



**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT
2014**



**MARTIN O'MALLEY, GOVERNOR
ANTHONY G. BROWN, LT. GOVERNOR
CARROLL PARRISH, ACTING SECRETARY
RANDALL S. NERO, Ph.D., DIRECTOR**



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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STATE OF MARYLAND

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FRANK B. BISHOP, JR.
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PATRICIA GOINS-JOHNSON
WARDEN

JAMES FLOOD
ASSISTANT WARDEN

ORLANDO JOHNSON
SECURITY CHIEF

December 9, 2014

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 provide the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution that documents the agency's activities for fiscal year 2014. The information contained in the report is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in the Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The Department's mission of protecting the public, protecting its employees, and protecting the offenders under its supervision has remained paramount in the Institution's delivery of specialized treatment services to male and female offenders who are incarcerated at the facility.

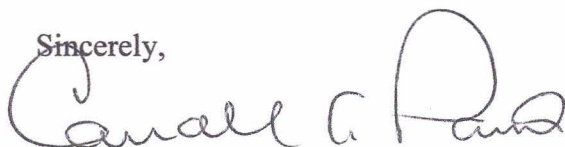
The statutory Eligible person and Youth Programs comprise a significant portion of the population. The male and female offenders in these programs typically have severe character disorders with a history of substance dependency. These two programs stress the development of pro-social behavior patterns, educational programming, and the establishment of an effective work ethic. The clinical staff work closely with custody staff and other professionals in the institution to deliver a structured remediation program designed to address the offenders' deficits that are viewed as being associated with their criminal behavior. Inmates in these programs participate in restorative justice initiatives such as making quilts for various charities and growing seedlings that beautify areas within Maryland. The Institution is nationally known for its delivery of clinical services to offenders in a safe and secure environment. During the past fiscal year three employees of the Institution have been asked to author a chapter in a book which focuses on providing mental health services to incarcerated individuals.

The Institution continues to be the centralized hub for the provision of treatment services to inmates across the Department with severe mental illness. The commitment to provide effective practices to this population is reflected in both the quality of service delivery and the development of a collaborative relationship with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene designed to successfully transition offenders back into the community. In addition, the Institution continues to provide intensive

assessment services and direct placement in correctional facilities for inmates with mental illness that are new arrivals into the Department's intake facilities. The Institution provides a supportive role to the Maryland Parole Commission through the delivery of risk assessments and evaluations for offenders with life sentence who are being considered for parole recommendations to the Governor.

The Institutional staff is cognizant of the fiscal challenges in delivering clinical services to a correctional population and is dedicated to the utilization of resources that promotes public safety for the citizens of Maryland.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Carroll A. Parrish". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "C" and a distinct "P" at the end.

Carroll Parrish
Acting Secretary



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December 9, 2014

Carroll Parrish, Acting Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
300 East Joppa Road
Suite 1000
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Parrish:

In accordance with Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Patuxent Institution's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2014 is submitted for your consideration.

During the past year, I have been honored to lead a staff of professionals who are committed to furthering the Department's mission of protecting the public, the staff, and the offenders under its supervision. In working together as a cohesive team, Patuxent's custody and civilian employees have been able to ensure that specialized treatment services are seamlessly provided to offenders in a manner consistent with best practices.

The Eligible Person (EP) and Patuxent Youth (PY) Programs remain at the heart of our program offerings. While these programs have been in existence for many years, they have not remained static. In response to the changing needs of our offender population, we continue to infuse these programs with new therapeutic modules and innovative treatment approaches. To this end, this year saw the development and implementation of our new 9-month versions of the traditional EP and PY Programs. These shorter-term programs were created specifically to meet the needs of offenders with shorter sentences who would not otherwise be able to benefit from our traditional programming. Additionally, these new options will allow us to reach an even greater number of Maryland's offenders who are in need of treatment services.

In addition to our flagship programs, other offerings at Patuxent continue to provide offenders with an opportunity for therapeutic remediation as follows:

- The Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J) is the Department's centralized unit which provides stabilization services so that offenders with acute mental health issues can return to a maintaining facility in either general population or a special needs area.

- The Step-Down Unit provides services to the offender who is at risk for decompensation in a traditional mental health environment, but who needs a level of care not offered within CMHC-J.
- The Transition Unit is designed for those offenders with special needs who are within 12 months of release from custody. This program works closely with community-based mental health providers and supervision staff to increase the likelihood of successful aftercare.
- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) provides four months of treatment to male offenders with moderate substance abuse problems.
- The Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU) ensures that offenders with mental health issues are efficiently evaluated so that appropriate placement in programs or institutions can occur.
- The Patuxent Violator Program (PVP) continues to address the unique needs of male inmates who are technical parole violators in order to foster skill development that will enable them to more smoothly transition back into society.
- The Thinking for a Change (T4C) module is offered as a stand-alone group to offenders so that they can learn how their thoughts and feelings affect their criminogenic behaviors.

In order to “get the word out” about the aforementioned services offered at Patuxent, we routinely engage in intensive community outreach efforts. We are regularly asked to speak with the judiciary, attorneys, and community-based treatment professionals about the ways in which our treatment services can improve the quality of life for Maryland’s offenders with the ultimate goal of increasing public safety. The consistent feedback we receive from across professional disciplines is that the programs and services we provide are necessary, highly valued, and effective.

During the coming year, Patuxent staff members will continue to use creativity and innovation in our efforts to address the needs of offenders, reduce recidivism, and promote public safety. I thank you for your strong support of our mission.

Respectfully,

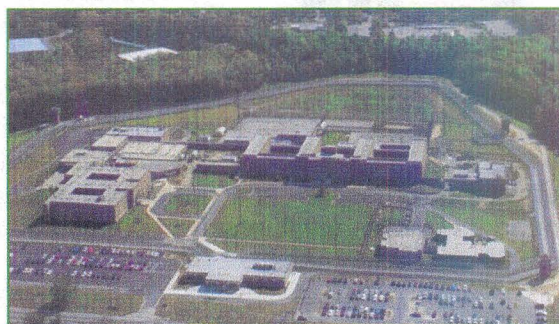


Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.
Director

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 1113 beds and offers diverse services to the most varied male and female offender population in the state and possibly the nation. In the service of this mission, it employs 463 staff members who maintain the facility's security procedures, treatment services, and business operations. There are 381 correctional officer positions for maintaining the safety and security of the institution.



During fiscal year 2014, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 898 offenders distributed among the various treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. There was an ADP of 359 in the two Patuxent programs that serve both male and female offenders, the Eligible Persons (EP) Program and Youthful Offenders Program. The ADP for the Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J) serving offenders with mental health issues was 172 and the

ADP for the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) providing substance abuse treatment for male offenders was 103. There also was an ADP of 260 DOC offenders housed at Patuxent Institution who were awaiting evaluation for the EP and Youth programs, receiving specialized services (Parole Violator Program, Patuxent Assessment Unit), or transitioning between Patuxent and other Departmental institutions.

<i>Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Male Population</i>	
Eligible Persons	228
Patuxent Youth Program	164
Correctional Mental Health	192
Mental Health Transition	32
Mental Health Step-Down	32
Parole Violator Program	50
Patuxent Assessment Unit	64
ROTC	100
DOC Transient	142
Total Capacity	1004

<i>Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Female Population</i>	
Eligible Persons/Youth	61
DOC Housing	48
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 custody personnel as well as full-time clinicians inclusive of psychologists, social workers, and psychiatrists. 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 the revision of Article 31B which abolished the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing, and instituted the Eligible Persons or "EP" Program on July 1, 1977.

Another significant Institutional change was implemented in 1987. 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 to include female offenders. The 109-bed Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution in 1990.

In FY 1992 the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established within Patuxent Institution 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. This 192-bed unit consolidated treatment services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders and required stabilization of acute symptoms.

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.

In FY 1994 Patuxent Institution implemented the Youthful Offenders Program. This was in response to the Legislature's wish to address the growing numbers of young offenders entering the Maryland correctional system. The program serves both men and women who were under 21 years of age at the time of sentencing. Unlike the EP program, the Patuxent Youth program is involuntary. Thus, if a Judge recommends a youth for the program, and the youth is accepted

into the program following an extensive assessment, the youth remains in the program unless discharged by the Director, Institutional Board of Review at Patuxent, or released.

In conjunction with the implementation of the Youthful Offenders Program, Patuxent Institution enacted the most significant revision to 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 versus those of the older and 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. To implement the remediation approach, the treatment staff was reorganized into Remediation Management Teams (RMTs) – now called Treatment Teams – that are smaller and more flexible than the Treatment Units which preceded them. Additionally, treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention) were introduced to broaden and enhance the traditional group therapy model, along with specialized programs (such as the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program, and the Sexual Offender Treatment Module).

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 offenders with significant substance abuse histories who are preparing for parole or mandatory release. In FY 2006 the leadership team at Patuxent Institution determined that services to Patuxent offenders would be enhanced if the Institution transferred its management of the ROTC program to a private contractor 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 on April 10, 2006.

In FY 2000 the Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) was established at Patuxent Institution. This unit was designed to augment the CMHC-J by providing evaluation and support to offenders referred from DOC institutions who have mental health histories and who are nearing release to the community. In 2000 a Step-Down Mental Health Unit was also developed to serve offenders who have histories of positive response to mental health treatment but decompensate when returned to their home DOC institutions. It was specifically designed to provide the support necessary for offenders with mental illness to prepare for a lasting return to their home institution's general population.

In FY 2010 Patuxent Institution developed a new program for male parole violators. The Parole Violator Program (PVP) is a voluntary, six-month cognitive-behavioral treatment program for both mandatory and technical parole violators. It is designed to facilitate their re-entry into society by providing relapse prevention and transitional planning services.

Patuxent Institution further assisted with the correctional services provided in Maryland by implementing the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU) in 2011. It is a 64-bed unit which more thoroughly evaluates the mental health needs of newly committed DOC inmates so that they can be more efficiently placed into appropriate programs and institutions. The PAU collaborates with MRDCC and the DOC's Director of Mental Health to effectively achieve this goal.

As a result of the Departmental reorganization that occurred in November 2011, Patuxent Institution was positioned in the Northern region and continued to receive inmates from across all three regions for various treatment programs. This organizational shift of the Department allowed for improved communication and coordination of the delivery of services, which yielded

a maximization of resources in providing mental health services to offenders under the Department's supervision.

During FY 2013, the Eligible Person Program was revamped from an open-ended program to a time limited program. With this approach, over time, more inmates would have the opportunity of participating and completing the program. Additionally, the program change necessitated the re-examination of offender recommendations for work release and parole. In attempting to align with Departmental policies, offenders successfully completing the EP/PY program who were eligible for work release would receive a recommendation for work release with a delayed parole release. This process is a significant departure from the Patuxent procedures. During FY 2014, an intensive nine-month EP/PY program was piloted.

While 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

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



Dr. Nero has continued to increase the awareness of correctional professionals regarding the diverse programs offered at Patuxent. This has occurred through presentations to groups and individuals such as Judges, Grand Juries, State's Attorneys, and Public Defenders.

Dr. Nero has been interested in input from other correctional professionals regarding institutional operations. Accordingly, he reconstituted the Citizen's Advisory Board at Patuxent Institution during FY 2010, and held such meetings again in FY 2014. The Board is composed of correctional professionals and local citizen representatives, and provides the Secretary and himself with recommendations related to institutional operations. The Board meetings also afford him the opportunity to share "best practices" ideas with other correctional professionals.

Dr. Nero also works closely with the Warden, Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, and the Associate Director for Psychiatry to attain the goal of providing effective treatment programs in a safe and secure correctional facility. He believes that this level of collaboration is key to successful outcomes associated with the delivery of programs at the Institution.

The Warden



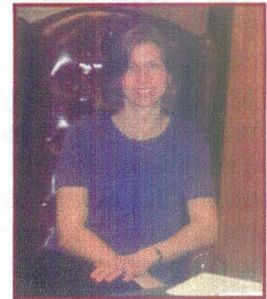
In FY 2009 Patricia Goins-Johnson was appointed the new Warden of Patuxent Institution. She began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Penitentiary. Subsequently in 1984, she became a Case Management Specialist there and was eventually promoted to Director of Case Management at DOC headquarters. In 2004 she was promoted to Facility Administrator at the Brockbridge Correctional Facility, where she worked until her arrival at Patuxent as Assistant Warden in 2006. Warden Goins-Johnson has been a member of the Department's Female Offender Committee and the chairperson for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Classification and Risk Assessment

Subcommittee. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mental Health from Morgan State University.

Under her wardenship, Patuxent Institution has received 100% compliance during the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards audit. The institution received an award from the State Employees Risk Management Administration for having a 12% decrease in workers compensation claims.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Erin Shaffer received both her M.S. and Psy.D. degrees from Nova Southeastern University, and joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1997. She has served as Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences since 2006. In that capacity, she is responsible for the management of the clinical services for the Eligible Persons, Youth Offenders, and Re-Entry Facility programs, as well as the specialized services provided by Patuxent staff for DOC inmates. This includes the Parole Violator Program (PVP) and the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU), the latter of which was developed in FY 2011. She ensures that clinical services continue to undergo development and refinement in accordance with best practices.



During FY 2014, Dr. Shaffer implemented a pilot project which introduced a nine-month intense version of the Eligible Person Program for inmates with shorter sentences. This undertaking would further increase the opportunity to complete treatment. Dr. Shaffer continued to direct a team of licensed psychologists tasked with conducting risk assessments of Maryland offenders serving life sentences and being considered for parole. She also maintained her efforts to actively promote Patuxent's programming through community outreach, in the interest of furthering the Institution's mission of providing specialized treatment services to offenders in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

The Associate Director for Psychiatry



Dr. Robert Maman is board certified in general psychiatry with a law degree. He has had a diverse career working in a variety of health care settings including private practice, geriatrics, substance abuse, sex offenders, and long-term chronic patients receiving disability benefits. Dr. Maman began his state employment with the Patuxent Institution from 1990 – 1991 before

joining the staff of Crownsville State Hospital until its closure transferring to Springfield State Hospital until 2010. Dr. Maman then took a one-year sabbatical from state employment to complete a fellowship in forensic psychiatry at the Oregon Health and Science University in Portland after which he rejoined the Patuxent Institution in 2011.

Dr. Maman graduated from the medical school at Université Paris XIII, Bobigny, France in 1979. He arrived in the United States in 1982 and completed his residency in general psychiatry at the Temple University Hospital in 1989. He graduated from the American University law school in Washington, DC in 1999 followed by his admission to the District of Columbia Bar. He is registered at the United States Patent and Trademark Office as a patent attorney.

Dr. Maman is a member of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law (AAPL), the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association.

Under Dr. Maman's supervision, the Psychiatry Department has continued to monitor all toxicology screens on offenders under Patuxent supervision. He acts as the Medical Review Officer in assessing the significance of results. He continues to work with Youth and Eligible Person offenders in the Patuxent programs, monitoring their medications and advising on other aspects of their treatment.

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

Patuxent Institution is the only DPSCS facility that has its own independent paroling authority. This paroling authority is known as the Institutional Board of Review, and was accorded to the Institution at its inception by the Legislature. This Board also annually reviews the progress of all offenders in the EP and Youth Offenders programs. In addition to considering offenders for parole, the Board may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status to offenders in these programs. The Board also may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program, or 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**

Over time, the legislature modified a number of aspects of the Board of Review's authority in response to changing needs within corrections. These modifications specifically relate to paroling offenders serving a life sentence. They 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.
- 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.

Effective October 1, 2005, Senate Bill 132 titled, "Correctional Services - Sanctions by the Patuxent Institution Board of Review" expanded 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 for status inmates who have been found guilty of a major infraction.

Patuxent Institution Institutional Board of Review



Back row (L-R): Dr. Robert Maman; Mr. Archie Gee; Dr. Randall S. Nero, Director;
Mr. Wayne Price; Mr. Arnold Hopkins; Mr. John Simpson
Front row (L-R): Dr. Erin B. Shaffer; Warden Patricia Goins-Johnson; Mrs. Ruth Doxzen

Chapter II

FY 2014 Highlights

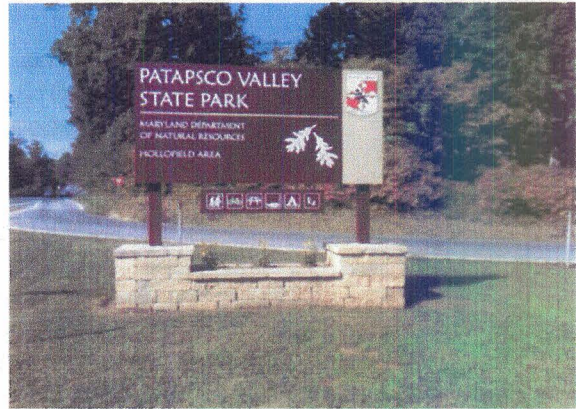
2.1 Clinical Programs at Patuxent Institution

- During FY 2014, the Eligible Persons Program at Patuxent Institution maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 201 offenders, which includes an ADP of 39 women. The Youthful Offenders Program at the Institution maintained an annual ADP of 117 offenders, which includes an ADP of 2 women. There also was an ADP of 5 male work releasees who were housed at the Patuxent Re-Entry Facility (REF).
- During FY 2014, the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) program continued to provide substance abuse services to male offenders on the grounds of Patuxent Institution through a contractor, Gaudenzia, Inc. There were 234 offenders who completed the four-month program in the past fiscal year.
- As of the end of FY 2014, the Risk Assessment Team completed its eighth full year of service. The team provides the Maryland Parole Commission and the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel with thorough state-of-the-art risk assessments of offenders with life sentences who are considered for parole, sentence commutation, or clemency. The assessments are completed by licensed clinical psychologists, all of whom have had specific training in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk. The assessed offenders were transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities for evaluation.
- The Parole Violator Program (PVP), implemented in FY 2010, continued to provide services addressing the needs of male inmates who have violated their parole. By providing a cognitive-behavioral treatment milieu that emphasizes skill development, both mandatory and technical parole violators are better prepared for a smooth transition back into society. There were 50 offenders who completed the program during FY 2014.
- Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU). It is a 64-bed unit which more thoroughly evaluates newly committed offenders with mental health issues or significant difficulty adjusting to incarceration, in order to efficiently place them into appropriate programs and institutions. Programming and housing recommendations are made after a 30-day evaluation. This joint effort among the PAU, MRDCC, and the DOC's Director of Mental Health began in February of 2011. During fiscal year 2013, a total of 412 evaluations were completed.
- During FY 2014, clinicians at Patuxent continued providing Thinking for a Change groups to DOC inmates housed at the institution.
- The Risk Assessment Team completed its ninth full year of service providing the Maryland Parole Commission and the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel with thorough state-of-the-art risk assessments of offenders with life sentences who are considered for parole, sentence commutation, or clemency.

2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts

- Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) relocated their sign shop from the Maryland House of Correction to the Patuxent campus in FY 2008. The program enables participants to learn basic graphic arts and sign-making.

Since its arrival at Patuxent, the sign shop has continued to produce signage, decals, and special artwork for a wide variety of State and local agencies, organizations, and businesses. The sign shop completely wrapped 4 MTA buses for Howard County Regional Transit and they continue to make all the signs for all the Maryland State Parks.



In order to provide Patuxent's female offenders with hands-on vocational training, the Maryland Correctional Enterprises relocated its engraving and sublimation services from the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup to the Patuxent campus in FY 2011. In FY 2014, the shop purchased a laser engraver that will allow engraving with photo-like detail on metal, glass, wood, stone and almost any hard surface.

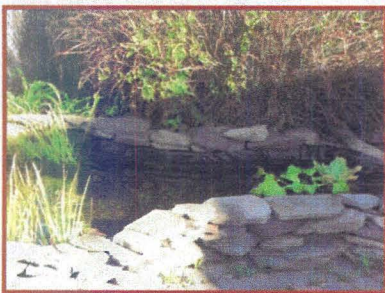
Maryland Correctional Enterprises employs 39 men and 22 women. Of the 61 employees, 42 positions are offenders in the Eligible Persons and Youth programs. The offenders receive vocational training in a hands-on business setting with real world application.

- In FY 2007, Patuxent Institution established a barbering program for male offenders and a cosmetology program for female offenders. Each program has a capacity of 10 students, who are taught by instructors contracted from the Avara Industries International Academy of Hair Design and Technology. The students begin to receive theoretical as well as practical instruction in the barbering and cosmetology arts. Each student has the opportunity, upon release from his/her incarceration, to attend the International Academy of Hair Design and Technology in Baltimore to complete the requirements for licensure.
- Patuxent Institution held its annual tee-shirt and baseball cap fundraiser in FY 2014. All proceeds go to the Maryland Special Olympics Organization. Each spring, Patuxent staff participated in activities including the Torch Run/Walk and the Tug of War, which culminate in the Special Olympic Games in Maryland. Contributing participants wear their Special Olympics tee-shirt on the day of the event. Thanks to the consistently high participation of the staff a sizeable contribution was made to Special Olympics Maryland.



approach to his craft epitomizes the mark of a true professional. His attitude and performance was recognized in his also being awarded Supervisor of the Year in 2014.

- The James M. Quinn Award was established in 2000 and presented annually to the correctional officer who, in the estimation of the Director, best exemplifies the traits admired about Captain Quinn – professionalism, overcoming adversity, setting an example for younger officers, and dedication to the job. Congratulations to Captain Weldon Bennett for being chosen in FY 2014 as the 15th recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. Captain Bennett has the proven ability to provide viable solutions to many of the challenges that occur in a correctional environment thus preventing the need for upper management to intervene. Captain Bennett's demeanor and



- The Master Gardening Program was re-established in FY2012. The Program is a 10-month program that provides vocational skills training in horticulture to offenders in the Eligible Person Program, the Youth Offender Program and the Correctional Mental Health Center's Step-down/Transitional Unit.

The Horticulture program graduated 5 master gardeners, continued to partner with the American Chestnut Federation raising American Chestnut trees as part of a restoration effort of the grand tree, and raised over 3000 trees native to Maryland that were donated to the City of Baltimore.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2014, the monthly average attendance for the academic program was 68 students. There were 21 students who achieved their GED/high school diploma. In terms of earning an Adult Skills Certificate (ASC), there were 21 students who earned ASC-Level 4, 25 students who earned their ASC-Level 3, and 4 students who earned their ASC-Level 2.

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 2014. Over 300 of these concerned individuals were regular volunteers.
- It is estimated that as many as 80% of the offenders housed at Patuxent Institution participated in some volunteer activity during FY 2014. To help foster a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent's volunteer activities and programs are designed to provide offenders with 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 (IACs). Comprised of representatives of the Youth, Eligible Persons, and DOC populations, the councils meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences,

the Associate Director for Psychiatry, the Warden, and the Volunteer Activities Coordinator to discuss concerns of the offender population such as housing, changes in privileges, and treatment programming. These regular meetings promote a harmonious environment in the facility by fostering open communication between the Administration and the offender population, and working proactively to alleviate potential concerns.

- Throughout FY 2014, 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 (AVP) during FY 2014, 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 eighth year for the very popular Yoga Group. Volunteers from the Yoga Center of Columbia conduct weekly classes for female offenders.
- Volunteer Services has designed a religious program to meet the needs of Patuxent Institution's diverse offender population. During FY 2014, committed volunteers continued to serve 13 faith communities within the Institution. The religious program offered group and individual study, workshops, and instructional videos, in addition to regular ecumenical services.



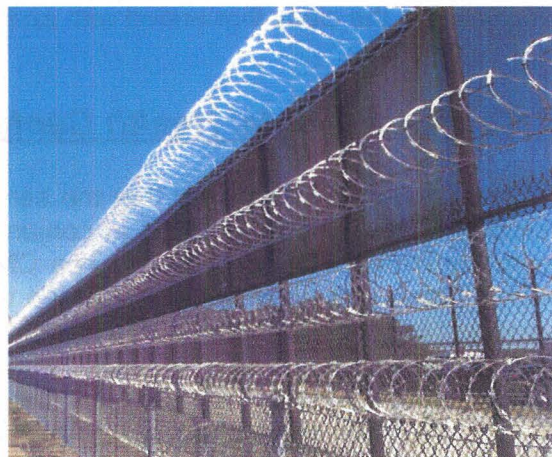
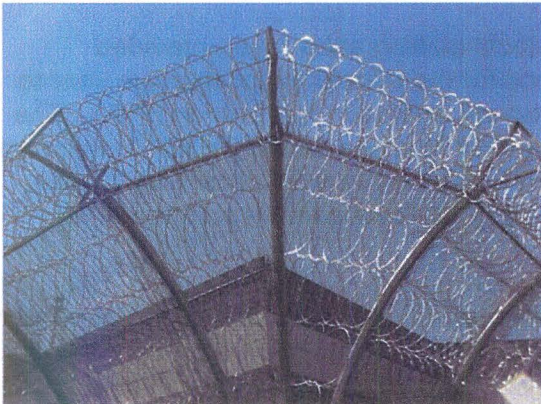
- Volunteers from a local quilting association provided instruction and guidance for the thirteenth consecutive year to offenders from the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW). The female offenders made over 70 quilts during FY 2014 which were donated to charities, including St. Anne's Center for Children, Youth and Family (formerly St. Anne's Infant and Maternity Home).
- FY 2014 saw the second installment of Art Expression, an art instruction program offered to select EP and PY inmates teaching basic, intermediate, and advanced drawing and painting skills as well as a means of positive self-expression. To date, nearly 40 inmates have participated in the class that ended with an institution art show.

2.5 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup & Related Units

- FY 2006 was the first full year that the services of the Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) were provided in conjunction with the mental health contractor, Mental Health Management Services, Inc. The CMHC-J staff continued to work closely with the Director of the Institution and the Warden to provide the best care to these offenders with the resources provided to the mental health contractor.
- Regular services include treatment planning, crisis management, group psychotherapy, and recreational activities overseen by an occupational therapist. Psychological assessment and

individual psychotherapy are provided on an as-needed basis. Group psychotherapy includes focused-discussion groups as well as an open-ended discussion group for higher-level inmates. The psychology staff also participates in Community Meetings with inmates, nursing and correctional staff on an as-needed basis.

- During FY 2014, CMHC-J continued to function at 80% capacity, which is directly impacted by the fluctuating and unique needs of mental health inmates in the Department. While its bed capacity is 171, there was an average daily population of 136. A total of 160 patient offenders were discharged during the past fiscal year.
- As part of the contract with the State of Maryland, CMHC-J staff also completed Segregation rounds at Patuxent Institution and MCIW. In addition to the Segregation rounds at MCIW, the CMHC-J staff has also provided an incentive-based program called Taking a Chance on Change.
- During FY 2014, treatment staff at Patuxent Institution continued their efforts in providing programming and comprehensive aftercare planning through the Mental Health Step-Down Unit for offenders transitioning back to their home institution, and the Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) for seriously mentally ill offenders nearing release to the community. The clinicians maintained a collaborative relationship with CMHC-J staff, as well as with the "Special Needs" unit of the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation for those offenders being released. This unit provides specialized supervision for offenders with mental illnesses and/or sex offenses. The MHTU staff also continued to work on strengthening partnerships with Maryland's core service agencies for providing outpatient mental health appointments in the community.



CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

The FY 2014 operating costs for Patuxent Institution totaled \$50,087,700. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$1,471,690 or approximately 3% over FY 2013. The per capita cost of \$55,776 increased more than 11% from FY 2013.

TABLE 3a

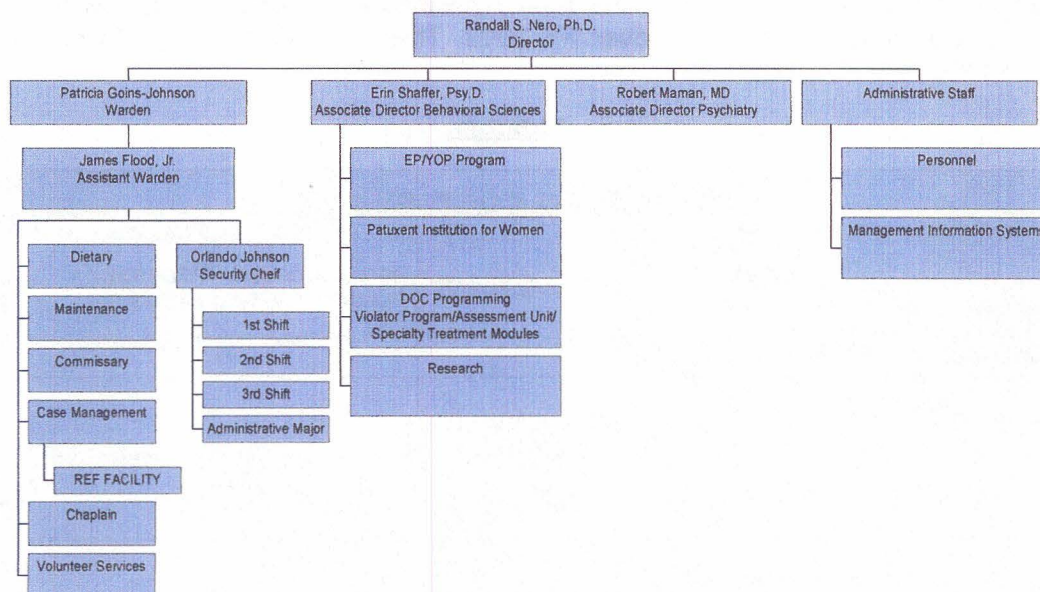
OPERATING COST--FY 2014					
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	REIMBURSABLE FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:					
General Administration	\$2,702,960.47	--	--	--	\$2,702,960.47
Custodial Care	\$29,815,598.35	\$107,747.11	--	--	\$29,923,345.46
Dietary Services	\$2,494,049.88	--	--	--	\$2,494,049.88
Plant Operations/ Maintenance	\$3,752,421.13	--	--	--	\$3,752,421.13
Clinical and Medical Services	\$8,400,266.28	--	--	--	\$8,400,266.28
Classification/Education/ Religious Services	\$935,880.80	\$33,008.08	--	--	\$968,888.88
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$71,060.44	\$8,283.00	\$4,500.00	--	\$83,843.44
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$1,270,914.65	--	\$119,037.00	\$371,973.00	\$1,761,924.65
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$49,443,152.00	\$149,038.19	\$123,537.00	\$371,973.00	\$50,087,700.19
PER CAPITA COST:					\$55,776.95

Expenditures related to education and the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) are not included in the above-reported figures. Educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR), and the substance abuse services under ROTC are financed through General Funds.

3.2 Staffing

The Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2014 displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 381 authorized positions at the start of FY 2014 and 381 such positions at the end of the fiscal year.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart FY 2014

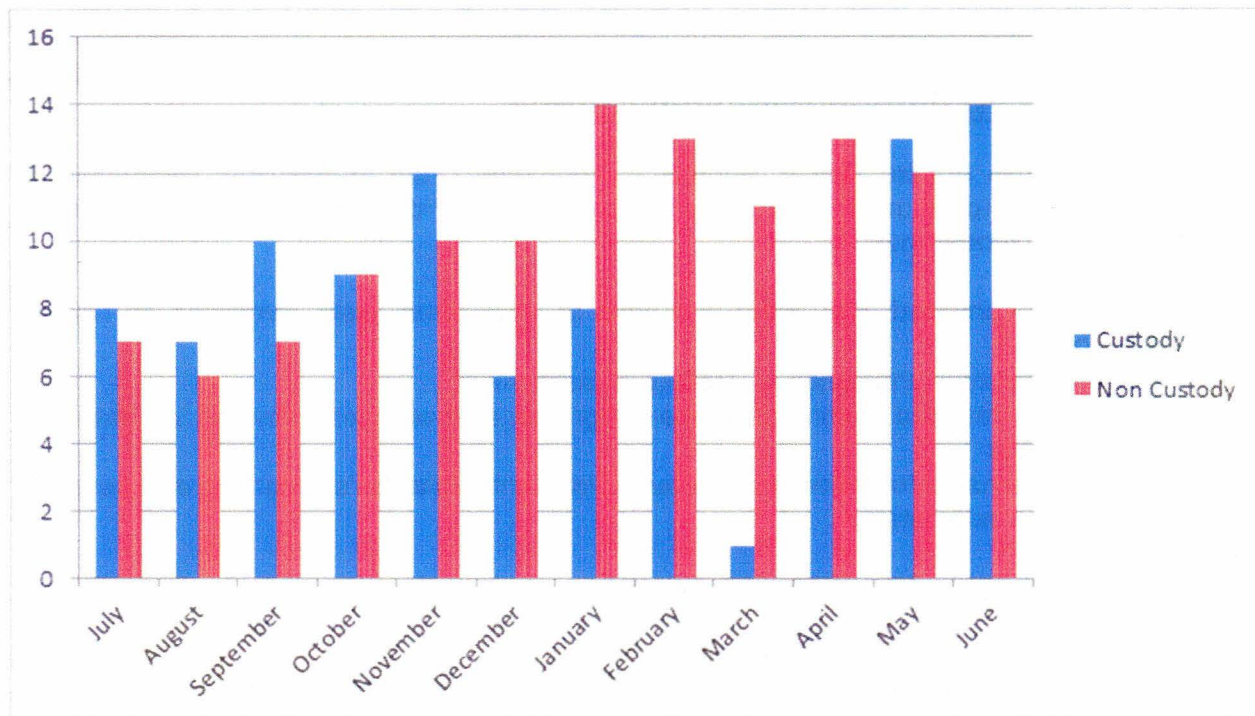


The diversity and complexity of Patuxent Institution is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. The CMHC-J Mental Health, Transitional and Step-Down Units are all housed within its compound, in addition to the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders Programs services for men and women. The ROTC program also continues to be housed at Patuxent with services for this program provided by a private vendor. Moreover, the Parole Violator Program and the Patuxent Assessment Unit are newer programs at Patuxent Institution providing services to offenders under the DOC.

Table 3b depicts the amount of staff vacancies for FY 2014. The average number of vacancies per month among custody staff (8.33) is about lower compared to that of all other staff (10.00) within the institution. The monthly vacancy rate for FY 2014 for the total staff is 4.81%, 2.19% for custody and 2.62% for non-custody staff.



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, as mandated by the Maryland Correctional Training Commission. During FY 2014, the Training Department at Patuxent Institution conducted the following courses:

- Restraint and Escort Duty
- Firearms Training
- Emergency Plans/Fire Safety Procedures
- Hazardous Materials in the Institution
- Blood Borne Pathogens/Air Borne Pathogens
- Health and Wellness
- Adult CPR
- Suicide Prevention/Intervention
- Ethics and Professionalism
- Use of Force
- Sexual Harassment
- Key Control
- Tool Control
- Adjustments & Report Writing
- Fraternization
- Cultural Diversity and Tolerance
- Teamwork
- Personal Appearance & Uniform Inspection
- Interpersonal Communication
- Supervisor Leadership
- PREA

CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2014

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

Correctional Services Article, Title 4, Subtitle 1, 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 or intellectual impairment
- 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 circumstance(s) 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.

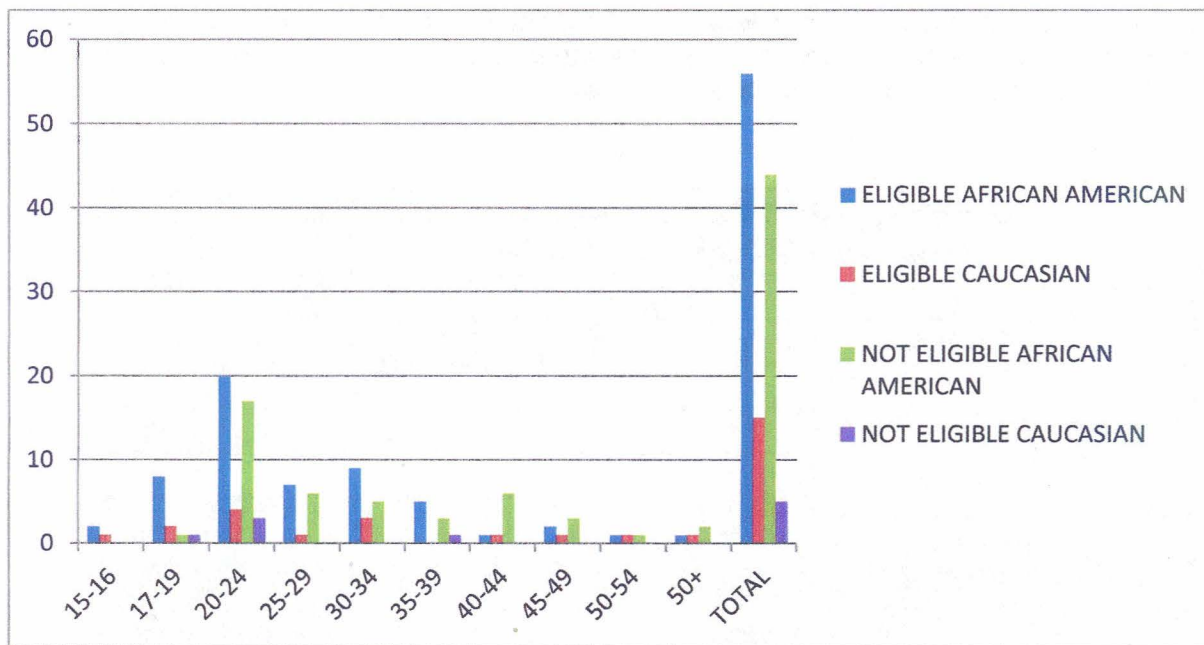
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status, in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. These evaluations are conducted by teams comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a social worker. The team's findings form the basis for a recommendation as to whether or not the offender should be eligible for the referred treatment program (Eligible Persons or Youthful Offenders Program). Offenders found eligible remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment, while those found not eligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

4.2 Demographics

One hundred and twenty-nine (123) offenders were evaluated for the EP and Youth programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2014. Seventy-three (73) offenders completed the diagnostic phase and were admitted, while fifty (50) were found not eligible for the programs. Tables 4a and 4b provide insight into the characteristics of the offenders evaluated and admitted into the EP and Youth programs.

TABLE 4a

Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2014



With respect to race, 79% of those accepted into the EP and Youth programs are African-American. The predominant age group for those found eligible is 20-24, which is 33% of the admissions. Regarding gender, males constituted 86% of the Patuxent admissions, the majority of whom were admitted into the EP Program (51%) as opposed to the Youthful Offenders Program (49%). Fifty-five percent (44%) of all of the offenders who were accepted are male Eligible Persons (EPs).

TABLE 4b

GENDER OF OFFENDERS IN FY 2014

59% ELIGIBLE (N=73)

- EP MALES - 32
- YOUTH MALES - 31
- EP FEMALES - 9
- YOUTH FEMALES - 1

41% INELIGIBLE (N=50)

- EP MALES - 28
- YOUTH MALES - 20
- EP FEMALES - 2
- YOUTH FEMALES - 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2014 is provided in Table 4c through Table 4i. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics:

- Type of Offense Committed (Table 4c)
- Overall Length of Sentence (Table 4d);
- Length of Sentences by Gender (Tables 4e/4f)
- Life sentences (Table 4g)
- County of conviction information (Tables 4h)

The offenses of the evaluated offenders are almost entirely violent crimes. Homicide, Robbery, Assault, and Other Violent Offenses were the modal offenses (30%, 18%, 15% , and 14% respectively) for offenders who were found eligible.

TABLE 4c

OFFENSE GROUPS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2014				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	Homicide	14	7	21
	Robbery	8	6	14
	Sex Assault	2	1	3
	Assault	6	2	8
	Other Violent	3	3	6
	Burglary	3	2	5
	Larceny	1	1	2
	Other Property	1	0	1
	Distribution	2	7	9
	Arson	1	0	1
	Child Abuse	0	1	1
	TOTAL	41	30	71
PY	Homicide	8	5	13
	Robbery	5	6	11
	Sex Assault	5	1	6
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Assault	5	3	8
	Other Violent	7	2	9
	Burglary	2	0	2
	Distribution	0	2	2
	TOTAL	32	20	52

The modal sentence for all offenders accepted in FY 2014 has been 5-10 years (23%). The modal sentence range of those admitted to the EP Program is 11-15 years (22%), and of those admitted to the Youthful Offenders Program is 5-10 (34%) (Table 4d).

The modal sentence ranges for the accepted male offenders in the EP Program are 11-15 and 21-25 years (both 22%), and the modal sentence range for the accepted offenders in the Youth Program is 5-1 years (32%) (see Table 4f). Of the females, nine of eleven offenders evaluated were admitted, including one into the Youth program. The sentence length of the female offenders ranged from 5-20 years, with one offender having a life suspended sentence (see Table 4e).

TABLE 4d

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2014				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	6	7	13
	11-15	9	6	15
	16-20	7	6	13
	21-25	8	5	13
	26-30	1	0	1
	31-35	0	2	2
	36-40	2	0	2
	46-50	2	0	0
	LIFE	6	3	9
	TOTAL	41	30	71
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	<5	1	0	1
	5-10	11	5	16
	11-15	7	6	12
	16-20	5	0	5
	21-25	1	4	5
	26-30	0	1	1
	31-35	1	0	1
	36-40	0	1	1
	51+	2	1	3
	LIFE	4	2	6
	TOTAL	32	20	52

TABLE 4e

EVALUATED FEMALES DURING FY 2014				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	2	0	2
	11-15	2	1	3
	16-20	2	0	2
	21-25	1	0	1
	26-30	1	0	1
	46-50	0	1	1
	LIFE	1	0	1
	TOTAL	9	2	11
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	1	0	1

TABLE 4f

EVALUATED MALES DURING FY 2014				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	4	7	11
	11-15	7	5	12
	16-20	5	6	11
	21-25	7	5	12
	31-35	0	2	2
	36-40	2	0	2
	46-50	2	0	2
	LIFE	5	3	8
	TOTAL	32	28	60
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	10	5	15
	11-15	1	6	12
	16-20	5	0	5
	21-25	1	4	5
	26-30	0	1	1
	31-35	1	0	1
	36-40	0	1	1
	51+	2	1	3
	LIFE	4	2	6
	TOTAL	31	20	51

As Table 4g shows, 10 of 15 offenders with a life sentence evaluated were found eligible for the Patuxent programs. All but two carried a Life Suspended sentence.

TABLE 4g

LIFE SENTENCES FOR EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2014				
	STATUS	LIFE	LIFE SUSPENDED	TOTAL
EP	Eligible	2	4	6
	Not Eligible	2	1	3
	Total	4	5	9
Youth	Eligible	0	4	4
	Not Eligible	1	1	2
	Total	1	5	6

Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent jurisdiction for conviction of the admitted offenders (30%) and of all those evaluated (30%) during FY2013. Baltimore City and the counties of Baltimore and Prince George's constitute the large majority (66%) of the referral base for Patuxent Institution (see Table 4h).

TABLE 4h

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS FY 2014			
COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Anne Arundel	1	1	2
Baltimore City	22	15	37
Baltimore County	21	14	35
Calvert	4	0	4
Carolina	0	1	1
Cecil	0	1	1
Charles	3	1	4
Dorchester	4	2	6
Garrett	1	0	1
Harford	2	1	3
Howard	0	2	2
Montgomery	3	2	5
Prince George's	11	8	19
Wicomico	1	0	1
Worcester	0	1	1
TOTAL	73	50	123

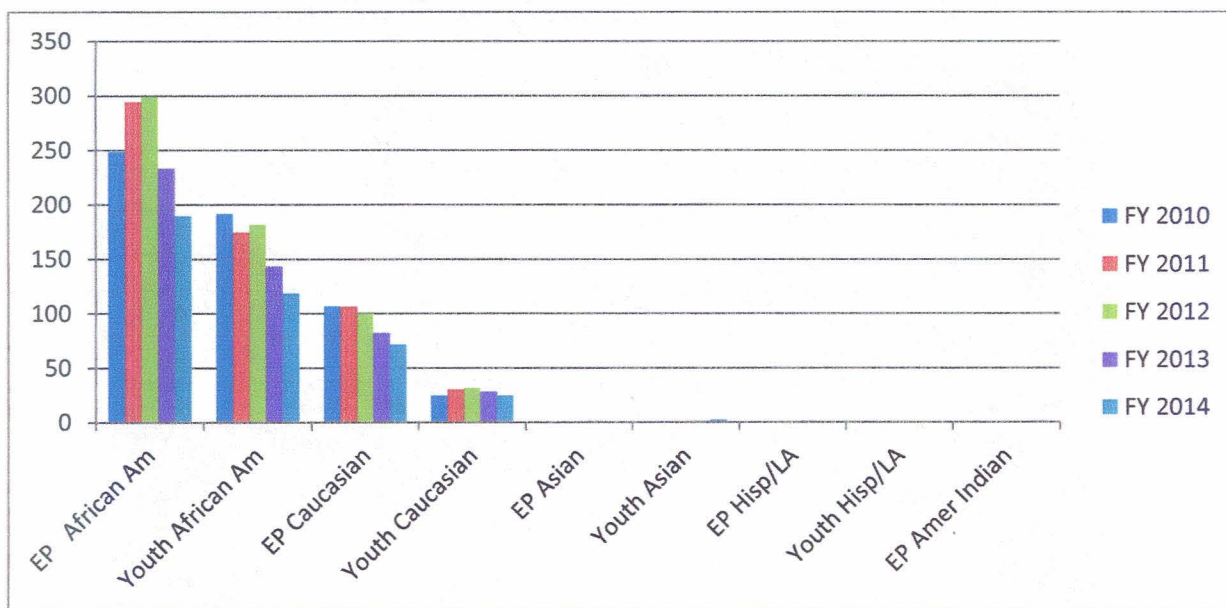
CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 Demographics of Total Population

Tables 5a-5f contain an analysis of the demographics based on the total Patuxent program population for FY 2014. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 559 offenders who were housed in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2014. However, 67 offenders in the diagnostic phase were not evaluated or considered for final admission to the Patuxent program, and these inmates will not be considered in the forthcoming analysis. Additionally, 237 offenders left these programs (a description of the reason for their departure is described in Chapter VII) and although they will be included in the analysis, their departure resulted in leaving 255 at the end of the fiscal year.

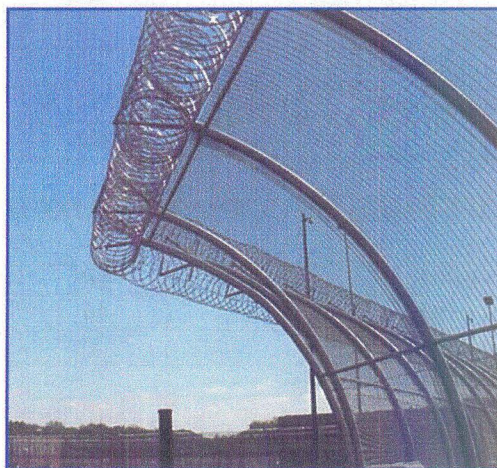
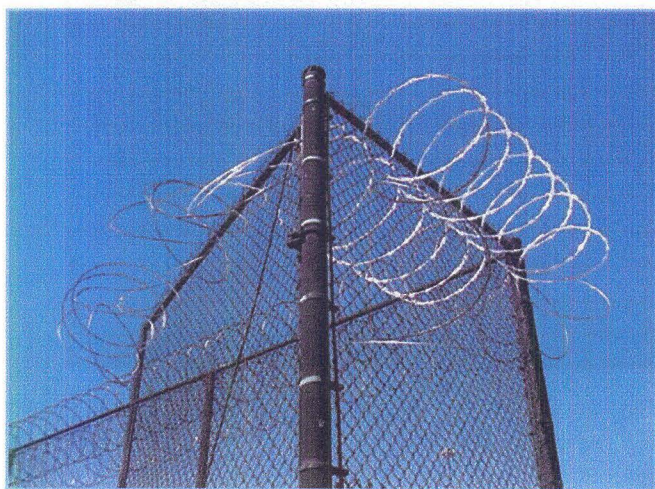
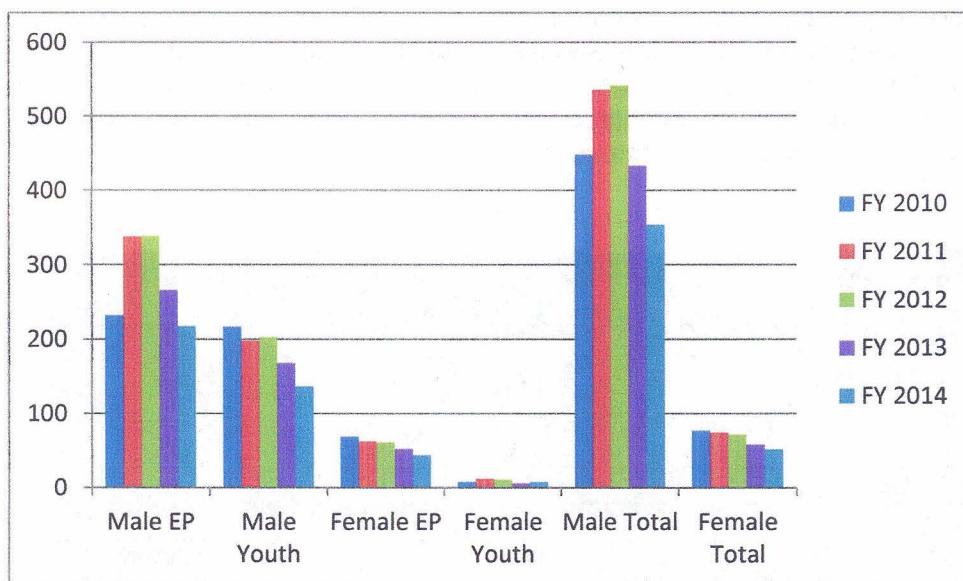
As indicated by Table 5a, the distribution of the offenders between race and EP/Youth programming essentially has not varied over the past few years. For FY 2014, the majority of offenders have been African-Americans evaluated for or treated in the Eligible Persons program (75%).

TABLE 5a



Similarly, the distribution of the offenders between gender and EP/Youth programming has been fairly consistent from FY 2010 to FY 2014, as indicated by Table 5b, though there is a noticeable decline in the total number of males in the program, especially the EP Program. Eighty-eight percent (87%) of the offenders served by Patuxent Institution were male in FY 2014 (n=355), most of who were affiliated with the EP Program (n=218).

TABLE 5b



5.2

Offense Characteristics of the EP & Youth Populations

The offense characteristics of the EP and Youth populations are presented in Table 5c. This excludes the population of offenders who became non-eligible for the EP or Youth programs at the completion of their diagnostic phase and also excludes those inmates not evaluated. As with the subgroups of evaluated and admitted offenders, the large majority of the offenders in the diagnostic phase and in treatment committed violent crimes, which has been consistent with prior years. The modal offense category continues to be homicide (41%).

TABLE 5c

OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXNET INSTITUTION OFFENDERS FOR FY 2014			
N = 331			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	92	50	142
Possession	3	0	3
Robbery	26	12	38
Sex Assault	14	4	18
Kidnapping	2	2	4
Assault	26	20	46
Other Violent	38	20	58
Burglary	6	1	7
Larceny	2	1	3
Distribution	5	0	5
Arson	1	0	1
Drugs - Other	4	0	4
Child Abuse5	1	1	2
TOTAL	220	111	331

OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXNET DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS FOR FY 2014			
N = 71			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	14	8	22
Robbery	8	5	13
Sex Assault	2	5	7
Assault	6	5	11
Other Violent	3	7	10
Burglary	3	2	5
Larceny	1	0	1
Other Property	1	0	1
Distribution	2	0	2
Arson	1	0	1
TOTAL	41	32	73

5.3 County of Conviction

The county of conviction for all offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2014 was again predominated by the same five jurisdictions, as follows in decreasing order: Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Prince George's County, Montgomery County and Anne Arundel County. Baltimore City continued to be the primary referral source with almost 30% of the offenders.

Table 5d

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF ALL PATUXENT OFFENDERS FOR FY 2014 (N=404)			
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	EP	PY	TOTAL
Anne Arundel	12	6	18
Baltimore City	79	42	121
Baltimore County	52	38	90
Calvert	7	4	11
Carolina	0	2	2
Carroll	2	0	2
Cecil	5	0	5
Charles	7	3	10
Dorchester	3	7	10
Frederick	3	2	5
Garrett	1	0	0
Harford	12	3	15
Howard	5	0	5
Montgomery	17	6	23
Prince George's	39	24	63
Queen Anne's	2	0	2
Somerset	1	0	1
St. Mary's	5	1	6
Washington	3	0	3
Wicomico	3	6	9
Worcester	2	0	2
TOTAL	260	144	404

5.4 Length of Sentence

Table 5e summarizes the data on the sentence length, in years, of the offenders in the diagnostic and treatment phases of the Patuxent programs in FY 2014. The majority of the offenders were serving sentences in the range of 5-30 years (66%).

TABLE 5e

SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF PATUXNET INSTITUTION OFFENDERS (N = 331)				SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS (N = 73)			
YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL	YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL
<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1	1
5-10	8	10	18	5-10	6	11	17
11-15	23	23	46	11-15	9	7	16
16-20	45	16	61	16-20	7	5	12
21-25	32	11	43	21-25	8	1	9
26-30	30	13	43	26-30	1	0	1
31-35	16	4	20	31-35	0	1	1
36-40	13	10	23	36-40	2	0	2
41-45	2	1	3	41-45	0	0	0
46-50	8	1	9	46-50	2	0	2
51+	5	2	7	51+	0	2	2
LIFE	38	20	58	LIFE	6	4	10
TOTAL	220	111	331	TOTAL	41	32	73

The percentage of inmates serving Life sentences who participated in Patuxent programming during FY 2014 was 16%. Of this group, 85% were carrying a Life Suspended sentence.



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 Program was initiated. As a unique component of Patuxent Institution, it reviews the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent program on at least an annual basis, and is vested with the authority to:

- Grant, deny, or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Youth programs. The types of conditional release status work/school release, and 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. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. The approval of seven out of nine members of the Board of Review is required to pass a vote granting conditional release status to an offender.

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 (30) 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 change in status. 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 2014, the Board of Review heard 336 cases, with the large majority of these cases (94%) involved annual reviews of offender progress in the EP and Youth programs. Tables 6a and 6b below summarize these hearings and their outcomes.

TABLE 6a

BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS DURING FY 2014	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	315
No Change	306
REVIEWED ELIBILITY	
Non Eligible	9
Issued Completion Certificate	28

TABLE 6b

BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2014	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	21
REVIEWED ELIGIBILITY	
Non Eligible	11
Revoked Community Parole	1
Requested Work Release with Delayed Parole Release Granted	5
Requested Work Release with Delayed Parole Release Denied	1
Requested Work Release Only Granted	2
Requested Community Parole	1

6.3 Grants of Status

The Board of Review may grant the following types of conditional release status:

- Work Release
- Work Release with Delayed Parole Recommendation
- Community Parole.

The Board of Review closely monitors the activities of offenders to whom it grants any conditional release status. A multitude of administrative decisions are made regarding various issues such as their employment, finances, education and travel.

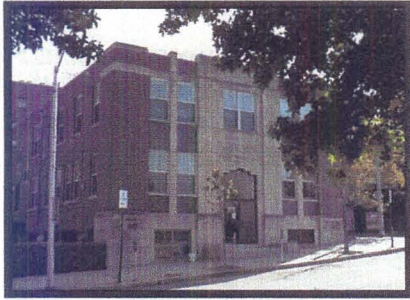
Table 6c below, presents the number and type of status granted during FY 2014. Of the seven offenders granted work release or were given a recommendation for work release with a delayed parole date, two were Youth.

TABLE 6c

FY 2014 GRANTS OF STATUS	
Work Release	2
Work Release with Delayed Parole Release	5
Parole To Community	1
Total	8

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 made an ICC transfer request to the Board of Review in FY 2014.

6.4 Revocations of Status



Offenders 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 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 2014, one preliminary parole revocation hearing was held that later resulted in the revocation of the conditional release status of the community parolee.

6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility

Historically, the Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) was managed by a team of treatment and custody staff who provide supervision and treatment services to male work/school release offenders who resided in the facility. Female work/school releasees continued to reside in and receive services at Patuxent Institution. In FY 2014, the supervision of the work release inmates fell under the supervision of the Patuxent Institution Case Management Department. Community parolees continued to be followed by clinical staff from the institution.

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole process, he or she is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. Community parole is granted upon successful completion of work release, by which time, the offender has mastered skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living.



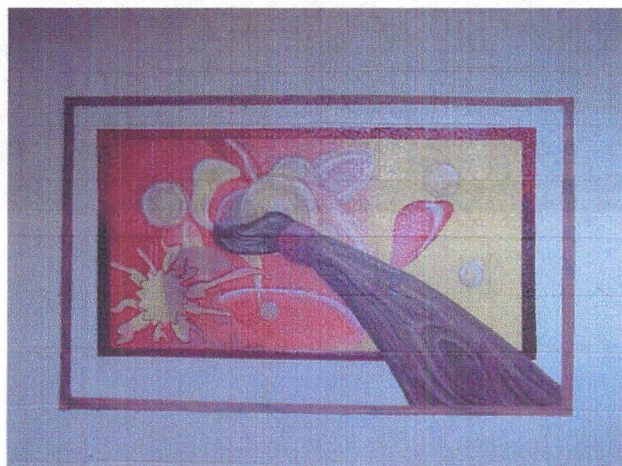
CHAPTER VII

DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

Two hundred thirty seven (237) offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2014. The reasons for discharge and gender of the offenders are listed below. The most common reason for discharge was the finding of non-eligibility of diagnostic offenders at staffing for the EP and Youth programs (21%), the majority being male diagnostic offenders (n=48).

TABLE 7a

REASONS FOR LEAVING PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2014			
	Male	Female	Total
Court Release	2	4	6
Mandatory Release	1	1	2
IBOR Completion Certificate	24	4	28
IBOR Removed	18	2	20
Office of the Director Before Staffing	41	3	44
Office of the Director After Acceptance	14	0	14
Staff Evaluation	48	2	50
Opted Out Before Staffing	24	0	24
Opted Out After Acceptance	45	4	49
Total Discharged	217	20	237



CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

During FY 2014, there were 28 offenders with Community Parole status, six of whom were Youth. The large majority of the parolees committed homicide (67%).

TABLE 8a

Offenses of Parolees FY 2014 (n=28)			
Offense	Eligible Persons	Youth	Total
Homicide	15	4	19
Sexual Assault	3	0	3
Robbery	2	1	3
Other Violent Crime	2	1	3
Total	22	6	28

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 the parolee has violated a condition of his/her parole contract or 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 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 the formal parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked.

Table 8b presents data on the number and percentage of formal parole revocations by the Board of Review within three years of receiving parole for the first time since FY 1998. Only 5 of the 29 offenders had their Community Parole status revoked.

TABLE 8b**YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION****FY 1998 - FY 2014 PAROLEES**

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 28	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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%	0	0	0	0	1	50%
2004	2	0	0	0	0	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	2	0	0	0	0	1	50%	1	50%
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	9	0	0	0	0	2	22%	2	22%
2011	3	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0
2012	3	1	33%	--	--	--	--	1	33%
2013	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2014	1	0	0	1	33	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	29	2	7%	1	21%	3	11%	5	18%

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