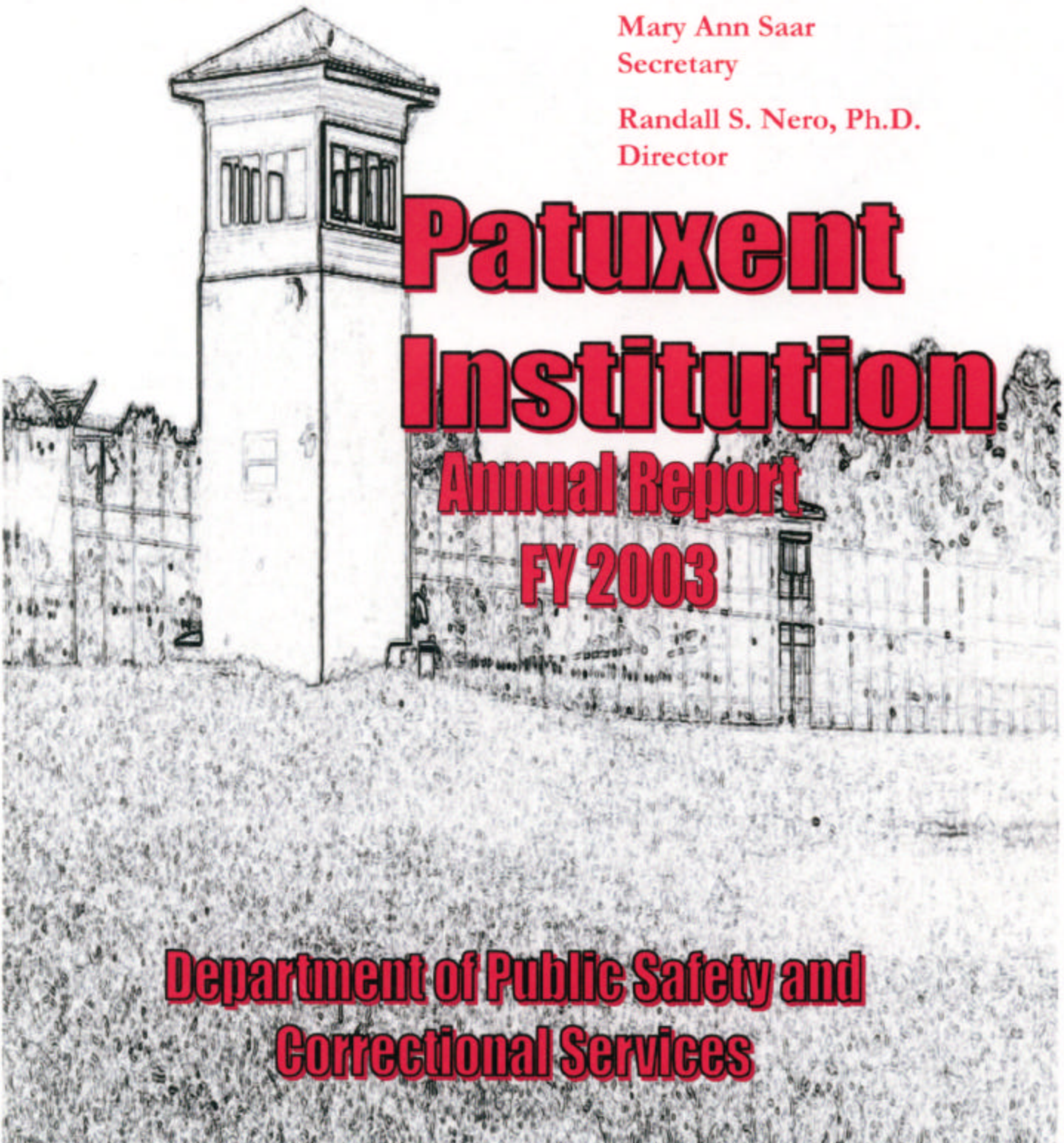


Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.
Governor

Michael S. Steele
Lt. Governor

Mary Ann Saar
Secretary

Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.
Director



Patuxent Institution

Annual Report FY 2003

**Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services**



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Office of the Secretary

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STATE OF MARYLAND

ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL S. STEELE
LT. GOVERNOR

MARY ANN SAAR
SECRETARY

October 21, 2003

DIVISION OF CORRECTION

DIVISION OF PAROLE AND
PROBATION

DIVISION OF PRETRIAL
DETENTION AND SERVICES

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

MARYLAND COMMISSION OF
CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING
COMMISSION

POLICE TRAINING
COMMISSION

MARYLAND PAROLE
COMMISSION

CRIMINAL INJURIES
COMPENSATION BOARD

EMERGENCY NUMBER
SYSTEMS BOARD

SUNDRY CLAIMS BOARD

INMATE GRIEVANCE OFFICE

The Honorable Robert L. Ehrlich
Governor of the State of Maryland
Executive Department
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Ehrlich:

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution that documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2003. 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*.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the Patuxent Institution faced several changes in its top administration, which included the appointment of a new Director, Randall Nero. In addition, the Institution now falls under the umbrella of the newly-formed Office of Treatment Services under the direction of Assistant Secretary Richard Rosenblatt, former Director of the Institution. The Institution utilizes a multi-disciplinary treatment approach involving professions of psychology, security, psychiatry, social work, and education in the remediation of specialized populations. Patuxent staff continues to meet the diverse needs of the Department by providing substance abuse treatment programs to incarcerated offenders. Collaboration between the Institution's Board of Review and clinical staff has allowed for an effective transition for the offender's return to the community.

Patuxent Institution remains dedicated to the Department's mission in a manner that maximizes the cost effectiveness of treatment services that improve the overall level of public safety of the people of Maryland.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Saar
Secretary



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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STATE OF MARYLAND

ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL S. STEELE
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MARY ANN SAAR
SECRETARY

G. LAWRENCE FRANKLIN
DEPUTY SECRETARY

MARY L. LIVERS, Ph.D.
DEPUTY SECRETARY

RANDALL S. NERO, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR

September 2, 2003

Mary Ann Saar, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Suite 1000
300 East Joppa Road
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Saar,

In accordance with Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2003 is submitted for your consideration.

During the past year, the Institution has experienced significant administrative changes. These changes have resulted in the experience of a myriad of feelings such as satisfaction, excitement, anticipation, pride, and gratitude. The Institution's former Director, Richard B. Rosenblatt, was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary for Treatment Services where in addition to overseeing the operations of the Institution has assumed responsibility for the wide array of medical and mental health services within the Department. William J. Smith, the Institution's Warden, was promoted to the position of Commissioner of Pretrial Detention and Services. Both of the above named individuals provided invaluable guidance and leadership in their respective positions.

I was honored to be appointed in April as the new Director of Patuxent Institution. Dr. Richard Craig, who had been the Institution's Director of Research, was promoted to the position of Associate Director for Behavioral

Sciences, the position I previously held. As of this date Patuxent has a new Warden, John P. Wilt. Warden Wilt brings to the Institution a wealth of experience within the arenas of both corrections and health care management. We also experienced changes to the Board of Review as Ruth Kalanowski filled a previously vacated community member seat. In addition, Randall Shipe, joined the Patuxent family as our school principal. He has carried on the mission to improve our attendance and GED pass rates.

The Institution has continued to provide treatment services to both male and female offenders in approximately thirteen different populations under our supervision. We also provide consultation and training to staff and agencies providing treatment services to offenders located within the Division of Correction. Patuxent continues to take the lead in providing substance abuse treatment programs to incarcerated offenders. The clinical staff is taking an active role in the Departmental reorganization of substance abuse services into a system that facilitates both treatment during incarceration and a seamless transition to community based services.

The much anticipated construction project involving a technologically advanced perimeter fence, a new gatehouse and kitchen, is well underway. The projected completion date for these projects is October 2004. We are looking forward to the utilization of these enhancements within the Institution.

Your commitment to treatment services has provided increased motivation for the staff to carry out Patuxent's mission of providing treatment services to specialized offending populations.

Respectfully,



Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.

Director

Approved:



Richard B. Rosenblatt

Assistant Secretary for Treatment Services

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 The History of Patuxent Institution

In 1951 the enactment of Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland, laid the groundwork for the establishment of a unique institution to house Maryland's most dangerous offenders. Designated as the Patuxent Institution, the facility began operations in 1955 with the mission of insuring public safety through the treatment of individuals designated as "Defective Delinquents." These offenders were individuals who, by virtue of their persistent antisocial and criminal behavior, were designated by the court as delinquent and involuntarily committed to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.

Uniquely designed to be a self-contained operation, Patuxent was equipped with a full-time staff of clinicians including psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists. The Institution was also provided with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC). Once designated as a defective delinquent, an inmate was placed involuntarily at Patuxent Institution to be released only upon the findings of its paroling authority, the Institutional Board of Review, that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

Simultaneously progressive and controversial, Patuxent, during these initial years, was one of the nation's most intriguing prisons and also the nation's most litigated correctional facility. Over time questions arose regarding defective delinquency, and in 1977 a revision of Article 31B abolished the defective delinquency designation and redefined Patuxent Institution's mission by creating the "Eligible Person" (EP) program. The resulting 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'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.

1.2 Patuxent Institution Today

The Patuxent Institution is a maximum-security facility centrally located between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. in Jessup, Maryland. A staff complement of 524.5 individuals including 396 correctional officers, 26 clinicians and 103 administrative and support personnel maintain the security, treatment components, and business operations of the facility.

Designed for a maximum static capacity of 987-beds,¹ the population housed at the Institution and the services offered are the most diverse in the State and possibly in the nation. The rich variety of services and programs delivered by the Institution are a result of an evolutionary process that began with the establishment of the EP program in 1977.

In 1987 a significant change occurred fueled by a consent decree. Initially serving only male inmates, Brown, et al. vs. Gluckstern expanded the EP program to include female offenders. In 1990, the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution.

As the growing trend of increased numbers of inmates with serious mental illness became more evident, concerns for inmates experiencing severe mental illness increased. To establish a centralized and more effectively coordinated treatment environment for the mentally ill offender, the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was located within the Patuxent Institution in 1992. The creation of a 192-bed mental health unit consolidated services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

In 1994, as a response to the swelling numbers of youthful offenders entering the correctional system, Patuxent Institution shifted its focus. Moving away from the older, more chronic offender to services for 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 this remediation process an inmate's specific deficits are identified and treatment is tailored 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.

While Patuxent Institution is an agency of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), 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.

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

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
Total Capacity	878

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Female Population

Eligible Persons/Youth	61
ROTC	24
RSAT-W	24
Total Capacity	109

¹Patuxent 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).

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 also saw the development and start-up of the Women's Intensive Treatment (WIT) program. Located at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W), the WIT 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 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 six 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 with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on the issue of sex offenders. 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 Institution houses and/or manages a number of programs for DOC inmates. These include:

- **RSAT at Central Laundry**
- **ROTC**
- **CMHC-J**
- **WIT at MCI-W**

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 the Department.

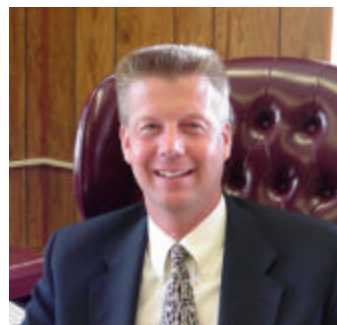
During FY 2003, Patuxent Institution continued its role of providing innovative services to the inmate population. Clinical and administrative management of the ROTC program were transferred to the Institution and efforts have been launched to re-vitalize its philosophy and services. Patuxent staff directly assisted BSAS in the development of the Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) to be operational at the Maryland Transition Center (MTC) early in FY 2004. With the creation of the position of Assistant Secretary of Treatment Services by DPSCS Secretary Mary Ann Saar, Patuxent was directed to provide assistance in developing the tools and procedures for initiatives being planned within the Department. Patuxent staff participated in various committee processes to develop additional services for inmates with histories of substance abuse, front-end assessment for the DOC, and expanded women's services.

1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership

The Office of the Director

Dr. Randall S. Nero was appointed as Director on April 16, 2003, after serving as the Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences since 1998. Dr. Nero joined the staff of Patuxent as a correctional psychologist in 1984 after receiving a Ph.D. degree from the University of Mississippi.

During FY 2003, Dr. Nero continued supervision for the RSAT Program at the Central Laundry Facility and the WIT program at the Maryland Correctional Institution. He has been a valued member of the RSAT Advisory Committee providing direction and expertise in the field of substance abuse. In addition to overseeing the RSAT and WIT programs, he managed the clinical staff, Personnel, Records and Finance departments.



Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.
Director

The Office of the Warden



William J. Smith
Warden

Throughout the year, Warden William J. Smith upheld his standard of a team approach between the custody staff and the treatment staff. 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 the Division of Correction headquarters. He was appointed as Assistant Warden for the Maryland House of Correction Annex in 1999. Upon completion of this third year, Warden Smith was appointed Commissioner of the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences

On June 11, 2003, Dr. Richard Craig was appointed to the position of Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences. Dr. Craig received an M.A. from Loyola College and Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America.

Since joining the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1993, he has held a variety of positions including Staff Psychologist, Program Developer, Director of the Mental Health Unit and Director of Research and Grants. During the last year, Dr. Craig has provided supervision for the RSAT and ROTC programs as well as being an active participant on the RSAT Advisory Committee. He has also assisted in the development of the MTOP program.



Richard D. Craig, Ph.D.
Associate Director

The Associate Director Psychiatry

Dr. Maria 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 2003, Dr. Haine has continued her dual role. She also spearheaded 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 are required to be registered as sex offenders under Maryland State Law.



Maria Haine, M.D.
Associate Director of
Psychiatry

1.4 The Patuxent Institution Board of Review

The 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 may recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

Beginning in 1982, a number of modifications were enacted in the Board of Review's authority to respond to changing needs within corrections. With regard 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 Public Safety and Correctional Services if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.



Standing L-R: Maria Haine, M.D.; Richard Craig, Ph.D.; Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director; John Wilt, Warden; Mr. Arthur (Bud) Marshall, Esquire. Seated L-R: Mrs. Ruth Kalinowski, Mrs. Carole Henley, Dr. Betty Humphrey, and Ms. Sondra Trice-Gray.

Offenders serving a life sentence may be considered for parole upon completion of 15 years of the court-imposed sentence. Successful completion of two years of Work Release and completion of the further study process with favorable recommendation from the RMT and the Board of Review are also required.

Inmates serving a Split Life sentence may be eligible for parole consideration upon completion of fifty percent of the term imposed by the court. As in all cases of parole consideration, completion of two years of Work Release and completion of the further study process with favorable recommendation from the RMT and the Board of Review is necessary.

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 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.

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 whom is a member of a victim's right organization



Chapter II

Highlights from FY 2003

2.1 *Patuxent EP/Youth Programs*

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youth Programs continued to maximize the housing units at Patuxent. Each program maintained the full capacity of 170 offenders during FY 2003.
- The Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) Quilting Program has continued for the fourth year. Patuxent Institution's female offenders make quilts for local charities such as the House of Ruth, under the guidance of volunteer, Ms. Inge Stocklin. This past year, the volunteers entered a quilt made by Patuxent inmates into a contest and won third place.
- The Media Module entered its second year. This component serves as a catalyst from which the youthful female inmates can comprehend their own principles, experiences and attitudes. The module, which explores articles, books and films, has proven to be successful for people who have been previously opposed to traditional therapeutic groups.
- The Horticulture Program concluded its eighth season during FY 2003. Nine students completed the Green Gardener's Program and received Completion Certificates on November 19, 2002. The program is a full time program and offers vocational training in horticulture. Students receive instruction in plant identification, propagation and landscaping through lectures, videos, slides, hands-on projects and working with plant material. In addition, the offenders participate in therapeutic sessions provided by a social worker from Patuxent Institution. Volunteer Master Gardeners from the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Services, provide instruction to the offenders.
- *Family Reunification Day* was very successful. This activity is designed to bring family members together to continue to build relationships. Activities such as this have value in maintaining family contact and enhancing inmate morale, which is another important aspect of the treatment program.

2.2 *Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts*

- Patuxent staff maintained their involvement on the RSAT Advisory Committee. Chaired by the now former Patuxent Institution Director, Richard Rosenblatt, this committee submitted a long-range plan for RSAT funds to the Department of Justice.
- Patuxent Institution continued its management of the RSAT program. Services for a static capacity of 256 male inmates are located at the Central Laundry Facility (CLF) in Sykesville, Maryland. Patuxent's PIW provides 24 dedicated beds for female offenders in the program. The RSAT program is modeled after a modified therapeutic community and provides 6 months of treatment for inmates with severe substance abuse histories and who are approaching mandatory release. In FY 2003, RSAT provided services for 508 male and 38 female offenders, successfully discharging a total of 514 individuals.

- Lieutenant Robert (Bobby) Turner was the recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. Lieutenant Turner received the Quinn Award in recognition for his outstanding efforts as Patuxent Institution's Intelligence Officer.
- The Institutional Risk Management Program, established during FY 2001 was honored for their efforts at this year's SERMA Conference. The committee was presented the *Excellence In Risk Management* award in recognition of its fine efforts in creating a safer environment at the Institution.
- The Women's Intensive Treatment program (WIT) is resuming operations at the end of its third year after being required to reduce and then suspend operations due to staff vacancies that could not be filled. Through individualized treatment-planning WIT targets criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual-diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems. It is a successor to the NIDA grant operated by Friends Research and Patuxent Institution, and is a joint effort between Patuxent Institution and MCI-W. Patuxent Institution coordinates hiring, training, and supervision of the clinical staff. During the year 24 new inmates entered the program.
- The Maryland Transitional Offenders Program (MTOP) admitted 63 inmates during FY 2003. MTOP is a demonstration program, funded through a Department of Justice grant and is designed to provide transitional services to sex offenders about to be released into the community. The process includes a pre-release component housed at Patuxent Institution. Services provided for these inmates housed at Patuxent including relapse prevention, compliance requirements of the parole system, and the establishment of enforceable special conditions of release. Upon release, the special conditions initiated by the Division of Parole and Probation may range from intensive supervision up to polygraph exams, and/or global positioning satellite monitoring.

2.3 Education Programs

- Sister Catherine Fitzgerald, Principal of the Educational Department at Patuxent Institution retired in August 2002. Mr. Randall Shipe, an experienced educator, was appointed as her successor by the Maryland State Department of Education.
- Patuxent's Education Department, through the Maryland State Department of Education, had an average full-time enrollment of 135 students, a 17% increase in enrollment over FY 2002. Sixty-two students participated in the occupational program and 56 in the college program.
- Literacy Life Skills certificates were awarded to 26 students. Thirty-five GED diplomas were awarded.
- Sixteen college courses were offered during FY 2003 with a combined successful completion rate of 93%. Courses were offered in a variety of subjects including Computer Information and Technology, Social Research Methods, Philosophy Fundamentals of Weather and Juvenile Delinquency.

- The highlight of FY 2003 was the awarding of four Associate of Arts Degree for the successful completion of the Anne Arundel Community College program. Two students received letters of recognition in Applied Sociology.

2.4 *Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services*

- The Institution's religious program provides services to the diverse religious communities within the Institution. Throughout the Institution, committed volunteers and citizen participants assist and support the inmates in their spiritual growth in 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.
- The Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) program was created in the early 1990's and targets high-risk young women. Modeled after the Reasoned Straight Program, WRAP provides the opportunity for young women to interact with specially trained Patuxent Institution for Women offenders who discourage the pursuit of a criminal lifestyle.
- Various self-help groups are coordinated through Volunteer Services. Narcotics (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) are active within the Institution.

2.5 *Coordination of Mental Health Services*

- The Mental Health Department located within Patuxent Institution provides direction and support for the implementation of a comprehensive mental health program for the more than 27,000 inmates incarcerated in the State of Maryland. There are, on average, approximately 3,500 inmates who are diagnosed with a DSM- IV diagnosis. Approximately 5% of the 3,500 inmates suffer from a serious mental illness. Their mental illness significantly impairs their ability to function in general population. It is the goal of the Mental Health Department to provide services to this population and to assist them in regaining stability. It is also the goal of mental health to provide services to the rest of the inmate population using "Best Practice" standards.

- The Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) continues to provide comprehensive post release treatment planning. MHTU staff conducted a presentation on the transition program at the 9th Annual Forensic Conference in Baltimore City. The program personnel also provide transition program education to parole agents within the Division of Parole and Probation.
- As a recipient of Byrne Grant funds, the MHTU was strengthened through the acquisition of numerous resources and equipment. Psychological assessment tools, art therapy materials, recreational supplies and educational books on re-entry, substance abuse, job readiness, social skills and anger management have significantly enhanced the transition program.
- The MHTU had an average daily population of 29 inmates. Admissions numbered 50 and a total of 27 inmates were discharged.
- The Step-Down Unit continues to receive inmates from the Mental Health Unit. The unit admitted 23 inmates during this year and averaged a daily population of 30 inmates. They discharged a total of 16. 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

- CMHC-J had a total of 173 admissions during the past fiscal year. This is a decrease in admissions from 259 admissions during the previous fiscal year. While this is a decrease in the number of admissions from prior years, this reduction reflects a trend in which DOC institutions have gained greater sophistication in the management of the mentally ill offender.
- During FY 2003 there were 168 discharges, which is also significantly lower than the previous fiscal year when there were 246 discharges. The number of discharges is relatively proportionate to the number of admissions when compared to previous fiscal years. For this past fiscal year, the mean admission rate was approximately 14 per month with discharges numbers being similar. The total number of mandatory releases for this fiscal year was 20.

2.7 The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC)

- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) was established at Patuxent Institution in conjunction with the Division of Parole and Probation in May 1994. In FY 2003, management of the ROTC was transferred to Patuxent Institution.
- In FY 2003, 665 men and 132 women were received into the ROTC program. Of this number, 782 were discharged successfully.

2.8 DOC Case Management

- In FY 2003, the Patuxent Institution DOC Case Management Office received 345 inmates for the Patuxent EP and Youthful Offender Programs.
- Two hundred and sixty two inmates were processed from the combined CMHC-J and MTOP populations.
- The office processed a total of 132 female offenders for the ROTC-W and RSAT-W programs.

2.9 Capital Construction

- Long awaited construction was begun in FY 2003. Planned improvements to the institution include a new pedestrian gatehouse, a separate vehicular entrance, high security fencing, renovated kitchen and expanded parking. First to be completed are the pedestrian gatehouse and vehicular entrance both of which are scheduled to open in the Fall of 2003.



Construction Begins



New Perimeter Fence



Parking Lot Construction



Officer's Locker Facilities



Tower Construction

Chapter III

OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

Patuxent Institution's operating cost for the fiscal year totaled \$33,144,925 and is summarized in Table 3a below. This figure represents an increase of \$508,388 or 1.6% over fiscal year 2002. The per capita cost figure of \$38,375 reflects a 3.2% decrease compared FY 2002.

TABLE 3a OPERATING COST--FY 2003				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$3,788,257			\$3,788,257
Custodial Care	\$19,669,620	\$350,868		\$20,020,488
Dietary Services	\$1,637,172			\$1,637,172
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$2,512,200 ²			\$2,512,200
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services ³	\$4,722,855	\$161,017		\$4,883,872
Recreation/Religious Services		\$19,865		\$19,865
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$246,086	\$36,985		\$283,071
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$32,576,190	\$568,735	\$0	\$33,144,925
PER CAPITA COST:				\$38,375

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 funded through a Federal grant⁴ and MCFW, respectively.

² Net of \$5,308 in costs recovered through FEMA for snow removal costs related to the February 15, 2003 blizzard.

³ Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services include costs for inmate medical contract.

⁴ 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 2003* (Figure 1) illustrates Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 524.5⁵ positions authorized in FY 2003 of which 396 or 75.5% were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.

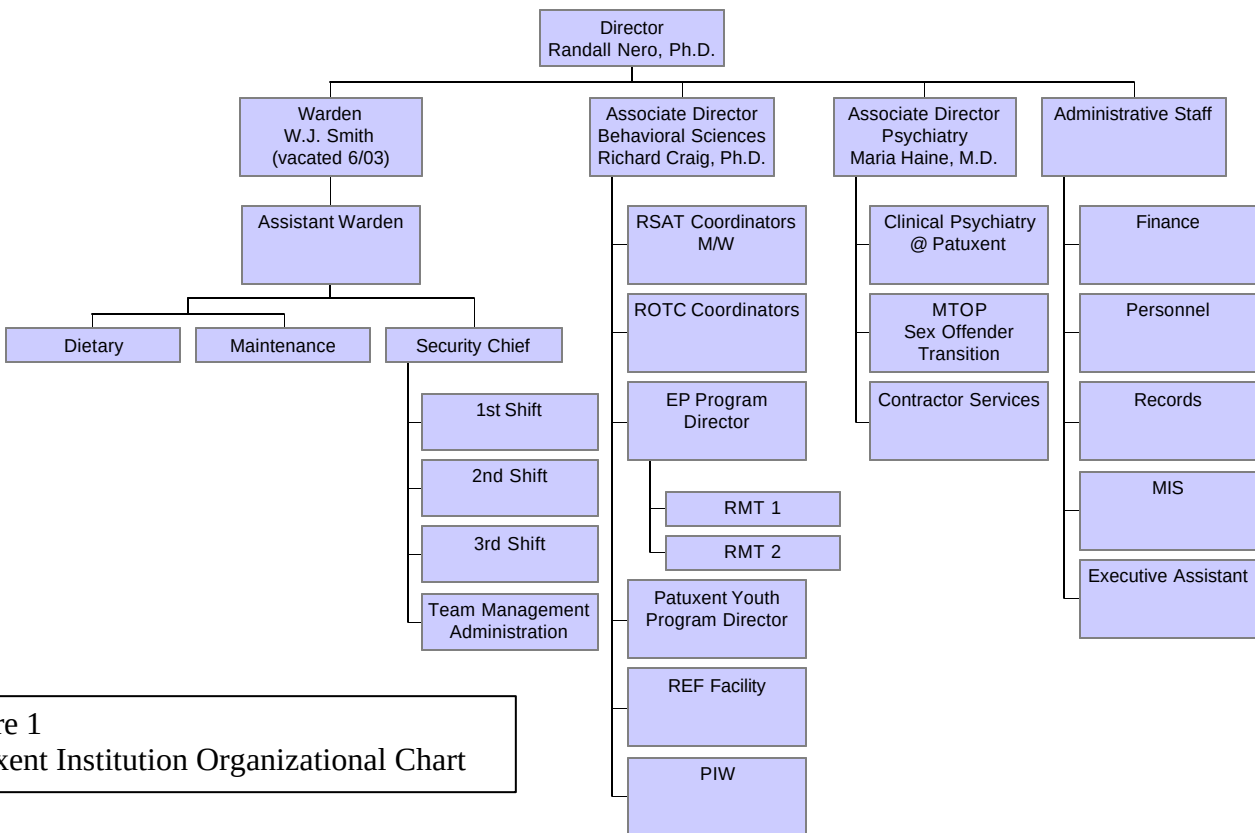
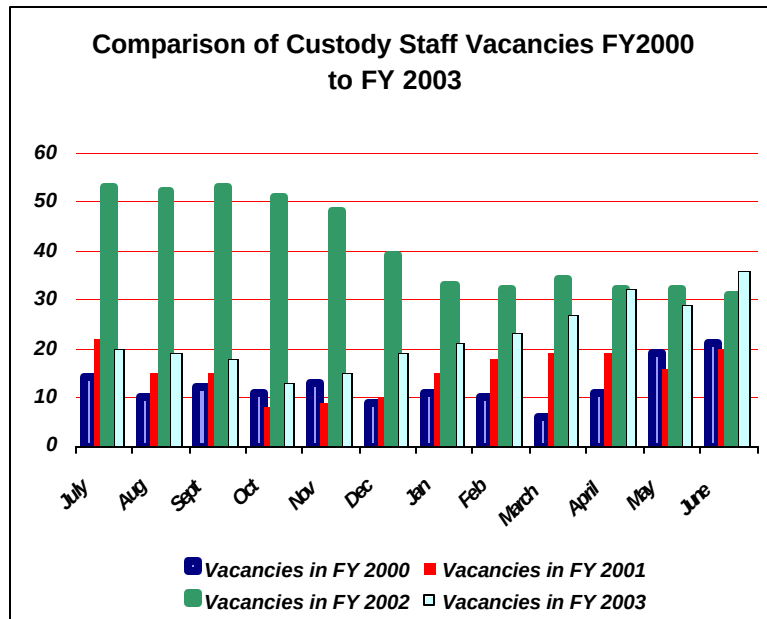


Figure 1
Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart

The organizational chart above does not fully illustrate the complexity and diversity of the Patuxent Institution. Within the confines of Patuxent, the Institution houses not only Eligible Persons and Youth Program services for both men and women but, in addition, the Mental Health, Transitional and Step-Down mental health units, ROTC, and temporary housing units that serve the Division of Correction. Patuxent also oversees clinical operations for two programs located 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 Institution for Women.

⁵ Two additional full-time positions were added by the end of the fiscal year with the transfer of ROTC to Patuxent Institution management.



As with previous years, recruitment and retention of custody staff remain a problem. As illustrated in the accompanying figure, aggressive recruitment resulted in an initial improvement in the vacancy rate in the early months of FY 2003. As the year progressed, loss of newly hired officers coupled with retirements and transfers produced an increasing number of unfilled positions.

3.3 Staff Training & Development

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. During FY 2003, Patuxent Institution delivered over 21,300 hours of training; an increase of 21.7% over last fiscal year.

- Driver Improvement, Emergency Procedures, and CPR training was provided to over 370 of Patuxent's employees.
- There were 668 successful weapons qualifications.
- Over 1300 classroom hours were delivered to officers on management of inmates with mental health problems.
- Three hundred and thirty six employees received training on sexual harassment.
- The clinical staff received training in various treatment modules such as Thinking for a Change, Anger Management, Drug Education, Victim Impact, Relapse Prevention, Life Skills, and Family and Social Skills.

CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2003

4.1 *Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria*

Title 4 (§ 4-101) of the Annotated Code of Maryland details the eligibility criteria for Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program. It is stipulated that an individual must meet the following:

- have been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three 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 at the time of sentencing;
- 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.

Once an inmate is transferred to the Patuxent Institution, an extensive 6month evaluation process commences. Performed by a team of clinicians consisting of at least one psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker, the evaluation includes a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status. Based on the team's findings, a recommendation is made whether or not the individual is eligible for the referred treatment program (EP or Patuxent Youth Program). Offenders found eligible for the Program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment. Those found ineligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

4.2 Demographics

During FY 2003, 128 offenders were evaluated. This compares to 118 evaluated in FY 2002, and 125 offenders evaluated during FY 2001. Tables 4a and 4b provide insight into the characteristics of the inmates evaluated and for the Patuxent Programs. Table 4a details the demographic data of the male offenders evaluated for the EP and Youth programs. Table 4b provides corresponding information on female offenders.

Table 4a

Race, and Admission Age Group Of Male Offenders Evaluated in FY 2003					
Race	Admission Age Group	Youth or EP	Eligible N=71	Non Eligible N=38	Total N=109
African American	15-16	Youth	2	2	4
	17-19	EP	3	0	3
		Youth	6	5	11
	20-24	EP	12	6	18
		Youth	22	9	31
	25-29	EP	12	3	15
		Youth	0	1	1
Total	30-34	EP	5	2	7
	35-39	EP	1	0	1
			63	28	91
Caucasian	17-19	Youth	1	0	1
	20-24	EP	2	1	3
		Youth	0	3	3
	25-29	EP	3	3	6
	30-34	EP	1	2	3
	35-39	EP	0	1	1
	40-44	EP	1	0	1
Total			8	10	18

Table 4b

Race, and Admission Age Group Of Female Offenders Evaluated in FY 2003					
Race	Admission Age Group	Youth or EP	Eligible N=15	Non Eligible N=4	Total N=19
African American	17-19	Youth	1	0	1
	20-24	EP	1	1	2
	25-29	EP	2	2	4
	30-34	EP	2	0	2
	35-39	EP	4	1	5
Total			10	4	14
Caucasian	25-29	EP	1	0	1
	30-34	EP	2	0	2
	35-39	EP	2	0	2
Total			5	0	5

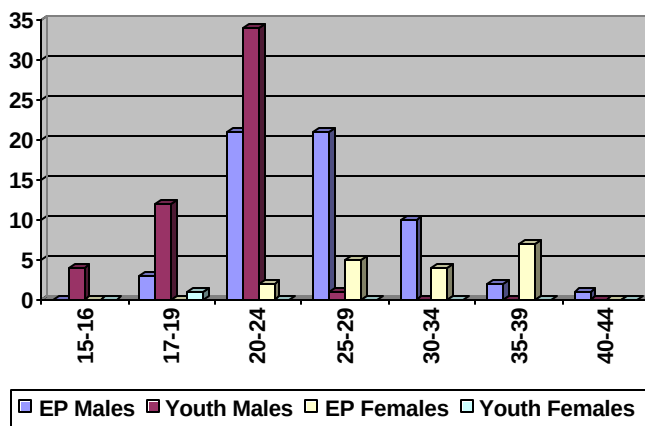
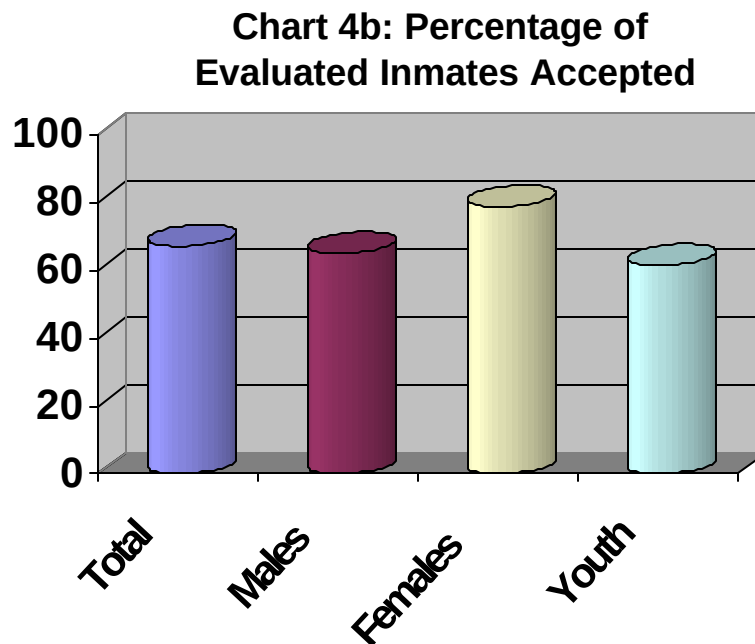
**Chart 4a: Admission Age of
Evaluated Offenders in FY 2003**

Chart 4a provides a representation of the age distribution for inmates evaluated during FY 2003. A preponderance of those evaluated for Patuxent's programs were under the age of 30 years. A majority of the youthful offenders evaluated fell within the 20 to 24 year old age bracket.

Chart 4b presents a breakdown of the total percentage of evaluated inmates found eligible for Patuxent. During FY 2003, a total of 67.2% of all those inmates evaluated were found eligible for the Patuxent programs.



4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs is presented in Tables 4c through 4g. 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 4c Offense Groups of
Evaluated Offenders During FY 2003**

Eligible	Offense	EP N=76	Youth N=52	Total N=128
	Violent Offenses			
	Homicide	21	17	38
	Sexual Assault	2	0	2
	Robbery	8	6	14
	Assault	11	7	18
	Other Violent	2	0	2
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Total	44	31	75
	Property Offenses			
	Burglary	1	0	1
	Other Property	1	1	2
	Total	2	1	3
	Drug Offenses			
	Possession	6	0	6
	Distribution	2	0	2
	Total	8	0	8
	Total	54	32	86

Non Eligible	Violent Offenses			
	Homicide	5	7	12
	Sexual Assault	5	2	7
	Robbery	5	8	13
	Assault	3	3	6
	Other Violent	1	0	1
	Total	19	20	39
	Property Offenses			
	Burglary	1	0	1
	Total	1	0	1
	Drug Offenses			
	Possession	1	0	1
	Distribution	1	0	1
	Total	2	0	2
	Total	22	20	42

The sentence length data is reported in Table 4d. 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.

**Table 4d: Sentence Length of Evaluated Offenders
During FY 2003**

Gender	Sentence Length Group	EP N=76	Youth N=52	Total N=128
Male	5-10 years	11	18	29
	11-15 years	13	12	25
	16-20 years	12	4	16
	21-25 years	8	1	9
	26-30 years	7	5	12
	31-35 years	1	2	3
	36-40 years	4	6	10
	46-50 years	1	2	3
	51+ years	1	1	2
Total		58	51	109
Female	5-10 years	8	0	8
	11-15 years	3	1	4
	16-20 years	1	0	1
	21-25 years	0	0	0
	26-30 years	2	0	2
	31-35 years	1	0	1
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	51+ years	0	0	0
Total		18	1	19

Since FY 2001, the number of EP and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less has remained constant at about 38%. The number of inmates serving life sentences has continued to drop. In FY 2003 only 6% of those inmates evaluated for admission into Patuxent were serving Life sentences. As illustrated in Tables 4e and 4f, the number of inmates evaluated by Patuxent's programs with Life or Split Life sentences has also remained low in FY 2003, at less than 8% of the inmates evaluated.

Table 4e

Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2003				
		ELIGIBLE	NON ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Non Life Sentence	Eligible Person	51	20	71
	Patuxent Youth	29	18	47
	Total	80	38	118
Split Life Sentence	Eligible Person	3	2	5
	Patuxent Youth	3	2	5
	Total	6	4	10

Table 4f

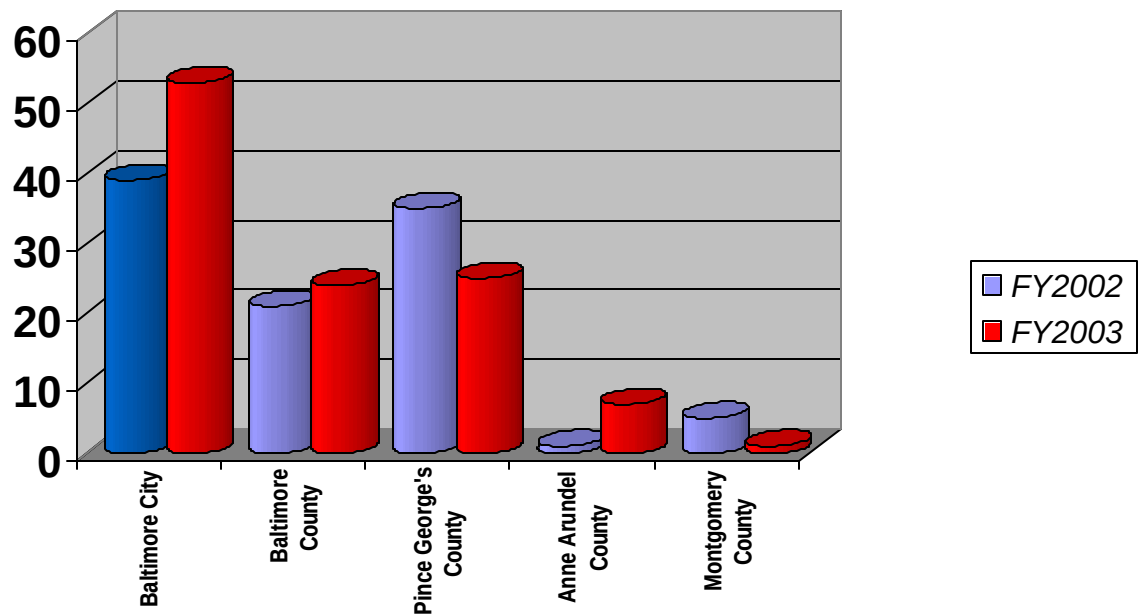
Sentence Length of the Evaluated Offenders Serving A Split Life Sentence				
Split Life Sentence Length	Eligible		Non Eligible	
	EP	Youth	EP	Youth
11-15 yrs	1	0	0	0
31-35	1	1	0	1
36-40	0	1	2	1
46-45	1	1	0	0
Total	3	3	2	2

During the fiscal year the trend from previous years continued with Baltimore City serving as the most frequent source of referral, followed by Prince George's and Baltimore Counties (see Table 4g).

**Table 4g: County of Conviction
Of Evaluated Offenders In FY 2003**

County of conviction	Eligible	Non Eligible	Total
ANNE ARUNDEL	4	3	7
BALTIMORE CITY	38	15	53
BALTIMORE	17	7	24
CALVERT	0	2	2
CARROLL	2	1	3
CECIL	1	1	2
CHARLES	0	1	1
FREDERICK	0	1	1
HARFORD	2	1	3
HOWARD	0	1	1
KENT	0	1	1
MONTGOMERY	0	1	1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	20	5	25
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	0	1
TALBOT	0	1	1
WICOMICO	1	1	2
Total	86	42	128

Chart 4c: FY 02 vs. 03 Referral Sources



While the ranking of the major referral sources has remained the same for a number of years, there are some indications that the relative number of referrals has shifted with a noticeable increase in referrals from Baltimore City (chart 4c).

CHAPTER V

PATUXENT POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 *Demographics of Total Population* ⁶

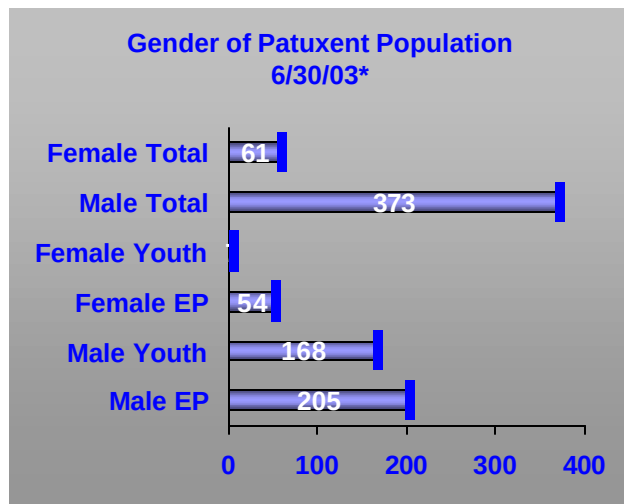
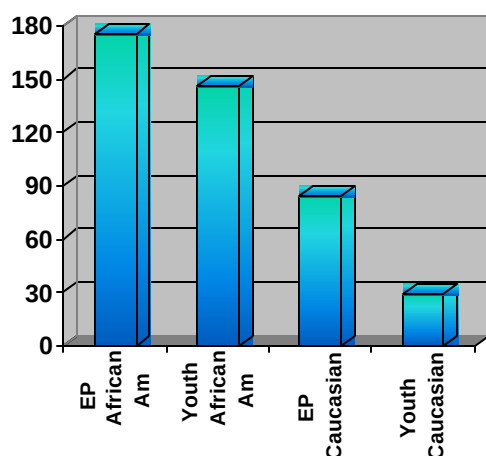
Table 5a provides an analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent Program population for FY 2003. Included within this sample are all the offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in either the diagnostic or treatment phase. Five hundred sixty-three inmates were associated with either the Eligible Persons Program or the Youth Program during fiscal year 2003. However, 129 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 (85.6%). Fifty-nine point seven percent (59.7%) of the population was affiliated with the EP program and 40.3% comprised the Youth program.

Table 5a: Gender, Race, and Admission Age Distribution of Patuxent Program Population in FY 2003			
Gender	EP N=335	Youth N=227	Total N=563
Male	263	219	482
Female	73	8	81
Total	336	227	563
Race			
African American	233	193	426
Caucasian	103	34	137
Total	336	227	563
Admission Age Group			
15-16	1	12	13
17-19	20	91	111
20-24	114	122	236
25-29	89	2	91
30-34	60	Not Applicable	60
35-39	33		33
40-44	12		12
45-49	6		6
55+	1		1
Total	336	227	563

⁶Total Population is being defined as all inmates who entered Patuxent Institution for either the EP or Patuxent Youth Programs during FY 2003. Includes all offenders (EP and Non-EP) who were housed at Patuxent during the current fiscal year.

- The majority of offenders (85.9%) within the Patuxent Programs are male.
- The Youth Program continues to be overwhelmingly male.
- The gender distribution of the Patuxent Programs has remained virtually the same for at least 3 years.

Racial Characteristics of Patuxent Population 6/30/03*



RACE

- The majority of offenders (74%) in the Patuxent programs were African American, while 26% were Caucasian.
- In the Youth Program, the African American inmates comprised 83.4% of the participants; Caucasian participants comprised 16.6%.

Age Of Admission

- While the total number of youthful offender admissions declined slightly, this may be attributed to maintaining full capacity of the Patuxent Youth Program during FY 2003.
- 60% of the offenders received at Patuxent Institution during FY 2003 were under the age of 25 years; 87.5% were under the age of 30 years.

*Statistics are based on the population of 434 offenders effective June 30, 2003.

Admission Age of All Offenders Received During FY 2003

		Youth	EP	Total
Admission Age Group	15-16	5	-	5
	17-19	15	3	18
	20-24	27	22	49
	25-29	2	18	20
	30-34	-	13	13
	35-39	-	10	10
	40-44	-	3	3
	45-49	-	2	2
Total		49	71	120

5.2 Offense Characteristics

The offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations are presented in the chart below. As in prior years, the data indicates that a majority of offenders served by the Patuxent Institution programs are incarcerated for serious offenses including homicide, assault and robbery.

In FY 2003, homicide remains the most frequent index crime for inmates participating in Patuxent's Programs. Of the total inmate population, 47.7% were convicted of homicide. The frequency of homicide convictions is slightly higher in the adult EP population at 58% when compared to the Youthful Offenders Program at 42%

OFFENSE GROUPS OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS					
STAFFING CATEGORY		Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
DIAGNOSTIC	Homicide	14	7	21	
	Possession	3		3	
	Robbery	9	9	18	
	Sexual Assault	3	1	4	
	Assault	1	4	5	
	Other Property	-	1	1	
	Arson	1	-	1	
Total		31	22	53	
ELIGIBLE	Homicide	106	80	186	
	Possession	14	-	14	
	Robbery	37	27	64	
	Sexual Assault	16	2	18	
	Assault	34	37	71	
	Kidnapping	1	1	2	
	Other Violent	3	3	6	
	Burglary	6	1	7	
	Larceny	3	-	3	
	Other Property	1	1	2	
	Distribution	6	1	7	
	Arson	1	-	1	
Total		228	153	381	

5.3 Length of Sentence

The table that follows, *Sentence Length in Years of the FY 2003 Patuxent Program Population*, provides summary data on the sentence length, in years, of the current treatment population. Sentence length characteristics of the combined EP and Youth programs reflect that 38.3% of those with eligible status are serving sentences of 15 years or less.⁷

⁷ Inmates in the diagnostic phase show a slightly higher percentage of sentences = 15 years at 45.3%

***Sentence Length In Years
Of the FY 2003 Patuxent Program Population***

		EP N=259	Youth N=175	Total N=434
Diagnostic	5-10 years	2	11	13
	11-15 years	6	5	11
	16-20 years	11	1	12
	21-25 years	5	1	6
	26-30 years	3	2	5
	31-35 years	1	2	3
	41-45 years	2	0	2
	46-50 years	1	0	1
Total		31	22	53
Eligible	5-10 years	29	36	65
	11-15 years	45	36	81
	16-20 years	30	22	52
	21-25 years	33	15	48
	26-30 years	33	21	54
	31-35 years	6	5	11
	36-40 years	13	7	20
	41-45 years	6	2	8
	46-50 years	7	4	11
	51+ years	3	4	7
	Life	23	1	24
Total		228	153	381

There was an increase in the number of inmates serving Life sentences participating in the Patuxent Programs in this fiscal year when compared to FY 2002. In FY 2003 the Institution housed 66 offenders serving life (11.7%) compared to a population of 56 offenders in the previous year. Of these 66 individuals, 41 are serving Split Life sentences

Life Sentence Type of All Offenders

		EP N=336	Youth N=227	Total N=563
Males	Non-Life	226	198	424
	Split Life	13	20	33
	Life	24	1	25
Total Males		263	219	482
Females	Non-Life	66	7	73
	Split Life	7	1	8
	Life	0	0	0
Total Females		73	8	81

5.4 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 2002.

- As in the prior year the vast majority of offenders (33.2%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (28.3% EP and 40.5% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (24%) and Baltimore County (17.9%).
- A total of 75.1% 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 N=336	Youth N=227	Total N=563	Percentage
ALLEGANY	2	0	2	.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	14	2	16	2.8
BALTIMORE CITY	95	92	187	33.2
BALTIMORE	68	33	101	17.9
CALVERT	5	1	6	1.1
CAROLINE	5	2	7	1.2
CARROLL	3	6	9	1.6
CECIL	3	1	4	.7
CHARLES	9	11	20	3.6
DORCHESTER	3	0	3	.5
FREDERICK	3	0	3	.5
HARFORD	9	4	13	2.3
HOWARD	3	2	5	.9
KENT	1	0	1	.2
MONTGOMERY	14	9	23	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	73	62	135	24.
QUEEN ANNE'S	3	0	3	.5
SOMERSET	1	0	1	.2
ST MARY'S	5	1	6	1.1
TALBOT	3	1	4	.7
WASHINGTON	6	0	6	1.1
WICOMICO	6	0	6	1.1
WORCESTER	1	0	1	.2
WASHINGTON, D.C.	1	0	1	.2
Total	336	227	563	100

CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

6.1 *The Workings of the Board of Review*

Established in 1977 when the EP program was initiated, the Board of Review remains a unique component of the Patuxent Institution. 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.

Each inmate appears before the Board of Review and members of their RMT a minimum of once per year. At that time the inmate's progress is reviewed based on the inmate's records, adjustment history, input from members of the RMT and direct discussion with the offender. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. Granting conditional release status requires the approval of 7 out of 9 members of the Board.

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); and,**
- **Recommend to the Director that a participant in the Patuxent Youth Program be discharged.**

6.2 *Board of Review Activity Summary*

In FY 2003, 423 cases appeared before the Board of Review (see tables 6a and 6b). The distribution of the cases heard is almost a ten percent (38 cases) increase over the Board of Review's activities in FY 2002. This represents an average of 35 cases per month. A majority of these cases, 91.44%, involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs.

Table 6a
BOARD OF REVIEW CASES IN FY 2003

CASE HEARING TYPES	TOTAL
In-House Reviews	
Annual - 343	366
Special - 23	
Work Release Reviews	
Annual - 9	21
Special - 12	
Parolee Annual Reviews	
Annual - 34	36
Special - 1	
Other - 1	
SUBTOTALS	
Annual Reviews	386
Special Reviews	37
TOTAL REVIEWS	423

Summary of Hearing Decisions FY 2003	
No Change	366
Non Eligible Person	12*
Granted Request	20
Revoked Community Parole	1
Revoked Work Release	7*
Deferred Decision	3
Denied Request	1
Supervision Changed	10
Probation	5
Total Decisions	425

*Two inmates had their Work Release status revoked and were found non eligible.

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 FY 2003, The Board of Review made 520 administrative decisions regarding offenders. These decisions included requests regarding their employment, finances, education and travel. Eighty-three percent (430) of the decisions were on behalf of male offenders and 17% (90) were based on requests for female offenders.

Summary of Status Reviews	
Status Requests Accompanied Day Leaves – 9 Work Release – 9 Community Parole – 2	20
Parole Revocation Hearings	1
Work Release Special Hearings	10
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	28
Requests for Complete Release	0

In FY2002, the Board of Review made 20 grants of conditional release status involving 14 offenders.⁸ The number and type of status granted are presented in Table 6c *FY 2003 Grants of Status*, below.

Table 6c FY 2003 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	# Of Granted Status
Accompanied Day Leaves	9
Work Release	9
Parole To Community	2
Total	20

No first time parolees have been convicted or re-incarcerated for a new offense as of the close of FY 2003.

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 would continue to monitor an offender's progress at least annually. In FY 2003 no offenders requested an ICC transfer.

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 FY2003 the Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court 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.⁹ During the year, the Board of Review held eight hearings reviewing the work/school release or community parole status of inmates. The work/school release status of seven inmates was revoked and the community parole of one inmate was revoked. No revocations of accompanied day leave status occurred during FY 2003.

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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Conditional status includes Accompanied Day Leaves, Work/School Release, or Community Parole.

CHAPTER VII

DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

During the course of FY 2003 129 offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. Table 7a lists the discharge reason and sex of offenders discharged in FY 2003.

Table a: Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution

	Male N=109	Female N=20	Total N=129
Board of Review	12	0	12
Court Release	2	1	3
Deceased	1	0	1
Expiration of Sentence	1	0	1
Mandatory Release	12	0	12
Office of the Director	39	1	40
Released Before Staffing ¹⁰	0	1	1
Second Genesis	1	1	2
Staff Evaluation	18	4	22
Voluntarily Opted Out	23	12	35
Total Discharged	109	20	129

- The most frequent reason for discharge during FY 2003 was comprised of youthful offenders (40 or 31% of the inmates who left Patuxent) whose discharge was approved by the Institution's Director.¹¹
- Thirty-five offenders voluntarily signed out of the EP Program (27%).
- Twenty-two or 17% of the inmates were found ineligible during the diagnostic evaluation.
- 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 being found to be unlikely to respond favorably to treatment at the Institution. Twelve inmates, or 9.3% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

¹⁰ One inmate was discharged from the Program prior to formal staffing because the court reduced the sentence length.

¹¹ 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, 2003, a total of 32 individuals (28 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 FY 1995 through FY 2003. 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

Between FY 1995 and FY 2003, a total of 25 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 2003 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 25 individuals.

TABLE 8a
***MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE
OF FY 1995 to FY 2003 PAROLEES***

TYPE OF OFFENSE	#	%
VIOLENT OFFENSES		
Homicide	10	40.0
Sexual Assault ¹²	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	12.0
Assault ¹³	3	12.0
Other Violent ¹⁴	3	12.0
TOTAL	19	76.0
PROPERTY OFFENSES		
Burglary	3	12.0
Larceny	0	0
Other Property ¹⁵	0	0
TOTAL	3	12.0
DRUG OFFENSES		
Possession ¹⁶	2	8.0
Distribution	1	4.0
TOTAL	3	12.0
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES		
Probation Violation ¹⁷	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
TOTAL OFFENSES	25	100

¹² Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

¹³ Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

¹⁴ Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

¹⁷ Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

8.2 Parole Revocations

When the Re-Entry Facility (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 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 probable cause does not exist 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 2003 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 2003 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 25	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	0	0
2001	2	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0
2002	1	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
2003	2	1	50.00	--	--	--	--	1	50
TOTAL	25	2	8.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	5	20.0

