



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Martin O'Malley, Governor

Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Gary D. Maynard, Secretary

Patuxent Institution Annual Report

2009



Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

P.O. BOX 700 • 7555 WATERLOO ROAD • JESSUP, MARYLAND 20794
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STATE OF MARYLAND

MARTIN O'MALLEY
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY G. BROWN
LT. GOVERNOR

GARY D. MAYNARD
SECRETARY

G. LAWRENCE FRANKLIN
DEPUTY SECRETARY

RANDALL S. NERO, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR

January 13, 2010

The Honorable Martin O'Malley
Governor of the State of Maryland
State House
100 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

Dear Governor O'Malley,

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, which documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2009. The information in the report is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203 (d), of the *Annotated Code of Maryland*.

The Department's mission of protecting the public, protecting its employees, and protecting the offenders under its supervision remains paramount in the focus of the institution's provision of specialized treatment services. The Institution made significant strides in reducing both inmate-on-staff assaults and inmate-on-inmates assaults. These assault rates decreased 24% and 48% respectively. These goals have been attained by a dedicated professional staff of both uniformed and civilian employees who ensure the provision of effective specialized treatment services that are delivered in a safe and secure facility.

The Eligible Person and Youth Programs that are statutorily mandated at Patuxent provide clinical services to approximately 425 male and female offenders. The majority of these offenders have severe character disorders with a history of substance abuse. The clinical staff works closely with other professional disciplines in the institution to address the deficits associated with their criminal behavior and prepare them for a successful return to society. The inmates in these programs also engage in various community service projects. These inmates have been involved in projects such as maintaining parks within Baltimore, making quilts that have been donated to a local orphanage, and planting seedlings that are utilized to beautify areas within Maryland.

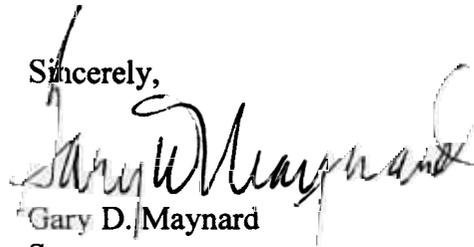
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January 13, 2010
The Honorable Martin O'Malley

In addition, the institution continues to house the Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup which is the centralized treatment hub for inmates within the Division of Correction who are experiencing severe psychiatric problems that prevent them from being housed in traditional maintaining facilities. Additionally, Division of Correction inmates continue to be brought to Patuxent to obtain substance abuse treatment within the Regimented Offender Treatment Center. Services are provided to approximately 300 inmates/year utilizing a modified therapeutic community which has been identified as the most efficient manner to address problems of this nature.

This year the institution has completed a number of capital construction projects designed to enhance the safety of staff and offenders. The sprinkler/smoke evacuation project in one of the largest housing units was completed as was a project to improve video surveillance of inmates in the mental health unit.

The staff remains focused on providing the most effective levels of service to offenders under its supervision to enhance the safety for all citizens of Maryland.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary D. Maynard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "G".

Gary D. Maynard
Secretary



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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January 13, 2010

Gary D. Maynard, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
300 East Joppa Road
Suite 1000
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Maynard:

In accordance with Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2009 is submitted for your consideration.

During the past year, Patuxent Institution has continued to provide specialized treatment programs for offenders in order to contribute to a safer Maryland. Through the creative reallocation of existing resources, I am proud to announce that we have been able to increase the capacity of our Eligible Person Program. This means that even more offenders are able to benefit from treatment aimed at eliminating their criminogenic cognitions and behaviors. In addition, modifications to our substance abuse and sexual offender treatment modules have enabled our interventions to become more seamless, targeted, and tailored toward individual offender need. Finally, our Pre-Treatment Program for those awaiting entrance into our programming has continued to grow. It now provides a larger number of Division of Correction (DOC) offenders with early need assessment, motivational enhancement for treatment, and an introduction to cognitive-behavioral modalities. In the coming year, I anticipate that our delivery of services to incarcerated individuals will reach new levels of excellence.

Patuxent's ability to provide state-of-the-art treatment services is made possible by our ongoing commitment to create an institutional environment that is safe and secure. Whether it is through our vigilant efforts with regard to contraband prevention and detection or our constant mindfulness of the

Secretary Gary Maynard
January 13, 2010
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ever-present threat of gang violence, we take pride in our ability to protect our staff and the offenders under our care.

During the coming year, I am committed to ensuring that Patuxent continues to use creativity and innovation in order to reach an even larger number of Maryland's incarcerated offenders with its treatment programming. I thank you for your ongoing dedication to our remedial efforts, which serves as inspiration to us all.

Respectfully,

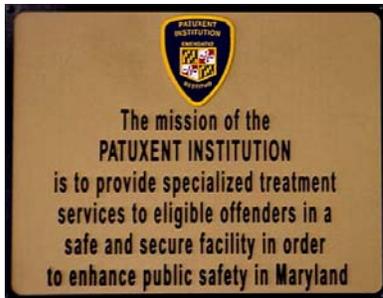
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.", written in a cursive style.

Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.
Director

Chapter I Introduction

1.1 Patuxent Institution Today

Patuxent Institution is 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 486.5 staff members who maintain the facility's security and treatment components, as well as its business operations. These include 373 correctional officers, 36 clinicians and 98.5 administrative and support personnel.



During fiscal year 2009, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 853 offenders distributed among Patuxent's various treatment programs. There was an ADP of 363 in the two Patuxent programs (Eligible Person and Patuxent Youth) that serve 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 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 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



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 origin 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 and Patuxent opened in 1955.

Patuxent was 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 explicitly 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 FY 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 FY 1994, in response to the Legislature's wish to address the growing problem of the youthful adult criminal offender responding to the swelling numbers of young offenders entering the Maryland correctional system, Patuxent Institution implemented the Patuxent Youth Program. 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.

In conjunction with the implementation of the Youth Program, Patuxent Institution enacted 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 youthful offenders rather than those of the older more chronic offenders. Remediation differs from rehabilitation in that 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.

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation, was also implemented in FY 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 FY 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 FY 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 FY 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 FY 2006, the Patuxent leadership team determined that services to Patuxent offenders would be enhanced if Patuxent transferred its management of the ROTC, RSAT, and SATP programs to a private contractor that would be housed on the Patuxent compound and funded by a grant under Patuxent oversight. Ultimately, the Request For Proposal was awarded to Gaudenzia, Inc., which assumed responsibility for management of these programs beginning on April 10, 2006.

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 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 2009 Dr. Nero continued to oversee various departments within the institution that are associated with providing custody and treatment services to an inmate population incarcerated in a maximum security facility. A significant number of capital construction projects associated with enhancing fire safety and electrical service to the facility were completed. In addition, consultation with engineers and architects took place in anticipation of much needed projects that will both improve existing fire safety systems and replacement of windows that posed security risks for the facility. An emphasis was placed on utilizing existing staff to expand the number of inmates who are able to benefit from treatment services. Dr. Nero’s desire to educate those in the judicial system continued as he provided tours and presentations to Judges, Grand Juries, and attorneys. These efforts are designed to support the mission of the Department with a constant focus upon appropriate utilization of available resources.

The Warden

In FY 2009, 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 sub- committee. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mental Health from Morgan State University.

Warden Goins-Johnson reported that, during FY09, the Patuxent institution and Re-Entry Facility received the Recognition of Achievement Award from the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards for achieving 100% compliance with the standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Both facilities were also found in compliance with the security audit standards established by the Division of Correction. The PIW inmates were able to showcase the quilts they made during a Quilting Show. Third and fourth level inmates were allowed to participate in lawn visits and family days.

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 2009, Dr. Shaffer has built upon Patuxent's treatment programming to ensure that it can meet the needs of the increased number of offenders who are now being served by the Eligible Person Program. In addition, she has been working to develop innovative ways in which Patuxent's treatment services can be expanded to reach a greater number of offenders in the DOC at large. Through her frequent community outreach efforts, Dr. Shaffer actively promotes Patuxent's programming in order to further the institution's mission of providing specialized treatment services to offenders in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

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 2009, Dr. Haine continued to oversee the provision of a “seamless” system of health care for the offenders housed at Patuxent. By the three different agencies that administer Pharmacy, Medical, and Mental health care services at Patuxent. Coordinating inter-agency communication and sharing of information about the patient in question was crucial to facilitating this process.

Under Dr. Haine’s supervision, the Psychiatry Department continued monitoring all toxicology screens submitted during FY 2009 by Patuxent offenders, work releasees, and parolees. She also continued to review 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 continued 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, 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.

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.

Patuxent Institution
Institutional Board of Review



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.

Chapter II FY 2009 Highlights

2.1 Patuxent Treatment Programs

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons Program maintained an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 209 offenders during FY 2009. The Patuxent Youth Program maintained an ADP of 154 offenders.
- The Pre-Treatment Team that provides services on the two tiers where offenders awaiting evaluation for the Patuxent programs are housed concluded its' fourth year of service delivery in FY 2009. 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, as were parenting, anger management and effective communicating modules. The team continued to conduct initial mental health assessments and provided crisis intervention and follow-up as needed on the tiers.
- FY 2009 also saw the fourth 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. The team also provided two drug treatment modules to the Patuxent EP and Youth Programs; 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.

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

- During FY 2009, 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 under the auspices of Gaudenzia, Inc. The programs reported the following statistics: 24 offenders were admitted to the SATP for men, and 18 completed. Thirty-one offenders were admitted to the ROTC program for men and 36 completed. A combined total of 15 offenders were admitted to the ROTC, RSAT, and SATP programs for women between May and June 30, 2006. A total of 14 women completed.

- 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' fourth full year of service in FY 2009. The five senior licensed clinical psychologists, all of whom have had specific training in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk, assessed 22 offenders during the course of the year, who were transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities to be evaluated.
- FY 2009 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 increasing inmate morale, which has 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 thirteen male offenders complete the program in FY 2009. The module currently accepts qualified offenders from all Patuxent programs and has four primary goals. These are to: promote sobriety, reduce the use of violent behavior as a solution to interpersonal problems; 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 three 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

A final highlight is that Patuxent's horticulture program, along with a number of other authorized inmates, participated in the Secretary's Plant a Tree Program, planting over 2500 tree saplings on the grounds of the Institution. Eventually, these saplings will be replanted on a variety of public lands or parks as a means of increasing the number of trees in the state.

- In FY 2009, Patuxent Institution staff made a sizeable monetary contribution to the Special Olympics Torch Run. As well, staff member Ann Strangman participated in the Walk Division of the Special Olympics Torch Run/Walk.
- 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.



Lt. Pinkney

Congratulations to Lieutenant Eugenia Pinkney for being chosen as the tenth recipient of the James Quinn Award. Lieutenant Pinkney's exceptional display of professionalism, dedication, and knowledge certainly warrant this award.

- During FY 2009, the Department established regional Honor Guards teams. These are comprised of members from the individual institutions in their respective regions.

This year marked the first annual Honor Guard Competition of which the Jessup Regional Honor Guard tied for first place. As such, the Jessup Regional Honor Guard is recognized as one of two official DPSCS Honor Guards to represent the Department at functions such as Change in Leadership ceremonies, wreath laying, parades, officer funerals and other law enforcement competitions and events.



Pictured here from left to right are: Sgt. Norman Briscoe, Patuxent Institution; Sgt. David Roman, Jessup Correctional Institution; Sgt. Leon Crump, Jessup Correctional Institution; Lt. Baron Thrower, Patuxent Institution; and Honor Guard Commander Capt. Frederick Larry, Patuxent Institution.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2009, the education programs at Patuxent Institution met six School Improvement Goals and were recognized by the Maryland State Department of Education for outstanding student level completion at 96%, as measured by LWIS testing.
- Enrollment in the advanced education program reached sixty-four students during FY 2009, the highest level since the program's inception. The monthly average full-time enrollment for the academic program was eighty-eight 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 capacity. Sixty-six students, including twenty-three 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

- Administered through the Warden's Office, Patuxent Institution's religious and volunteer programs had over 400 community volunteers in active service during FY 2009. 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 2009. 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 third 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 2009, 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.

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

- FY 2009 was the first full year that the Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) provided services in conjunction with the new mental health contractor, Mental Health Management Services, Inc. As part of the new Maryland mental health contract, CMHC-J staff now oversees the Step-down Unit, which was previously staffed by Patuxent treatment personnel, as well as the Mental Health Unit (MHU). Two new Psychology Associates and a Psychologist were added to work with the Step-down unit and assumed increased responsibilities under the new contract.

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

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

During FY 2009, CMHC-J had a total of 223 admissions and 213 discharges. The number of admissions represents more than a ten percent increase over the number of admissions during FY 2005, and continues a five-year trend of climbing annual admissions, indicative of increasing utilization of the mental health unit.

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

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

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

- During FY 2009, 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. The unit was staffed by one fulltime employee who provided transitional services to Correctional Mental Health Unit-Jessup, as well as to MHTU inmates.

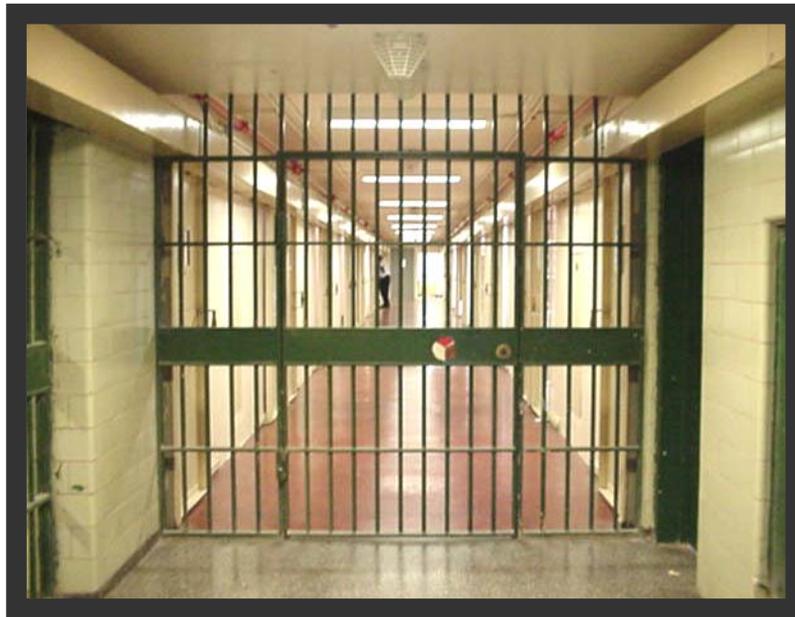
During FY 2009, MHTU staff maintained the Transition Preparation programming. Addiction Awareness and Relapse Prevention programming also continued with the assistance of the Patuxent Substance Abuse Service Program staff. Individual

therapy was provided by graduate social work interns to any offender on the unit interested in further preparing themselves for release,

The MHTU staff developed a new community relationship with Safe Haven in the Junction Supportive Housing Program. Safe Haven has provided essential housing and support to this vulnerable population.

The MHTU remains in partnership with the Baltimore Mental Health Systems, Inc. in order to provide comprehensive aftercare services to Baltimore area offenders upon release; although, the funding for intensive case management was eliminated during recent budget cuts. MHU staff also remains in partnership 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.



CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

The operating costs for Patuxent Institution for FY 2009 totaled \$47,438,374. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$1,034,055, or approximately 2% over fiscal year 2008; however, the per capita cost figure of \$55,614 (based on 853 offenders) represents approximately a 5% decrease.

OPERATING COST--FY 2009				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$4,506,295			\$4,506,295
Custodial Care	\$26,173,233	\$770,100		\$26,943,333
Dietary Services	\$1,803,348			\$1,803,348
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$3,184,040			\$3,184,040
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services	\$8,552,147			\$8,552,147
Recreation/Religious Services	\$182,263	\$48,814		\$231,077
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$358,007	\$101,694		\$459,701
Substance Abuse Treatment	1,758,433			\$1,758,433
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$46,517,766	\$920,608		\$47,438,374
PER CAPITA COST:				\$55,614

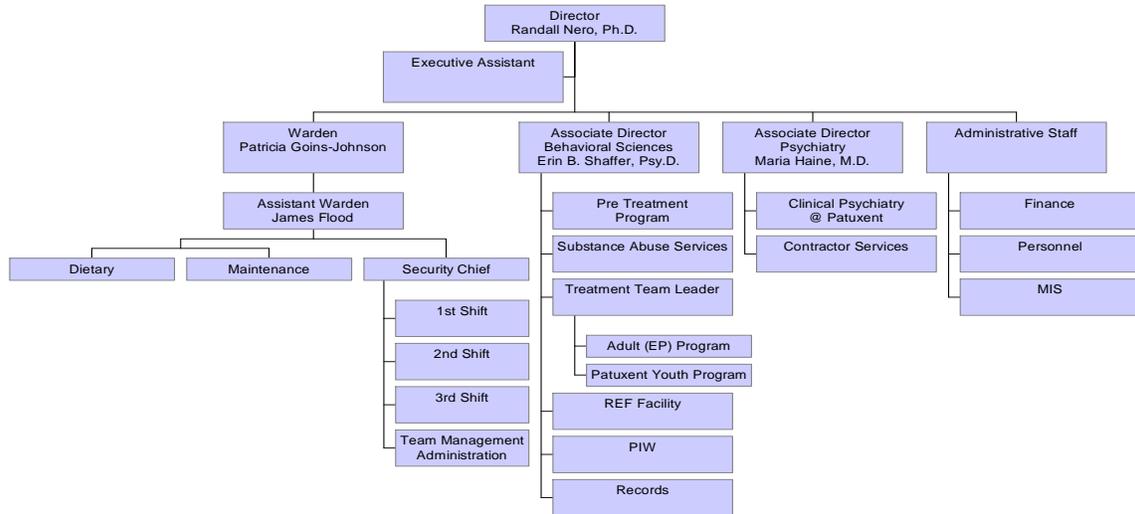
Table 3a

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

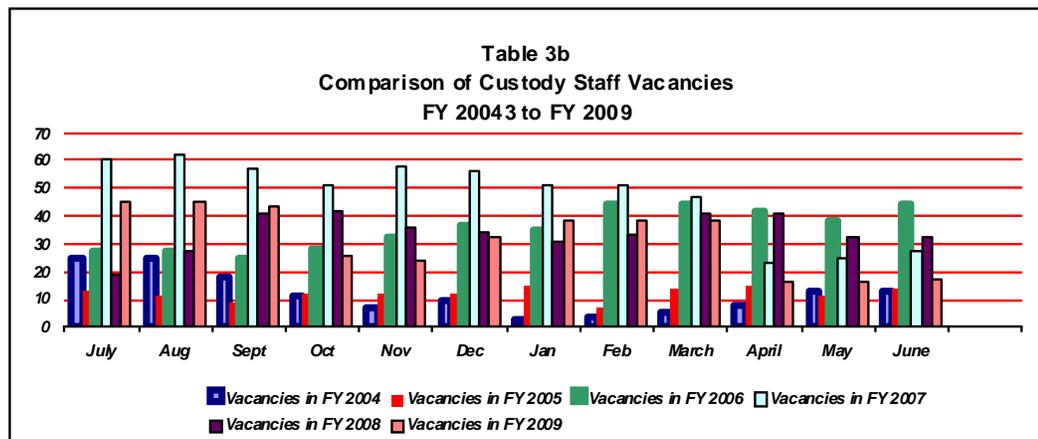
The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2009* displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 486.5 authorized positions in FY 2009. Three hundred and seventy-three, or 76.7% of these positions were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to Patuxent's other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.

Patuxent Institution Organizational chart: FY 2009



Patuxent Institution's diversity and complexity is actually 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 2009 vacancy rate for custody officers, shown in Table 3b, was significantly greater than FY 2008 at the beginning of the year, but was significantly less (approximately half) by the year's end. This was likely due, at least in part, to the



elimination of approximately thirty Custody positions.

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 2009, the Patuxent Institution Training Department again 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:

- Administration and Interpretation of the WAIS-IV
- Normative Moral Development and the “Street Code”
- Unique Aspects of Group Therapy with Criminal Offenders
- Professional Roles for Non-Uniformed Correctional Employees
- Age as a Mitigating Factor in Violence Risk



CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2009

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.

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.

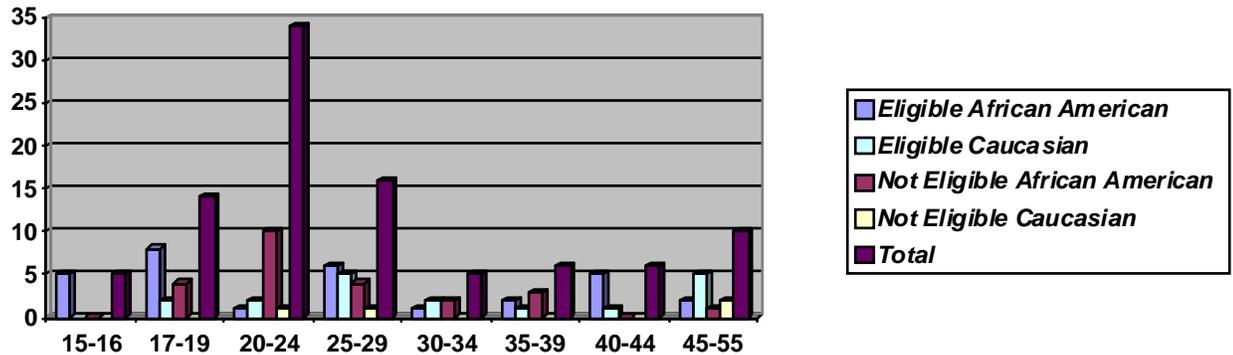
4.2 Demographics

Ninety-six offenders were evaluated for the Youth and EP programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2009. Sixty-six offenders were found eligible for the programs and

30 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 2009



Seventy-three of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were African-American. This represented 76% of the candidate pool.

- Forty-six, or 72%, 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.
- Four, or 6%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program and 4, or 14%, of those found not eligible were Caucasian.
- Six offenders were not evaluated due to requesting to be removed from the evaluation process. Four offenders were found to be non-eligible youth prior to evaluation.

Table 4b

✓	68% Eligible (N=66)
○	EP males – 30
○	Youth males – 27
○	EP females – 8
○	Youth females – 1
✓	32% Not Eligible (N=30)
○	EP males – 11
○	Youth males – 16
○	EP females – 1
○	Youth females – 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2009 is provided in Table 4c through Table 4i. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics:

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

Table 4c

Offense Groups of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2009				
<i>GROUP</i>	<i>OFFENSE</i>	<i>ELIGIBLE N=90</i>	<i>NOT ELIGIBLE N=40</i>	<i>TOTAL N=130</i>
EP	Homicide	16	4	20
	Possession	2	0	2
	Robbery	5	0	5
	Sexual Assault	6	5	11
	Assault	6	2	8
	Child Abuse	1	0	1
	Distribution	1	0	1
	Other-Violent	3	1	4
	Total	40	12	52
<i>YOUTH</i>	Homicide	14	13	27
	Robbery	4	1	5
	Sexual Assault	1	0	1
	Assault	5	2	7
	Other Violent	2	0	2
	Possession	2	0	2
	Total	27	16	44

The sentence lengths of offenders evaluated at Patuxent during FY 2009 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 2009

	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	1	0	1
	11-15 years	7	1	8
	16-20 years	8	4	12
	21-25 years	8	2	10
	26-30 years	7	1	8
	31-35 years	3	1	4
	41-45 years	0	1	1
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	Life	3	3	6
	Total		38	13
Youth	5-10 years	2	0	2
	11-15 years	3	3	6
	16-20 years	6	3	9
	21-25 years	4	2	6
	26-30 years	6	2	8
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	41-45 years	0	1	1
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	51+ years	1	0	1
	Life	4	5	9
Total		29	16	45

Table 4e and Table 4f, respectively, depict the sentence lengths for females and males evaluated during FY 2009.

Table 4e
Evaluated Females During FY 2009

		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	1	0	1
	11-15 years	3	0	3
	16-20 years	1	0	1
	26-30 years	2	0	2
	31-35 years	1	0	1
Total		8	0	8
YOUTH	5-10 years	0	0	0
	11-15 years	0	0	0
	16-20 years	1	0	1
Total		1	0	1

Table 4f

Evaluated Males During FY 2009				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	3	2	5
	11-15 years	4	1	5
	16-20 years	7	4	11
	21-25 years	6	2	8
	26-30 years	5	1	6
	31-35 years	2	1	3
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	Life	3	3	6
Total		34	14	46
YOUTH	5-10 years	2	0	2
	11-15 years	3	3	6
	16-20 years	5	3	8
	21-25 years	3	2	5
	26-30 years	5	2	7
	31-35 years	0	0	0
	36-40 years	2	0	2
	41-45 years	1	0	1
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	51+ years	1	0	1
Life	3	5	8	
Total		27	15	41

The number of EP and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less increased over FY 2008 levels, as did the number of offenders serving Life sentences.

As Table 4g shows, fourteen offenders with Suspended Life sentences were evaluated in FY 2009 for Patuxent’s programs.

Table 4g

Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2009				
		None Life Sentence	Suspended Life Sentence	Total
EP	Eligible	36	3	39
	Not Eligible	9	3	12
	Total	45	6	51
Youth	Eligible	25	4	29
	Not Eligible	11	5	16
	Total	36	9	45

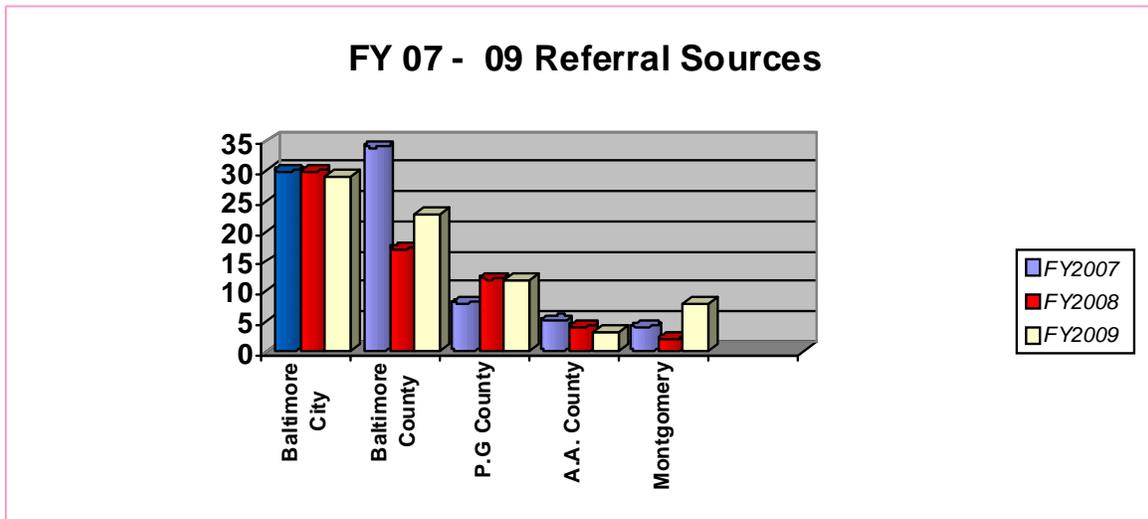
Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent source of referral during FY2009, followed by Baltimore County and Prince George’s County as indicated in Table 4h. For many years this has been a trend.

Table 4h

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS FY 2009				
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
ANNE ARUNDEL	2	1	3	3.13
BALTIMORE CITY	17	12	29	30.07
BALTIMORE	16	7	23	24.07
CARROLL	0	1	1	1.04
CAROLINE	0	0	0	0.00
CECIL	1	0	1	1.04
CHARLES	2	0	2	2.08
DORCHESTER	2	0	2	2.08
FREDRICK	1	0	1	1.04
HARFORD	3	0	3	3.13
HOWARD	1	0	1	1.04
KENT	1	0	1	1.04
MONTGOMERY	7	1	8	8.33
PRINCE GEORGE’S	7	7	14	14.63
ST. MARY’S	1	0	1	1.04
WASHINGTON	2	0	2	2.08
WICOMICO	3	1	4	4.16
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	66	30	96	100.0

Table 4i indicates that referrals from Prince George’s County have remained relatively stable over the past three years, as have referrals from Baltimore City. Baltimore County and Montgomery County’s referral rates were somewhat higher than FY 2008 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 2009. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 532 offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2009. However, 30 offenders left these programs due to a mandatory release, expiration of their sentence, court released, signing out of the program, or as a result of being found non-eligible.

In summary:

- The gender distribution of the Patuxent programs has remained virtually unchanged for at least five years.
- The 532 offenders affiliated with the Patuxent programs were predominantly males (449, or 84%).
- The 225 offenders in the Youth Program continued to be overwhelmingly male (217, or 96%).
- The 407 African American offenders represented 76% of the total offenders in the Patuxent programs, and the 118 Caucasians represented 22%.
- In the Youth Program, 201, or 89% of the participants were African American and 24, or 11% were Caucasian.

Table 5a

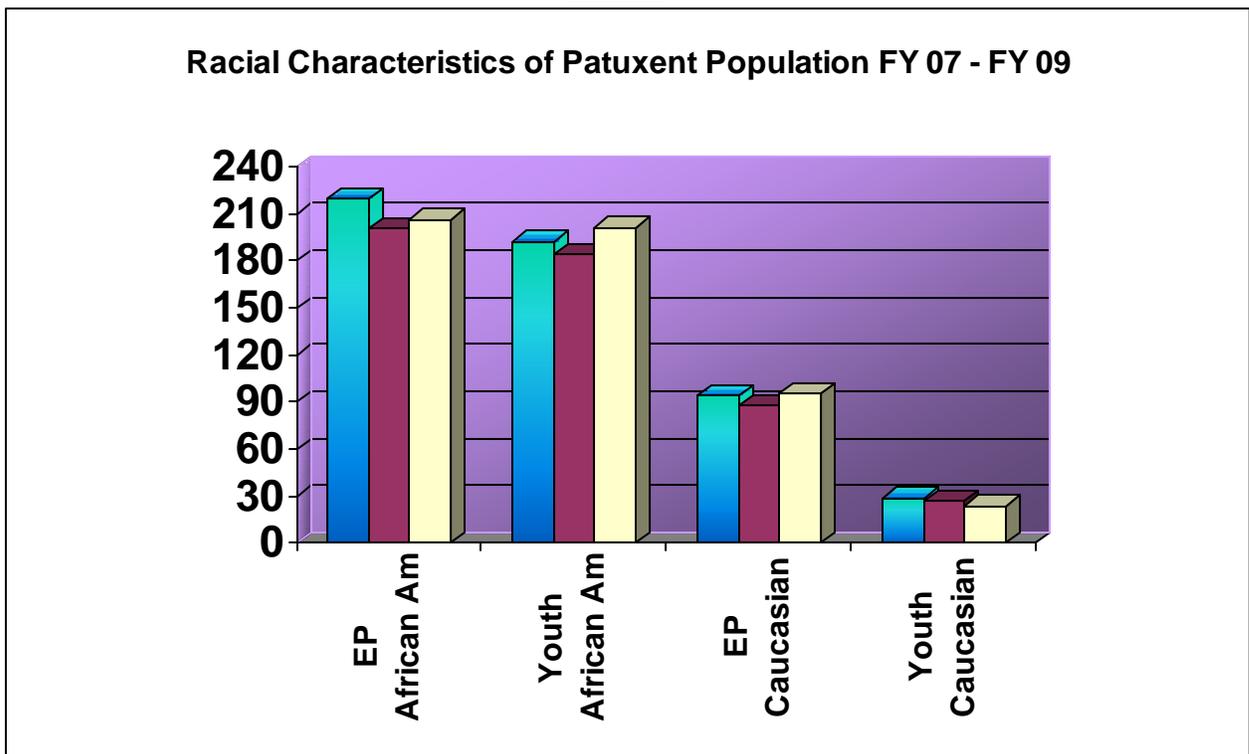
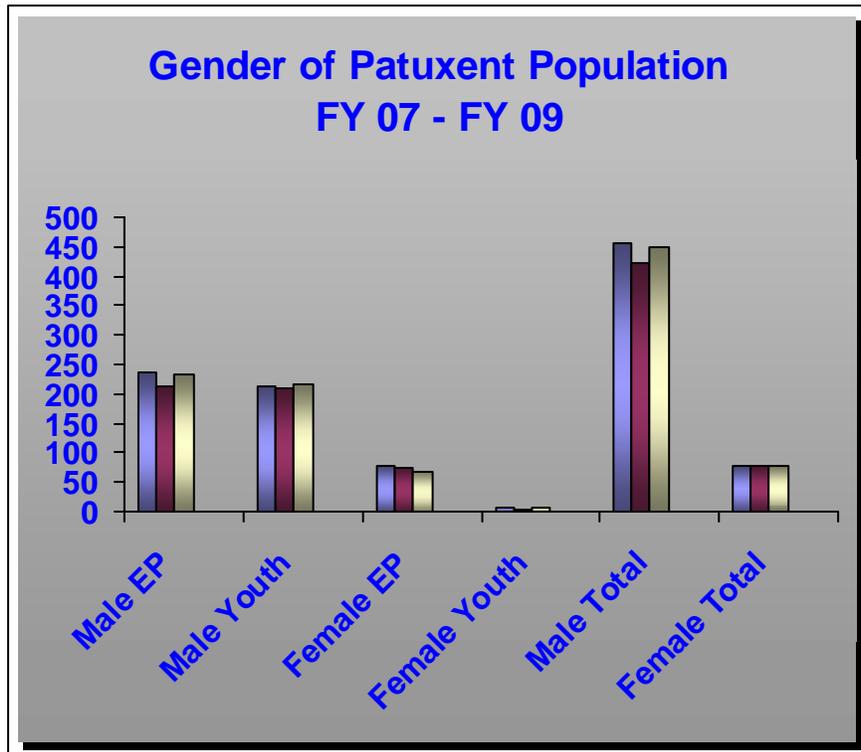


Table 5b



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

The offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations are presented in Table 5c. The data indicates that, consistent with prior years, a majority of offenders served by the Patuxent Institution programs are incarcerated for serious offenses. 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 2009 (N=502)
Diagnostic
N=17

Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	3	7	10
Possession	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	1
Sexual Assault	3	0	3
Assault	0	1	1
Kidnapping	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	0	0	0
Drugs, Other	1	0	1
Other Property	0	0	0
Other Violent	0	1	1
Totals	8	9	17

Eligible
N=485

Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	148	117	265
Possession	9	2	11
Robbery	31	37	68
Sexual Assault	30	5	35
Assault	28	36	64
Kidnapping	0	3	3
Burglary	5	1	6
Auto Theft	1	2	3
Larceny	3	0	3
Child Abuse	0	1	1
Distribution	12	1	13
Drugs, Other	2	1	3
Other Property	1	1	2
Other Violent	5	3	8
Totals	275	210	485

5.3 County of Conviction

The Patuxent Institution's inmate distribution based on County of Conviction has remained quite stable when compared to the figures over the past five years.

- As in the prior year, the vast majority of offenders (36%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (27% EP and 47.5% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (19%) and Baltimore County (18%), respectively.
- A total of 73% of the crimes committed by inmates housed within the Patuxent Institution occurred in Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County.

Table 5d

County of Conviction	EP N = 301	Youth N = 225	Total N = 526	Percentage
ALLEGANY	0	0	0	0
ANNE ARUNDEL	15	6	21	5
BALTIMORE CITY	82	107	189	37
BALTIMORE COUNTY	59	36	95	19
CALVERT	2	0	2	.3
CAROLINE	5	2	7	1.3
CARROLL	1	2	3	.5
CECIL	1	1	1	.02
CHARLES	14	6	20	3.8
DORCHESTER	3	1	4	.08
FREDERICK	1	3	4	.08
GARRETT	0	0	0	0
HARFORD	9	0	9	1.7
HOWARD	5	0	5	.09
KENT	4	0	4	.08
MONTGOMERY	17	12	29	5.31
PRINCE GEORGE'S	55	45	100	20
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	1	0	1	.02
ST. MARY'S	9	0	9	1.7
TALBOT	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	12	0	12	2.3
WICOMICO	5	4	9	1.7
WORCESTER	1	0	1	.02
Total	301	225	526	100.0

5.4 Length of Sentence

Table 5e summarizes the data on the sentence length, in years, of the current Patuxent treatment population for FY 2009. The figures reflect that 29% of the combined census of the EP and Youth programs with eligible status serving sentences of 15 years or less, which is virtually the same as for FY 2008. The diagnostic offenders serving sentences of 15 years or less represents 15% of the diagnostic population, a decrease of almost 50% from this same time during FY 2008.

Table 5e

Sentence Length In Years Patuxent Program Population FY 2009				
		EP N=301	Youth N=225	Total N=526
Diagnostic	5-10 years	0	0	0
	11-15 years	2	3	5
	16-20 years	4	4	8
	21-25 years	3	3	5
	26-30 years	1	2	3
	31-35 years	1	0	1
	36-40 years	0	0	0
	41-45 years	0	1	1
	46-50 years	1	0	1
	Life	3	6	9
Total		15	19	34
Eligible	5-10 years	19	18	37
	11-15 years	51	57	108
	16-20 years	55	40	95
	21-25 years	46	25	71
	26-30 years	46	30	76
	31-35 years	12	7	19
	36-40 years	12	10	22
	41-45 years	8	4	12
	46-50 years	11	4	15
	51+ years	2	6	8
	Life	24	5	29
Total		286	206	492

The percentage of inmates serving Life sentences participating in the Patuxent programs (N=526) in FY 2009 was stable when compared to FY 2008. In FY 2009, the Institution housed 62 offenders serving Life (12%) compared to a population of 52 (12%) offenders in the previous year. Of these 62 individuals, 43 are serving Split Life sentences (table 5f).

Table 5f

Life Sentence Type of Offenders				
Males		EP N=246	Youth N=175	Total N=421
	Non-Life	199	194	393
	Split Life	16	22	38
	Life	18	1	19
Total Males		233	217	450
Females				
	Non-Life	65	6	71
	Split Life	3	2	5
	Life	0	0	0
Total Females		68	8	76



CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW

SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

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

- Grant, deny, or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. The types of conditional release status include accompanied day-leaves, work/school release, or parole to the community;
- Find an offender ineligible for a treatment program; and,
- Recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

At an offender's annual review, the Board bases his/her progress in the program on the offender's records, adjustment history, input from members of the RMT and direct discussion with the offender. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. A vote granting conditional release status to an offender requires the approval of seven out of nine members of the Board of Review.

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

6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2009, the Board of Review heard 399 cases, or approximately 33 cases per month. The majority of these cases (91%) involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. Table 6a and 6b below summarize these hearings and their outcomes.

Table 6a BOARD OF REVIEW ANNUAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2009	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=365
No Change	357
Reviewed Eligibility (2)	
Non Eligible Person	2
No Change	0
Changed Supervision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (6)	
Granted	5
Denied	1
Requested Work Release (0)	
Granted	0
Denied	0
Table 6b BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2009	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=34
Reviewed Eligibility (17)	
No Change	1
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release	3
Revoked Work Release	3
Probation	0
Non Eligible Person	9
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves	0
Revoked Community Parole	1
Deferred Decision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (6)	
Granted	6
Denied	0
Requested Work Release (10)	
Granted	9
Denied	1
Requested Community Parole (1)	
Granted	1
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 2009, the Board of Review made 712 administrative decisions regarding offenders. These decisions included requests regarding their employment, finances, education and travel. Five hundred sixty-seven (80%) of the decisions were in response to requests by male offenders, and 145 (20%) were in response to requests by female offenders.

In FY 2009, the Institutional Board of Review reviewed 53 status cases, which are summarized in Table 6c. These 53 cases consisted of 34 requests of conditional release status involving 15 offenders.

Table 6c

Summary of Status Reviews	
Status Requests	23
Parole Revocation Hearings	1
Work Release Special Hearings	10
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	19
Requests for Complete Release	0

Table 6d, *FY 2009 Grants of Status*, below, presents the number and type of status granted. Additionally, the Board of Review held 18 Work Release special hearings, and reviewed the status of 20 eligible persons.

Table 6d

FY 2009 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	Number of Granted Status
• Accompanied Day Leaves	11
• Work Release	10
• Parole To Community	1
Total	22

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status; however, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend that a parolee be transferred to another state under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. No offenders requested an ICC transfer in FY 2009.

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 2009.

6.4 Revocations of Status

Inmates in Patuxent Institution's conditional release programs are very closely supervised, and the Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status. During FY 2009, the Board of Review voted to revoke the conditional release status of seven offenders.

In cases where an offender is believed to have violated the Terms or Conditions of a Parole Contract, a preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer. If the Hearing Officer finds probable cause that the offender did violate a term or condition of the parole contract, the offender is held at the Institution pending a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review.

During FY 2009, one preliminary parole revocation hearing was held, and the offender concerned was retained at the Institution for a formal revocation hearing before the Board of Review. This revocation hearing involved a female Eligible Person, whose Community Parole status was ultimately revoked.

6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility



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

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

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole program, he or she is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. When the RMT recommends

an offender for Community Parole, the REF is confident that the offender has mastered social skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living.

CHAPTER VII DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

One hundred thirteen offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2009. The discharge reasons and gender of offenders discharged in FY 2009 are listed below.

Table 7a

<i>Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution</i>			
	Male N=89	Female N=24	Total N=113
Board of Review	17	7	24
Court Release	2	1	3
Deceased	0	0	0
Mandatory Release	8	2	10
Office of the Director	22	0	22
Released by Administration			
Before Staffing	3	0	3
Second Genesis	0	0	0
Staff Evaluation	25	0	25
Voluntarily Opted Out Before Staffing	1	1	2
Voluntarily Opted Out	11	13	24
Total Discharged	89	24	113

- Twenty-five, or 22%, of the inmates who left Patuxent during FY 2009, were youthful offenders whose discharge was approved by the Director of the Institution.
- Twenty-four offenders, or approximately 21% of the total offenders who left Patuxent Institution, voluntarily signed out of the EP Program.
- Twenty-five, or 22%, of the offenders were found ineligible during the diagnostic evaluation. This number includes 15 youthful offenders who were recommended to the Director for release from the program.

The Board of Review may also rescind an offender's eligibility to participate in the treatment program. The reasons that an offender may be found ineligible include violating Institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or being found to be unlikely to respond favorably to treatment at the Institution. In FY 2009, 17 offenders, or approximately 15% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2009, a total of nineteen individuals (sixteen males and three females) under the authority of Patuxent Institution were on Community Parole. As a representative picture of individuals on Community Parole, the data that follows examines offenders paroled by the Institution for the **first** time from FY 1995 through FY 2009. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction and/or re-incarceration. In addition, Patuxent Institution evaluates parole revocations; i.e., the number of parolees revoked by the Board of Review for violation of a technical aspect of their parole contract, or for a major violation such as a new offense.

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE OF FY 1995 to FY 2009 PAROLEES Table 8a
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Between FY 1995 and FY 2009, a total of 29 offenders were granted parole status to the community. All of these offenders had participated in the EP Program. Data presented in Table 8a, *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995 to FY 2009 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 29 individuals.

<i>VIOLENT OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Homicide	12	41.4
Sexual Assault ¹	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	10.3
Assault ²	3	10.3
Other Violent ³	3	10.3
TOTAL	21	72
<i>PROPERTY OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Burglary	4	14
Larceny	0	0
Other Property ⁴	0	0
TOTAL	4	14
<i>DRUG OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Possession ⁵	2	7
Distribution	2	7
TOTAL	4	14
<i>PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES</i>	#	%
Probation Violation ⁶	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
TOTAL OFFENSES	29	100

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

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

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

⁴ Other Property includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

⁵ Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

⁶ Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

8.2 Parole Revocations

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
2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	29	2	7	2	7	1	3.5	5	17.5

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