

**PATUXENT
INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2002**



Parris N. Glendening
Governor

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Lieutenant Governor

Stuart O. Simms
Secretary

Richard B. Rosenblatt
Director

**Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services**



STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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PARRIS N. GLENDENING
GOVERNOR

KATHLEEN KENNEDY TOWNSEND
LT. GOVERNOR

STUART O. SIMMS
SECRETARY

Agencies:

December 23, 2002

The Division of
Correction

The Honorable Parris N. Glendening
Governor of the State of Maryland
Executive Department
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

The Division of Parole
and
Probation

The Division of
Pretrial
Detention and
Services

Dear Governor Glendening:

The Patuxent
Institution

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution which documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2002. The information contained in the report is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in the Correctional Services Article, section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The Maryland
Commission
on Correctional
Standards

In the past year, Patuxent has continued to meet the challenges arising from the dual mission of the Institution. They have worked to turn the youthful offender convicted as an adult into a wage earning, law-abiding citizen instead of a career criminal. They have addressed the special needs of the mentally ill offender in prison and have developed programs to transition these offenders to the community at the end of the prison term in a way that will minimize reoffense.

The Correctional
Training
Commission

In addition, Patuxent has assumed a leadership role in managing the Department's efforts with respect to critical treatment issues. Patuxent has established a Sex Offender Transition Program for those offenders who are about to complete incarceration in hopes that they will appropriately adhere to supervision. Patuxent has also effectively managed many of the Departments drug treatment programs that offer "behind the wire" treatment services.

The Police Training
Commission

The Maryland Parole
Commission

The Criminal Injuries
Compensation
Board

The Emergency
Number
Systems Board

As Patuxent has taken on these projects, they have done so mindful of the need to measure the quantifiable performance measures. Patuxent Institution's dedication to the Department's mission in a manor that maximizes the cost effectiveness of treatment services serves to improve the overall level of public safety.

The Sundry Claims
Board

The Inmate Grievance
Office

Sincerely,

STUART O. SIMMS
Secretary



PARRIS H. GLENDENING
GOVERNOR

KATHLEEN KENNEDY TOWNSEND
LT. GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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STUART O. SIMMS
SECRETARY

RICHARD B. ROSENBLATT
DIRECTOR

November 18, 2002

Stuart O. Simms, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Suite 1000
300 East Joppa Road
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Simms;

In accordance with Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the within Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2002 is submitted for your consideration.

The year has been memorable for reasons that elude capture within the statistical presentation of an annual report. A spirit has arisen within the Institution as a result of a new organization within the management of custody staff. Team management has given rise to a proprietary interest in the three sections of the Institution by each of the three teams. Cleanliness is the watchword of the day. Fresh paint coats the walls throughout. Newsletters and improved communication boosts morale. Credit goes to Warden W.J. Smith and his staff for this innovation.

This year also marks the end of a tenure that was all too short. The education program at Patuxent received a much-needed boost when Sister Catherine Fitzgerald was appointed Principal less than two years ago. Upon doctor's orders, she has now retired. We are grateful for her efforts and ambitious attempts to improve attendance and GED pass rates at this Institution.

We will also remember this year for our initial steps to address the community concern for sex offenders being returned to the community at the end of imprisonment. As a direct result of your Inter-agency Task Force to examine the problem, Patuxent has now implemented a program under Dr. Maria Haine, Associate Director for Psychiatry, to initiate a transition to the community for these offenders.

To: Stuart O. Simms, Secretary
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Finally, this year represents a start to a reorganization of substance abuse treatment throughout the Department. Under the leadership of Dr. Randall Nero, Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, Dr. Richard Craig, and Dr. Jay Casey, the Department is beginning to coordinate treatment efforts in a comprehensive way. Patuxent's success with respect to the management of the Department's RSAT and WIT programs will now be followed by similar success with respect to revitalization of ROTC and initiation of a new RSAT program in Baltimore in cooperation with Baltimore Substance Abuse Systems, Inc.

We have much to look forward to in FY 2003. Our reconstruction effort for the Institution will be well under way and will bring us a modern gatehouse, a new, technologically advanced security perimeter fence, and a new kitchen. The statutory revision of Patuxent's mission approved by the Legislature this year will become effective, recognizing Patuxent's role with respect to treatment of mentally ill prisoners.

Your leadership has been instrumental in allowing us to accomplish our objectives and meeting our goals. I trust that you, too, are proud of the work that the officers and staff of the Patuxent Institution have accomplished this year.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard B. Rosenblatt", written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Richard B. Rosenblatt,
Director

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 *Patuxent Institution's Rich History*

Established in 1951 with the enactment of Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland, the Patuxent Institution opened its doors in 1955. A bold response to the most dangerous of offenders, Patuxent was tasked with the mission of insuring public safety through the treatment of individuals designated by the courts 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.

There shall be an institution for defective delinquents, with the powers and duties as provided in this article or elsewhere in the laws of this State. Said institution shall be established at Jessup and shall be known as the Patuxent Institution.

*Article 31B, section 1a
The Annotated Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland
1951*

To achieve its mission, Patuxent was designed to function as a correctional microcosm. In comparison to other correctional facilities overseen by a Warden, the enabling legislation specified that Patuxent Institution's chief administrator was to be a psychiatrist. Two Associate Directors, also psychiatrists, and a clinical staff comprised of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers were created by Article 31B. Patuxent was equipped with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the Maryland Division of Corrections. Once designated as a defective delinquent, an inmate was placed involuntarily in Patuxent to be released only upon the findings of Patuxent's paroling authority, the Institutional Board of Review, that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

Controversy often followed Patuxent during its early years. While viewed by many as the nation's most progressive and intriguing prison, it also became the nation's most sued correctional facility. Serious questions arose regarding the practices of defective delinquency, involuntary referral and indeterminate sentencing, major components of the institution's enabling legislation. These controversies led to a 1977 revision of Article 31B which abolished defective delinquency and redefined Patuxent Institution's mission by creating the "Eligible Person" (EP) program. In comparison to the original defective delinquency program, the EP program provided specialized treatment services designed to rehabilitate habitual criminals. 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.



Patuxent Institution's present configuration is the result of a series of transformations initiated in the 1990s and designed to meet the needs of a growing and changing inmate population. Initially serving only male inmates, a 1987 consent decree, *Brown, et al. v. Gluckstern*, expanded the EP program to also include female offenders. In 1990, the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the institution.

An unanticipated consequence of the movement to de-institutionalize the nation's psychiatric facilities was a growing trend of increased numbers of inmates with serious mental illness. 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.

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 in October of 1994 to redefine Patuxent Institution's EP program target population. In moving away from the older, more chronic offender to services for these youthful offenders, a significant shift in Patuxent's rehabilitation-oriented approach was also initiated. The global concept of rehabilitation was replaced with a more focused approach of remediation in which treatment staff identified an inmate's specific deficits and tailored treatment to those needs. The treatment staff was restructured into smaller, more flexible Remediation Management Teams (RMTs) and treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), as well as specialized programs were introduced.

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 male and female inmates with significant substance abuse histories and who were 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.

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, in 2001 the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Stuart O. Simms, requested that Patuxent assume clinical management of the troubled RSAT (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment) 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.

During 2001, the Secretary again turned to Patuxent to convene a joint departmental task force on the issue of sex offenders with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The task force assembled representatives from all interested segments of the government and community, and engaged in an educational process that resulted in extensive recommendations.

Patuxent's clinical management of the RSAT program led to an expanding role in the Department's substance abuse treatment efforts during FY 2002. A Patuxent staff member serves as chairperson on the Baltimore Substance Abuse System's (BSAS) Criminal Justice Subcommittee and the Substance Abuse Committee of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The Secretary with the support of the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) also convened an RSAT Advisory committee. Chaired by the Director of the Patuxent Institution this committee began the process of developing a comprehensive substance abuse plan for DPSCS.

1.2 Patuxent Today

Patuxent Institution is a maximum-security facility centrally located between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. in Jessup, Maryland. Patuxent has a staff complement of 523 individuals including 396 correctional officers, 30 clinicians and 102 administrative and support personnel. In addition to the personnel budgeted to Patuxent, the institution is responsible for clinical and administrative oversight of over 40 staff affiliated with other programs or institutions.

A 987-bed facility¹, the population housed at the institution and the services offered are the most diverse in the State and possibly in the nation. Programs and services include the Eligible Persons Program, Patuxent's Youthful Offenders Program, the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program (PDRP), and step-down and transitional services for inmates with mental health histories. Patuxent also maintains a re-entry facility in Baltimore City designed to assist inmates with their transition back to the community.

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Male Population

Eligible Persons –	170
Patuxent Youth Program –	170
Correctional Mental Health –	192
Mental Health Transition –	34
Mental Health Step-down –	34
ROTC -	100
DOC transient	178
<i>Total Capacity</i>	<i>878</i>

While Patuxent Institution is a division of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, it was designed to be functionally separate from the Division of Correction (DOC). Even with this distinction, the Patuxent Institution maintains a close working relationship with the Division of Correction both hosting and overseeing a number of DOC programs. These include:

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Female Population

Eligible Persons/Youth –	61
ROTC -	24
RSAT-W -	24
<i>Total Capacity</i>	<i>109</i>

- The 192-bed Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J), the 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, which provides short-term treatment and psycho-educational services for inmates with drug abuse histories.
- Clinical management for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program. The RSAT program includes a 256-bed modified therapeutic community located at the Central Laundry Facility in Sykesville,

¹ Patuxent Institution is designed to house both male and female inmates. One hundred and nine beds of the total capacity of the institution represent the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW).

Maryland and a corresponding 24-bed 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 (MCIW). The WIT program is designed to target criminality and psychological dysfunction through individualized treatment planning and a dual-diagnosis approach.



Mural created by offenders at Patuxent

1.3 From the Director's Office

Appointed as Patuxent Institution's Director in April of 1999, Richard B. Rosenblatt has brought to his position a combination of personal dedication and more than 20 years of experience in the field of criminal justice. During his tenure with the Office of the Maryland Attorney General and in his role of Director of the Patuxent Institution, Mr. Rosenblatt has been called upon to share his expertise on numerous committees and initiatives including:



- The Executive Board of the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association as the co-chair of the Legislative Committee.
- Chair of the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association 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.
- Participation in national symposia called by the U.S. Department of Justice on substance abuse, mental health, and sex offenders.
- With the assistance of the Associate Director of Psychiatry, Dr. Maria Haine, chaired the Department of Public Safety and Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Joint Task Force on Sex Offenders.
- Served as an instructor for the Judicial Institute on topics such as sentence calculation.
- Chaired the RSAT Advisory Committee established by the Secretary of DPSCS to draft plans for future substance abuse services within the Department.

1.4 The Office of the Warden



William J. Smith has completed his second year as Warden of Patuxent Institution. A corrections veteran with over 35 years of experience, Warden Smith began his career in 1966 when he joined the Patuxent staff as a correctional officer. He was eventually promoted to the position of Chief of Security for Patuxent Institution remaining in that capacity until 1997 when he was transferred to Division of Correction headquarters. He was appointed as Assistant Warden for the Maryland House of Correction Annex in 1999.

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.

1.5 The Associate Director Psychiatry

Dr. Haine, the Associate Director of Psychiatry, completed a residency in psychiatry at The Johns Hopkins Hospital followed by a fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center. She is a diplomat of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Dr. Haine began her work at Patuxent Institution in 1997 as a staff psychiatrist. In 2001, Dr. Haine was promoted to Associate Director for Psychiatry, and appointed to the position of Chief Psychiatrist for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

During FY 2001 efforts in psychiatry have largely focused on quality assurance in patient care. To that end, the State Mental Health Team has been visiting the correctional institutions and conducting audits of medical and mental health charts. A close working relationship has been fostered with the correctional psychologists, who have served as a resource in identifying problem areas.

The other major endeavor spearheaded by Dr. Haine has been the implementation of a federal grant from the Department of Justice to transition sex offenders into supervision. The Maryland Transitional Offenders' Program (MTO) strives to provide a "seamless transition" from prison to the community for mandatory parolees, who will have to be registered as sex offenders under Maryland State Law.

1.6 The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Randall Nero was awarded a Ph.D. degree from the University of Mississippi in 1984. That same year, Dr. Nero joined the staff of Patuxent as a correctional psychologist. In 1998 he was appointed to the position of Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences.

During FY 2002, Dr. Nero has continued his active involvement in the clinical aspects of Patuxent as well as oversight for the RSAT Program at the Central Laundry Facility and the WIT program at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women. This involvement has included an active role as a member of the RSAT Advisory Committee where he has provided input on DPSCS's future plans for substance abuse treatment. In addition to his clinical duties, Dr. Nero has assumed supervision of the personnel, records and finance departments. He has also continued to energetically promote the Institution, educating various professionals and lay people on Patuxent and its services.

1.7 The Patuxent Institution Board of Review

Established in 1977 when Article 31B was amended, Patuxent Institution's Board of Review annually reviews offenders' progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. 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.

Composition of the Board of Review

- The Director of Patuxent Institution
- Two Associate Directors
- The Warden
- Five members of the general public appointed by the Governor, at least one of who is a member of a victim's right organization

Beginning in 1982, a number of modifications were enacted in the Board of Review's authority to responding 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 for a first degree sex offense may not be released on parole until the offender has served the same minimum time that is 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 from FY 2002

2.1 *Patuxent EP/Youth Programs*

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youth Programs were again expanded during FY 2002. Each program increased their static capacity to 170 inmates.
- For the third year the highly successful PIW Quilting Program continued. Local quilter, Ms. Inge Stocklin continues to donate her time assisting women in PIW in making quilts for local charities.
- The Media Module, which explores articles, books and films, is offered to 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 Gardening to Be Drug Free module of the Horticulture Program had five participants complete the program. The Program offers vocational training skills in Horticulture as well as therapeutic sessions provided by a Patuxent Institution social worker. In addition to the hands-on experience, the students are given classroom instruction in plant identification, propagation, and landscaping. Master Gardeners from the surrounding counties and Patuxent Institution staff provide the instruction to the offenders. Each horticulture student is assigned a garden plot where they plant seeds and nurture the plant material to maturity.
- A highly successful *Family Reunification Day* was held. The activities were designed to provide inmates with the opportunity to again establish relationships with family members.

2.2 *Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts*

- In February 2002, the Secretary of DPSCS, Mr. Stuart O. Simms, convened the RSAT Advisory Board, a joint effort between DPSCS and the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP). Tasked with developing a strategy for successfully addressing the substance abuse treatment needs of individuals served by the various divisions of DPSCS, the committee was chaired by Richard Rosenblatt, Director of Patuxent Institution.
- Captain Haywood Moss became the second recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. The Quinn Award recognized Captain Moss' extraordinary professionalism, organizational ability, and commitment to duty.

- Under the direction of Secretary Simms, Patuxent has continued the Managing for Results Submission. The primary focus is to carry out Patuxent's mission and the commitment to public safety. This effective tool has enabled management to focus on the key goals and objectives for Patuxent Institution by setting performance measures and projecting future goals. Each year's submission reflects back to the previous year and provides measurements for new trends, budgets, and new priorities. The key goals for Patuxent Institution are:

- safe communities
- offender security
- offender safety
- offender well being, and
- good management

Patuxent staff is committed to obtaining these goals through the administration of treatment to the offenders, staff training, and Team Management.

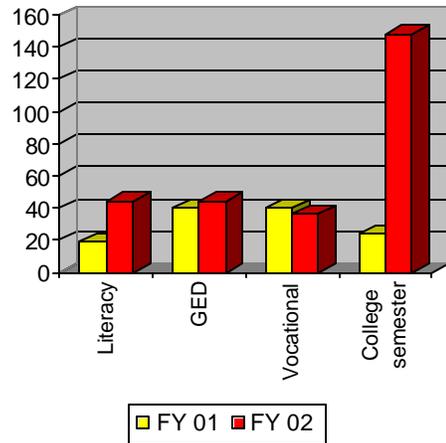
- The Institutional Risk Management Program, established during FY 2001 produced quick results. This highly successful program put the institution in the forefront by recording the largest decrease in work related injuries than any of the DPSCS institutions.
- The Women's Intensive Treatment program (WIT), the successor to the NIDA grant that was operated by Friends Research and Patuxent Institution, has now completed its second full year. The WIT program is a joint effort of Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCIW) and Patuxent Institution that handles the hiring, training, and supervision of the clinical staff. Through individualized treatment planning WIT targets criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual-diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems. During the year 65 new inmates entered the program.
- The Maryland Transitional Offenders Program (MTOP) was launched. The demonstration program, funded through a Department of Justice grant, is designed to provide transitional services to sex offenders about to be released into the community. In this joint effort, Patuxent Institution provides the pre-release component of MTOP including relapse prevention, compliance requirements of the parole system, and the establishment of enforceable special conditions of release. Once released to the Division of Parole and Probation, offenders may be referred for further treatment, polygraph exams, and/or global positioning satellite monitoring. This has required close collaboration with a myriad of agencies including the Parole Commission, community treatment

providers, local police, and other community support sources for the mentally ill or indigent.

2.3 Education Programs

- Patuxent Institution's Education Department, through the Maryland State Department of Education has made tremendous strides over the past two years. Overall, enrollment, attendance and successful completion have been significantly increased when compared to previous years.
- The average monthly full-time enrollment for the academic program has been 115 students. Seventy-one students participated in the occupational program, and 44 students in the college program.

Inmate Completions of Educational Programs in FY 01 & FY 02



- There were 18 offenders who received Basic Literacy certificates. Adult Basic Education Literacy Life Skills Certificates were issued to 44 offenders and 44 GED diplomas were awarded. The vocational program granted 41 completion certificates.

Patuxent's online college program is funded by a Maryland State Department of Education grant. The program provides a curriculum which meets the requirements of a General Studies Associates Degree. Course work is completed in a computer lab within Patuxent Institution and transferred electronically to and from Anne Arundel Community College.

By the end of the Spring 2002 semester, Patuxent students had successfully completed 202 college courses and enrolled for 120 courses for the Fall semester.

- In January 2001, the on-line college program was initiated as part of the Learn Anytime Anywhere Partnership (LAAP). The second year of the on-line college program proved extremely successful. Courses offered to the offenders included Nutrition, History of Western Civilization, English, Mathematics, Health, Sociology, Computers, and Psychology.

- The fall semester offered seven courses to the offenders. Out of the 85 enrolled in the program, 76 successfully completed the semester (89.4%).
- The spring semester offered six courses and had a total enrollment of 72 with 68 successful completions (94.4%).
- During the Spring 2002 semester, five inmates received Anne Arundel Community College Letters of Recognition in Applied Sociology for completing nine credits of required sociology courses

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 committed individuals volunteer on a regular basis.
- The Institution's religious program provides services to the diverse religious communities within the institution. Throughout the institution, committed volunteers and citizen participants who assist and support the inmates in their spiritual growth aid nine faith communities. Individual studies, seminars, workshops, teaching videos and ecumenical services along with congregate religious activities are provided for the offenders.
- Patuxent Institution's Reasoned Straight Program taps the experiences of the male inmates to develop a counseling program for at-risk youth. Originating in 1980, the program utilizes thought provoking discussions and interaction with the institution's inmates to provide at-risk youth first hand knowledge of the consequences of a criminal lifestyle. Over the past 20 years, Reasoned Straight has provided services to thousands of youth from the Maryland, Washington, D.C., Virginia, and Pennsylvania areas.
- Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) program was created in the early 90s and targets high-risk young women. Modeled after the Reasoned Straight Program, WRAP provides the opportunity these young women to interact with specially trained Patuxent Institution for Women offenders who discourage the pursuit of a criminal path.
- Various self-help groups are coordinated through Volunteer Services. Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), and Nicotine Anonymous are active within the institution. During FY 2002, Alcoholics Anonymous held the first ever two-day conference within the Maryland prison system. In addition to the more traditional self-help groups, Patuxent inmates are also encouraged to participate in the Alternatives to Violence Program, a 3-day workshop which assists the participants in developing, creative, non-violent methods of resolving conflicts.

- Project Black College Survival Walk-a-Thon continued its tradition to raise over \$6,000 for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund.

2.5 *Coordination of Mental Health Services*

- The focus this year was one of quality assurance. With the help of Dr. Maria Haine, the mental health team began an in-depth audit process throughout the DOC, including the mental health unit at Patuxent to determine the strengths and weaknesses of our mental health service delivery system.
- Over 150 staff throughout the DOC were trained in Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM). These individuals now participate in Critical Incident Response Teams in each region. Each region has a call-down list. The CIRT committee completed a directive describing the deployment of a CIRT response appropriate to any traumatic incident. In addition, training continues in NIC's Thinking for a Change program throughout the DOC. This cognitive behavioral program is being used in more DOC facilities than in previous years.
- The Mental Health Transition Unit continues to be viewed as a state-of-the-art program. Dr. James Holwager delivered a presentation on the mental health transition program at an NIC conference in Boston, Massachusetts.
- The average daily population for the MHTU was 27 inmates. Admissions numbered 64; discharges 56. Of those discharged, 38 were released to the community, and the remainders were either returned to general population/segregation or were returned to the mental health unit.
- During the past year the MHTU developed a partnership with the Veteran's Administration (VA) to help identify inmates who qualify for veteran's benefits and who could be referred to the VA for treatment upon their release.
- Programming within the MHTU has increased to address the dual diagnosis issues faced by many of our inmates. A substance abuse/relapse prevention component was added to address these issues. With the assistance of the Department of Education, a job readiness component was also added to the MHTU program.
- The Step-Down Unit continued to receive inmates from the mental health unit. They admitted 23 inmates during this year and averaged a daily population of 31 inmates. A total of 16 inmates were discharged. Eight were discharged back to general population and 8 were either sent back

to the mental health unit or were sent on to the Transition Unit to prepare for return to the community.

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

- The number of admissions to CMHC-J (330) reflected an increase from last year's number of 232. The average daily population in the mental health unit was 108. Discharges also increased to a total of 333. Of those released, the majority (250) were returned to general population. However, 33 were released to the community and 50 were discharged to either the Step-Down Unit or the Transition Unit.
- For this past fiscal year, the mean admission rate was 21.6 per month while the mean discharge rate was 20.5 per month. The total number of mandatory releases for this fiscal year was 33.
- CMHC-J participates in the Team Management approach initiated at Patuxent Institution. The improved communication provided by the Team Approach has been found to significantly reduce inmate complaints.

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. More than 5500 inmates have completed the program to date.
- In FY 2002, 642 men and 138 women were received into the ROTC program. Of these 920 inmates, 917 were paroled or continued on parole.

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 MCHJ and the tiers they previously utilized were converted to housing inmates on the Patuxent Program waiting list.

The Patuxent Institution logo was redesigned in 2001 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 *restitutio* means making good, or compensating for loss, damage, or injury.

Chapter III: FY 2002 OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING LEVEL

3.1 Operating Costs

Patuxent Institution's operating cost for the fiscal year totaled \$32,636,457 and is summarized in table 3a below. This figure represents an increase of \$1,166,672 or 3.7% over fiscal year 2001. The per capita cost figure of \$37,171 reflects a 1.7% decrease compared FY 2001.

TABLE 3a OPERATING COST: FY 2002				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$3,485,482			\$3,485,482
Custodial Care	\$19,087,517	\$359,422		\$19,446,939
Dietary Services	\$1,585,249			\$1,585,249
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$2,373,707			\$2,373,707
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services ²	\$5,282,707	\$203,358		\$5,486,065
Classification/Recreation/Religious Services		\$28,077		\$28,077
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$192,138	\$38,800		\$230,938
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$32,006,800	\$629,657	\$0	\$32,636,457
PER CAPITA COST:				\$37,171.36

The above figures do not include 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 grant³ and MCFW, respectively.

² Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services include cost for inmate medical contract.

³ 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 2002* (Figure 1) illustrates Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 523.5 positions authorized in FY 2002 of which 396 or 75.6% were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.

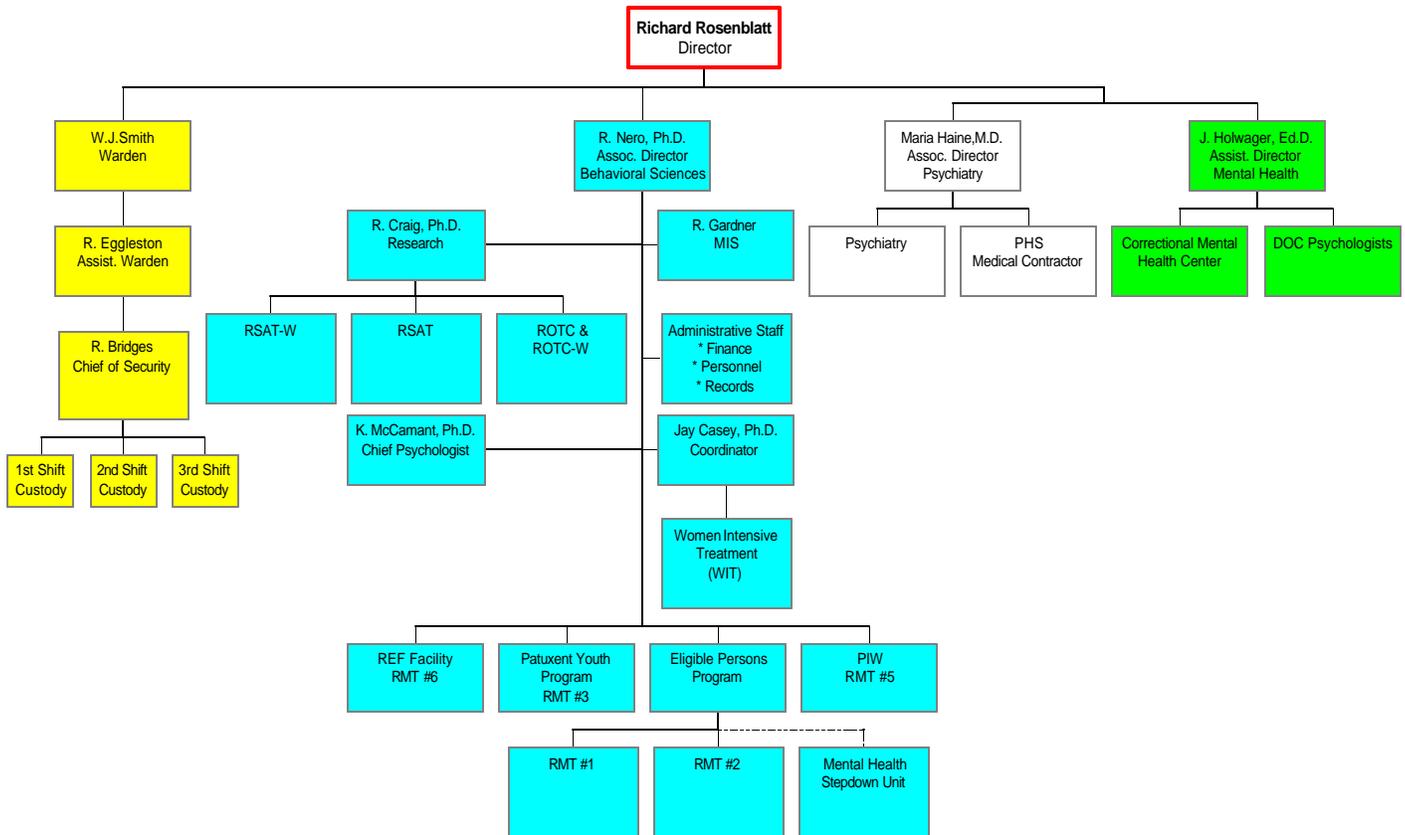


Figure 1
Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart

The organizational chart does not fully illustrate the increasing complexity of the Patuxent Institution. The Director's Office remains in a dual role, overseeing Mental Health Services for the entire Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services, including the Division of Correction and the Division of Pretrial Detention & Services, as well as activities within the Patuxent Institution. Patuxent oversees clinical operations for two programs operating at other facilities. These include the 256-bed RSAT program for male offenders located at the Central Laundry Facility in Sykesville, Maryland and the 56-bed WIT program housed within the Maryland Correctional Facility for Women.

The vacancy rate among custody positions reflects a significant increase when compared to the two previous years. While 30 additional custody positions were created at the beginning of the fiscal year, the continued difficulties in recruiting qualified applicants meant that these positions provided little immediate relief. The end result was a mean vacancy rate among custody positions of 40.8 per month an increase of more than 160% over FY 2001's vacancy figure.

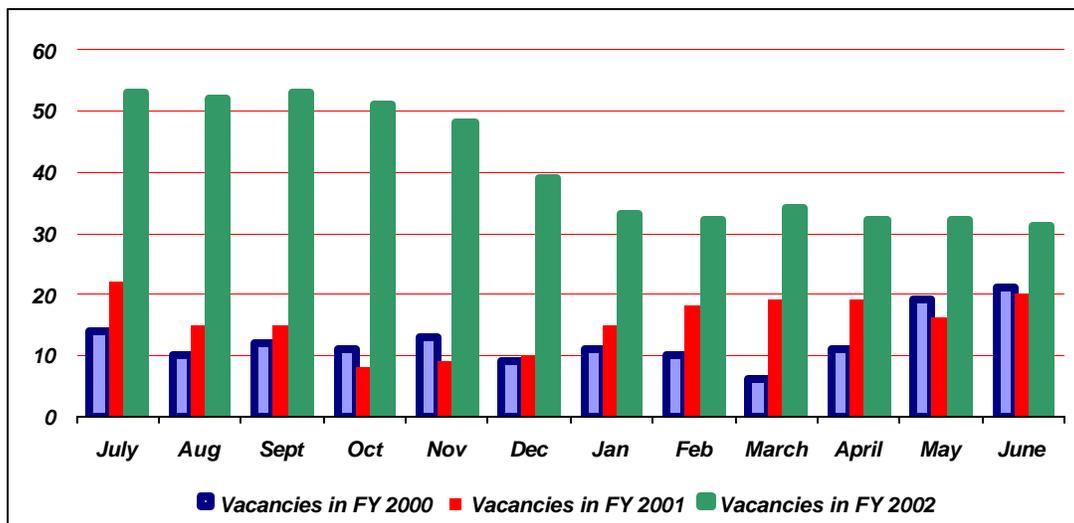
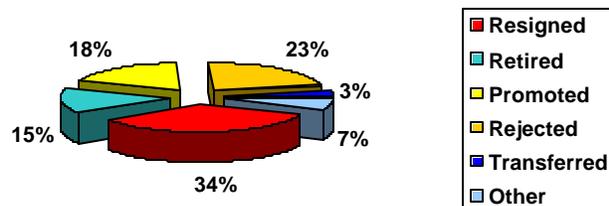


Figure 2
Comparison of Custody Staff Vacancy Rates for FY 2000, FY 2001, & FY 2002⁴

Source of Custody Officer Turnover in FY 2002



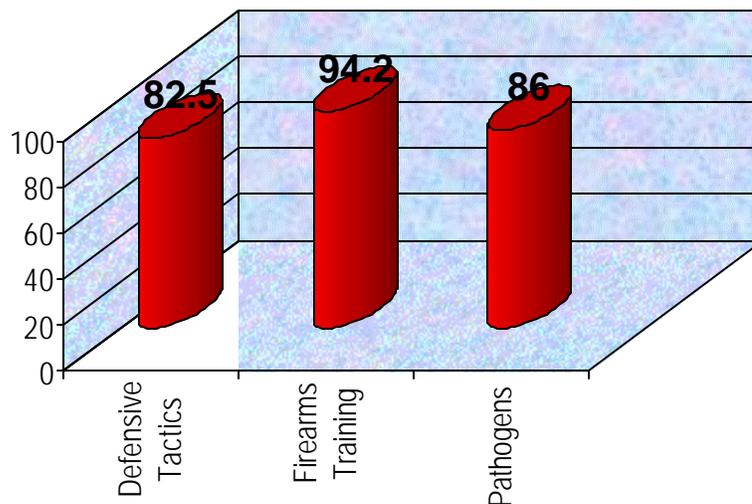
⁴ Figures reflect all custody personnel including supervisory positions.

3.3 Training

In accordance with the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards requirements, Patuxent Institution has established the goal of all correctional officers and institutional support staff completing a minimum of 18 hours of Maryland Correctional Training Commission approved in-service training per year. To achieve this goal, the institution continues to deliver a wide range of training to the institution's custody and professional staff. During FY 2002, over 16,300 man-hours of training were provided equating to over 30 hours of instruction per staff member.

- Driver Improvement, Emergency Procedures, and CPR training was provided to over 300 of Patuxent's employees.
- Two hundred and eighty officers received Use of Force and Officer Survival training.
- Offender Supervision Skill Building training was delivered to 324 officers and staff.
- Two hundred seventy-six officers received firearms training in revolver and mini-14.
- Defensive tactics training was delivered to 327 staff members.

Fig 3: Percentage of Staff Completing Required Maryland Correctional Training Commission Approved Training



CHAPTER IV: OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2002

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

In terms of eligibility requirements for the Patuxent EP program, Title 4 (§ 4-101) of the Annotated Code of Maryland 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.

Upon transfer to the Patuxent Institution, an inmate undergoes an extensive 6-month evaluation performed by a team of at least one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one social worker. This evaluation includes a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental condition as well as an extensive psychiatric and psychological evaluation. 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 program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment. Those found ineligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

In fiscal year 2002, a total of 118 offenders were evaluated for possible admission into Patuxent's treatment programs compared to the 125 offenders evaluated during FY 2001.

4.2 Demographics

Table: 4a

Gender, Race, and Age Distribution of Offenders Evaluated In FY 2002				
Gender		ELIGIBLE	NON ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Male	EP	32	17	49
	Youth	40	11	51
	Total	72	28	100
Female	EP	12	2	14
	Youth	2	2	4
	Total	14	4	18
Race				
African American	EP	34	16	50
	Youth	35	10	45
	Total	69	26	95
Caucasian	EP	10	3	13
	Youth	7	2	9
	Total	17	5	22
Asian	Youth		1	1
	Total		1	1
Admission Age Group				
17-19	EP	1		1
	Youth	20	5	25
	Total	21	5	26
20-24	EP	16	7	23
	Youth	22	8	30
	Total	38	15	53
25-29	EP	11	3	14
	Total	11	3	14
30-34	EP	10	6	16
	Total	10	6	16
35-39	EP	3	3	6
	Total	3	3	6
40-44	EP	3		3
	Total	3		3

Table 4a details the demographic data of the 118 offenders evaluated for the Patuxent Programs during FY 2002. Of those evaluated in FY 2002, a total of 73% were determined to be eligible compared to 65% in FY 2000 and 76.8% in FY 2001. Seventy-two percent of male offenders were found to be eligible for either the EP or Youth programs while 78% of female offenders evaluated were found to be eligible for admission.

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

TYPE OF OFFENSE	<u>Most Serious Offense of Inmates Evaluated</u>		Total
	<u>In FY 2002</u>		
	ELIGIBLE	NON-ELIGIBLE	
VIOLENT OFFENSES			
<i>Homicide</i>	33	8	41
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	2	4	6
<i>Robbery</i>	23	8	31
<i>Assault</i>	15	8	23
<i>Other Violent</i>	2		2
Total Violent Offenses	75	28	103
PROPERTY OFFENSES			
<i>Burglary</i>	1	1	2
<i>Larceny</i>	1		1
Total Property Offenses	2	1	3
DRUG OFFENSES			
<i>Possession</i>	7	1	8
<i>Distribution</i>	2		2
<i>Drugs - other</i>		1	1
Total Drug Offenses	9	2	11
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES			
<i>Probation Violation</i>		1	1
Total Public Order Offenses		1	1
TOTAL OFFENSES	86	32	118

The sentence length data reported in Figure 4a. As in recent years, a preponderance of the inmates evaluated by, and accepted into, the Patuxent programs have a sentence length of 15 years or less.

Figure 4a
Sentence Length in Years for FY 2002 Patuxent Population

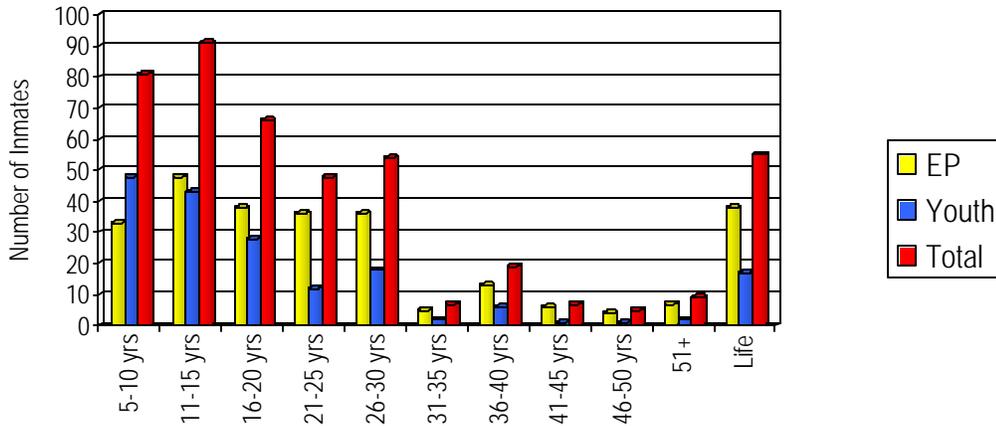


Table 4c: Split life Sentences

Split Life Sentences	EP	Youth	Total
11-15 years	1	1	2
16-20 years	1		1
21-25 years	1	4	5
26-30 years	3	3	6
31-35 years	5	2	7
36-40 years	2	1	3
41-45 years		1	1
46-50 years	2	2	4
51+ years		2	2
Life	23	1	24
Totals	38	17	55

In contrast to FY 2001, there was an insignificant increase in the percentage of offenders serving a sentence of 15 years or less (39% vs. 38%). Of the 55 offenders sentenced to Life, 31 have Split Life sentences ranging from 12 to 60 years.

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF OFFENDERS EVALUATED IN FY 2002			
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE N=86	NON- ELIGIBLE N=32	TOTAL N=118
ANNE ARUNDEL	1		1
BALTIMORE CITY	31	8	39
BALTIMORE	15	6	21
CALVERT		1	1
CAROLINE	1		1
CARROLL	3		3
CECIL		1	1
CHARLES	3	1	4
DORCHESTER	1		1
HARFORD	1		1
HOWARD		1	1
MONTGOMERY	2	3	5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	25	10	35
QUEEN ANNE'S	2		2
WASHINGTON	1	1	2
Total	86	32	118

Baltimore City continues to represent the most referrals (33%) to the Patuxent Programs. Prince George's County has the second highest referrals (29.7%) and Baltimore County is third (17.8%). All three counties had an increase in referrals from the past fiscal year.



CHAPTER V: PATUXENT POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

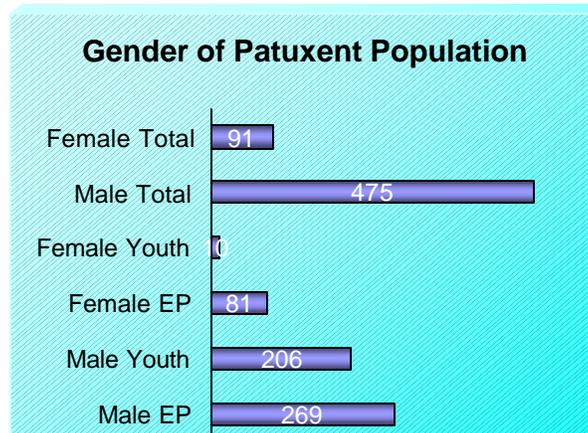
5.1 Demographics of Total Population ⁵

Table 5a provides an analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent Program population for FY 2002. Included within this sample are all the offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in either the diagnostic or treatment phase. Five hundred sixty six inmates were associated with either the Eligible Persons Program or the Youth Program during fiscal year 2002. However, 124 offenders left these programs due to a mandatory release, expiration of their sentence, being court released, signing out of the program, or as a result of being found non-eligible. A significant majority of the offenders affiliated with the Patuxent programs were males (83.9%). Sixty-one point eight percent (61.8%) of the population was affiliated with the EP program and 38.2% comprised the Youth program.

Table 5a: Gender, Race, and Age Distribution of Patuxent Program Population in FY 2002

	EP N=350	Youth N=216	Total N=566
Gender			
Male	269	206	475
Female	81	10	91
Total	350	216	566
Race			
African American	237	180	417
Caucasian	113	35	148
Asian	0	1	1
Total	350	216	566
Age (as of 6/30/02)			
15-19	1	28	29
20-24	57	169	226
25-29	86	19	105
30-34	67	NOT APPLICABLE	67
35-39	49		49
40-44	33		33
45-49	29		29
50-54	19		19
55+	9		9
Total	350	216	566

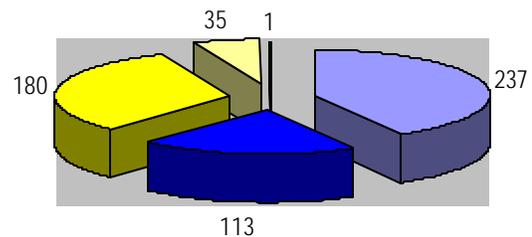
⁵Total Population is being defined as all inmates who entered Patuxent Institution for either the EP or Patuxent Youth Programs during FY 2002. Includes all offenders (EP and Non-EP) who were housed at Patuxent during the current fiscal year. At the end of the FY, 124 offenders left Patuxent due to being ineligible, mandatory release, expiration of sentence, court release, opting out, etc.



Admission Age Group of the FY 2002 Patuxent Evaluation Population

GENDER

- The majority of offenders within the Patuxent Programs are male (83.9%).
- The Youth Program continues to be overwhelmingly (95.4%) male.



RACE

- The majority of offenders (73.7%) in the Patuxent programs are African American.
- In the Youth Program, the African American inmates comprise 83.3% of the participants.
- One Asian American entered into the Patuxent Youth Program in FY 2002.



AGE

- The mean age for the all inmates in the Patuxent programs during FY 2002 was 29.7 years (sd – 9.96 years).
- Mean ages for the EP and Youth Programs were 34.3 years (sd – 9.6) and 22.2 years (sd –1.9 years) respectively.

5.2 Age Of Admission Of Current Patuxent Program Population⁶

The institution continues to maintain its previous year's level of youthful admissions into the programs. Of the individuals evaluated over the past fiscal year 66.7% were age 24 years or younger.

		Youth N = 63	EP N = 55	Total N=118
Admission Age Group	17-19	1	25	26
	20-24	23	30	53
	25-29	14	0	14
	30-34	16	0	16
	35-39	6	0	6
	40-44	3	0	3
Total		63	55	118

Admission Age of the FY 2002 Patuxent Program Population

		Youth N=263	EP N=178	Total N=442
Admission Age Group	15-16	1	7	8
	17-19	18	76	93
	20-24	92	95	187
	25-29	70	0	70
	30-34	47	0	47
	35-39	23	0	23
	40-44	9	0	9
	45-49	4	0	4
Total		264	178	442

Of the population housed within the Patuxent Institution programs at the end of this fiscal year, 65.1% are 24 years old or younger. Eighty one percent of the population was under the age of 30 years.

⁶ Current population is defined as individuals affiliated with the EP or Youth Programs on 6/30/2002. This is inclusive of individuals who were in either the diagnostic or treatment phases of these programs.

5.3 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.

Most Serious Offense of the FY 2002 Patuxent Program Population

TYPE OF OFFENSE	Youth N=264	EP N=178	Total N=442
Violent Offenses			
Homicide	116	85	201
Sexual Assault	21	5	26
Kidnapping	1	3	4
Robbery	49	37	86
Assault	38	40	78
Other Violent	3	3	6
Total	228	173	401
Property Offenses			
Burglary	10	2	12
Arson	1		1
Larceny	4		4
Other Property		1	1
Total	15	3	18
Drug Offenses			
Possession	13	1	14
Distribution	7	1	8
Total	20	2	22
Public Order Offenses			
Probation Violation	1		1
Total	1		1
Total	264	178	442

Ninety-one percent of the Patuxent Program Population committed violent offenses. Homicide was the number one offense (44%) and robbery was the second most committed crime (18.6%) by the youthful offenders. In the EP program, 47.8% had Homicide offenses and 22.5% had assault offenses.



5.4 Length of Sentence

Table 5f, *Sentence Length in Years of the FY 2002 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 30.7% of the EP population and 51.1% of the youth population serving a sentence of 15 years or less.

Table 5f
Sentence Length In Years of the FY 2002
Patuxent Program Population

Years	EP	Youth	Total
5-10 years	33	48	81
11-15 years	48	43	91
16-20 years	38	28	66
21-25 years	36	12	48
26-30 years	36	18	54
31-35 years	5	2	7
36-40 years	13	6	19
41-45 years	6	1	7
46-50 years	4	1	5
51+ years	7	2	9
Life	38	17	55
Total	264	178	442



In contrast to FY 2001, there was an insignificant increase in the percentage of offenders serving a sentence of 15 years or less (39% vs. 38%). Of the 55 offenders sentenced to Life, 31 have Split Life sentences ranging from 12 to 60 years.

5.5 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 (33.9%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (30.3.0% EP and 39.3% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (24.2%) and Baltimore County (17.4%).
- A total of 75.5% of the crimes committed by inmates housed within the Patuxent Institution occurred in Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County.

County of Conviction	EP	Youth	Totals
ALLEGANY	2		2
ANNE ARUNDEL	8	1	9
BALTIMORE CITY	80	70	150
BALTIMORE	51	26	77
CALVERT	4	1	5
CAROLINE	5	1	6
CARROLL	3	5	8
CECIL	3	1	4
CHARLES	7	10	17
DORCHESTER	2		2
FREDERICK	2		2
HARFORD	6	3	9
HOWARD	2	1	3
MONTGOMERY	11	9	20
PRINCE GEORGE'S	58	49	107
QUEEN ANNE	2		2
SOMERSET	1		1
ST. MARY	4		4
TALBOT	2	1	3
WASHINGTON	6		6
WICOMICO	4		4
WORCESTER	1		1
Totals	264	178	442



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.

The Board of Review, in exercising its duties, 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 2002, 385 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 2001:

- In FY 2002 the Board of Review heard 385 cases, an increase of eight cases. This represents an average of 32 cases per month.
- A majority of these cases, 89.8%, involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs.

Table 6a SUMMARY OF BOARD OF REVIEW CASES IN FY 2002	
CASE HEARING TYPES	TOTAL
Annual Reviews	346
Special Reviews	39
In-House Reviews Annual – 301 Special – 30	331
Work Release Reviews Annual – 9 Special - 6	15
Parolee Annual Reviews Annual – 36 Special - 3	39
TOTAL REVIEWS	385

Summary of FY 2002 Hearing Decisions	
No Change	343
Non Eligible Person	13*
Granted Request	16
Revoked Community Parole	0
Revoked Work Release	4*
Deferred Decision	7
Denied Request	4
Total Decisions	387

*One offender had his Work Release revoked and was also found to be a non-eligible person.

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 FY2002, The Board of Review made 597 administrative decisions regarding the offenders. These decisions included requests regarding their employment, finances, education and travel. This was an increase of 76% over last fiscal year. Eighty-three percent of the decisions were on behalf of the male offenders.

Summary of Status Reviews

Status Requests Accompanied Day Leaves – 7 Work Release – 12 Community Parole – 2*	21
Parole Revocation Hearings	0
Work Release Hearings	3
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	19
Requests for Complete Release	1

*Same offender – hearing deferred first time

In FY 2002, the Board of Review made 16 grants of conditional release status involving 17 offenders.⁷ The number and type of status granted are presented in Table 6c *FY 2002 Grants of Status*, below.

Table 6c FY 2002 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	# of Granted Status
Accompanied Day Leaves	5
Work Release	10
Parole To Community	1
Total	16

No first time parolees have been convicted or re-incarcerated for a new offense as of the close of FY 2002.

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 2002 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 FY 2002 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.⁸ 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 2002.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Conditional status includes accompanied day leaves, work/school release, or community parole.

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 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.



CHAPTER VII: DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

During the course of FY2002 124 offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. Table 7a lists the discharge reason and sex of offenders discharged in FY 2002.

TABLE 7a
PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2002 DISCHARGES

DISCHARGE REASON	Male N=94	Female N=30	Total N=124
Board of Review	11	3	14
Court Release	5	3	8
Deceased	0	0	0
Expiration of Sentence	0	0	0
Mandatory Release	11	2	13
Office of the Director	27	3	30
Paroled to Parole & Probation	0	0	0
Released before staffing ⁹	1	1	2
Staff Evaluation	17	2	19
Voluntarily Opted Out	22	16	38
Total Discharged	94	30	124

A majority of the 124 offenders released from Patuxent Institution in FY2002 fell into one of two categories:

- The most frequent reason for discharge during FY 2002 was voluntary opting-out of the program. Thirty-eight offenders or (30.6%) voluntarily signed out of the EP program
- Second most frequent reason for discharge included 30 cases (24.2%). This category was comprised of youthful offenders whose discharge was approved by the Institution's director. 10
- Fifteen point three percent (19 inmates) were found ineligible during the diagnostic phase prior to entering into the treatment programs.
- The Board of Review may also 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. Fourteen inmates, or 11.3% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

CHAPTER VIII: PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2002, a total of 37 individuals (34 males and 3 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 FY 2002. 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 1995-2002

TYPE OF OFFENSE	#	%
VIOLENT OFFENSES		
Homicide	9	39.0
Sexual Assault ¹¹	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	13.1
Assault ¹²	3	13.1
Other Violent ¹³	3	13.1
TOTAL	18	78.3
PROPERTY OFFENSES		
Burglary	3	13.1
Larceny	0	0
Other Property ¹⁴	0	0
TOTAL	3	13.1
DRUG OFFENSES		
Possession ¹⁵	2	8.6
Distribution	0	0
TOTAL	2	8.6
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES		
Probation Violation ¹⁶	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
TOTAL OFFENSES	23	100

TABLE 8a
**MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL
OFFENSE OF FY 1995-FY 2002
PAROLEES**

Between FY 1995 and FY 2002, a total of 23 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 2002 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 23 individuals.

¹¹ Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

¹² Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

¹³ Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

¹⁶ Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

8.2 Parole Revocations

When the REF staff has reason to believe that a parolee has violated 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 2002 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 2002 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 23	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%0
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	--	--	0	0
2001	2	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
2002	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
TOTAL	23	1	4.5	2	9.1	1	4.5	4	18.1

