



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Martin O'Malley Governor

Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Gary D. Maynard, Secretary

# Patuxent Institution

## Annual Report

### 2007



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](http://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 has the distinction of being the only institution for sentenced criminals in the State of 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. Opened in 1955, Patuxent was a unique facility created to house Maryland's most dangerous criminal offenders. Its mission was to ensure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of offenders who demonstrated persistent antisocial and criminal behavior. Designated "Defective Delinquents," these offenders were involuntarily committed by the Court to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.



Patuxent Institution was unique in that it was specifically designed to be a self-contained operation staffed by full-time clinicians, including psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists, as well as by custody personnel. It 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 and committed to Patuxent, an offender was to be released only upon the court finding that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

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

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

In 1992, in response to a need 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, the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established within Patuxent Institution. With 192-beds, this unit consolidated treatment services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

In 1994, Patuxent Institution implemented the most significant revision in its core treatment program since the abolition of the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing. The new approach was conceptualized as “remediation,” rather than rehabilitation, and targeted the needs of younger offenders rather than those of the older more chronic offenders. Remediation differs from rehabilitation in that it 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 Remediation Management Teams (RMT’s) that are smaller and more flexible than the Treatment Units that preceded them. As well, treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), in addition to 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.



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.

Also in 1994, the Patuxent Youth program was established in response to the Legislature’s wish to address the problem of the youthful adult criminal offender. This is a program for men and women who, at the time of sentencing, are under 21 years of age. Unlike the EP program, the Patuxent Youth program is not voluntary. If a Judge recommends a youth for the program, and following assessment the youth is accepted into the program, the youth remains in the program unless discharged by the Director, or released.

Additionally, the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation, was implemented in 1994. The program is currently privatized and delivers a four-month treatment cycle to male and female inmates with significant substance abuse histories who are preparing for parole or mandatory release.

The Mental Health Transition Unit was established in 2000 at Patuxent. This unit was designed to augment the CMHC-J by providing 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 was also developed in 2000 to serve inmates who have histories of positive response to mental health treatment, but who decompensate when returned to their home DOC institutions. Currently consolidated under the CMHC-J umbrella, the Step-Down 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.

Patuxent staff directly assisted Baltimore Substance Abuse System (BSAS), during 2004, 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 Richard Rosenblatt, Assistant Secretary of Treatment Services, 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.

During 2004, Patuxent Institution staff also developed a new six-week program for men located within Patuxent, and for women located within MCI-W. 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.

In 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.

## ***1.2 Patuxent Institution Today***



Patuxent Institution remains a treatment-oriented maximum-security correctional facility that is centrally located in Jessup, Maryland, between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. It has a maximum static capacity of 987 beds and 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 who maintain the facility's security and treatment components, as well as its business operations. These include 374 correctional officers, 26 clinicians and 92.5 administrative and support personnel.

There was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 762 offenders distributed among Patuxent's various treatment programs during FY 2007. An ADP of 366 offenders populated the two Patuxent programs (Eligible Person and Patuxent Youth) that serve both male and female offenders. The mental health programs (Acute Unit, Step-Down Unit, and Transition Unit) provided treatment for about 218 offenders. Four months of substance abuse treatment was offered to 134 offenders in the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) that serves both male and female offenders. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) for women provided six months of intensive treatment focusing upon the factors associated with their substance abuse to the participants in that program. In addition, Patuxent provided substance abuse treatment services through the Substance Abuse Transition Program (SATP) to 147 male and female technical parole violators who were returned to incarceration due to multiple substance abuse relapses. This six-week program is designed to assist offenders in both targeting issues related to their relapse and in the development of an effective community re-entry plan.



Patuxent Institution also housed approximately 130 Division of Correction offenders waiting to be evaluated for one of the Patuxent programs. As the mission of the Patuxent Institution has evolved over the years, the one constant is Patuxent's role as the hub for treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

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

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
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>878</b>

### ***1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership***

#### **The Office of the Director**



Dr. Randall S. Nero was appointed Director of Patuxent Institution in FY 2003. He had 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 2007, Dr. Nero continued to manage the several departments associated with providing treatment services within a maximum-security correctional facility. He provided presentations and tours regarding the mission of the Institution to select groups of individuals such as Judges, Grand Juries, and others who were viewed as benefiting from an understanding of the Institution's role. In addition, he and his staff maintained oversight of significant capital construction projects that involved enhancements to the fire safety system and an upgrade to the Institution's electrical system. In collaboration with the Warden, he began the implementation of a number of strategies to increase Institutional security, including beginning the installation of security cameras to provide more comprehensive offender monitoring Institution-wide.

#### **The Office of the Warden**

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



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 during his 35-year career in corrections. Immediately before coming to Patuxent, he was with Correctional Health Care as an administrator managing facilities in various locations around the country.

During FY 2007, Warden Wilt oversaw the implementation of a number of strategies to increase institutional security. These included the installation of two Secure Scan metal detection units in the Gatehouse, enhanced training of correctional officers to increase the detection and confiscation of contraband entering the institution, and new procedures that allow the Intelligence Office to review offender transfers to identify behavioral problems prior to their transfer to Patuxent. He also worked in conjunction with the director to begin installation of security cameras to improve monitoring of offender activity through out the institution. Additionally, he continued his role on the administration team that meets with the Inmate Advisory Council, continued to oversee Patuxent's Custody Team Management approach, and the Communications Committee that works to enhance cooperation among the various staff groups that work within the institution.

### **The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences**



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

During FY 2007, Dr. Shaffer was responsible for the management of the clinical services for the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth Programs. In addition, she oversaw the Pre-Treatment Program for DOC inmates housed at Patuxent while awaiting evaluation for Patuxent programming, as well as the Substance Abuse Services (SAS) team. She also continued to direct 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. During this fiscal year, Dr. Shaffer also further refined and developed policies and procedures at the Re-Entry Facility in Baltimore in order to provide work release inmates with multiple forums for supervision and increased access to staff. As well, Dr. Shaffer assumed responsibility for the management of Patuxent's Records Department, and has facilitated changes in the lines of communication between the Records Department, other institutional departments and offenders to make the exchange of information smoother and more efficient.

### **The Associate Director for Psychiatry**

Dr. Maria 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 in 2001. She began her work at Patuxent Institution in 1997 as a staff psychiatrist and member of the Patuxent Youth Program



team. Dr. Haine is a diplomat of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. She 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.

During FY 2007, Dr. Haine has continued peer review medical chart audits. The goal has been to provide a “seamless” system of health care for the inmates, given that Pharmacy, Medical, and Mental Healthcare services are administered and run by three different agencies. Coordinating Inter-agency communication and sharing of information about the patient in question is crucial to facilitating this process.

Patient Education is a critical part of the practice of primary preventive care, which can enable an offender to detect and seek treatment before a serious illness develops. Under the direction of Dr. Haine, Patuxent Psychiatry staff coordinate meetings with the health care providers from the contractual agencies and the inmate needing treatment, in order to help the inmate make informed choices about health care. Knowledge of the advantages and limitations of constantly developing medical treatment options is essential to offenders making informed decisions regarding their care. Meetings between inmates and multiple specialty treatment providers have resulted in maximum compliance in inmates being treated.

Under Dr. Haine’s supervision, the Psychiatry Department continued monitoring all toxicology screens submitted during FY 2007 by Patuxent offenders, work releasees, and parolees. Suspicious and possibly diluted urine samples were further analyzed to detect possible substance abuse. Dr. Haine also reviews new and constantly developing procedures for drug testing in light of fiscal cost, efficacy, and applicability of new laboratory technology. Dr. Haine serves as a consultant to both Patuxent Treatment and Custody Staff with regard to these matters.

#### ***1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review***

As mentioned earlier, Patuxent Institution is the only facility in the Maryland Division of Correction that has its own independent paroling authority. Accorded to the Institution at its inception by the Legislature, this paroling authority is known as the Institutional Board of Review. In addition to considering offenders for parole, this body also annually reviews all offenders’ progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs, and may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status to offenders in these programs. It may also find offenders ineligible for a treatment program, or may recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.



Back row (L-R): Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director; Mr. John Simpson; John P. Wilt, Warden; 2<sup>nd</sup> Row (L-R): Arthur (Bud) Marshall, Esquire; Mr. Wayne Price; Mrs. Ruth Kalinowski; Front Row (L-R): Erin B. Shaffer, Ph.D.; Dr. Betty Humphrey; Maria Haine, M.D

### *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

In response to changing needs within corrections, the legislature modified a number of aspects of the Board of Review's authority in 1982. 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 with 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 with 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.
- The Board of Review can also approve parole for offenders serving non-Life sentences. 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. Instead, the parolee may be placed on Work Release status and may be required to attend substance abuse programming.

## Chapter II FY 2007 Highlights

### *2.1 Patuxent Treatment Programs*

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons Program maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 205 offenders, including women. The Patuxent Youth Program maintained an annual ADP of 161 offenders, including women, during FY 2007.
- The Pre-Treatment Team that provides services on the two tiers where offenders awaiting evaluation for the Patuxent programs are housed, concluded its' second year of service delivery in FY 2007. Weekly Community Meetings, conducted jointly with the Substance Abuse Services Team, Custody Team Management and Case Management, were held on the tiers. Three ongoing cycles of Thinking for a Change, a cognitive behavioral treatment module designed to alter criminogenic thinking patterns, were also offered. A new module, Eclectic Reflections, an open ended group that employs an array of media and approaches to promote prosocial attitudes and constructive use of free time, was initiated. Additionally, the team continued to conduct initial mental health assessments and provided crisis intervention and follow-up as needed on the tiers. A total of 275 offenders were served.

The result, in terms of enhanced security, of these efforts has been an improvement in the behavioral adjustment of the offenders on these tiers. Patuxent program staff have also noted more effective group participation when the pre-treatment offenders transition into the Diagnostic phase of the Patuxent programs.

- FY 2007 also saw the second full year of service for the Substance Abuse Services (SAS) team that oversees drug assessment, treatment and random urinalysis for all Patuxent Programs and the Mental Health Unit Transition Tier.

The SAS team monitored the 275 offenders who lived on the Pre-Treatment tiers at some time during the fiscal year. Of these, 149 offenders were screened regarding their substance use histories, with 115 of them self-reporting significant drug problems, 20 reporting moderate drug problems, and 14 denying drug use. Eighty of these offenders were placed in Readiness module groups. Forty-two were slated for the Youth Program and thus would move from the tier too quickly to be entered in the Readiness module. An additional 16 were referred to treatment and placed on the waiting list, with 10 of these transferred from Pre-Treatment before a group could be scheduled. Six remained on the waiting list at year's end, and 26 offenders were awaiting screening by the team.

The SAS team also provided two drug treatment modules to the Patuxent EP and Youth Programs. These were the Patuxent Drug Recovery Module 12 (PDRM 12), a year-long module for offenders with more severe drug use histories who are nearing consideration for release, and the PDRM 6 (six months long) for offenders with less severe drug use histories. Five of these modules were operated during FY 2006.

Two Mental Health Unit Transition tier drug treatment groups were conducted during the year. These groups helped prepare mentally ill offenders for transition into community drug treatment. The module included a significant relapse prevention component while acknowledging the need for the offender to take his legal and prescribed medications.

- 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, continued providing services to offenders at Patuxent and MCI-W during FY 2007 under the auspices of Gaudenzia, Inc. The following statistics were reported for the programs this year: the SATP for men admitted 137 offenders. One hundred Thirty offenders completed and two were discharged. The SATP for women admitted 10 offenders. Twelve offenders completed and 1 was discharged. One hundred and twenty-seven offenders were admitted to the ROTC program for men. One hundred and thirty-two completed and 4 were discharged. Seven offenders were admitted to the ROTC program for women. Nine offenders completed and 1 was discharged. A total of 15 offenders were admitted to the RSAT program for women. Thirteen offenders completed, and none were discharged.
- The Risk Assessment Team that provides the Maryland Parole Commission and the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel with thorough state-of-the-art risk assessment as they consider offenders with Life sentences for parole, sentence commutation, or clemency completed its' second full year of service in FY 2007. The five senior licensed clinical psychologists, all of whom have had specific training in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk, assessed offenders during the course of the year, who were transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities to be evaluated.
- FY 2007 was the fourth consecutive year the annual *Family Reunification Day* was observed. Instituted in FY 2003 and expanded to two days (one for men and one for women) in FY 2004, this activity is designed to maintain family contact and build relationships by bringing family members together at an Institutionally sponsored event. Such activities have the added value of increasing inmate morale, which has an important treatment enhancing effect.

## ***2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts***

- At the end of FY 2007 plans were finalized for the Maryland Correctional Enterprises to provide a comprehensive on-site vocational training program at Patuxent Institution through the relocation of their sign shop from the Maryland House of Corrections to the Patuxent campus. The program will enable participants to learn basic graphic arts and sign-making.



The sign shop will produce signage, decals and special artwork for a wide variety of State Agencies, organizations and businesses. These include Law Enforcement, Fire Departments, the State Highway Administration, and non-profit organizations.

The program, which employs 12 DOC offender Leadmen/Trainer's Assistants, will be available to Patuxent EP and Youth Program offenders who have achieved 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> Level status, and who are recommended for participation by Patuxent's Associate Director for Behavioral Science, or designee through the Progress Review Process. Participants will receive vocational training in a hands-on business setting with real world application.



- The Master Gardening module of the Horticultural Therapy Program, which is co-sponsored by the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Services, had another successful year with 9 male offenders completing the program. This Module 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, which is in an adult maximum-security facility;

however, given the evolving demographics of Patuxent's inmate populations (EP, PIW, and Youth), the Master Gardening module currently accepts qualified offenders from all three Patuxent programs. The Module has three primary goals, which are to: promote sobriety, and reduce the use of violent behavior as an option; to teach and increase an offender's awareness of their abilities to implement discipline and self-control through therapy; and to teach a vocational skill.

The "Green Gardening" or "Gardening To Be Drug Free" class was incorporated into the Master Gardening module in 2003 to maximize staff effectiveness and to consolidate resources, as well as to provide a more efficient and practical therapeutic/vocational experience for each participant. The Module is a 10-month program that provides vocational skills training in horticulture, in addition to therapeutic services. Volunteer Master Gardeners from different counties in the community come to the Institution to lecture on topics such as soil, composting, vegetables, fruits, herbs, wildlife gardening, and landscape design.

For 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 bed gardens. These beds displayed an inmate's creativity in attempting to meet the needs of handicapped persons, and reduced gardening space due to the construction of a new Institutional kitchen and perimeter fencing.

In early May Of FY 2007, the Horticulture Program held another successful Plant Sale. This annual two-day sale sold a variety of annual and perennial plants to staff at the Institution, and netted over \$650.



A final horticultural highlight is the increasingly popular national potted plant competition for the nationally known magazine, 'Fine Gardening,' which receives an average of 500 entries annually. The Patuxent entrant in this contest, one of the Master Gardeners employed by the Horticulture Shop, designed and created five unique potted plant arrangements that were judged on their 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.



- The Patuxent Institution Tug of War team was undefeated and claimed the First Place Award in the Lightweight Division for the third year in a row. James Flood, Chief of Security and Head Coach of the Team, appointed Sgt. Derrick Lockley as the Assistant Coach. Chief Flood and Sgt. Lockley were instrumental in raising the entrance fee and special thanks goes to everyone who contributed to this worthwhile event. Members of the Tug of

War team included: Derrick Lockley, Alex Amedu, Loreal Green, Quenily Espinal, Theresa Lowery, Albert Taylor, and Wyatt Brooks. Michael Edwards was an alternate for the team.

- Participating in the Walk Division of the Special Olympics Torch Run/Walk were Ann Strangman, Melody Green, and Chief James Flood. For the first time, a runner, Beth Burgess, also represented Patuxent.



Captain Tyrone Triplin

- The James M. Quinn Award was established in the Spring of 2000. The award is to be presented annually to the correctional officer who, in the discretion of the Director, best exemplifies the traits admired in Captain Quinn – professionalism, overcoming adversity, setting an example for younger officers, and dedication to the job.
- Sincere congratulations to Captain Tyrone Triplin for being chosen as the eighth recipient of the James Quinn Award. Captain Triplin’s exceptional display of professionalism, dedication, and knowledge certainly warrant such an award.

- During FY 2007, Patuxent Institution’s Honor Guard served at a number of functions. These included the Opening Ceremony of the Secretary’s Conference in Dulaney Valley, Maryland; the Fallen Hero Ceremony at the Dulaney Valley Memorial in Dulaney Valley, Maryland; the Change in Leadership Ceremonies for MCI-J and JCI in Jessup, Maryland; two graduation ceremonies at the Correctional Officer Training Academy in Woodstock, Maryland; the funeral of Officer McGinn in Atlantic City, New Jersey; the funeral of Officer Ronald Gross; and the annual Jessup Day Parade in Jessup, Maryland. The current membership of



the Honor Guard includes Lt. Fredrick Larry, Lt. Baron Thrower, Sgt. Derrick Lockley, Ofc. Norman Briscoe, Ofc. Rotunda Offer, and Ofc. Kellher.

### ***2.3 Education Programs***

- The education programs at Patuxent Institution continue to show a steady rate of improvement. During FY 2007, they met six School Improvement Goals. The program was recognized by the Maryland State Department of Education for outstanding student level completion at 96%, as measured by LWIS testing.
- Participation in the advanced education program reached an enrollment of 64 students during FY 2007, which is the highest level since the program's inception. The monthly average full-time enrollment for the academic program was 88 students. Five students were awarded Basic Adult Literacy Certificates, Eighteen students were awarded Intermediate Adult Literacy Certificates, and nineteen students received their high school diplomas.
- The overall attendance rate rose to 96.4%, and a low dropout rate was maintained with only three students requesting to be released.
- The occupational training labs in Computer Repair and Telecommunication Cabling has been filled to full capacity. Sixty-six students, including 23 women, completed training in these programs. Twenty-two students passed rigorous examinations to earn their professional certification.
- Three students in the Advanced Education programs earned Associate of Arts Degrees for the successful completion of the Anne Arundel Community College program. Two students also received Letters of Recognition in Applied Sociology.
- A graduation ceremony was held for inmates who attained educational goals, such as a GED, or completion of vocational shops. Certificates were awarded and family members attended the ceremony.

### ***2.4 Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services***

- Patuxent Institution's religious and volunteer programs, which are administered through the Warden's Office, had over 400 community volunteers in active service during FY 2007. Over 200 of these concerned individual's function as regular volunteers.
- It is estimated that as many as 90% of the offenders housed at Patuxent Institution participated in some volunteer activity during FY 2007. 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.
- The Volunteer Activities Coordinator at Patuxent Institution functions as the liaison between the administration and the offender population's Inmate Advisory Councils (IAC's). Comprised of representatives of the Youth, EP, and DOC populations, the councils meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director of Treatment, the

Warden, and the Volunteer Activities Coordinator to discuss issues of concern to the offender population such as housing, changes in privileges and treatment programming. Designed to foster open communications between the administration and the offender population, these regular meetings promote a harmonious environment in the facility by working proactively to alleviate any potential concerns that might arise.

- Patuxent's Volunteer Activities Coordinator is also the Institution's coordinator for the annual tee shirt fund-raiser, all proceeds of which go to the Maryland Special Olympics Organization. Each spring, employees may participate in activities, including the Torch Run/Walk and the Tug of War, which culminate in the Special Olympic Games in College Park, Maryland. Contributing participants wear their Special Olympics tee shirt the day of the event. Thanks to the consistently high participation of the staff, Patuxent Institution remained one of the top contributors for FY 2007.
- Throughout FY 2007, Volunteer Services continued its' coordination of the active intra-Institution self-help network. In addition to the traditional self-help groups, such as Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), intensive nine-month step-study programs are also offered.
- During FY 2007, Volunteer Services continued to coordinate with the Alternatives to Violence Program so that basic, advanced and training for trainer's workshops were offered to the offender population at intervals throughout the year. Experienced and trained volunteers, who commit three days to each workshop, staff this highly successful mediation program.
- In Spring 2007, volunteers from the Yoga Center of Columbia began conducting weekly classes for members of the female population. The program has been highly successful to date.
- This year, the artwork of a Patuxent offender was selected for the Annual Art Calendar Contest. The work will be featured in the August 2008 display.
- Volunteer Services has designed a religious program to meet the needs of Patuxent Institution's diverse offender population. During FY 2007, committed volunteers continued to serve nine faith communities within the Institution. The religious program offered corporate and individual study, workshops, and instructional videos, in addition to regular ecumenical services.
- 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.
- Ms. Inge Stocklin and Ms. Sandy McDonald, volunteers from the Local Quilting Association, provided instruction and guidance for the seventh consecutive year, to offenders from the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW). The PIW offenders made an assortment of crocheted items and quilts, three of which Ms. Stocklin and Ms.

McDonald entered into the Howard County Fair. One of the three PIW entries took fourth place. Also, the Howard County Library kindly displayed over 40 of the quilted items during the month of October. All quilted items produced by PIW offenders are donated to local charities. Past recipients have included Sarah's House, St. Anne's Children Home, Villa Marie, and local hospitals.



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

- The Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J), in conjunction with Mental Health Management Services, Inc., continued their provision of treatment services to the Division of Corrections acutely mentally ill offenders during FY 2007. CMHC-J staff also continued their management of the Step-down Mental Health Unit, as well as their collaborative relationship with the Mental Health Transitional Unit (MHTU), which continue to be housed together on a single tier while the ongoing construction is completed in the DD building.

CMHC-J staff provide ongoing crisis management, treatment planning and group psychotherapy for the offenders in their care. Psychological assessment, case management and individual psychotherapy are also provided on an as-needed basis. Additionally, the recreation staff, overseen by an Occupational Therapist, continues to offer a variety of recreational activities for the offender population.

FY 2007 saw the implementation of improvements to help insure the safety of all offender patients on the Acute Mental Health Unit. For example, cameras were installed in designated observation cells that could not be immediately viewed by a unit officer.

CMHC-J had a total of 199 admissions and 218 discharges during FY 2007. The number of admissions represented more than an eleven percent decrease in the number of admissions compared to FY 2006. Although there was a decrease in the total number of admissions, the number of repeat admissions increased. This was attributed to the higher acuity and behavioral problems that are associated with the current offender population, and continued a six-year trend indicative of increasing utilization of the mental health unit.

Custody and treatment staff continued to provide activities like bi-annual outdoor "picnic" type activities for Level III, IV, and V offenders on the mental health unit. Such activities are a privilege for the offenders on the mental health unit and act as an incentive for them to progress through the level system. The activity is well attended by administration, custody, nursing, and psychology staff.

- During FY 2007, the Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU), which assists inmates who are diagnosed with a mental illness by preparing them for their upcoming release, remained a shared, double-celled tier with the Step-Down unit due to the ongoing construction. 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 33 admissions and 26 releases for the MHTU in FY 2007.

During FY 2007, MHTU staff expanded the Social Skills module of programming by utilizing educational videotapes and “The Life Skills Series” obtained from attending correctional and mental health conferences. Addiction Awareness and Relapse Prevention programming continued in FY 2007 with the assistance of the Patuxent Substance Abuse Service Program staff. The MHTU staff also continued to provide cognitive-behavioral therapeutic programming using the “Thinking for a Change” curriculum from the National Institute of Corrections.

The MHTU staff created new community relationships with Jericho and Our New House, Inc. Jericho is a non-profit organization in Baltimore City that provides job placement and support services for formerly incarcerated males. Our New House, Inc. is a recovery house in Baltimore County that provides a safe, structured, supportive housing setting for recovering alcoholics and addicts.

The MHTU remains in partnership with the Baltimore Mental Health Systems, Inc. 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. This unit provides specialized supervision for offenders with mental illnesses and/or sex offenses.

## **2.6 DOC Case Management**

- During FY 2007, the Patuxent Institution received 91 inmates into the Patuxent EP and Youthful Offender Programs.
- Patuxent Institution offered beds to Medium Security offenders who needed to be transferred when the Maryland House of Correction was closed. Sixty-four offenders were received and housed on the D-2 tier.
- CMHC-J received 199 offenders during FY 2007. Discharges or transfers from CMHC-J totaled 218 offenders.
- A total of 127 offenders were admitted to the ROTC-M program. One hundred and thirty-four offenders completed the program. The remaining 2 were transferred out as non-completers.
- Seven female offenders were admitted to the ROTC-W program. Ten offenders completed the treatment program.
- A total of 15 female offenders were received into and the RSAT-W program. Thirteen offenders completed the program.
- One hundred and thirty-seven offenders were received into the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for men (SATP-M). One hundred and thirty offenders completed the program and were returned to the community. Two offenders were discharged from the program as non-completers.

- Ten female offenders were admitted to the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for Women (SATP-F). Thirteen offenders completed the program and were returned to the community.
- Twenty-two offenders with Life Sentences 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 Construction***

Three significant capital construction projects were undertaken in FY 2007. These included:

- Resumption of the installation of a smoke evacuation/sprinkler system in the Defective Delinquent Building that was suspended during FY 2006. In the event of a fire, this system will evacuate smoke from affected individual housing units, and activate a sprinkler system to extinguish the fire. This project will enhance safety for both staff and inmates.
- Tier renovations, including the installation of new restroom facilities for offenders' individual housing units, new lavatories and drinking fountains for Tier Day Rooms.
- A reconfiguration of the electrical service to the Institution that will result in improved power delivery. This will enhance a number of Institutional operations, such as the new Gate House and the new Employee Dining Room.



DD Building exterior



Fire Escape



Day Room Renovation



Tier Renovation



Smoke Evacuation System



New Shower Construction

## CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

### *3.1 Operating Costs*

The operating costs for Patuxent Institution for FY 2007 totaled \$44,525,676. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$6,707,100, or approximately 18% over fiscal year 2006. The per capita cost figure of \$58,433 (based on 762 offenders) represents approximately a 21% increase.

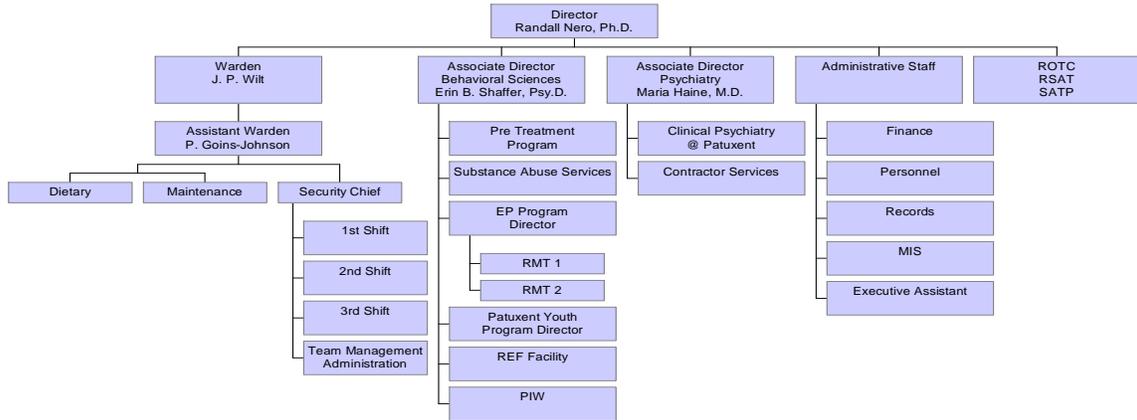
**Table 3a**

OPERATING COST--FY 2005				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$4,566,750			\$4,566,750
Custodial Care	\$24,334,529	\$412,692		\$24,747,221
Dietary Services	\$1,715,635			\$1,715,635
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$3,902,030			\$3,902,030
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services	\$7,420,232			\$7,420,232
Recreation/Religious Services		\$27,909		\$27,909
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$382,489	\$67,090		\$449,579
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$898,135		\$798,185	\$1,696,320
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$43,219,800	\$507,691	\$798,185	\$44,525,676
PER CAPITA COST:				\$58,433

Education expenditures, and expenditures related to the RSAT, ROTC, SATP, and MHTU programs are not included in the above-reported figures. 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*

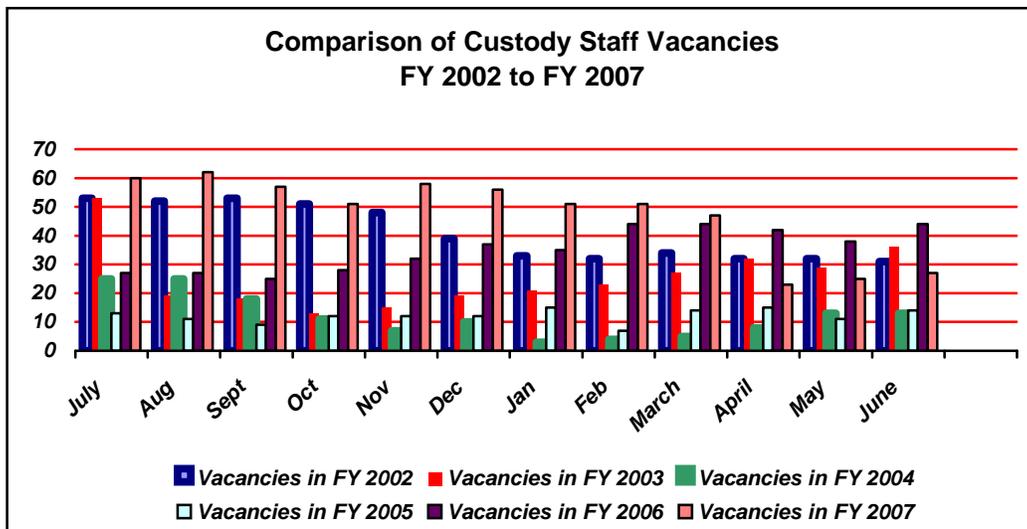
The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2007* displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 507.5 authorized positions in FY 2007. Three hundred and fifty-eight, or 71.4% of these positions were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to Patuxent's other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.



Patuxent Institution's true diversity and complexity is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. The CMHC-J, the Mental Health Unit, the Transitional Mental Health Unit, and the Step-Down Mental Health Units are all housed within its compound, in addition to the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders Programs services for men and women. As well, 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 FY 2007 vacancy rate for custody officers, shown in Table 3b, started out significantly higher than the FY 2006 rate, but ended significantly below.

**Table 3b**



### ***3.3 Staff Training & Development***

All Patuxent Institution staff that has custody and control of offenders is mandated to complete a minimum of 18 hours of approved in-service training per year provided by the Maryland Correctional Training Commission. During FY 2007, the Patuxent Institution Training Department again delivered over 17,000 hours of such training including courses such as:

- New Use of Force/Cell Extraction Policy
- Gangs in the Institutions
- Suicide Prevention/Intervention
- Firearms Training: .38 caliber revolver, .00 buck shotgun, mini-14 rifle
- Prison Rape Elimination Act Training
- Hazardous Materials in the Institution
- Staff Sexual Misconduct
- Emergency Procedures
- Officer Survival Techniques

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

- Prison Rape Elimination Act
- Person-in-Environment Training
- Rorschach and the Assessment of Antisocial Personality
- Psychopathy Checklist, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Inter-Rater Reliability
- Normal Moral Development and the Street Code



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2006**

#### ***4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria***

Title 4 (§ 4-101) of the Correctional Services Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland stipulates the criteria for admission to Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program. 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
- Be more amenable 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.

The core eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth Program are also stipulated by Title 4. 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.

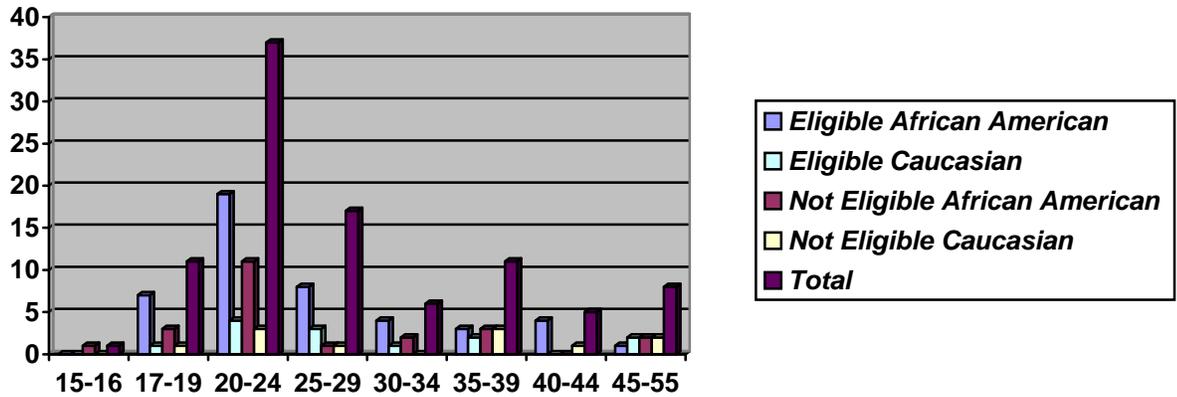
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status. In order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs, Teams of evaluators are comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker, and 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***

Ninety-seven offenders were evaluated for the Youth and EP programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2007. Fifty-seven 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 2007**



- Seventy-two, or 74% of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were African-American.
- Twenty-one, or 87.5%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program were African-American.
- Twenty-five, or 26% of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were Caucasian.
- Three, or 12.5%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program and 12, or 50%, of those found not eligible were Caucasian.
- Four offenders were not evaluated due to requesting to be removed from the evaluation process. Nine offenders were found to be non-eligible youth prior to evaluation.

**Table 4b**

✓	<b>58% Eligible (N=57)</b>
○	EP males – 23
○	Youth males – 27
○	EP females – 11
○	Youth females – 0
✓	<b>42% Not Eligible (N=40)</b>
○	EP males – 21
○	Youth males – 11
○	EP females – 3
○	Youth females – 1

**4.3 Offense**

**Characteristics**

Tables 4c through 4i present an overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2007. The following key variables related to offense characteristics are examined in these tables:

- 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 2007				
<b>GROUP</b>	<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>ELIGIBLE N=57</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE N=40</b>	<b>TOTAL N=97</b>
<b>EP</b>	Homicide	11	12	23
	Possession	0	0	0
	Robbery	5	6	11
	Sexual Assault	3	1	4
	Child Abuse	0	1	1
	Kidnapping	0	0	0
	Assault	3	3	6
	Burglary	5	2	7
	Larceny	0	1	1
	Distribution	0	0	0
	Drugs - other	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>YOUTH</b>	Homicide	15	7	22
	Robbery	6	2	8
	Sexual Assault	0	1	1
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Assault	2	2	4
	Burglary	2	0	2
	Attempted Murder	0	0	0
	Larceny	0	0	0
	Possession	1	0	1
	Distribution	1	0	1
	Drugs - other	2	0	2
	Auto Theft	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>

The sentence lengths of offenders evaluated at Patuxent during FY 2007 are reported in Table 4d. Consistently, offenders with a sentence length of 15 years, or less, represent approximately half of those evaluated by, and accepted into Patuxent programs.

**Table 4d**  
**Sentence Length of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2007**

	<b>SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP</b>	<b>ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>EP</b>	5-10 years	4	3	7
	11-15 years	11	9	20
	16-20 years	7	4	11
	21-25 years	5	3	8
	26-30 years	1	5	6
	31-35 years	1	0	1
	36-40 years	1	2	3
	41-45 years	0	1	1
	51+ years	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Youth</b>	5-10 years	3	4	7
	11-15 years	9	4	13
	16-20 years	7	1	8
	21-25 years	1	5	6
	26-30 years	1	1	2
	31-35 years	3	0	3
	36-40 years	1	1	2
	41-45 years	2	0	2
	51+ years	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 4e and Table 4f, respectively, depict the sentence lengths for females and males evaluated during FY 2007.

**Table 4e**  
**Evaluated Females During FY 2007**

		<b>ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>EP</b>	5-10 years	1	1	2
	11-15 years	4	1	5
	21-25 years	1	0	1
	26-30 years	0	2	2
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	41-45 years	0	1	1
	51+ years	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>YOUTH</b>	5-10 years	0	1	1
	11-15 years	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 4f**

<b>Evaluated Males During FY 2007</b>				
		<b>ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>EP</b>	5-10 years	3	2	5
	11-15 years	7	8	15
	16-20 years	7	4	11
	21-25 years	4	3	7
	26-30 years	1	3	4
	31-35 years	1	0	1
	36-40 years	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>YOUTH</b>	5-10 years	3	3	6
	11-15 years	9	4	13
	16-20 years	7	1	8
	21-25 years	1	0	1
	26-30 years	1	1	2
	31-35 years	3	0	3
	36-40 years	1	1	2
	41-45 years	2	0	2
	51+ years	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>

The number of evaluated EP and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less decreased as compared to FY 2006 levels. As well, the number of offenders serving Life sentences increased.

Table 4g shows the number of offenders with Life or Split Life sentences evaluated in FY 2007 for Patuxent's programs.

**Table 4g**

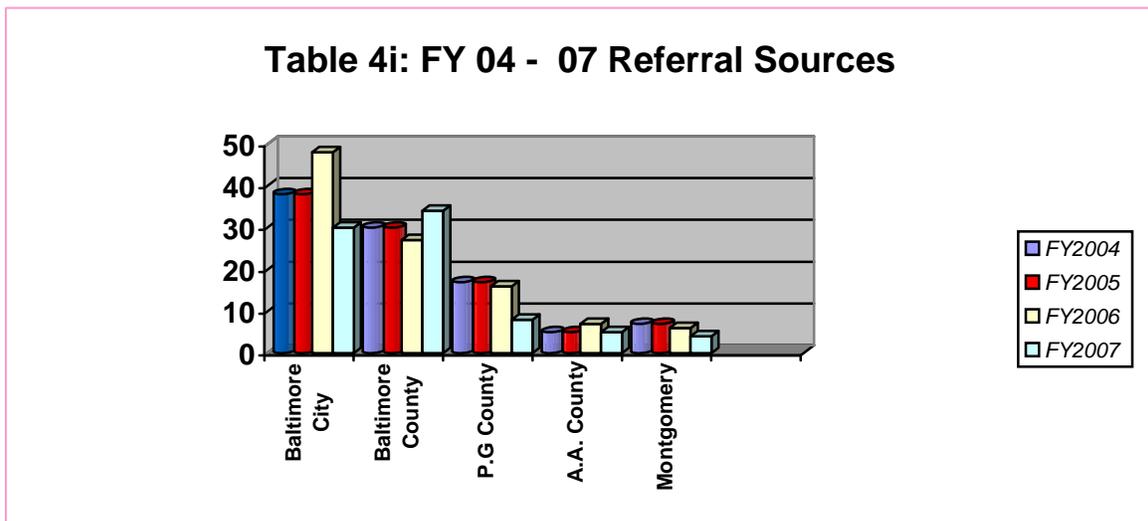
<b>Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2007</b>				
		<b>Life Sentence</b>	<b>Split Life Sentence</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>EP</b>	Eligible	0	4	4
	Not Eligible	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Youth</b>	Eligible	0	3	3
	Not Eligible	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent source of referral during FY 2007, followed by Baltimore County and Prince George’s County as indicated in Table 4h. For many years this has been a trend.

**Table 4h**

<b>COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS</b>				
<b>FY 2006</b>				
<b>COUNTY OF CONVICTION</b>	<b>ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
ANNE ARUNDEL	2	3	5	5.50
BALTIMORE CITY	19	11	30	31.00
BALTIMORE	20	14	34	35.00
CALVERT	0	2	2	2.50
CAROLINE	0	0	0	0.00
CECIL	0	1	1	1.50
CHARLES	3	1	4	4.25
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0.00
HARFORD	1	0	1	1.50
HOWARD	1	0	1	1.50
MONTGOMERY	2	2	4	4.25
PRINCE GEORGE’S	7	1	8	8.50
ST. MARY’S	0	1	1	1.50
WASHINGTON	1	0	1	1.50
WICOMICO	0	1	1	1.50
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0</b>

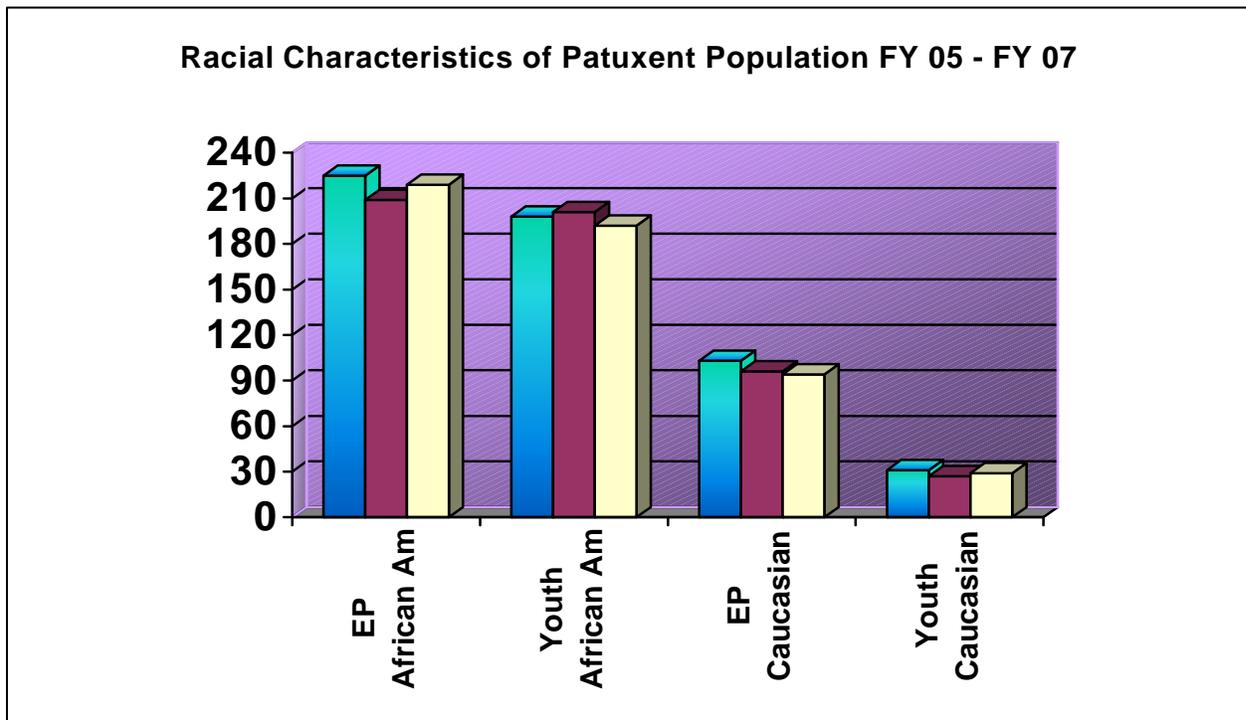
Table 4i indicates that referrals from Prince George’s County have remained relatively stable over the past four years. Baltimore County and Montgomery County’s referral rates remained fairly consistent with FY 2005 levels. Baltimore City’s referral rate decreased in FY 2007 after an increase in FY 2006.



## CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

### 5.1 *Demographics of Total Population*

An analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent program population for FY 2007 is contained in Tables 5a-5f. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 534 offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2007; however, 108 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.

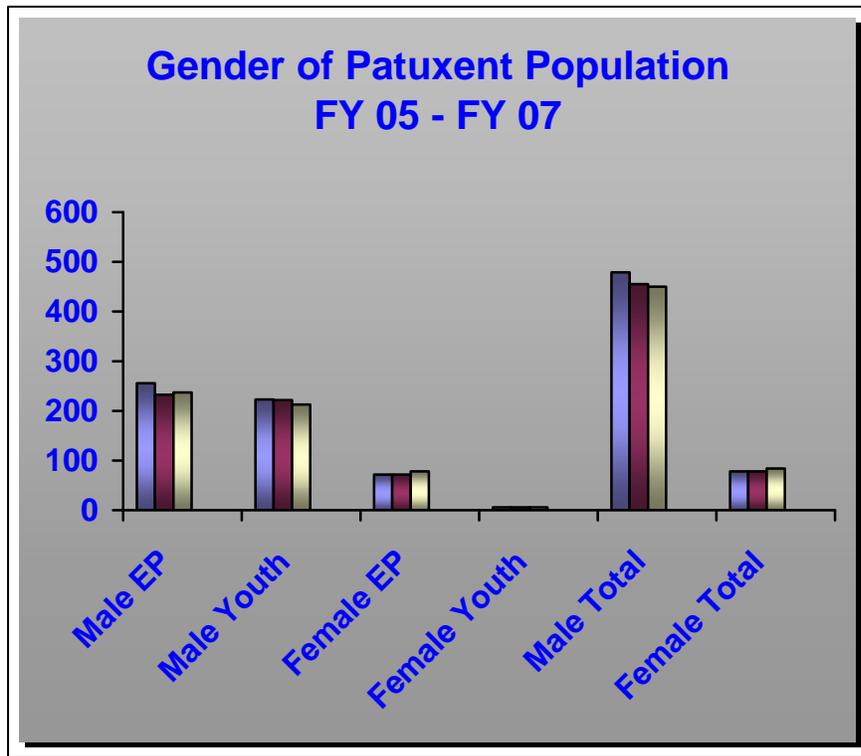


**Table 5a**

In summary:

- For at least the last six years the gender distribution of the Patuxent programs has remained virtually unchanged.
- Of the 534 offenders affiliated with the Patuxent programs, 450, or 84% were males.
- Of the 219 offenders in the Youth Program, 213, or 97% were male.
- The 411 African American offenders represented 77% of the total offenders in the Patuxent programs, and the 123 Caucasians represented 23%.
- In the Youth Program, 192, or 87% of the participants were African American and 29, or 13% were Caucasian.

**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 2007 (N=426)**  
**Diagnostic**  
**N=60**

<b>Offense Group</b>	<b>EP</b>	<b>Youth</b>	<b>Total</b>
Homicide	15	13	28
Possession	0	1	1
Robbery	7	4	11
Sexual Assault	1	2	3
Assault	6	3	9
Kidnapping	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	2
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Larceny	1	0	1
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	1	0	1
Drugs, Other	2	0	2
Other Property	1	0	1
Auto Theft	1	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60</b>

**Eligible**  
**N=366**

<b>Offense Group</b>	<b>EP</b>	<b>Youth</b>	<b>Total</b>
Homicide	118	98	216
Possession	5	0	5
Robbery	20	25	45
Sexual Assault	23	2	25
Assault	18	23	41
Kidnapping	3	0	3
Burglary	8	2	10
Auto Theft	1	3	4
Larceny	2	0	2
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	6	2	8
Drugs, Other	3	1	4
Other Property	1	0	1
Other Violent	1	1	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>366</b>

**5.3 County of Conviction**

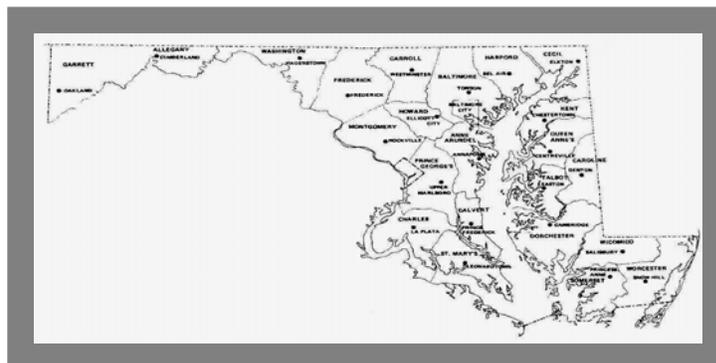
The inmate distribution based on County of Conviction for Patuxent Institution has remained stable as compared to the figures in FY 2006.

- As in FY 2006, the vast majority of offenders (38%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (28% EP and 51% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The counties with the second and third highest convictions are Prince George's County (20%) and Baltimore County (19%), respectively.
- A total of 77% of the crimes committed by inmates housed within the Patuxent Institution occurred in Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County.

**Table 5d**

<b>County of Conviction</b>	<b>EP N = 246</b>	<b>Youth N = 180</b>	<b>Total N = 426</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
ALLEGANY	0	0	0	0
ANNE ARUNDEL	14	3	17	5
BALTIMORE CITY	69	93	162	38
BALTIMORE COUNTY	52	31	83	19
CALVERT	2	0	2	.5
CAROLINE	3	1	4	.9
CARROLL	2	0	2	.5
CECIL	0	1	1	.2
CHARLES	13	3	16	3
DORCHESTER	1	0	1	.2
FREDERICK	1	3	4	.9
GARRETT	0	0	0	0
HARFORD	6	0	6	1
HOWARD	4	0	4	.9
KENT	1	0	1	.2
MONTGOMERY	12	7	19	6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	47	37	84	20
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0
ST. MARY'S	5	0	5	.95
TALBOT	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	10	0	10	2
WICOMICO	3	1	4	.9
WORCESTER	1	0	1	.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**5.4**  
**Sentence**



**Length of**

The data on the sentence length, in years, of the current Patuxent treatment population for FY 2007 is summarized in Table 5e. The figures reflect that 28% of the combined census of the EP and Youth programs with eligible status are serving sentences of 15 years or less. This is consistent with FY 2006 census figures. The diagnostic offenders serving sentences of 15 years or less represent 32% of the diagnostic population, a decrease of 29% from FY 2006. This reflects a trend toward longer sentences in offenders eligible to be on the waiting list or evaluation at Patuxent. Fifty percent of the diagnostic population are still serving sentence of 20 years or less.

**Table 5e**

Sentence Length In Years Patuxent Program Population FY 2007				
		EP N=246	Youth N=180	Total N=426
	<5 years	0	2	2
<b>Diagnostic</b>	5-10 years	1	2	3
	11-15 years	11	3	14
	16-20 years	8	3	11
	21-25 years	5	2	7
	26-30 years	4	4	8
	31-35 years	3	3	6
	36-40 years	3	2	5
	41-45 years	2	0	2
	46-50 years	0	2	2
	50+	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Eligible</b>	5-10 years	12	11	23
	11-15 years	36	44	80
	16-20 years	36	35	71
	21-25 years	29	19	48
	26-30 years	36	19	55
	31-35 years	10	9	19
	36-40 years	12	8	20
	41-45 years	8	4	12
	46-50 years	10	3	13
	51+ years	2	4	6
	Life	18	1	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>209</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>366</b>

In FY 2007, there was a slight increase (2%) in the number of inmates serving Life sentences participating in the Patuxent programs (N=426) when compared to FY 2005. In FY 2006, the Institution housed 43 offenders serving Life (10%) compared to a population of 52 (12%) offenders this year. Of these 52 individuals, 33 are serving Split Life sentences (table 5f).

**Table 5f**

Life Sentence Type of Offenders				
Males		EP N=246	Youth N=180	Total N=426
	Non-Life	159	163	322
	Split Life	12	14	26
	Life	18	1	19
<b>Total Males</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>367</b>
Females				
	Non-Life	51	1	52
	Split Life	6	1	7
	Life	0	0	0
<b>Total Females</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>



## **CHAPTER VI PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY**

### ***6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review***

When the EP program was initiated in 1977, the Institutional Board of Review was established. The Board of Review is a unique component of Patuxent Institution. It 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. The approval of seven out of nine members of the Board of Review is required to pass a vote granting conditional release status to an offender.

It is important to note that the institution attempts to locate the offender's victim(s) and give notification that a status change may occur prior to the Board of Review considering an offender for any kind of conditional release status. 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***

The Board of Review heard 398 cases, or approximately 33 cases per month In FY 2007. Annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs accounted for the majority of these cases (90%). These hearings and the outcomes are summarized in Tables 6a and 6b, below.

<b>Table 6a BOARD OF REVIEW ANNUAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2007</b>
-------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>ANNUAL REVIEWS</b>		<b>N=359</b>
<b>No Change</b>		353
<b>Reviewed Eligibility (1)</b>		
Non Eligible Person		0
No Change		1
Changed Supervision		0
<b>Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (3)</b>		
Granted		1
Denied		2
<b>Requested Work Release (2)</b>		
Granted		2
Denied		0
<b>Table 6b BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2007</b>		
<b>SPECIAL REVIEWS</b>		<b>N=40</b>
<b>Reviewed Eligibility (20)</b>		
No Change		5
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release		1
Revoked Work Release		4
Probation		0
Non Eligible Person		10
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves		0
Revoked Community Parole		0
Deferred Decision		0
<b>Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (10)</b>		
Granted		8
Denied		2
<b>Requested Work Release (7)</b>		
Granted		7
Denied		0
<b>Requested Community Parole (3)</b>		
Granted		2
Denied		1

### **6.3 *Grants of Status***

The following types of conditional release status may be granted by the Board of Review:

- Accompanied Day Leaves;
- Work/School Release; or,
- Parole to the community.

The activities of offenders to whom it grants any conditional release status are closely monitored by the Board of Review.

The Board of Review made 747 administrative decisions regarding offenders in FY 2007. These decisions included requests regarding offenders' employment, finances, education and travel. Eighty-seven percent (650 of the decisions were in response to requests by male offenders, and 13% (97) were in response to requests by female offenders.

The Institutional Board of Review reviewed 47 status cases in FY 2007, which are summarized in Table 6c. These 41 cases consisted of 23 requests of conditional release status involving 20 offenders.

**Table 6c**

<b>Summary of Status Reviews</b>	
Status Requests	23
Parole Revocation Hearings	0
Work Release Special Hearings	12
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	12
Requests for Complete Release	0

The number and type of status granted is presented in Table 6d, *FY 2007 Grants of Status*, below. Additionally, the Board of Review held 7 Work Release special hearings, and reviewed the status of 21 Eligible Persons and Youth.

**Table 6d**

<b>FY 2007 Grants of Status</b>	
Type of Status Granted	Number of Granted Status
• Accompanied Day Leaves	13
• Work Release	7
• Parole To Community	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

Direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status is maintained by Patuxent Institution; however, under special circumstances the Board of Review may recommend

that a parolee be transferred to another state under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. In FY 2007, no offenders requested an ICC transfer.

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. In FY 2007, the Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court for complete release.

#### ***6.4    Revocations of Status***

The Board of Review supervises the inmates in Patuxent Institution's conditional release programs very closely, and it has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status. The Board of Review did not vote to revoke the conditional release status of any offenders During FY 2007.

A preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer in cases where an offender is believed to have violated the Terms or Conditions of a Parole Contract. 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.

No preliminary parole revocation hearings were held during FY 2007.

#### ***6.5    Community Re-Entry Facility***

Supervision and treatment services are provided to male work/school release offenders who reside in The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) by the facility's own specific RMT. This RMT 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, and female parolees come to the Institution for supervision.

A wide range of services are provided to the residents and parolees by the REF staff that supervises them. These services include individualized therapy, weekly status supervision meetings, group therapy, and assistance in finding employment. Offenders are also strictly monitored for use of illicit drugs, or alcohol.

As an 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 and supervision. 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

During the course of FY 2007, one hundred and eight offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. Table 7a lists the discharge reasons and gender of offenders discharged in FY 2007.

	Male N=83	Female N=25	Total N=108
Board of Review	10	1	11
Court Release	3	1	4
Deceased	1	0	1
Mandatory Release	7	4	11
Office of the Director	12	2	14
Released by Administration	7	1	8
Before Staffing	9	0	9
Second Genesis	0	0	0
Staff Evaluation	20	4	24
Voluntarily Opted Out Before Staffing	1	3	4
Voluntarily Opted Out	13	9	22
<b>Total Discharged</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>

- Fourteen, or 13% of the offenders who left Patuxent during FY 2007 were youthful offenders whose discharge was approved by the Director of the Institution.
- Twenty-two offenders, or approximately 20% of the total offenders who left Patuxent Institution, voluntarily signed out of the EP Program.
- Thirty-three or 31% 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.

An offender's eligibility to participate in the treatment program may also be rescinded by the Board of Review. 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. Eleven offenders, or approximately 10% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review in FY 2007.

## CHAPTER VIII

# PAROLE OUTCOMES

A total of 22 individuals (18 males and four females) under the authority of Patuxent Institution were on Community Parole as of June 30, 2007. To provide 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 2007. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction and/or re-incarceration. Additionally, 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*

A total of 28 offenders were granted parole status to the community between FY 1995 and FY 2007. All of these offenders had participated in the EP Program. Table 8a, *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995 to FY 2007 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 28 individuals.



Patuxent Re-Entry

MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE OF  
FY 1995 to FY 2007 PAROLEES

Table 8a

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

Facility

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

<sup>2</sup> Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

<sup>6</sup> Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

## 8.2 Parole Revocations

In the event that 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. Within 72 hours of his/her return, the parolee is brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing.

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

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 is presented in Table 8b, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995 - FY 2007 Parolees*.

**Table 8b**

### YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION FY 1995 - FY 2007 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
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.8</b>