TOTAL	17	77.3
PROPERTY OFFENSES		
Burglary	3	13.6
Larceny	0	0
Other Property ²⁸	0	0
TOTAL	3	13.6
DRUG OFFENSES		
Possession ²⁹	2	9.1
Distribution	0	0
TOTAL	2	9.1
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES		
Probation Violation ³⁰	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
TOTAL OFFENSES	22	100

TABLE 8a
***MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL
OFFENSE OF FY 1995-FY 2000
PAROLEES***

Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, a total of 22 offenders were granted parole status to the community. All of these offenders had participated in the EP Program. Data presented in Table 8a, *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995-FY 2001 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 22 individuals.

²⁵ Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

²⁶ Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

²⁷ Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

²⁸ Other Property includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

²⁹ Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

³⁰ Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

The current status of offenders paroled from FY 1995 through FY2001 is presented in Table 8b below.

TABLE 8b CURRENT STATUS OF OFFENDERS PAROLED FROM FY 1995 - FY 2001		
STATUS	# OF OFFENDERS	% OF OFFENDERS
Conditional Release Status	15	65.2
Court Released	0	0
Deceased	0	0
Mandatory Release/Expiration	3	15
Non-Eligible Per Board of Review	2	5
Returned to Patuxent*	(6)*	(26.1)
Voluntarily Opted Out	3	13.1
Total	23	100

- Seventy-eight percent of the offenders paroled during this time period are participating or participated successfully in Patuxent's conditional release program.
- *One fourth of those on community parole returned to Patuxent and subsequently opted out (3), were found ineligible (2), or reached mandatory release (1).

8.2 Parole Revocations

When the REF staff has reason to believe that a parolee has violated a condition(s) of his/her parole contract or has violated a State, Federal, or municipal law, the parolee is returned to Patuxent Institution and brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing. If in the preliminary parole revocation hearing, the Hearing Officer determines there is probable cause, the parolee is detained at Patuxent Institution until a formal hearing is held before the Board of Review. At that parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked.

If the Hearing Officer determines that there is no probable cause to keep the parolee at Patuxent Institution, the parolee is permitted to return to the REF or the community (depending upon parole status).

Table 8c, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995-FY 2001 Parolees*, presents data on the number and percent of parolees formally revoked by the Board of Review within three years of receiving parole for the first time.



TABLE 8c YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION FY 1995 - FY 2000 PAROLEES									
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 20	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1995	6	1	16.67	0	0	0	0	1	5
1996	4	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	5
1997	6	0	0	1	16.67	1	16.67	2	10
1998	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	2	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
2001	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
TOTAL	22	1	4.5	2	9.1	1	4.5	4	18.1

