

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services



Patuxent Institution Annual Report 2008



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Chapter I Introduction

1.1 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. Patuxent Institution employs 522.5 staff members who maintain the facility's security and treatment components as well as its business operations. These include 404 correctional officers, 26 clinicians and 92.5 administrative and support personnel.



During fiscal year 2008, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 844 offenders distributed among Patuxent's various treatment programs. There was an ADP of 369 in the two Patuxent programs (Eligible Person and Patuxent Youth) that served both male and female offenders. The Acute Mental Health Unit, Mental Health Step- Down Unit, and Mental Health Transition Unit) provided treatment for a total of approximately 123 offenders. Four months of substance abuse treatment was offered to 191 offenders in the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) that served 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 157 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 the Patuxent programs.

Eligible Persons	160
Patuxent Youth Program	160
Correctional Mental Health	192
Mental Health Transition	34
Mental Health Step-Down	34
ROTC	100
DOC Transient	178
Total Capacity	858

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

1.2 The History of Patuxent Institution



Distinguished as being the only institution for sentenced criminals in the State of Maryland that is not part of the Division of Correction, Patuxent Institution has its foundation in the Maryland Public General Law, codified as Title 4 of the Correctional Services Article. Created to house Maryland's most dangerous criminal offenders, Patuxent opened in 1955 with the mission of ensuring public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of offenders who were designated "Defective

Delinquents." These were offenders who demonstrated "persistent antisocial and criminal behavior" and who were involuntarily committed by the Court to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.

Patuxent Institution was uniquely 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..."

A gubernatorial commission was formed in 1977 to review Patuxent Institution's functioning, as well as the laws governing it. The commission's findings resulted in a revision of Article 31B, which abolished the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing and created the Eligible Persons, or "EP" Program. The EP Program officially opened its doors on July 1, 1977.

In 1987, another significant Institutional change was implemented due to 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. In 1990, the 109-bed Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution.

In 1992, in response to a need for a more effectively coordinated and centralized treatment environment tailored to providing treatment to 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, the most significant revision in the core treatment program since the abolition of the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing was implemented at Patuxent Institution. 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 Patuxent treatment staff was reorganized into Remediation Management Teams (RMT's) that are smaller and more flexible than the Treatment Units that preceded them. Also, 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.

The Patuxent Youth program was also established in 1994 in response to the Legislature's wish to address the growing 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 involuntary. Thus, 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, Board of Review, or released.

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation, was another program implemented in 1994. This program was privatized in FY 2006 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.

In 2000, the Mental Health Transition Unit was established at Patuxent. Designed to augment the CMHC-J, 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 was also developed in 2000. This unit serves 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.

During 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). Also, under the direction of Assistant Secretary of Treatment Services, Richard Rosenblatt, Patuxent continued to assume leadership roles 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.

Patuxent Institution staff also developed a new six-week substance abuse treatment program during 2004. The Substance Abuse Transition Programs (SATP), one for men, located within Patuxent, and one for women, located within MCI-W, were managed by



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.

Patuxent. These programs are 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.

As the mission of the Patuxent Institution has evolved over the years, the one constant has been Patuxent’s role as the hub for treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

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 2008, Dr. Nero continued to manage the various departments associated with providing custody and treatment services within a maximum security correctional facility. In an attempt to educate individuals and groups who may benefit from an understanding of the institution’s mission, he provided presentations and tours of the facility to Judges, Grand Juries, and attorneys. During this fiscal year, a significant number of capital construction projects designed to enhance fire safety and upgrading the electrical system continued. The installation of 30 security cameras throughout the Institution was completed and has enhanced the observation of inmate movement throughout the facility. He remains committed to the Departmental and Institutional missions, with a focus upon the effective utilization of resources allocated to the facility.

The Office of the Warden



In FY 2008, Patricia Goins-Johnson was appointed the new Warden of Patuxent Institution. A 25-year veteran of the Maryland Division of Correction, she began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Penitentiary. Subsequently, in 1984 she became a Case Management Specialist there and was eventually promoted to 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 when she was appointed Assistant Warden in April of 2006. Warden Goins-Johnson is a

member of the Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services' Female Offender Committee and is the chairperson for Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) classification and risk assessment subcommittee. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mental Health from Morgan State University.

During FY 08, Warden Goins-Johnson oversaw the purchase and installation of an x-ray machine to screen all packages entering the institution. The use of this machine was instrumental in detecting contraband inside of inmate packages. She has also worked closely with AFSCME representatives in addressing staff's concerns pertaining to the operation of Patuxent Institution as well as the administration's concerns. She meets quarterly with the Jessup Regional Advisory Council to apprise them of activities and events affecting the inmate population and to address the concerns of the community.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Erin 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 served as Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences since April of 2006. In that capacity, she is responsible for the management of the clinical services for the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth Programs as well as the Pre-Treatment Program for DOC inmates housed at Patuxent while awaiting evaluation for Patuxent programming. She ensures that clinical services undergo constant development and refinement in accordance with best practices. Dr. Shaffer also continues 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 FY 2008, Dr. Shaffer has actively worked to promote the Institution and its services through her frequent communications with various professionals (e.g., judges, attorneys, correctional personnel, mental health providers, etc.) and community members. Keenly aware of the role that restitution must have in offender remediation, Dr. Shaffer has implemented community service initiatives which have allowed Patuxent inmates on work release status to join with a variety of community associations in an effort to beautify and maintain neighborhoods in need.

The Associate Director for Psychiatry



In 2001, 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. 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 2008, Dr. Haine has continued to pursue the goal of providing a “seamless” system of health care for the offenders housed at Patuxent, given that Pharmacy, Medical, and Mental health care services are administered and run by three different agencies. Coordinating inter-agency communication and sharing of information about the patient in question has been 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 coordinates 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 2008 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 is 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.

Dr. Haine continues to serve as the Consulting Psychiatrist for the Patuxent Institution Women’s Eligible Person’s Program and is a member of the Institutional Board of Review.

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

As mentioned above, Patuxent Institution is the only facility in the Maryland Department of Public Safety 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,

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**

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.

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.



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

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 2008 Highlights

2.1 Patuxent Treatment Programs

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons Program maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 210 offenders, including women, during FY 2008. The Patuxent Youth Program maintained an annual ADP of 159 offenders, including women.
- Throughout FY 2008, the Pre-treatment Team, which provides services on the two tiers where offenders awaiting evaluation for the Patuxent programs are housed, continued through its third year of service delivery. Activities included weekly Community Meetings on the tiers, three ongoing cycles of Thinking for Change, a cognitive behavioral treatment module designed to alter criminogenic thinking patterns, and Eclectic Reflections, an open ended group that employs an array of media and approaches to promote prosocial attitudes and constructive use of free time. 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.
- FY 2008 was also the third 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 240 offenders who lived on the Pre-treatment tiers at some time during the fiscal year. Of these, 156 offenders were screened regarding their substance use histories, with 113 of them self-reporting significant drug problems, 29 reporting moderate drug problems, and 14 denying drug abuse. Eighty of these offenders were placed in Readiness module groups.

The SAS team also provided two drug treatment modules to the Patuxent Eligible Persons 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. Eight of these modules were operated during FY 2008.

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.

During the year 1,841 drug test results were processed. Twenty-five of them were positive for prohibited substances, while low Creatinine was detected in 137 instances.

- During FY 2008, the six-week Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SATP) for men, the four-month Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) for men, and

the six-month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for women continued providing services to offenders at Patuxent and MCI-W under the auspices of Gaudenzia, Inc. The following statistics at Patuxent were reported for the programs this year: the SATP for men admitted ninety-seven offenders. One hundred thirteen offenders completed and four were discharged over a sixteen-month period. Two hundred and thirty offenders were admitted to the ROTC program for men. One hundred and ninety one completed and twenty three were discharged. A total of sixty-one offenders were admitted to the RSAT program for women. Twenty-four offenders completed, and ten were discharged.

- As of the end of FY 2008, 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 third full year of service. The six senior licensed clinical psychologists, all of whom have had specific training in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk, assessed thirty-one offenders during the course of the year who were transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities to be evaluated.
- FY 2008 was the fifth 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 providing an incentive for improved behavioral control and increasing inmate morale, both of which have an important treatment enhancing effect.

2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts



MCE Sign Shop

- Maryland Correctional Enterprises relocated their sign shop from the Maryland House of Corrections to the Patuxent campus in FY 2008. The program will enable participants to learn basic graphic arts and sign-making.

The sign shop produces 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 basic graphic arts and sign-making program employs twelve DOC offender Leadmen/Trainer's Assistants, and is available to Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youth Program offenders who have achieved 3rd or 4th Level status, and who are recommended for participation by Patuxent's Associate Director for Behavioral Science, or designee through the Progress Review Process. Participants 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 eight female offenders completing the program. The Master Gardening module currently accepts qualified offenders from all Patuxent programs. The Module has four primary goals, which are to: promote sobriety, 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 original "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 2008, 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 \$800 that will provide financial support for the program.

A final horticulture highlight, Patuxent's horticulture program took responsibility to grow 500 saplings that will be planted on a variety of public lands or parks as a means to increase the number of trees in the state. Future plans for the horticulture program includes fostering an additional 5,000 saplings that will also be planted to enhance the landscape and environment.

- In FY 2008, a sizeable contribution was made to the Special Olympics Torch Run. Participating in the Walk Division of the Special Olympics Torch Run/Walk were Ann Strangman, Beth Burgess and Melody Green.

- Established in the Spring of 2000, the James M. Quinn Award is presented annually to the correctional officer who, in the estimation 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.



Captain DeShields

Congratulations to Captain Deborah DeShields for being chosen as the ninth recipient of the James Quinn Award. Captain DeShield's exceptional display of professionalism, dedication, and knowledge certainly warrant this award.



- During FY 2008, Patuxent Institution's Honor Guard served at a number of functions including four Change in Leadership Ceremonies and the Employee Appreciation Luncheon. The current membership of the Honor Guard includes Lt. Fredrick Larry, Lt. Baron Thrower, Sgt. Norman Briscoe.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2008, the education programs at Patuxent Institution continued to show a steady rate of improvement. The program met three School Improvement Goals and was recognized by the Maryland State Department of Education for highest student level completion as measured by LWIS testing.
- The monthly average full-time enrollment for the academic program was 78 students. Five students were awarded Basic Adult Literacy Certificates. Thirty-three students were awarded Intermediate Adult Literacy and 35 qualified for Advanced Literacy Certificate.
- Fourteen students received their high school diplomas. Three students were entered into the "3000 Thousand Club" by achieving total GED scores over 3000.
- The occupational training labs in Computer Repair and Telecommunication Cabling have been filled to full capacity. Fifty-six students completed training in these programs. Twelve students passed rigorous examinations to earn their professional certification.
- Participation in the advanced education program reached an enrollment of 60 students during FY 2008. Fifteen students in the Advanced Education programs earned Associate of Arts Degrees for the successful completion of the Anne Arundel Community College program. Thirteen 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

- Administered through the Warden's Office, Patuxent Institution's religious and volunteer programs had over 400 community volunteers in active service during FY 2008. Over 200 of these concerned individuals functioned 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 2008. 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 some way.
- 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, Eligible Persons, and DOC populations, the councils meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director/Behavioral Sciences, 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 and baseball cap 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 2008.
- Throughout FY 2008, 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 were also offered.
- Volunteer Services continued to coordinate with the Alternatives to Violence Program during FY 2008, so that basic, advanced and training for trainers workshops were offered to the offender population at intervals throughout the year. Experienced and trained volunteers, who commit three days to each workshop, facilitate this highly successful mediation program.
- The past year represented the second year for the very popular Yoga Group. Volunteers from the Yoga Center of Columbia conduct weekly classes for members of the female population.
- Volunteer Services has designed a religious program to meet the needs of Patuxent Institution's diverse offender population. During FY 2008, committed volunteers continued to serve nine faith communities within the Institution. The religious

program offered group 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 eighth consecutive year to offenders from the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW). The PIW offenders made an assortment of crocheted items and quilts, several of which Ms. Stocklin and Ms. McDonald entered into the Howard County Fair. 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.

- This year Patuxent Institution also hosted a performance of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" performed by members of an Ellicott City Performance Troupe. The play was both a critical and financial success with proceeds going to the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund.

2.5 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup & Related Units

- In FY 2008, MHM Services continued its provision of in-patient and residential treatment services to acutely mentally ill inmates of the Division of Corrections through the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup. Services included acute and sub acute mental health services (one acute tier and two sub-acute tiers), chronic care and stabilization services (four chronic care and stabilization tiers) and psychiatric rehabilitation and transitional services (one step-down unit, two units aimed at consolidating treatment gains and readying individuals for return to maintaining institutions).

Services on the acute unit consist of assessment and diagnosis, short-term stabilization and planning for ongoing treatment or discharge coordination. On the sub acute unit, individuals receive daily contact with psychology staff and the focus is on crisis intervention, developing symptom management skills, and developing relationships that will increase treatment compliance. Many individuals on the sub acute unit refuse to take medications voluntarily, and staff work closely with custody to insure that despite their mental health symptoms they are maintained in safe and hygienic conditions. Services on the chronic care and stabilization units consist of daily contact with psychology staff as well as regular community meetings, group therapy and an increased focus on symptom management skill development and behavioral self-management. Individuals on the tiers designed for readying for return

to their sending institutions participate in activities throughout the Patuxent campus including school, religious services, recreation and meals. They are supported by their mental health staff through ongoing groups teaching necessary skills and processing their experiences in the larger institutional setting.

During this year (July through June), CMH-J had 267 admissions. This reflected a large increase over last year's admissions of 199. In part, this was due to a focus on accepting all referrals allowing for a period of observation and diagnostic clarification. However, it is also reflective of the large number of mentally ill inmates coming into the system and having difficulty remaining stable in maintaining institutions as well as a large number of inmates who utilize self-injurious behavior to achieve a new housing location (perceiving themselves to be in danger at their present institution and feeling that self-harm is their only choice). As noted in the previous year's report, there continues to be high utilization of the mental health unit due to higher acuity and more complex behavioral problems presented by the current inmate population.

Custody and treatment staff collaborated on two "fun day/cookout" events that were provided for inmates who had achieved levels III, IV and V on the mental health and step-down units. The activities are designed to be a privilege for inmates who are actively working on their treatment, behaving in an appropriate manner and progressing through the level system. The activities are highly prized by the inmates and well attended by custody and treatment staff.

- During FY 2008, the staff of the Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU), a specialized unit that assists inmates who are diagnosed with a mental illness by preparing them for their upcoming release, had 30 new admissions and 33 releases. Staff maintained an average caseload of 19 inmates and provided transitional services to Correctional Mental Health Unit-Jessup, as well as to MHTU inmates.

During FY 2008, MHTU staff maintained the Social Skills programming. Addiction Awareness and Relapse Prevention programming also continued 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 developed a new community relationship with the Department of Veterans Affairs "Reentry Program". This program assigns eligible inmates with a reentry specialist who provides information, resources and assessments prior to and after release. Total Health Care, Inc., also expanded their services to our population specifically through the Early Intervention Services Department. They provide comprehensive services for people dually diagnosed with HIV and mental illness. Port Recovery Transitional Housing in Baltimore was also added as a resource for our program.

The MHTU remains in partnership with the Baltimore Mental Health Systems, Inc. in order to provide targeted case management services to Baltimore area offenders upon release. MHU staff also contacts Maryland County Core Service Agencies in order 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 2008, the Patuxent Institution received 110 inmates into the Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youthful Offender Programs.
- During FY 2008, CMHC-J received 267 offenders. There were 218 discharges or transfers from CMHC-J.
- Two hundred and thirty offenders were admitted to the Regimented Offender Treatment Center-Men program during FY 2008. One hundred and ninety-one offenders completed the program. The remaining 39 were transferred out as non-completers.
- In FY 2008, a total of 61 female offenders were received into and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment-Women program. Twenty-four offenders completed the program and 10 were discharged.
- A total of 97 offenders were received into the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for men (SATP-M) during FY 2008. One hundred and thirteen offenders completed the program and were returned to the community over a sixteen-month period. Four offenders were discharged from the program as non-completers.
- During FY 2008, 61 female offenders were admitted to the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for Women (SATP-F). Forty-four offenders completed the program and were returned to the community.
- In FY 2008, 31 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.

2.7 Capital Construction

Three significant capital construction projects were continued in FY 2008. These included:

- The installation of a smoke evacuation/sprinkler system in the DD Building to enhance safety for both staff and inmates. 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.
- Tier renovations, including the installation of new restroom facilities for offenders’ individual housing units and 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 and will enhance a number of Institutional operations including the new Gate House and the new Employee Dining Room.

Additionally, the installation of 30 security cameras in previously security-vulnerable areas of the institution was completed. This has significantly enhanced the observation of inmate movement throughout the facility.



New Electrical System



Sprinkler System



Smoke Evacuation System



CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 *Operating Costs*

The operating costs for Patuxent Institution for FY 2008 totaled \$46,404,319. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$1,878,643, or approximately 4% over fiscal year 2007. The per capita cost figure of \$55,507 (based on 836 offenders) represents approximately a 5% decrease as compared to FY 2007.

Table 3a

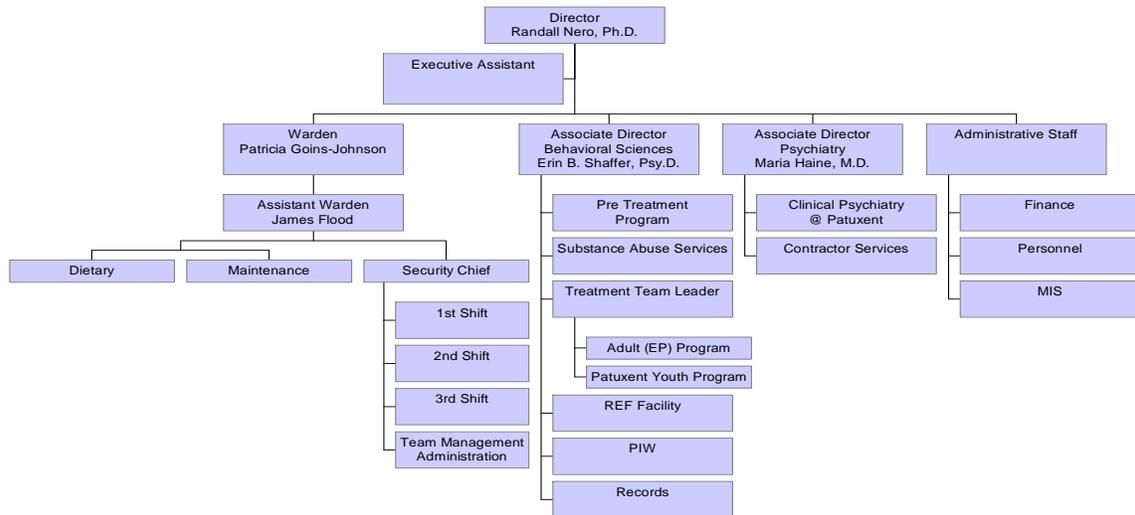
OPERATING COST--FY 2008				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$4,853,608			\$4,853,608
Custodial Care	\$25,457,089	\$545,222		\$26,002,311
Dietary Services	\$1,898,139			\$1,898,139
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$3,651,673			\$3,651,673
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services	\$8,287,871			\$8,287,871
Recreation/Religious Services		\$49,718		\$49,718
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$372,717	\$55,264		\$427,981
Substance Abuse Treatment	1,233,018			\$1,233,018
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$45,754,115	\$650,204		\$46,404,319
PER CAPITA COST:				\$55,507

Education expenditures and expenditures related to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Regimented Offender Treatment Center, Substance Abuse Transition Program, and Mental Health Transition Unit programs are not included in the above-reported figures. Educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). RSAT is now a general funds program with minor (under 10%) federal participation. The substance abuse services for ROTC and SATP are financed through General Funds.

3.2 Staffing

Patuxent Institution's organizational structure is displayed in the *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2008*. There were 522.5 authorized positions in FY 2008. Seventy-seven percent or 404 of these positions were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to Patuxent's other departments and services showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.

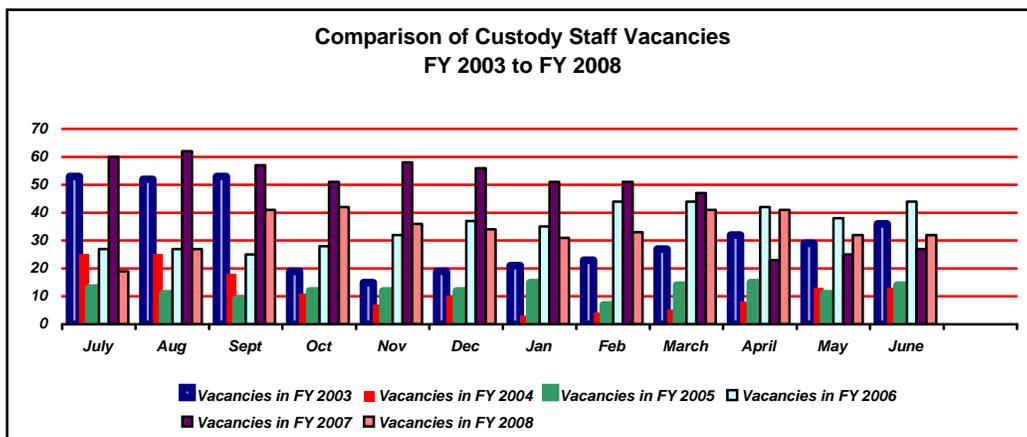
Patuxent Institution Organizational chart: FY 2008



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 for men and women, 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. Also, 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.

As shown in Table 3b, the vacancy rate for custody officers during FY 2008 started out significantly lower than the FY 2006 rate, but ended approximately the same.

Table 3b



3.3 Staff Training & Development

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

- Restraint and Escort Duty
- Adult CPR
- Use of Force/Cell Extraction Policy
- Blood Borne Pathogens
- Gangs in the Institutions
- Suicide Prevention/Intervention
- Firearms Training: .38 caliber revolver, .00 buck shotgun, mini-14 rifle
- Hazardous Materials in the Institution
- Emergency Procedures
- Officer Survival Techniques

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

- Motivational Interviewing
- Psychopathy: Theory and Assessment
- Working with Female Offenders
- Substance Abuse Services Training
- Therapy with Youthful Offenders



CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2008

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

The criteria for admission to Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program are stipulated in Section 4-301 of the Correctional Services Article, 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
- 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.

Title 4 also stipulates the 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. These evaluations are conducted by teams 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 (Eligible Person 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.

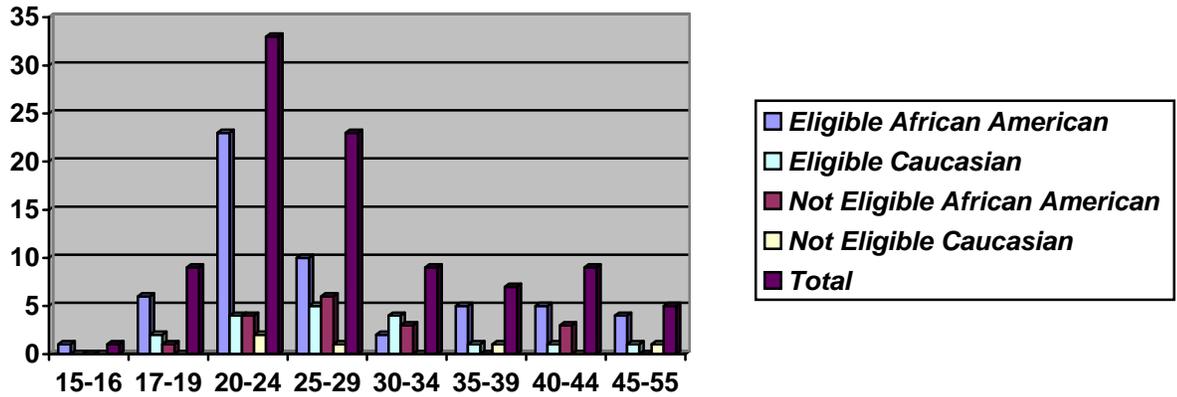
4.2 Demographics

Ninety-six offenders were evaluated for the Youth and Eligible Persons programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2008. Seventy-five offenders were found eligible for the

programs and 21 were found not to be eligible. Insight into the characteristics of the inmates evaluated for the EP and Youth Programs is provided in Tables 4a and 4b.

Table 4a

Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2008



- Seventy-three, or 76%, of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were African-American.
- Twenty-five, or 81%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program were African-American.
- Twenty-three or 24%, of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were Caucasian.
- Six, or 19%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program and none of those found not eligible were Caucasian.
- Five offenders slated for the Eligible Persons program were not evaluated due to requesting to be removed from the evaluation process. Another three such offenders were released before staffing. Eight offenders were found to be non-eligible youth prior to evaluation.

Table 4b

✓	78% Eligible (N=75)
○	EP males – 27
○	Youth males – 31
○	EP females – 17
○	Youth females – 0
✓	22% Not Eligible (N=21)
○	EP males – 11
○	Youth males – 5
○	EP females – 5
○	Youth females – 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2008 is presented in Tables 4c through 4i. Examined in these tables are 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 FY 2008				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N=75	NOT ELIGIBLE N=21	TOTAL N=96
ELIGIBLE PERSONS	Homicide	18	5	23
	Possession	0	1	1
	Robbery	7	2	9
	Sexual Assault	2	2	4
	Attempted Murder	1	1	3
	Other Property	1	0	1
	Assault	7	3	10
	Burglary	1	1	1
	Larceny	1	0	1
	Distribution	4	0	4
	Drugs - other	2	1	3
	Total	44	16	60
	YOUTH	Homicide	11	4
Robbery		12	0	12
Sexual Assault		0	1	1
Kidnapping		0	0	0
Assault		6	0	6
Burglary		1	0	1
Attempted Murder		0	0	0
Larceny		0	0	0
Possession		0	0	0
Distribution		1	0	1
Drugs - other		0	0	0
Total		31	5	36

The sentence lengths of offenders evaluated at Patuxent during FY 2008 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 FY 2008

	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Eligible	5-10 years	2	1	3
Persons	11-15 years	13	2	15
	16-20 years	9	5	14
	21-25 years	7	3	10
	26-30 years	7	1	8
	31-35 years	1	2	3
	36-40 years	4	1	5
	41-45 years	1	1	2
Total		44	16	60
Youth	< 5 years	2	0	2
	5-10 years	4	0	4
	11-15 years	8	0	8
	16-20 years	3	0	3
	21-25 years	3	0	3
	26-30 years	4	1	5
	31-35 years	2	0	2
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	41-45 years	2	0	2
	46-50 years	0	4	4
	51+ years	1	0	1
Total		31	5	36

Table 4e and Table 4f, respectively, depict the sentence lengths for females and males evaluated during FY 2008.

Table 4e
Evaluated Females FY 2008

		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Eligible	5-10 years	2	1	3
Persons	11-15 years	4	1	5
	16-20 years	3	0	3
	21-25 years	2	1	3
	26-30 years	4	0	4
	31-35 years	0	2	2
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	41-45 years	1	0	1
Total		17	5	22
Youth Total	5-50+ years	0	0	0

Table 4f

Evaluated Males FY 2008				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Eligible Persons	5-10 years	2	1	3
	11-15 years	13	2	15
	16-20 years	9	5	14
	21-25 years	7	3	10
	26-30 years	7	1	8
	31-35 years	1	2	3
	36-40 years	4	1	5
	31-45 years	1	1	2
Total		44	16	60
Youth	< 5 years	2	0	2
	5-10 years	4	0	4
	11-15 years	8	0	8
	16-20 years	3	0	3
	21-25 years	3	0	3
	26-30 years	4	1	5
	31-35 years	2	0	2
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	41-45 years	2	0	2
	46-50 years	0	4	4
	51+ years	1	0	2
Total		31	5	36

As had occurred between FY 2006 and FY 2007, the number of evaluated Eligible Persons and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less decreased Between FY 2007 and FY 2008. As well, the number of offenders serving Life sentences increased.

The number of offenders with life or split life sentences evaluated in FY 2008 for Patuxent's programs is shown in Table 4g.

Table 4g

Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders FY 2008				
		Life Sentence	Split Life Sentence	Total
EP	Eligible	0	5	5
	Not Eligible	0	2	2
	Total	0	7	7
Youth	Eligible	0	0	0
	Not Eligible	0	1	1
	Total	0	1	1

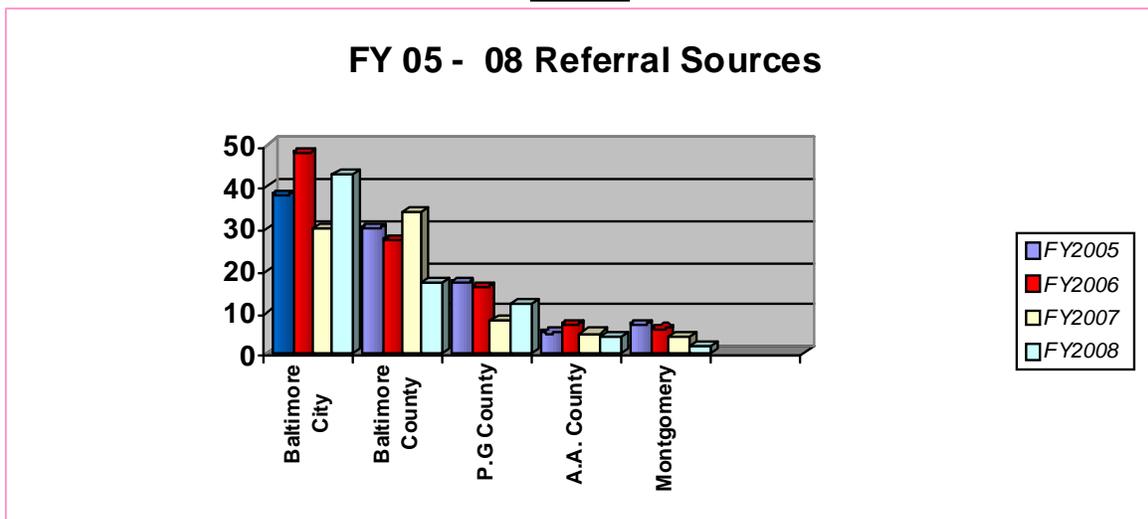
As indicated in Table 4h, Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent source of referral during FY 2008, followed by Baltimore County and Prince George's County. This has been a trend for many years.

Table 4h

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS FY 2008				
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
ANNE ARUNDEL	3	1	4	4.10
BALTIMORE CITY	37	6	43	45.00
BALTIMORE	12	5	17	18.00
CALVERT	0	1	1	1.10
CAROLINE	1	0	1	1.10
CARROLL	1	0	1	1.10
CHARLES	1	1	2	2.00
FREDRICK	0	1	1	1.10
HARFORD	2	0	2	2.00
HOWARD	1	0	1	1.10
KENT	1	0	1	1.10
MONTGOMERY	1	1	2	2.00
PRINCE GEORGE'S	10	2	12	12.00
SOMERSET	1	0	1	1.10
TALBOT	0	1	1	1.10
WASHINGTON	1	2	3	3.00
WICOMICO	2	1	3	3.00
TOTAL	74	22	96	100.0

Table 4i indicates that In FY 2008 referrals from Baltimore City and Prince George's County increased as compared to FY 2007 referrals. By contrast, Baltimore County and Montgomery County's referral rates decreased as compared with FY 2007 levels.

Table 4i



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 2008. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 501 offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons (EP) and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2008; however, 95 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.

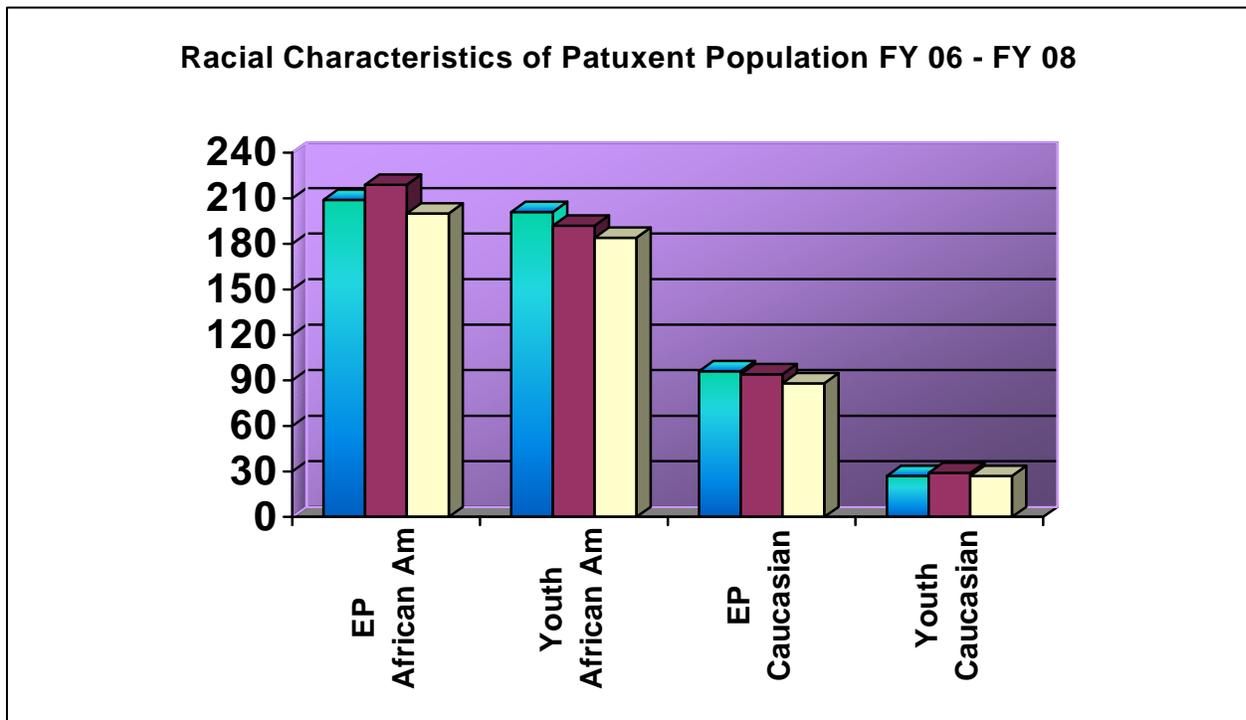
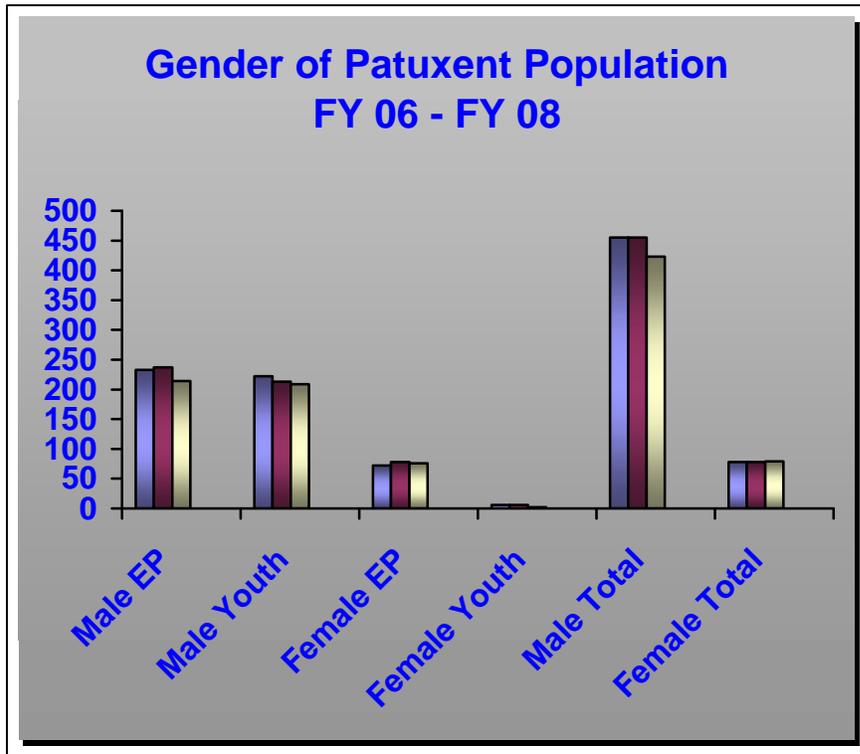


Table 5a

In summary:

- The gender distribution of the Patuxent programs has remained virtually unchanged for at least the last six years.
- Four hundred and twenty-three, or 84%, of the 501 offenders affiliated with the Patuxent programs were males.
- Two hundred and nine, or 99%, of the 211 offenders in the Youth Program were male.
- The 386 African American offenders represented 77% of the total offenders in the Patuxent programs, and the 123 Caucasians represented 23%.
- One hundred and eighty-four, or 87%, of the participants in the Youth Program were African American and 29, or 13%, were Caucasian.

Table 5b



5.2 Offense Characteristics of the Eligible Persons & Youth Populations
End of FY 2008

Table 5c presents the offense characteristics of the current Eligible Persons (EP) and Youth populations. 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 2008 (N=406)
Diagnostic
N=39

Offense Group	Eligible Persons	Youth	Total
Homicide	6	6	12
Possession	0	0	0
Robbery	5	6	11
Sexual Assault	1	1	2
Assault	0	3	3
Kidnapping	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	1
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Larceny	3	0	3
Child Abuse	1	0	1
Distribution	6	0	6
Drugs, Other	0	0	0
Other Property	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Totals	23	16	39

Eligible
N=367

Offense Group	Eligible Persons	Youth	Total
Homicide	122	89	211
Possession	4	0	4
Robbery	23	22	45
Sexual Assault	24	1	25
Assault	20	27	47
Kidnapping	3	0	3
Burglary	7	3	10
Auto Theft	1	1	2
Larceny	2	0	2
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	7	3	10
Drugs, Other	5	1	6
Other Property	1	0	1
Other Violent	0	1	1
Totals	219	148	367

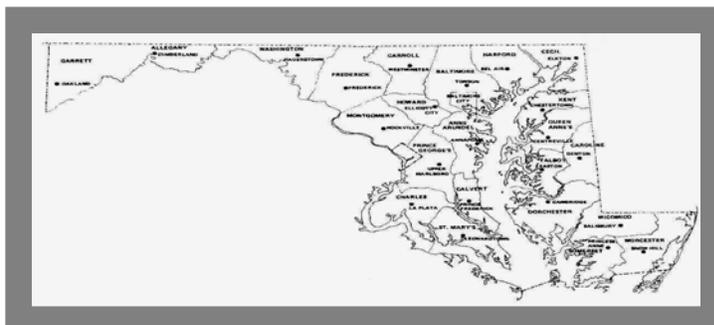
5.3 County of Conviction

As compared to FY 2007 figures, the FY 2008 inmate distribution based on county of conviction for Patuxent Institution has remained stable.

- The vast majority of offenders (39%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (29% EP and 53% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- Prince George's County (19%) and Baltimore County (17%) were the counties with the second and third highest convictions, 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	Eligible Persons N = 242	Youth N = 164	Total N = 406	Percentage
ALLEGANY	0	0	0	0
ANNE ARUNDEL	16	3	19	4.6
BALTIMORE CITY	70	87	157	39
BALTIMORE COUNTY	46	24	70	17
CALVERT	2	1	3	.7
CAROLINE	3	1	4	.9
CARROLL	1	0	1	.2
CECIL	0	1	1	.2
CHARLES	12	4	16	3.9
DORCHESTER	1	0	1	.2
FREDERICK	0	2	2	.4
GARRETT	0	0	0	0
HARFORD	7	0	7	1.7
HOWARD	4	0	4	.9
KENT	2	0	2	.4
MONTGOMERY	10	6	16	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	47	31	78	19
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	1	0	1	.2
ST. MARY'S	7	0	7	1.7
TALBOT	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	10	1	11	2.7
WICOMICO	2	3	5	1.2
WORCESTER	1	0	1	.2
Total	242	164	406	100.0



5.4 Length of Sentence

Table 5e summarizes the data on the sentence length, in years, of the FY 2008 Patuxent treatment population. The figures reflect that 28% of the combined census of the Eligible Persons and Youth programs with eligible status are serving sentences of 15 years or less. This is consistent with FY 2007 census figures. The diagnostic offenders serving sentences of 15 years or less represent 32% of the diagnostic population, a decrease of 29% from FY 2007. 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.

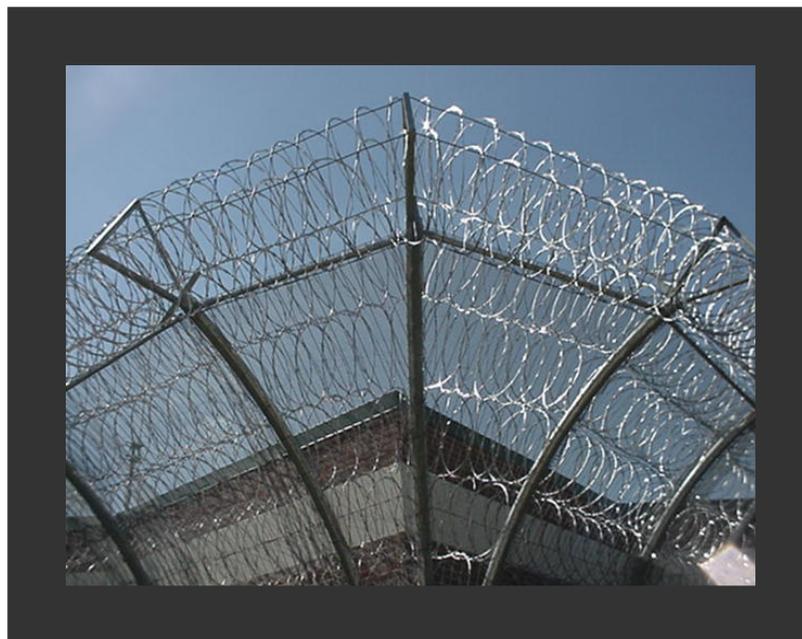
Table 5e

Sentence Length In Years Patuxent Program Population FY 2008				
		Eligible Persons N=242	Youth N=164	Total N=406
Diagnostic	5-10 years	5	6	11
	11-15 years	5	5	10
	16-20 years	6	2	8
	21-25 years	5	0	5
	26-30 years	2	2	4
	31-35 years	0	0	0
	36-40 years	0	0	0
	41-45 years	0	1	1
	46-50 years	0	0	0
	50+	0	0	0
Total		23	16	39
Eligible	5-10 years	10	3	13
	11-15 years	42	37	79
	16-20 years	38	32	70
	21-25 years	33	20	53
	26-30 years	38	22	60
	31-35 years	10	11	21
	36-40 years	10	9	19
	41-45 years	8	5	13
	46-50 years	10	3	13
	51+ years	1	5	6
	Life	19	1	20
Total		219	148	367

There was no change in the number of inmates serving life sentences participating in the Patuxent programs during FY 2008 when compared to FY 2007. In FY 2007, the Institution housed 52 offenders serving a life sentence (12%) compared to a population of 52 (13%) offenders this year. Of these 52 individuals, 32 are serving split life sentences (table 5f).

Table 5f

Life Sentence Type of Offenders				
Males		Eligible Persons N=242	Youth N=164	Total N=406
	Non-Life	148	148	296
	Split Life	14	13	27
	Life	19	1	20
Total Males		181	162	343
Females				
	Non-Life	57	1	58
	Split Life	4	1	5
	Life	0	0	0
Total Females		61	2	63



CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW

SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

The Institutional Board of Review was established in 1977 when the Eligible Persons (EP) program was initiated. 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 Treatment Team and direct discussion with the offender. Actions taken by the Board of Review are determined by a voting process. 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, 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 2008, the Board of Review heard 391 cases, or approximately 33 cases per month. Annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs accounted for the majority of these cases (93%). Tables 6a and 6b, below summarize these hearings and their outcomes.

Table 6a BOARD OF REVIEW ANNUAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2008	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=364
No Change	363
Reviewed Eligibility (0)	
Non Eligible Person	0
No Change	0
Changed Supervision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (1)	
Granted	1
Denied	0
Requested Work Release (0)	
Granted	0
Denied	0
Table 6b BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2008	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=27
Reviewed Eligibility (6)	
No Change	1
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release	0
Revoked Work Release	2
Probation	1
Non Eligible Person	1
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves	1
Revoked Community Parole	0
Deferred Decision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (10)	
Granted	10
Denied	0
Requested Work Release (11)	
Granted	11
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 2008, the Board of Review made 657 administrative decisions regarding offenders. Requests regarding offenders' employment, finances, education and travel were included in these decisions. Eighty-eight percent (579) of the decisions were in response to requests by male offenders, and 12% (78) were in response to requests by female offenders.

Thirty-eight status cases were reviewed by the Institutional Board of Review during FY 2008. These are summarized in Table 6c. These 38 cases consisted of 21 requests of conditional release status involving 20 offenders.

Table 6c

Summary of Status Reviews	
Status Requests	21
Parole Revocation Hearings	0
Work Release Special Hearings	11
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	6
Requests for Complete Release	0

Table 6d, *FY 2008 Grants of Status*, below, presents the number and type of status granted. Additionally, the Board of Review held 11 work release special hearings, and reviewed the status of 6 Eligible Persons and Youth.

Table 6d

FY 2008 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	Number of Granted Status
• Accompanied Day Leaves	10
• Work Release	11
• Parole To Community	0
Total	21

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status; 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. No offenders requested an ICC transfer In FY 2008.

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 2008.

6.4 Revocations of Status

The inmates in Patuxent Institution's conditional release programs are very closely supervised by the Board of Review, and it has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status. During FY 2008, the Board of Review voted to revoke the conditional release status of one offender on Work Release Status.

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 2008, no preliminary parole revocation hearings were held.

6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility

The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) Treatment Team provides supervision and treatment services to male work/school release offenders who reside in the facility. This team also provides 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.



The REF staff provides a wide range of services are to the residents and parolees they supervise. 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 team 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

Ninety-five offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2008. The discharge reasons and gender of offenders discharged in FY 2008 are listed in Table 7a.

Table 7a

<i>Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution</i>			
	Male N=80	Female N=15	Total N=95
Board of Review	3	1	4
Court Release	1	0	1
Maximum Expiration Of Sentence	2	0	2
Mandatory Release	17	0	17
Office of the Director	33	0	33
Released by Administration	1	2	3
Before Staffing	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	0
Staff Evaluation	11	3	14
Voluntarily Opted Out Before Staffing	2	1	3
Voluntarily Opted Out	9	8	17
Total Discharged	80	15	95

- Thirty-three Youthful offenders, whose discharge was approved by the Director of the Institution, comprised approximately 35% of the offenders who left Patuxent during FY 2008.
- Seventeen offenders voluntarily signed out of the EP Program. This was approximately 18% of the total offenders who left Patuxent Institution.
- Fifteen, or 16%, of the offenders who left Patuxent Institution were found ineligible during the diagnostic evaluation. This number includes 8 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. Violating Institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or being found to be unlikely to respond favorably to treatment at the Institution are among the reasons that an offender may be found ineligible. Four offenders, or approximately 4% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review in FY 2008.

CHAPTER VIII

PAROLE OUTCOMES

During FY 2008, there was an Average Daily Population of 22 offenders (18 males and four females) on Community Parole under the authority of Patuxent Institution. The data that follows examines offenders paroled by the Institution for the **first** time from FY 1995 through FY 2008, in order to provide a representative picture of individuals on Community Parole. 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.

Offense Characteristics of Parolees

<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

Between FY 1995 and FY 2008, a total of 28 offenders were granted Community Parole status. All of these offenders had participated in the Eligible Persons Program. A breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 28 individuals is provided in Table 8a (left), *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995 to FY 2008 Parolees*.

MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE OF FY 1995 to FY 2008 PAROLEES Table 8a

8.2 Parole Revocations

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.

A parolee is returned to the Institution in the event that the Re-Entry Facility (REF) staff has reason to believe that parolee has violated the condition(s) of his/her parole contract or has violated a State, Federal, or municipal law. The parolee is brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing within 72 hours of his/her return.

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. 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.

Table 8b, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995 - FY 2008 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 2008 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
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	2	7.1	2	7.1	1	3.6	5	17.8