

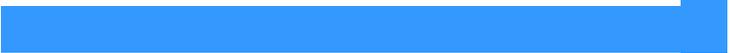


Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Governor
Michael S. Steele, Lt. Governor
Mary Ann Saar, Secretary

Patuxent Institution Annual Report 2006



Richard B. Rosenblatt, Assistant Secretary, Treatment Services
Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director





Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

300 East Joppa Road, Suite 1000

Towson, Maryland 21286

410-339-5000

Toll Free 1-877-379-8636

TTY 1-800-735-2258

www.dpscs.state.md.us

Patuxent Institution

7555 Waterloo Road

Jessup, Maryland 20794

410-799-3400

Chapter I Introduction

1.1 The History of Patuxent Institution



The Patuxent Institution is the only institution for sentenced criminals in Maryland that is not part of the Division of Correction. Its foundation lies in the Maryland Public General Law, codified as Title 4 of the Correctional Services Article. The predecessor of this statute, Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland, was enacted in 1951. Patuxent began operations in 1955, a unique facility created to house Maryland's most dangerous criminal offenders. Its

mission was to ensure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of "Defective Delinquents." These were offenders who demonstrated persistent antisocial and criminal behavior, and who were designated by the court to be involuntarily committed to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.

From its inception, Patuxent Institution was specifically designed to be a self-contained operation that was staffed by full-time clinicians, including psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists, as well as by custody personnel. Patuxent Institution was also unique in that it was provided with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC). Thus, once designated as a defective delinquent, an offender was to be released from Patuxent only upon the findings of the court that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

A gubernatorial commission was formed in 1977 to review Patuxent Institution's functioning, as well as the laws governing it. This review resulted in Article 31B being rewritten. The Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing were abolished, and on July 1, 1977, the Eligible Persons, or "EP" Program came into existence.

In 1987, fueled by a consent decree resulting from the court case of *Brown, et al. vs. Gluckstern*, another significant Institutional change was implemented. The EP program, which initially served only male offenders, was expanded by this decree to include female offenders, as well. In 1990, the 109-bed Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution.

1.2 Patuxent Institution Today

Centrally located in Jessup, Maryland, between Baltimore and Washington, D.C., Patuxent Institution is a treatment-oriented maximum-security correctional facility. With a maximum static capacity of 987 beds, it offers the most diverse services to the most varied male and female offender population in the state, and possibly in the nation. In



the service of this mission, it employs 492.5 staff members. These include 374 correctional officers, 26 clinicians and 92.5 administrative and support personnel, who maintain the facility's security and treatment components, as well as its business operations.



In 1992, the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established within Patuxent Institution to provide a more effectively coordinated and centralized treatment environment specifically tailored to the needs of an increasing number of inmates with serious mental illness. This 192-bed mental health unit consolidated services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

In 1994, Patuxent Institution shifted the approach of its core treatment program in response to the swelling numbers of young offenders entering the correctional system. The new approach, which targeted the needs of youthful offenders rather than those of the older more chronic offenders, was conceptualized as “remediation,” rather than rehabilitation. Remediation identifies and treats an inmate’s particular deficits, as opposed to trying to effect change in their overall personality. In order to implement the remediation approach, the treatment staff was reorganized into smaller, more flexible units called Remediation Management Teams (RMT’s). As well, treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), as well as specialized programs (such as the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program, and the Sexual Offender Treatment Module), were introduced to broaden and enhance the traditional group therapy model.



The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) was also implemented in 1994 as a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation. Now privatized, the program delivers a four-month treatment cycle to male and female inmates with significant substance abuse histories 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, which is now closed, provided outpatient services to referrals from all Correctional Options Program (COP) supervision units, Central Home Detention (CHDU), and the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot Camp (HLTBC) until April of 2006.

In 2000, the Mental Health Transition Unit, which was designed to augment the CMHC-J, was established at Patuxent. This unit provides evaluation and support to inmates referred from DOC institutions who have mental health histories and who are scheduled for release to the community. A Step-Down Mental Health Unit, which is currently consolidated under the CMHC-J umbrella, was also developed in 2000 to serve inmates who have histories of

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.

positive response to mental health treatment, but who decompensate when returned to their home DOC institutions. The unit was specifically designed to provide those mentally ill inmates with the support necessary to prepare for an eventual lasting return to their home institution's general population.

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

During FY 2004, Patuxent staff directly assisted Baltimore Substance Abuse System (BSAS) in the development of the Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) at the Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC), and the In-Reach Program at MTC and Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women (BPRUW). Under the direction of Assistant Secretary of Treatment Services, Richard Rosenblatt, Patuxent continued to assume a leadership role in various committees related to the development and implementation of front-end assessment for the DOC, services for offenders with histories of substance abuse, and expanded women's services.

In March 2004, Patuxent Institution also developed a new six-week program for men located within Patuxent, and for women located within MCI-W, but managed by Patuxent. The Substance Abuse Transition Program (SATP) is a correctional "time-out" designed to provide both relapse prevention and transitional planning modules to technical parole violators who have a modest substance abuse problem.

During FY 2006, the Patuxent leadership team determined that services to Patuxent offenders would be enhanced if Patuxent transferred its management of the ROTC, RSAT, and SATP programs to a private contractor that would be housed on the Patuxent compound and funded by a grant under Patuxent oversight. Ultimately, the Request For Proposal was awarded to Gaudenzia, Inc., which assumed responsibility for management of these programs beginning on April 10, 2006.

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Female Population	
Eligible Persons/Youth	61
ROTC	24
RSAT-W	24
Total Capacity	109

1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership

The Office of the Director



Appointed Director of Patuxent Institution in FY 2003, Dr. Randall S. Nero, originally joined the staff of Patuxent in 1984 as a correctional psychologist, the same year he received his Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Mississippi. Prior to his appointment as Director, he had served as the Institution's Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences, and prior to 1998, as its Chief of Psychology Services.

During FY 2005, Dr. Nero continued to provide on-site orientations to Judges, Grand Juries, and other groups and individuals with a need to understand Patuxent Institution and its role. He also hosted Governor Erlich for the taping of his *Choose Freedom* public service announcement. As well, he continued to manage the varied departments associated with operating a maximum-security correctional facility, and to provide leadership within the department related to substance abuse treatment, mental health services for offenders, and enhancement of security operations within correctional facilities.

The Office of the Warden

On August 20, 2003, John P. Wilt joined the Patuxent leadership team as Warden. Warden Wilt has a Bachelor of Science degree from Shepherd College in West Virginia, and has completed graduate course work at Hood College in Frederick, Maryland. As well, he is a veteran of service in the United States Army.



During his 35-year career in corrections, Warden Wilt has served as Staff Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Correction, Central Laundry Facility Unit Manager, Director of Program Services at DOC Headquarters, and Warden of a Baltimore Pre-Release Facility. Immediately before coming to Patuxent he was with Correctional Health Care as an administrator managing facilities in various locations around the country.

During FY 2005, Warden Wilt oversaw the purchase of new security equipment, including ballistic and stab-proof vests, body alarms, and surveillance cameras, as well as new institutional vehicles. Additionally, a new orientation procedure for new employees was implemented under his oversight, as was a Communications Committee to enhance interaction and understanding among the various staff groups that work within the institution. He also continued to oversee Patuxent's Custody Team Management approach, and continued in his role on the administration team that meets with the Inmate Advisory Council.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences



In April of 2006, Dr. Erin Shaffer was appointed to the position of Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences. Dr. Shaffer received both her M.S. and Psy.D. degrees from Nova Southeastern University. She joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1997 and has held a variety of positions since, including Staff Psychologist and PIW Facility Administrator.

In addition to her regular duties of overseeing the clinical services for the Eligible Person and Youthful Offender Programs, Dr. Shaffer has made significant progress with several initiatives thus far this year. For example, services for DOC inmates housed at Patuxent while awaiting evaluation for the Eligible Person and Youthful Offender Programs have been further refined and developed into the current Pretreatment and Substance Abuse Services Programs. The Pre-Treatment Program, in addition to providing inmates with preliminary

mental health screening, also offers introductory cognitive-behavioral groups. The multidisciplinary Substance Abuse Services team affords inmates awaiting evaluation for the Patuxent programs access to substance abuse treatment geared to meet their individual needs. As well, policies and procedures at the Re-Entry Facility in Baltimore have been modified to provide work release inmates with multiple forums for supervision and increased access to staff. Finally, Dr. Shaffer continues to oversee a team of licensed psychologists tasked with conducting risk assessments on offenders throughout the State of Maryland who are serving Life sentences and are being considered for parole.

The Associate Director for Psychiatry

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



During FY 2006, Dr. Haine has continued peer review medical chart audits. These have resulted in improvements in medical chart documentation and general communication with all medical staff about rationales for diagnostic impressions and treatment choices.

Under Dr. Haine's supervision, the Psychiatry Department continued to monitor all toxicology screens submitted during FY 2006 by Patuxent offenders, work releasees, and parolees. Suspicious and possibly diluted urine samples are further analyzed to detect possible substance abuse.

Dr. Haine has maintained a close working relationship between Psychiatry and the Medical Department in order to deliver the best patient care to the increasing numbers of older, more physically challenged offenders who were received during FY 2006. She believes that meeting the needs of this population by providing care in the safest and healthiest environment possible is a major challenge for the future of medicine and psychiatry in the correctional setting.

Finally, Dr. Haine has been conducting monthly didactic sessions at Patuxent Institution for Women, which focus on educating women about health issues particular to them. Issues covered in these sessions include: eating disorders, proper nutrition, skin care and sun protection, menopause, and hormonal changes. Handouts of current literature on the health topics are given to the attendees. Although PIW inmates attend the didactic sessions voluntarily, each session has had the maximum number of allowable attendees.

The Assistant Warden



In April of 2006, Patuxent Institution welcomed Patricia Goins-Johnson as the new Assistant Warden. Assistant Warden Goins-Johnson has worked in the Maryland Division of Correction for 25 years. She began her career with the Division in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Penitentiary. Subsequently, in 1984 she became a Case Management Specialist there and was eventually promoted Director of Case Management at DOC headquarters. In 2004, she was promoted to Facility Administrator at the Brockbridge Correctional Facility, where she worked until her arrival at Patuxent. Assistant Warden Goins-Johnson is a member of the Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services' Female Offender Committee and is the chairperson for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) classification and risk assessment sub-committee. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mental Health from Morgan State University.

Transitions

FY 2006 saw the departure of two long-standing members of the Patuxent leadership team. Mr. Robert Eggleston had served as part of the Patuxent custody staff for over thirty years, first as a Correctional Officer, and then in the capacity of Captain, Major, and Security Chief, before becoming the Assistant Warden in 2001. He retired effective July 1, 2006.



Dr. Richard Craig, who joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1993. He held a variety of positions including Staff Psychologist, Program Developer, Director of the Mental Health Unit, and Director of Research and Grants, before being appointed the Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences also retired effective July 1, 2006.

Assistant Warden Eggleston and Dr. Craig

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

As noted earlier, one of the unique functions accorded Patuxent Institution at its inception by the Legislature, is having its own independent paroling authority. Known as the Institutional Board of Review, this body also annually reviews offenders' progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs, and may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status to offenders in these programs. Unfortunately, it may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program, or may recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

In 1982, as a response to changing needs within corrections, the legislature modified a number of aspects of the Board of Review's authority. Specifically related to paroling offenders serving a Life sentence, these modifications allowed the Board of Review to:

- Approve parole for an offender serving a Life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982.
- 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.
- 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.



Back row (L-R): Arthur (Bud) Marshall, Esquire; Maria Haine, M.D.; Mr. Wayne Price; Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director; John P. Wilt, Warden; Front row (L-R) Erin B. Shaffer, Psy.D.; Dr. Betty Humphrey; Mrs. Ruth Kalinowski.

- Offenders serving a Life sentence may be considered for parole after completion of 15 years of the court-imposed sentence. Additional requirements for an individual with a Life sentence to be considered for parole include successful completion of two years of Work Release, a favorable clinical review conference, a recommendation from the RMT, and the support of the Institutional Board of Review for referral to the Governor.

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

- Inmates serving a Split Life sentence may be eligible for parole consideration upon completion of 50% of the term imposed by the court. As with individuals serving Life sentences, completion of two years of Work Release, a favorable clinical review conference, a recommendation from the RMT, and the support of the Institutional Board of Review for referral to the Governor.
- The Board of Review can also approve parole for offenders serving a non-Life sentence. If the offender's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can act autonomously. If the crime was committed on or 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. Subsequent to a revision of and amendment to the law in March 1989, approval by seven of the nine Board of Review members is also required for an offender to be granted any type of conditional release status including day leaves, work/school release, and parole.

- On April 26, 2005, Governor Ehrlich signed Senate Bill 132 titled, "Correctional Services - Sanctions by the Patuxent Institution Board of Review." This bill, which became effective on October 1, 2005, extended the Board of Review's authority to exercise clinical and administrative judgment on a case-by-case basis associated with imposing sanctions for inmates on status who have committed a major infraction.

The prior statute mandated that the Board of Review impose a period of incarceration of at least six months for offenders who have been found guilty of a major infraction. This bill authorizes the Board of Review to use their discretionary judgment in determining the consequences associated with status inmates who have been found guilty of a major infraction. Thus, a parolee with a history of positive community adjustment, who is found guilty of an initial use of an illicit substance, will not necessarily be mandated to six months of incarceration in the Institution.



Chapter II FY 2006 Highlights

2.1 Patuxent Treatment Programs

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youth Programs maintained their full capacity of 170 offenders each during FY 2006.
- In January of 2005, a Pre-Treatment Team was developed to provide services on the two tiers where offenders awaiting evaluation for the Patuxent programs are housed. It had been noted that the offenders on these tiers were vulnerable to behavioral problems, and research has shown that exposure to psychotherapeutic services, hand-in-hand with enhanced custody and case management involvement, can be effective in managing such problems.

Since February 2005, the Pre-Treatment team has held weekly Community Meetings on the two Waiting List tiers, which they have coordinated with Custody Team Management and Case Management, and more recently, the new Substance Abuse Services team. The Team has offered ongoing cycles of Thinking for a Change, a cognitive behavioral treatment module designed to alter criminogenic thinking patterns. Staying Clean and Sober and Introduction to Treatment, which are brief time-limited groups to intervene in substance relapse, provide an orientation to the Patuxent programs respectively. Additionally, the team conducted mental health assessments and has provided crisis intervention and follow-up as needed on the tiers.

The result, in terms of enhanced security, of these efforts has been an improvement in the behavioral adjustment of the offenders on these tiers. In the near future, it is expected that Patuxent program staff will note the beneficial effects of the treatment preparation efforts as they evaluate and begin to treat inmates from these tiers who are transferred to them.

- In FY 2006, staff members formerly with RSAT and ROTC joined the Patuxent Institution Substance Abuse Services team (SAS) that has overseen substance use assessment and treatment for the Patuxent EP and Youth programs. This increase in size allowed the team to expand its services, as of May 2006, to cover waiting-list offenders housed on the pre-treatment tiers, as well as mental health offenders on the Transition tier.

The SAS team is currently developing instruments designed to efficiently identify offender drug problems, find their relationship to the offender's criminal history, and evaluate the offender's readiness (i.e., level of motivation) for drug treatment in order to allow early identification of offenders at-risk to use drugs in the institution, and improve preliminary efforts to motivate offenders to better use later treatment. These preliminary efforts involve a newly designed nine-week module based on a best practices model that employs assessment results to personalize each offender's treatment.

SAS staff, all with specialties in substance abuse treatment, will also continue to deliver treatment modules to Patuxent EP and Youth units in accordance with each offender's need. Consistent with a best practices model, offenders with a moderate drug history will receive a lower dosage of drug treatment, while those where severe problems are identified, will receive the most intense level of drug treatment.

Finally, the team is developing a module that is designed to help prepare the mentally ill offender for transition into community drug treatment. It includes a significant relapse prevention component while acknowledging the need for the offender to take his legal and prescribed medications.

- In April of 2006, the six week Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SATP) for men and women, the four month Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) for men and women, and the six month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for women, began providing services to offenders at Patuxent and MCI-W under the auspices of Gaudenzia, Inc. For FY 2006, the programs reported the following statistics: 24 offenders were admitted to the SATP for men, and 18 completed. Thirty-one offenders were admitted to the ROTC program for men and 36 completed. A combined total of 15 offenders were admitted to the ROTC, RSAT, and SATP programs for women between May and June 30, 2006. A total of 14 women completed.
- A Risk Assessment Team was created in late FY 2005. To provide the Maryland Parole Commission and the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel with thorough state-of-the-art risk assessment to inform their decision making as they consider offenders with Life sentences for parole, sentence commutation, or clemency. Comprised of five senior licensed clinical psychologists with specific training in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk, the team saw its first full year of operation in FY 2006. During that period, 20 offenders serving Life sentences were transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities to be evaluated.
- *Family Reunification Day*, which was instituted in FY 2003 and was expanded to two days (one for men and one for women) in FY 2004, was held for the third year. This activity is designed to maintain family contact and build relationships by bringing family members together at an Institutionally sponsored event. Activities such as this have the added value of enhancing inmate morale, which has an important treatment enhancing effect.

2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts

- The Master Gardening module of the Horticultural Therapy Program ended another successful year with 13 male offenders completing the program. The program was originally designed to meet the needs of incarcerated violent juvenile and youthful offenders who are waived as adults and incarcerated in the Patuxent Youth Program; housed in an adult maximum-security facility. However, given the evolving demographics of Patuxent's inmate populations (EP, PIW, and



Youth), the Master Gardening module now accepts offenders from all three Patuxent programs if they meet the module's admission criteria. The Module's three primary goals are to: 1) promote sobriety, and reduce the use of violent behavior as an option; 2) teach and increase an offender's awareness of their abilities to implement discipline and self-control through therapy; and 3) teach a vocational skill.



Since 2003, the "Green Gardening" or "Gardening To Be Drug Free" class was incorporated into the Master Gardening module to maximize staff time and resources and to provide a more efficient and practical therapeutic/vocational experience for each participant. The Module is a 12-month program, which provides vocational skills training in horticulture, as well as therapeutic services. Master Gardeners, who volunteer through the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Services, lecture on topics such as soil, composting, vegetables, fruits, herbs, wildlife gardening, and landscape design.

During the last two years, offenders who successfully earned their Master Gardening certification and currently hold employment positions in the Horticulture Shop, have designed and built raised garden beds. These beds displayed the inmates' creativity in attempting to meet the needs of handicapped persons, as well as the reduced gardening space due to the construction of a new kitchen and fence perimeter.

In early May, the Horticulture Program held another successful Plant Sale. This one-day sale sold a variety of annual and perennial plants to staff at the Institution, and netted over \$650.

Another horticultural highlight is the national potted plant competition for 'Fine Gardening,' a nationally known magazine. The participant in this contest is one of the Master Gardeners employed by the Horticulture Shop. This offender has designed and created five unique potted plant arrangements that were judged on its esthetics, practicality, flow, color and balance. The competition required the containers to have five different plant materials. These plant materials included one annual, one perennial, one tree or shrub, one grass or sedge and one wildcard plant chosen by the offender. An average of 500 participants have entered this competition with growing popularity. Winners will be announced in the February 2007 issue of Fine Gardening.

- The Patuxent Institution Tug of War team was undefeated in the Lightweight Division at the Annual Special Olympics Torch Run/Walk and the Tug of War held on May 16, 2006, at the Maryland House of Correction. Chief of Security, Ronald Bridges, coached this victorious team as they claimed the First Place Award. Members of the Tug of War team included: Officer Derrick Lockley, Officer Alex Amedu, Officer Quenily



Espinal, Officer Theresa Lowery, Lt. Valerie Solomon, Sgt. Phillip Lilley, and Officer Wyatt Brooks. Alternates for the team: Officer Shandala Richburg, Officer Norman Briscoe, Lt. David W. Johnson, Officer Bridgette Carroll-Everette, and Officer Albert Taylor. It was a beautiful day for the event. Governor Ehrlich welcomed the crowd and participated in officiating the wars.

- Ms. Ann Strangman, Ms. Beth Burgess, and Ms. Melody Green also participated in the Walk Division of the Special Olympics Torch Run/Walk.



Major Terrence Davis

- Sincere congratulations to Major Terrence Davis for being chosen as the seventh recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. This Award was established in the spring of 2000, and is presented annually to the correctional officer who best exemplifies the traits admired in Captain Quinn – professionalism, overcoming adversity, setting an example for younger officers, and dedication to the job. Captain Davis’s exceptional display of professionalism, dedication, and knowledge certainly warrant such an award.

- Patuxent Institution’s Color Guard opened the Maryland Correctional Administrator Association conference in Ocean City, Maryland with the traditional presentation of the flags. This year’s conference was held June 3rd through June 6th at the Convention Center. Association members attended workshops, which covered topics such as anger management, the offender re-entry program, and managing a multigenerational workforce.



Dr. Nero, CO II Norman Briscoe, CO II Robert Baker, CO II Daniel Cofield, Lt. Fredrick Larry, Lt. Baron Thrower, Warden Wilt

- The Color Guard also made a number of other appearances around the State during FY 2006. These included the AFSCME Convention, The Prison Ministries Convention, the Sudbrook Correctional Training Academy, and the Jessup Community Parade.

2.3 Education Programs

- After fully restructuring Patuxent Institution’s educational programs, the Maryland State Department of Education reopened the school for full time instruction in November 2005. Since then, a variety of programs ranging from basic adult education to college course work and occupational training have been offered to Patuxent offenders.

In FY 2006, participation in the advanced education program reached an enrollment of 64 students; the highest level since the program's inception. The monthly average full-time enrollment for the academic program was 88 students. Basic Adult Literacy Certificates were awarded to seven students, Intermediate Adult Literacy Certificates were awarded to 18 students, and 10 students earned Advanced Adult Literacy Certificates. Eighteen students received their high school diplomas.

The overall attendance rate improved to a respectable 93.9% and a low dropout rate was maintained with only three students requesting to be released.

The highlight of the FY 2006 school year was the opening of two new occupational training labs in Computer Repair and Telecommunication Cabling, with 15 students each. Twenty-six students completed training in these programs, and 18 passed rigorous examinations to earn their professional certification.

In the Advanced Education programs 10 students earned Associate of Arts Degrees for the successful completion of the Anne Arundel Community College program. Twenty-one students also received Letters of Recognition in Applied Sociology.

Inmates who attained educational goals, such as a GED, or completion of vocational shops, were awarded certificates in a graduation ceremony attended by family members.

2.4 Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services

- During FY 2006, Patuxent Institution's religious and volunteer programs, which are administered through the Warden's Office, had over 400 community volunteers in active service. More than 200 of these concerned individual's function as regular volunteers.
- Patuxent's Volunteer Activities Coordinator acts as the liaison between the administration and the offender population's Inmate Advisory Councils (IAC's). These councils are comprised of representatives of the Youth, EP, and DOC populations and they meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director of Treatment, the Warden, and the Volunteer Activities Coordinator to discuss housing and other program issues of concern to the offender population. These regular meetings foster open communications between the administration and the offender population, promoting a harmonious environment in the facility by working to alleviate any potential problem situations that might arise.
- The Volunteer Activities Coordinator is also Patuxent's coordinator for the annual Special Olympics tee shirt fund-raiser. In conjunction with the Tug of War each spring, employees may participate in the Torch Run/Walk, which culminates in the Special Olympic Games in College Park, Maryland. Participants wear the Special Olympics tee shirt the day of the event, with all proceeds going to the Maryland Special Olympics Organization. Thanks to the consistently high participation of the staff, Patuxent Institution remained one of the top contributors for FY 2006.
- Volunteer Services coordinated an active self-help network within the Institution. In addition to the traditional self-help groups, Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics

Anonymous (AA), each group also has more intensive step-study programs that run for nine consecutive months.

- The Institution's religious program is designed to meet the diverse composition of the offender population. During FY 2006, committed volunteers aided nine faith communities within the Institution. In addition to ecumenical services, the religious program also offered corporate and individual study, workshops, and instructional videos.
- It is estimated that as many as 90% of the offenders housed at Patuxent Institution participated in some volunteer activity. To help foster a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent's volunteer activities and programs are designed to give offenders the opportunity to "give back" to the community in various ways.
- Patuxent Institution's Reasoned Straight (males) and Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) programs are the oldest and most popular programs of their type in the Maryland Prison System. Patuxent offenders who participate are specially trained to provide tours for at-risk youth in order to discourage the young people from pursuing criminal paths.
- For the sixth consecutive year, Ms. Inge Stocklin and Ms. Sandy McDonald, volunteers from the Local Quilting Association, provided instruction and guidance to offenders from the Patuxent Institution for Women who made an assortment of crocheted items and quilts. This year, the volunteers entered the quilts into the Howard County Fair. One quilt won second place and two quilts tied for third place. Also, the Howard County Library kindly displayed over 40 of the quilted items during the month of October. All quilted items produced by the offenders are donated to local charities. Past recipients have included Sarah's House, St Anne's Children Home, Villa Marie, and several local hospitals.
- In FY 2006, offender participants in The Project Black College Survival Committee continued their efforts to raise money for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund through various projects. Patuxent continued to be the only correctional institution in the country that raised money for this cause.



2.5 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) & Related Units

- FY 2006 was the first full year that the Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) provided services in conjunction with the new mental health contractor, Mental Health Management Services, Inc. As part of the new Maryland mental health contract, CMHC-J staff now oversees the Step-down Unit, which was previously staffed by Patuxent treatment personnel, as well as the Mental Health Unit (MHU). Two new Psychology Associates and a Psychologist were added to work with the

Step-down unit and assumed increased responsibilities under the new contract. CMHC-J staff continue to have an excellent collaborative relationship with the Mental Health Transitional Unit (MHTU), the unit for inmates who have a chronic mental illness and less than 18 months left on their sentence. Currently, the Step-down and MHTU are housed together on one mental health tier while ongoing construction is completed in the DD building.

The psychology staff at CMHC-J currently consists of seven Psychology Associates and two Licensed Psychologists. The Psychology Associates provide crisis management, treatment planning and group psychotherapy. Psychological assessment, case management and individual psychotherapy are provided on an as-needed basis. Group psychotherapy includes an open-ended discussion group for higher-level inmates as well as more focused groups. The psychology staff participates in Community Meetings with inmates, nursing and correctional staff on an as-needed basis. The recreation staff, overseen by an Occupational Therapist, continues to offer a variety of recreational activities for the inmate population.

During FY 2006, CMHC-J had a total of 223 admissions and 213 discharges. The number of admissions represents more than a ten percent increase over the number of admissions during FY 2005, and continues a five-year trend of climbing annual admissions, indicative of increasing utilization of the mental health unit.

The CMHC-J average daily census has remained at over 90% occupancy for most of the past year, and in recent months, the bed space has been at capacity. The mental health staff continues to work closely with the Director of the Institution and the Warden to provide the best care to the mental health inmates with the resources provided to the mental health contractor.

The past year has seen an increase in the amount and variety of group treatment options, as several new treatment modules were put into place. Additionally, as part of the contract with the State, CMHC-J staff is now completing Segregation rounds at Patuxent and MCIW. This includes a new incentive based program called Taking a Chance on Change.

The MHU remains part of the James Quinn Division of Team Management within Patuxent Institution. Captain Bunch is the team leader for the Quinn Division and the mental health unit. He continues to work with Dr. Nero and Major Butler to develop bi-annual outdoor "picnic" type activities for Level III, IV, and V inmates on the mental health unit. This is a privilege for the inmates on the mental health unit and an incentive for the inmates to progress through the level system. The activity is well attended by administration, custody, nursing, and psychology staff.

- The Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) assists inmates, who are diagnosed with a mental illness to prepare for their upcoming release. MHTU staff coordinates post-release treatment plans specific to each inmate. Such treatment plans include coordinating residential rehabilitation, outpatient mental health treatment, outpatient psychiatric treatment, substance abuse treatment, pharmacy assistance, and acquisition of birth certificate and social security card.

At the close of FY 2005, the MHTU was relocated to a smaller tier on the MHU due to the commencement of construction. Throughout FY 2006 the MHTU remained a

shared, double-celled tier with the Step-Down unit. Therefore, the average monthly census for the MHTU was decreased to 19 inmates. MHTU staff maintained an average caseload of 21 inmates that included providing transitional services to MHTU inmates as well as CMHC-J inmates. There were 25 admissions and 19 releases for the MHTU in FY 2006.

During FY 2006, MHTU staff implemented a Re-Entry module of programming utilizing the educational videotapes, books and workbooks procured with FY 2005 Byrne Grant funds. Addiction Awareness and Relapse Prevention programming was also implemented, with the assistance of the Patuxent Substance Abuse Service Program staff. The MHTU staff continued to provide cognitive-behavioral therapeutic programming using the Thinking for a Change curriculum.

The MHTU staff created new community relationships with the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Project and Total Health Care. The SSI Project partnership allows mentally ill Baltimore City inmates from the MHTU to complete their SSI application and face-to-face interview, prior to their release from prison. Total Health Care has agreed to provide specialized case management services to MHTU inmates who are dually diagnosed, with an emphasis on HIV/AIDS continuity of care.

The MHTU remains in partnership with the Baltimore Mental Health System in order to provide targeted case management services to offenders upon release. Maryland county Core Service Agencies are contacted to set up a coordinated system of care for offenders returning to locations outside of the Baltimore area.

The MHTU staff maintains a working relationship with the "Special Needs" unit of the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation.

2.6 DOC Case Management

- During FY 2006, the Patuxent Institution DOC Case Management Office transferred 115 inmates into the Patuxent EP and Youthful Offender Programs.
- CMHC-J received 134 offenders for the programs. Discharges or transfers from CMHC-J totaled 168 offenders.
- Twelve incoming cycles of the ROTC-M program were received, totaling 163 offenders and 156 offenders completed the program. The remaining seven were transferred out as non-completers.
- Eleven incoming cycles of the ROTC-W program were received. These cycles totaled 25 offenders, all of whom completed the treatment program.
- A total of seven female offenders were received into and completed the RSAT-W program.
- One hundred and forty-four offenders were received into the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (SATP) for men and women. All completed the program and were returned to the community.

- Twenty offenders with Life Sentences deleted were received and evaluated by psychologists with expertise in assessment of recidivism risk. The referrals were at the request of the Parole Commission, or the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel.

2.8 Capital Constructions

- FY 2006 saw the completion of the Employees' Dining Room at Patuxent. This new serving and dining facility provides a pleasant on-site location for custody officers, treatment staff, and support staff to break for meals, whether they bring their own food or partake of that prepared daily by the institutional dietary staff.
- Renovations, including the installation of a smoke evacuation/sprinkler system in the Defective Delinquent Building, began during FY 2006. However, due to unforeseen complications with construction plans and subsequent increased costs, the project was suspended. It is anticipated that construction will resume during FY 2007.



Employees Dining Room



CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 *Operating Costs*

The FY 2006 operating costs for Patuxent Institution for totaled \$37,818,576. The component costs of this total are itemized below in Table 3a. This figure represents an increase of \$4,289,381, or approximately 13% over fiscal year 2005. The per capita cost figure of \$48,238 (based on 784 offenders) represents approximately a 16% increase.

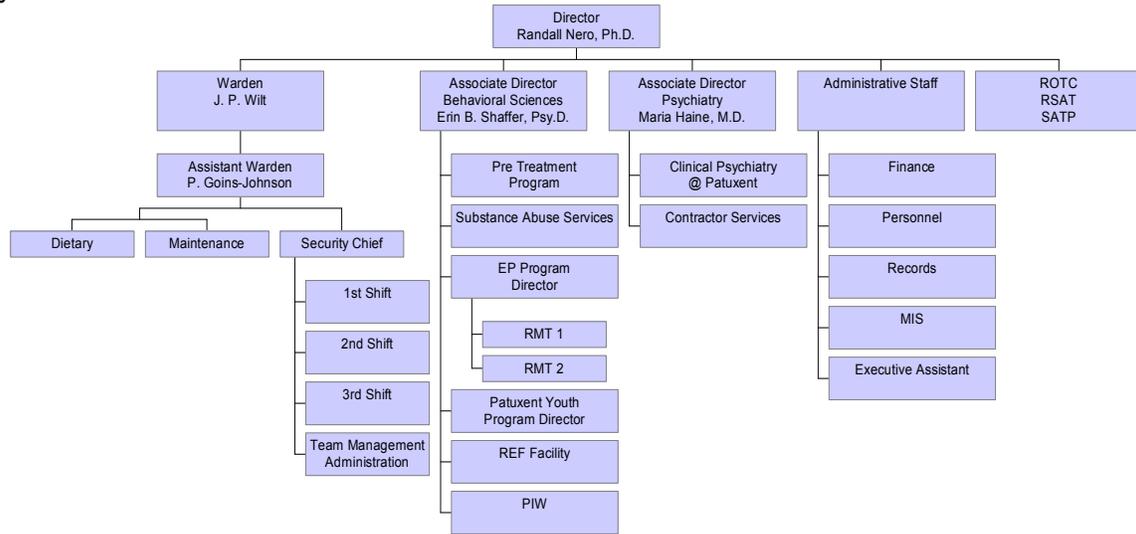
Table 3a

OPERATING COST--FY 2005				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$3,911,308			\$3,911,308
Custodial Care	\$20,930,875	\$387,048		\$21,317,923
Dietary Services	\$1,605,628			\$1,605,628
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$3,365,835			\$3,365,835
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services	\$6,614,371			\$6,614,371
Recreation/Religious Services		\$21,454		\$21,454
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$318,445	\$40,024		\$358,469
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$209,566		\$414,022	\$623,588
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$36,956,028	\$448,526	\$414,022	\$37,818,576
PER CAPITA COST:				\$48,238

The above-reported figures do not include education expenditures, or expenditures related to the RSAT, ROTC, SATP, and MHTU programs. Educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). RSAT is funded by a Federal grant with 25% matching funds from the State of Maryland. The substance abuse services for ROTC and SATP are financed through General Funds.

3.2 Staffing

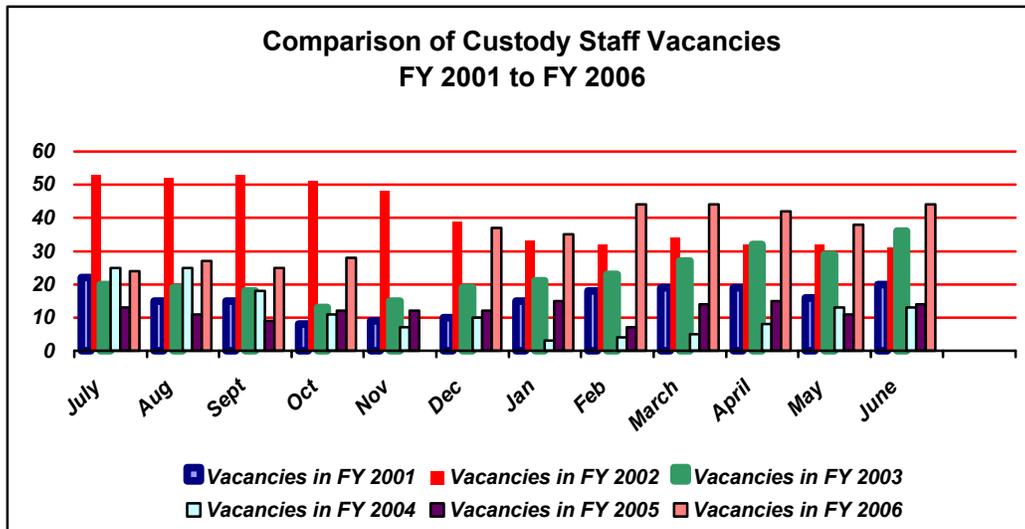
The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2006* illustrates Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 492.5 positions authorized in FY 2006, of which 372 or 75.5% were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.



The true diversity and complexity of Patuxent Institution is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. In addition to the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders Programs services for men and women, the CMHC-J, the Mental Health Unit, the Transitional Mental Health Unit, and the Step-Down Mental Health Units are housed within its compound. Additionally, the ROTC, RSAT, and SATP programs continue to be housed at Patuxent (except for the RSAT program for men, which is housed at the Central Laundry Facility in Sykesville, Maryland) although a private vendor now provides services for these programs.

The vacancy rate for custody officers during FY 2006, as illustrated in Table 3b, increased significantly beyond the FY 2005 rate.

Table 3b



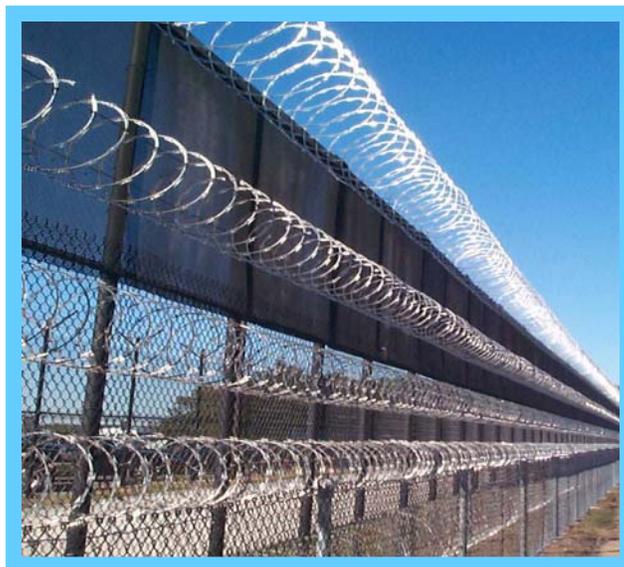
3.3 Staff Training & Development

All staff that has custody and control of offenders at Patuxent Institution is mandated to complete a minimum of 18 hours of approved in-service training per year provided by the Maryland Correctional Training Commission. The Patuxent Institution Training Department again delivered over 17,000 hours of such training during FY 2006, including courses such as:

- Use of Force/Cell Extraction
- Adult CPR
- Key Control
- Firearms Training
- Sexual Harassment Prevention
- Effective Communication
- Staff Sexual Misconduct
- Emergency Procedures
- Personal Defensive Tactics and Techniques

The Patuxent Institution clinical staff also received training on various treatment-related topics. These included:

- Use of the Static-99 Sex Offense Recidivism Assessment Instrument
- Facilitating Moral Development in Group Treatment
- Countertransference in Group Therapy with Offenders
- Psychopathy Checklist, 2nd Edition, Theory and Scoring
- Assessment and Clinical Management of the Suicidal Offender



CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2006

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

The criteria for admission to Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program is stipulated by Title 4 (§ 4-101) of the Correctional Services Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. It states that to qualify for admission, an offender must:

- Have been convicted of a crime and have at least three years remaining on his/her sentence;
- Have an emotional unbalance, intellectual impairment, or be likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution; and
- Improve to remediation through Patuxent Institution's programs and services than to other incarceration.

Also, offenders 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.

Title 4 also stipulates core eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth Program. These are similar to those for the EP Program; however in addition, offenders 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.

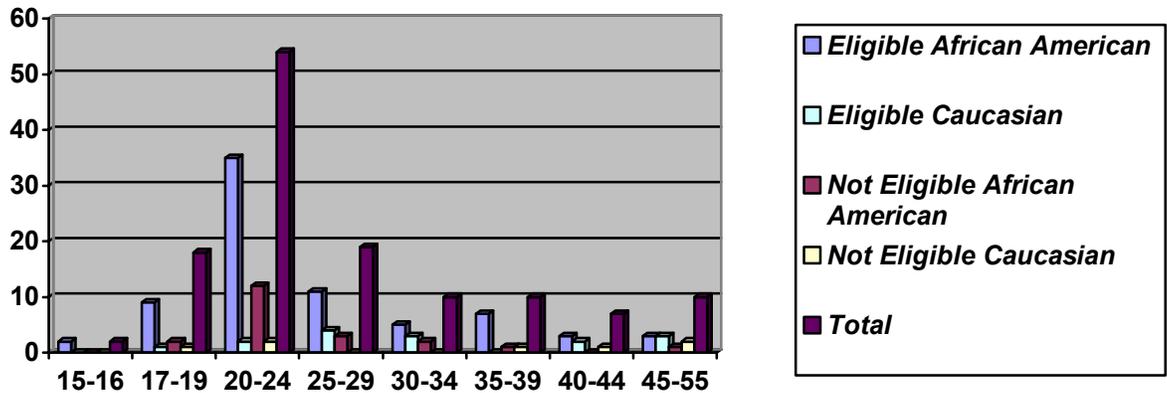
In order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs, offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status. Teams of evaluators are comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker. The team's findings form the basis for a recommendation as to whether or not the offender is eligible for the referred treatment program (EP or Patuxent Youth Program). Offenders found eligible for the Program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment, while those found ineligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

4.2 Demographics

During FY 2006, 130 offenders were evaluated for the Youth and EP programs at Patuxent Institution. Ninety offenders were found eligible for the programs and 40 were found not to be eligible. Tables 4a and 4b provide insight into the characteristics of the inmates evaluated for the EP and Youth Programs.

Table 4a

Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2006



One hundred and five of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were African-American. This represented 81% of the candidate pool.

- Thirty-seven, or 95%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program were African-American.
- Twenty-three of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were Caucasian.
- One, or 3%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program and 4, or 10%, of those found not eligible were Caucasian.
- Three offenders were not evaluated due to requesting to be removed from the evaluation process. Eight offenders were found to be non-eligible youth prior to evaluation. One offender was removed as inappropriate for evaluation for the EP program prior to staffing.

Table 4b

✓	69% Eligible (N=90)
○	EP males – 40
○	Youth males – 39
○	EP females – 11
○	Youth females – 0
✓	31% Not Eligible (N=40)
○	EP males – 12
○	Youth males – 25
○	EP females – 3
○	Youth females – 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2006 is provided in Table 4c through Table 4i. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics:

- The most serious offense committed by offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution (table 4c);
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system (table 4d);
- The length of sentence for female offenders (table 4e) and male offenders (table 4f);
- Life sentences of evaluated offenders (table 4g); and,
- A tally of the county or city in which the conviction occurred (table 4h).

Table 4c

Offense Groups of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2006				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N=90	NOT ELIGIBLE N=40	TOTAL N=130
EP	Homicide	25	4	29
	Possession	1	0	1
	Robbery	5	2	7
	Sexual Assault	2	5	7
	Kidnapping	2	0	2
	Assault	7	0	7
	Burglary	1	2	3
	Larceny	2	0	2
	Distribution	4	2	6
	Drugs - other	1	0	1
	Auto Theft	1	0	1
	Total	51	15	66
YOUTH	Homicide	23	7	30
	Robbery	7	9	16
	Sexual Assault	3	0	3
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Assault	1	5	6
	Other Violent	1	0	1
	Larceny	0	1	1
	Possession	0	1	1
	Distribution	1	0	1
	Drugs - other	1	0	1
	Auto Theft	2	1	3
	Total	39	25	64

Table 4d reports the sentence lengths of offenders evaluated at Patuxent during FY 2006. Approximately half of the offenders evaluated by, and accepted into, Patuxent programs have a sentence length of 15 years, or less.

Table 4d
Sentence Length of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2006

	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	12	6	18
	11-15 years	12	1	13
	16-20 years	10	5	15
	21-25 years	7	0	7
	26-30 years	6	1	7
	31-35 years	1	1	2
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	51+ years	0	1	1
	Total		51	15
Youth	5-10 years	3	8	11
	11-15 years	16	4	20
	16-20 years	10	7	17
	21-25 years	4	2	6
	26-30 years	5	2	7
	31-35 years	0	1	1
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	51+ years	0	1	1
	Total		39	25

The sentence lengths for females and males evaluated during FY 2006 are depicted in Table 4e and Table 4f, respectively.

Table 4e
Evaluated Females During FY 2006

		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	5	1	6
	11-15 years	1	0	1
	16-20 years	1	0	1
	21-25 years	2	0	2
	26-30 years	1	1	2
	31-35 years	1	1	2
Total		11	3	14
YOUTH	5-10 years	0	0	0
	11-15 years	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0

Table 4f

Evaluated Males During FY 2006				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	7	5	12
	11-15 years	11	1	12
	16-20 years	9	4	13
	21-25 years	5	0	5
	26-30 years	5	1	6
	31-35 years	0	0	0
	41-45 years	0	0	0
	46-50 years	2	0	2
	46-50years	1	0	1
	51+ years	0	1	1
	Total		40	12
YOUTH	5-10 years	3	8	11
	11-15 years	16	4	20
	16-20 years	10	7	17
	21-25 years	4	2	6
	26-30 years	5	2	7
	31-35 years	0	1	1
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	46-50 years	0	0	0
	51+ years	0	1	1
	Total		39	25

The number of EP and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less increased over FY 2005 levels; however, the number of offenders serving Life sentences has continued to drop.

As Table 4g shows, there were no offenders with Life or Split Life sentences evaluated in FY 2006 for Patuxent’s programs.

Table 4g

Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2006				
		None Life Sentence	Split Life Sentence	Total
EP	Eligible	51	0	51
	Not Eligible	15	0	15
	Total	66	0	66
Youth	Eligible	37	2	39
	Not Eligible	22	3	25
	Total	59	5	64

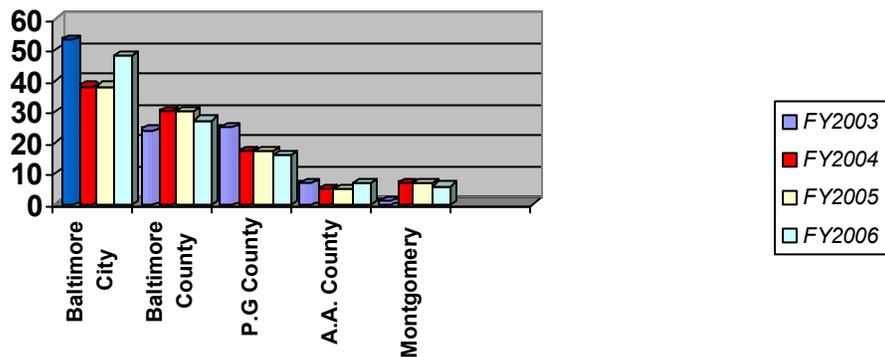
In FY 2006, Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent source of referral followed by Baltimore County and Prince George’s County as indicated in Table 4h. This has been a trend for many years.

Table 4h

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS FY 2006				
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
ANNE ARUNDEL	5	2	7	5.00
BALTIMORE CITY	35	13	48	37.00
BALTIMORE	14	13	27	21.50
CALVERT	2	1	3	2.50
CAROLINE	0	1	1	1.00
CECIL	0	0	0	0.00
CHARLES	5	2	7	5.50
DORCHESTER	1	0	1	1.00
HARFORD	0	0	0	0.00
HOWARD	0	1	1	1.00
MONTGOMERY	5	1	6	5.50
PRINCE GEORGE'S	13	3	16	12.00
ST. MARY'S	4	0	4	4.00
WASHINGTON	4	0	4	4.00
WICOMICO	1	0	1	1.00
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	90	40	130	100.0

Table 4i indicates that referrals from Prince George's County have remained relatively stable over the past four years. Baltimore County and Montgomery County's referral rates remained fairly consistent with FY 2005 levels, which represented significant increases over prior years. Baltimore City's referral rate increased again in FY 2006 after a decrease in FY 2005.

Table 4i: FY 03 - 06 Referral Sources



CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 *Demographics of Total Population*

Tables 5a-5f contain an analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent program population for FY 2006. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 533 offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2006. However, 112 offenders left these programs due to a mandatory release, expiration of their sentence, court released, signing out of the program, or as a result of being found non-eligible.

In summary:

- The gender distribution of the Patuxent programs has remained virtually unchanged for at least five years.
- The 533 offenders affiliated with the Patuxent programs were predominantly males (454, or 85%).
- The 228 offenders in the Youth Program continued to be overwhelmingly male (222, or 97%).
- The 410 African American offenders represented 77% of the total offenders in the Patuxent programs, and the 123 Caucasians represented 23%.
- In the Youth Program, 201, or 88% of the participants were African American and 27, or 12% were Caucasian.

Table 5a

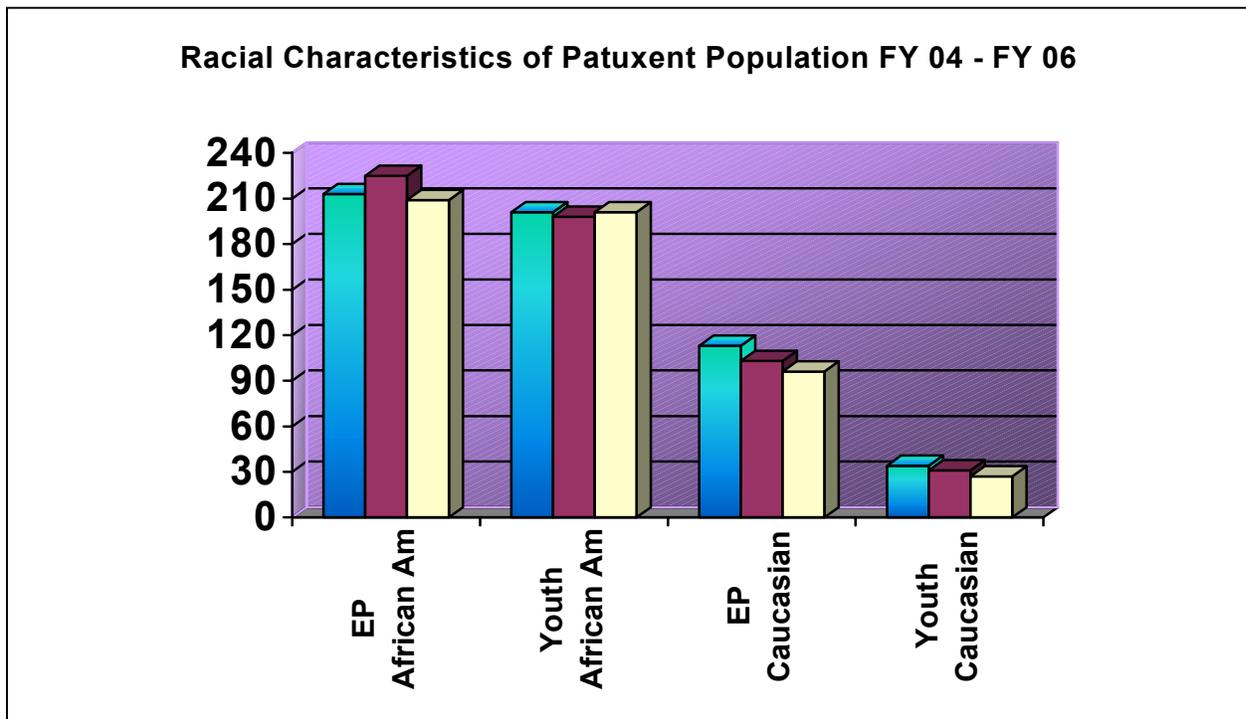
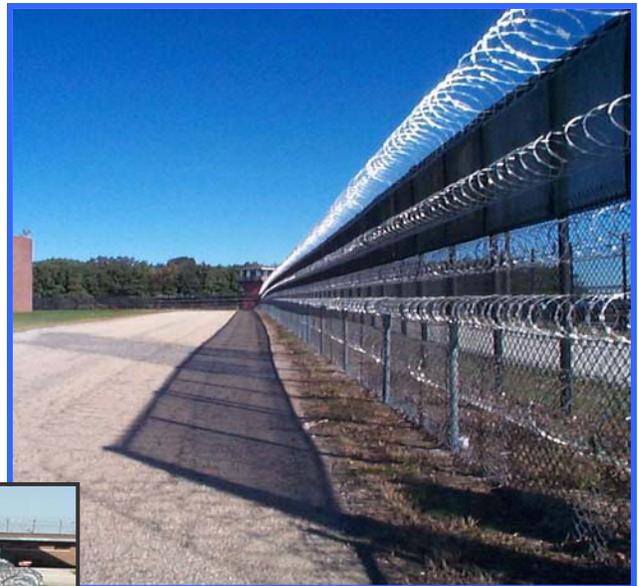
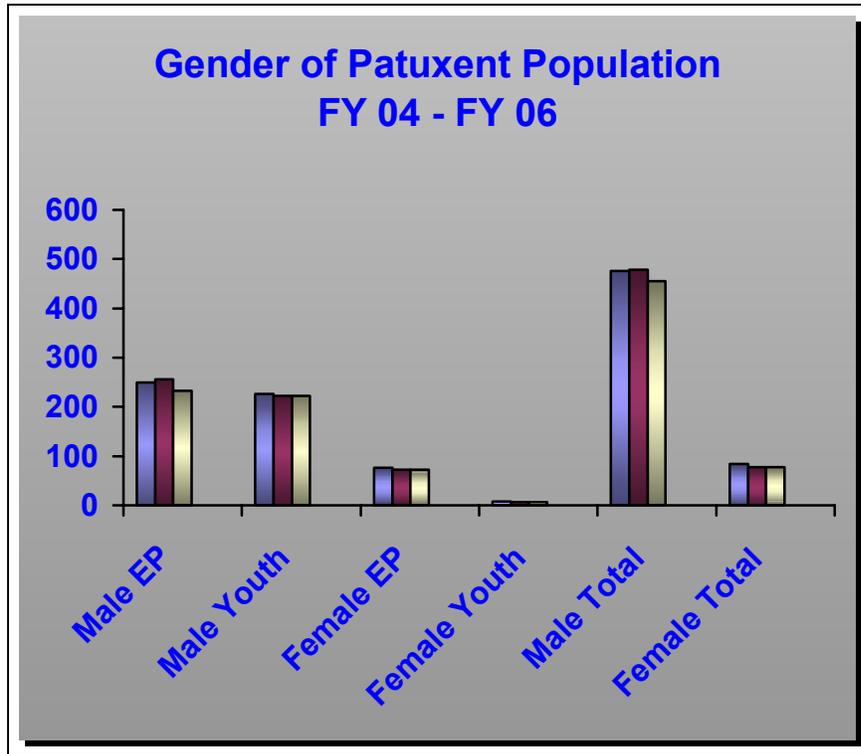


Table 5b



5.2 Offense Characteristics of the EP & Youth Populations End of FY 2006

The offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations are presented in Table 5c. The data indicates that, consistent with prior years, a majority of offenders served by the Patuxent Institution programs are incarcerated for serious offenses. As in previous years, the offense categories accounting for the largest numbers of Patuxent's offenders continue to be homicide, robbery, assault, and sexual assault.

Table 5c
Offense Group of Patuxent Institution Offenders
End of FY 2006 (N=421)

<i>Diagnostic</i> N=44			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	12	12	24
Possession	0	0	0
Robbery	3	5	8
Sexual Assault	2	0	2
Assault	5	1	6
Kidnapping	1	0	1
Burglary	1	0	1
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Larceny	1	0	1
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	0	0	0
Drugs, Other	1	0	1
Other Property	0	0	0
Other Violent	0	0	0
Totals	26	18	44
<i>Eligible</i> N=377			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	119	97	216
Possession	8	0	8
Robbery	25	23	48
Sexual Assault	22	3	25
Assault	22	28	50
Kidnapping	3	0	3
Burglary	5	0	5
Auto Theft	1	2	3
Larceny	3	0	3
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	7	1	8
Drugs, Other	2	1	3
Other Property	1	1	2
Other Violent	2	1	3
Totals	220	157	377

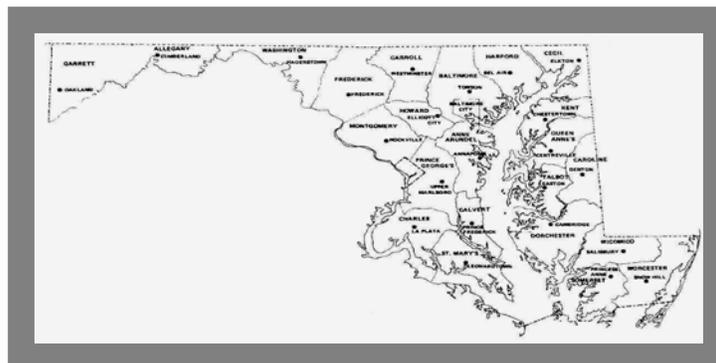
5.3 County of Conviction

The Patuxent Institution's inmate distribution based on County of Conviction has remained virtually unchanged when compared to the figures in FY 2005.

- As in the prior year, the vast majority of offenders (37%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (27% EP and 51% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (19%) and Baltimore County (19%), respectively.
- A total of 75% of the crimes committed by inmates housed within the Patuxent Institution occurred in Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County.

Table 5d

County of Conviction	EP N = 246	Youth N = 75	Total N = 421	Percentage
ALLEGANY	0	0	0	0
ANNE ARUNDEL	15	2	17	4
BALTIMORE CITY	66	89	155	37
BALTIMORE COUNTY	46	34	80	19
CALVERT	4	0	4	.9
CAROLINE	4	1	5	1
CARROLL	1	1	2	.4
CECIL	0	1	1	.2
CHARLES	15	4	19	4.5
DORCHESTER	2	0	2	.4
FREDERICK	2	2	4	.9
GARRETT	0	0	0	0
HARFORD	5	0	5	1
HOWARD	3	0	3	.7
KENT	1	0	1	.2
MONTGOMERY	14	6	20	4.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	45	35	80	19
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0
ST. MARY'S	9	0	9	2
TALBOT	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	9	0	9	2
WICOMICO	4	0	4	.9
WORCESTER	1	0	1	.2
Total	246	175	421	100.0



5.4 Length of Sentence

Table 5e summarizes the data on the sentence length, in years, of the current Patuxent treatment population for FY 2006. The figures reflect 30% of the combined census of the EP and Youth programs with eligible status serving sentences of 15 years or less. This is a decrease of 8.8% from FY 2005. The diagnostic offenders serving sentences of 15 years or less represents 61% of the diagnostic population, a decrease of 8% from FY 2005.

Table 5e

Sentence Length In Years Patuxent Program Population FY 2006				
		EP N=246	Youth N=175	Total N=421
Diagnostic	5-10 years	5	5	10
	11-15 years	9	8	17
	16-20 years	5	3	8
	21-25 years	2	0	2
	26-30 years	2	0	2
	31-35 years	0	0	0
	36-40 years	2	2	4
	41-45 years	0	0	0
	46-50 years	0	0	0
	50+	1	0	1
Total		26	18	44
Eligible	5-10 years	15	14	29
	11-15 years	38	47	85
	16-20 years	39	30	69
	21-25 years	32	19	51
	26-30 years	37	23	60
	31-35 years	9	7	16
	36-40 years	11	7	18
	41-45 years	8	2	10
	46-50 years	11	3	14
	51+ years	2	4	6
	Life	18	1	19
Total		220	157	377

There was, again, a small decrease (2%) in the number of inmates serving Life sentences participating in the Patuxent programs (N=421) in FY 2006 when compared to FY 2005. In FY 2006, the Institution housed 43 offenders serving Life (10%) compared to a population of 52 (12%) offenders in the previous year. Of these 43 individuals, 24 are serving Split Life sentences (table 5f).

Table 5f

Life Sentence Type of Offenders				
Males		EP N=246	Youth N=175	Total N=421
	Non-Life	163	155	318
	Split Life	8	13	21
	Life	18	1	19
Total Males		189	169	358
Females				
	Non-Life	55	5	60
	Split Life	2	1	3
	Life	0	0	0
Total Females		57	6	63



CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW

SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

In 1977, when the EP program was initiated, the Institutional Board of Review was established. A unique component of Patuxent Institution, the Board of Review reviews the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent program on at least an annual basis, and is vested 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.

At an offender's annual review, the Board bases his/her progress in the program on the offender'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. A vote granting conditional release status to an offender requires the approval of seven out of nine members of the Board of Review.

Prior to the Board of Review considering an offender for any kind of conditional release status, the institution attempts to locate the offender's victim(s) and give notification that a status change may occur. Thirty days are allowed for a written response from the victim(s), which the Board of Review members factor into their decision making regarding the offender's prospective status change. The victim(s) may also request to appear in person before the Board of Review to make a statement prior to the Board of Review meeting with the offender to consider his/her status change request.

6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2006, the Board of Review heard 420 cases, or approximately 35 cases per month. The majority of these cases (89%) involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. Table 6a and 6b below summarize these hearings and their outcomes.

Table 6a

BOARD OF REVIEW ANNUAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2006	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=376
No Change	356
Reviewed Eligibility (11)	
Non Eligible Person	7
No Change	1
Changed Supervision	3
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (7)	
Granted	7
Denied	0
Requested Work Release (2)	
Granted	2
Denied	0
Table 6b BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2006	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=44
Reviewed Eligibility (14)	
No Change	2
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release	0
Revoked Work Release	0
Probation	1
Non Eligible Person	11
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves	0
Revoked Community Parole	0
Deferred Decision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (12)	
Granted	11
Denied	1
Requested Work Release (18)	
Granted	18
Denied	0
Requested Community Parole (0)	
Granted	0
Denied	0

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 monitors the activities of offenders to whom it grants any conditional release status.

In FY 2006, the Board of Review made 712 administrative decisions regarding offenders. These decisions included requests regarding their employment, finances, education and travel. Five hundred sixty-seven (80%) of the decisions were in response to requests by male offenders, and 145 (20%) were in response to requests by female offenders.

In FY 2006, the Institutional Board of Review reviewed 97 status cases, which are summarized in Table 6c. These 97 cases consisted of 59 requests of conditional release status involving 19 offenders.

Table 6c

Summary of Status Reviews	
Status Requests	59
Parole Revocation Hearings	0
Work Release Special Hearings	18
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	20
Requests for Complete Release	0

Table 6d, *FY 2006 Grants of Status*, below, presents the number and type of status granted. Additionally, the Board of Review held 18 Work Release special hearings, and reviewed the status of 20 eligible persons.

Table 6d

FY 2006 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	Number of Granted Status
• Accompanied Day Leaves	19
• Work Release	18
• Parole To Community	0
Total	37

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status; however, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend that a parolee be transferred to another state under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. No offenders requested an ICC transfer in FY 2006.

After an offender has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, he/she may request the Board of Review to recommend to the sentencing court that the offender be released from the remainder of his or her sentence. The Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court for complete release in FY 2006.

6.4 Revocations of Status

Inmates in Patuxent Institution's conditional release programs are very closely supervised, and the Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status. During FY 2006, the Board of Review did not vote to revoke the conditional release status of any offenders.

In cases where an offender is believed to have violated the Terms or Conditions 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.

During FY 2006, one preliminary parole revocation hearing was held, and the offender concerned was retained at the Institution for a formal revocation hearing before the Board of Review. This revocation hearing involved a male Eligible Person, whose Community Parole status was ultimately not revoked.

6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility

The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) is managed by an RMT that provides supervision and treatment services to male work/school release offenders who reside in the facility. They also provide services to parolees who live independently in the community, and who report to the REF for supervision. Female Work/School release offenders continue to reside in and receive services from Patuxent Institution. Female parolees also come to the Institution for supervision.

The REF staff provides a wide range of services to the residents and parolees it supervises. These services include individualized therapy, weekly status supervision meetings, group therapy, and assistance in finding employment. Offenders are strictly monitored for use of illicit drugs or alcohol.

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole program, he or she is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. When the RMT recommends an offender for Community Parole, the REF is confident that the offender has mastered social skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living.

CHAPTER VII DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

One hundred and twelve offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2006. The discharge reasons and gender of offenders discharged in FY 2006 are listed below.

Table 7a

Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution			
	Male N=111	Female N=16	Total N=112
Board of Review	13	1	14
Court Release	2	0	2
Deceased	1	0	1
Mandatory Release	7	1	8
Office of the Director	31	0	31
Released by Administration			
Before Staffing	16	0	16
Second Genesis	0	1	1
Staff Evaluation	9	1	10
Voluntarily Opted Out Before Staffing	3	3	6
Voluntarily Opted Out	15	8	23
Total Discharged	97	15	112

- Thirty-one, or 28%, of the inmates who left Patuxent during FY 2006, were youthful offenders whose discharge was approved by the Director of the Institution.
- Twenty-three offenders, or approximately 20% of the total offenders who left Patuxent Institution, voluntarily signed out of the EP Program.
- Nineteen, or 17%, of the offenders were found ineligible during the diagnostic evaluation. This number includes nine youthful offenders who were recommended to the Director for release from the program.

The Board of Review may also rescind an offender's eligibility to participate in the treatment program. The reasons that an offender may be found ineligible include violating Institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or being found to be unlikely to respond favorably to treatment at the Institution. In FY 2006, 14 offenders, or approximately 12% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2006, a total of 32 individuals (28 males and four 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 2006. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction and/or re-incarceration. In addition, Patuxent Institution evaluates parole revocations; i.e., 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 2006, a total of 28 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 to FY 2006 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 28 individuals.



**Patuxent Re-Entry
Facility**

MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE OF
FY 1995 to FY 2006 PAROLEES
Table 8a

<i>VIOLENT OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Homicide	12	57.1
Sexual Assault ¹	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	14.3
Assault ²	3	14.3
Other Violent ³	3	14.3
TOTAL	21	75.0
<i>PROPERTY OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Burglary	4	14.3
Larceny	0	0
Other Property ⁴	0	0
TOTAL	4	14.3
<i>DRUG OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Possession ⁵	2	.66
Distribution	1	.33
TOTAL	3	10.7
<i>PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Probation Violation ⁶	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
TOTAL OFFENSES	28	100

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

² Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

³ Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

⁶ Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

8.2 Parole Revocations

Whenever 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 that parolee is returned to the Institution. The parolee is brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing within 72 hours of his/her return.

The parolee is detained at Patuxent Institution to await a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review, if the Hearing Officer determines there is probable cause. At that formal parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked. In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that probable cause does not exist to retain the parolee at Patuxent Institution, the parolee is permitted to return to the REF or the community.

Table 8b, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995 - FY 2006 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 8b

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION FY 1995 - FY 2006 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 28	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	0	0
2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2	1	50.00	0	0	--	--	1	50
2004	2	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	2	7.1	2	7.1	1	3.6	5	17.8