



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

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT**

2017



LARRY HOGAN, GOVERNOR

BOYD K. RUTHERFORD, LT GOVERNOR

STEPHEN T. MOYER, SECRETARY

RANDALL S. NERO, Ph.D., DIRECTOR



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Office of the Secretary

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STATE OF MARYLAND

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DAVID N. BEZANSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CAPITAL PROGRAMS

April 4, 2018

The Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan
Governor of the State of Maryland
State House
100 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

RE: Report on Chapter 269, 2002 – 2017 Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution (MSAR #1584)

Dear Governor Hogan:

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution that documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2017. The information contained in the report is intended to satisfy the reporting documents set forth in the Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Patuxent Institution staff remains focused on the Department's mission of protecting the public, protecting the employees, and protecting offenders and detainees under its supervision. The Institution has a dedicated staff of correctional professionals who are able to deliver this mission to offenders with a wide array of behavioral and mental health challenges.

The flagship programs for the Institution are the Eligible Person and Patuxent Youth initiatives. These programs are embodied within the Maryland statute and have received support from the judiciary and other agencies throughout the State. These programs serve both male and female offenders and are eligible for parole consideration by the Patuxent Institution Board of Review.

The Institution also serves several other populations in need of clinical treatment services. It is the home of the Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup which provides intensive in-patient mental health services to male offenders with serious mental illnesses. The clinical staff also provides clinical screening and evaluation of offenders with mental illness for the purpose of appropriate placement in correctional facilities across the State. In addition, those with serious mental illness are eligible to receive discharge planning from clinical staff as they approach the date upon which they will be transitioned to the community. Institutional clinical staff members have a collaborative relationship with the Maryland Parole Commission as they provide a structured cognitive behavioral program for referrals from this agency. The Institution has effectively been managing offenders across the State who are pending parole revocation hearings.

I hope this letter and the report meet with your approval. If the Department or I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me or the Director of Legislative Affairs, Rachel Sessa at 410-339-5022.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen T. Moyer".

Stephen T. Moyer
Secretary

Attachment: Report on Chapter 269, 2002 – 2017 Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution (MSAR #1584)

cc: Mr. Matthew Clark, Chief of Staff, Governor's Office
Mr. Walter "Pete" Landon, Deputy Chief of Staff, Governor's Office
Mr. Christopher Shank, Governor's Chief Legislative Officer
The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of House of Delegates
The Honorable Thomas V. "Mike" Miller, President of Senate
Ms. Sarah Albert, Department of Legislative Services



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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DIVISION OF
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Wayne Hill

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ACTING DEPUTY
COMMISSIONER

PATUXENT
INSTITUTION

RANDALL NERO Ph. D.
DIRECTOR

LAURA ARMSTEAD
ACTING WARDEN

ALLEN GANG
ASSISTANT WARDEN

Winnie Mott
ACTING SECURITY
CHIEF

December 29, 2017

Stephen T. Moyer, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
300 East Joppa Road
Suite 1000
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Moyer:

In accordance with Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Patuxent Institution's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2017 is submitted for your consideration.

During the past year, I have been honored to continue to serve as Patuxent's Director. Our employees remain committed to furthering the Department's mission of protecting the public, the staff, and the offenders under its supervision. Through the close coordination of our efforts, Patuxent's custody and civilian staff 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 continue to represent our core treatment services. While these statutory programs have been in existence for many years, they have not remained static. In response to the changing needs of our offender population, the EP and PY Programs are continuously refined to so that updated therapeutic modules and innovative treatment approaches may be delivered to offenders.

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 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.

In order to educate others about the opportunities for treatment at Patuxent, we regularly engage in community outreach efforts. We are often 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,

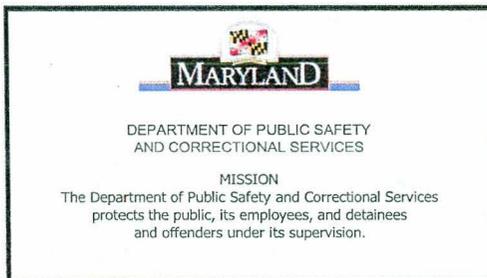
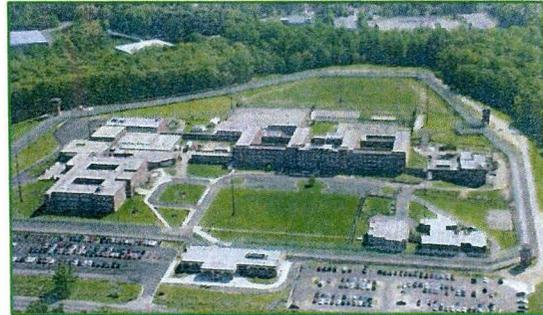


Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.
Director

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 465 staff members who maintain the facility's security procedures, treatment services, and business operations. There are 379 correctional officer positions for maintaining the safety and security of the institution.



During fiscal year 2017, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 856 offenders distributed among the various treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. There was an ADP of 278 in the two Patuxent programs that serve both male and female offenders, the Eligible Persons (EP) Program and Youthful Offenders Program (PY). The ADP for the Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J) serving offenders with mental health issues was 184.

There also was an ADP of 349 DOC offenders housed at Patuxent Institution who were awaiting evaluation for the EP and PY Programs, receiving specialized services (Parole Violator Program, Patuxent Assessment Unit), or transitioning between Patuxent and other Departmental institutions.

Eligible Persons	164
Patuxent Youth Program	100
Correctional Mental Health	192
Mental Health Transition	32
Mental Health Step-Down	32
Parole Violator Program	24
Patuxent Assessment Unit	64
DOC Transient	396
Total Capacity	1004

Eligible Persons/Youth	37
DOC Housing	72
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. Referral to the EP Program is voluntary and does not require a judge's recommendation.

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.

Patuxent's logo includes the Latin terms *Emendatio* and *Restituo*. Translated, *emendatio* refers to the correction of primitive errors and *restitutio* means making good, or compensating for loss, damage, or injury.

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.

In FY 1994 Patuxent Institution implemented the Youthful Offenders Program (more commonly referred to as the PY 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 PY 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 PY 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 – now called Treatment Teams – that are smaller and more flexible than the Treatment Units which preceded them. Additionally, treatment modules (such as Anger Management, Thinking for a Change, Social Skills, and Relapse Prevention) were introduced to broaden and enhance the traditional group therapy model, along with specialized programs (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. During FY 2015 the contract was awarded to Phoenix House.

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 regional intake facilities and the Department's Director of Mental Health to effectively achieve this goal.

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 was selected to be the Department's Director of Mental Health in 2016.



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 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 2015 Laura Armstead was appointed as Acting Warden of Patuxent Institution. She began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup. In 1991 she became a Case Management Specialist at the Brock bridge Correctional facility and was eventually promoted to the Case Management Manager for the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System. She was promoted to Facility Administrator at the Herman L. Toulson Bootcamp, then assigned to the Jessup Pre-Release Unit until she was promoted to Assistant Warden at the Maryland Correctional Institute of Jessup. Acting Warden Armstead collaborated with other case managers to develop an in-service training curriculum to assist non-custody staff related to correctional topics and skills. She has been a member of the Max II Structured Housing Authority Initiative and the Crisis-De-escalation Steering committee. Since her arrival at the Patuxent Institution, and successfully passed the Department's PREA audit.

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 for Behavioral Sciences since 2006.



A licensed clinical psychologist, Dr. Shaffer is responsible for the management of statutory and non-statutory treatment services at Patuxent. These include the Eligible Person (EP) Program, the Patuxent Youth (PY) Program, parolee supervision services, the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU), the Parole Violator Program (PVP), and mental health interventions provided to inmates who are not in formal programming. She is strongly committed to ensuring that assessment and treatment programs continue to undergo development and refinement in accordance with best practices, and to this end, she serves as a consultant to others within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services as requested.

Dr. Shaffer is similarly committed to educating those beyond the prison walls about the treatment services offered by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services at Patuxent. She actively communicates with the judiciary, attorneys, and community-based agencies and treatment providers about the mental health services that are delivered to Maryland's offender population. She is dedicated to the mission of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and to 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. Leslie Earll began serving as the Associate Director of Psychiatry for Patuxent Institution in May 2016. She completed her MD degree, Residency Training in General Psychiatry and Fellowship Training in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Georgetown University School of Medicine in Washington DC. After working for years in a combination of group practice and solo private practice she spent twelve years as a psychiatrist with the State of California working with children, adolescents, developmentally delayed/autistic spectrum individuals and adults in both State Hospitals and Correctional Institutions. After returning to her home State of Maryland, she worked for MHM Services, contractor to the Maryland DPSCS providing psychiatric care to inmates in Baltimore, Jessup and Cumberland and later serving as Acting Chief of Psychiatry for the Jessup Region.

Dr. Earll's goal as Associate Director of Psychiatry is to ensure the provision of appropriate and comprehensive psychiatric care to the inmates in the Patuxent EP and PY Programs with a focus on integration of care, multidisciplinary team work and her belief that non-pharmacologic interventions are equally as important as treatment with medication in management of the majority of psychiatric disorders.

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

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

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 PY 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. 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.

Chapter II FY 2017 Highlights

2.1 Clinical Programs at Patuxent Institution

- During FY 2017, the EP Program at Patuxent Institution maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 186 offenders. The PY Program at the Institution maintained an annual ADP of 92 offenders.
- 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 52 offenders who completed the program during FY 2017.
- 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, regional intake centers, and the Department's Director of Mental Health began in February of 2011. During FY 2017, a total of 187 evaluations were completed.

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. 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. The program enables participants to learn basic skills in frame construction and engraving.

- 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 (including the Maryland State Police, the State Highway Administration, the Maryland Lottery, the Baltimore Orioles, the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration, the Maryland Transit Administration, and the State Park System).

- Maryland Correctional Enterprises employs 36 men and 21 women. The offenders receive vocational training in a hands-on business setting with real world application. The combined MCE shops averages nearly \$1,000,000 in business.



- 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 staff continue to participate in Department sponsored activities including the Torch Run/Walk and the Tug of War, which culminate in the Special Olympic Games in Maryland.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2017, educational services, under the direction of the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation were provided to 873 students. There were 36 students who achieved their GED/high school diploma.

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 2017. 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 2017. 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 PY, EP, 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 2017, 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 2017, 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 eleventh 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 2017, 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 80 quilts during FY 2017 which were donated to charities, including St. Anne's Center for Children, Youth and Family (formerly St. Anne's Infant and Maternity Home). Since starting, over 1000 quilts have been donated.
- FY 2017 saw the fifth 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 75 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 appropriate care to these offenders in a safe and secure environment
- 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 2017, CMHC-J continued to function at 96% capacity, which is directly impacted by the fluctuating and unique needs of mental health inmates in the Department. While its bed capacity is 192, there was an average daily population of 184.

CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

The FY 2017 operating costs for Patuxent Institution totaled \$51,454,605. Table 3a displays Total Expenditures. Table 3b delineates these expenditures by funding source. Additionally, it displays the per capita cost for FY 2017.

TABLE 3a

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - FY 2017	
SALARIES, WAGES AND FRINGE BENEFITS	\$39,450,302
TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL FEES	\$91,800
COMMUNICATIONS	\$113,847
TRAVEL	\$1,923
FUEL AND UTILITIES	\$1,568,160
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION AND MAINT.	\$117,402
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$7,228,454
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	\$2,418,586
EQUIPMENT – REPLACEMENT	\$42,562
EQUIPMENT – ADDITIONAL	\$123,708
GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$259,318
FIXED CHARGES	\$38,543
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$51,454,605

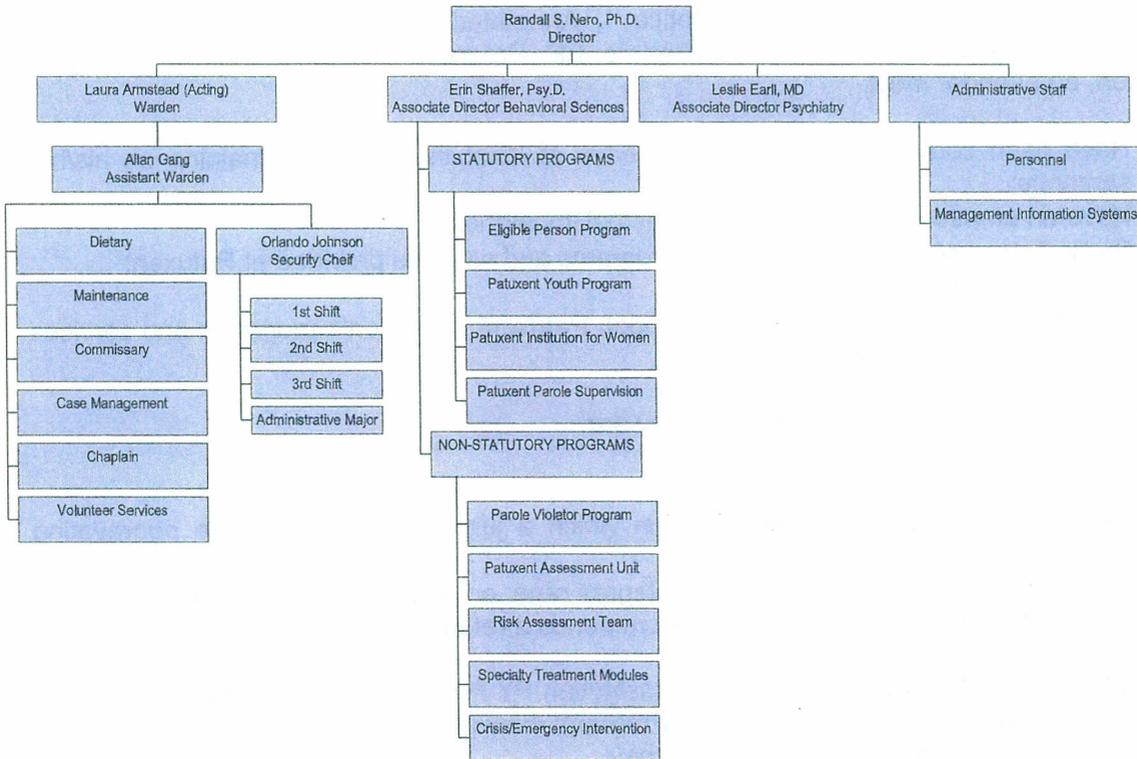
TABLE 3b

TOTAL OPERATING COST – FY 2017	
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	\$51,337,334
SPECIAL FUND EXPENDITURES	\$108,771
REIMBURSABLE FUND EXPENDITURES	\$8,500
TOTAL OPERATING COST	\$51,454,605
TOTAL PER CAPITA COST	\$60,111

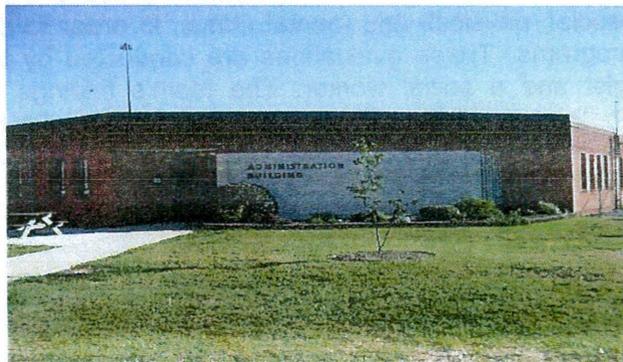
3.1 Staffing

The Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2017 displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart FY 2017



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 EP and PY Programs services for men and women. Moreover, the Parole Violator Program and the Patuxent Assessment Unit are newer programs at Patuxent Institution providing services to offenders.



CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2017

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 EP 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 PY 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 PY 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.

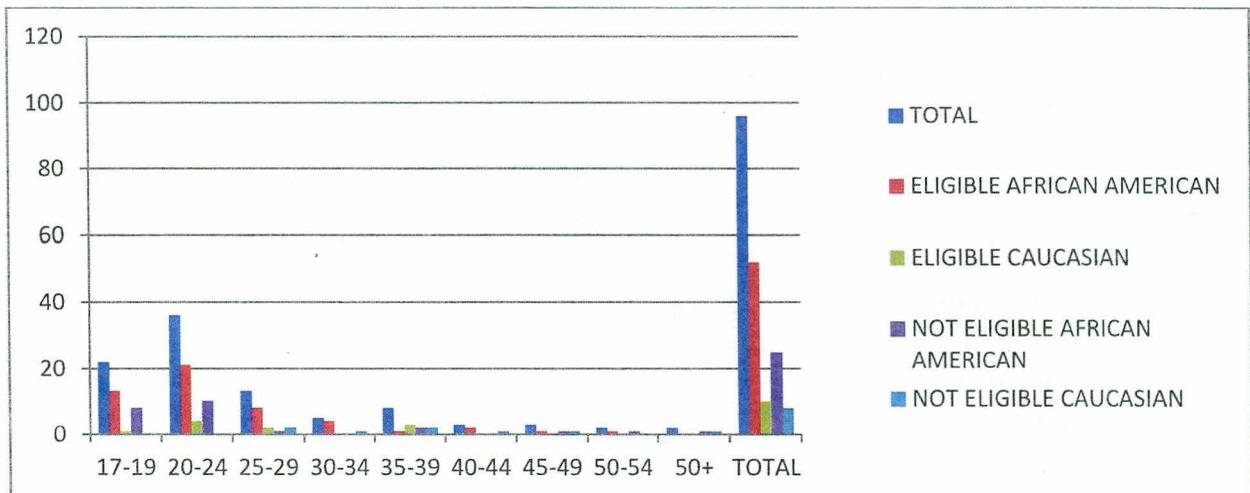
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status, in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. These evaluations are conducted by teams comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist 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 (EP or PY Programs). 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

Ninety-six (96) offenders were evaluated for the EP and PY Programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2017. Sixty-two (62) offenders completed the diagnostic phase and were admitted, while thirty-four (34) 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 PY Programs.

TABLE 4a

Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2017



With respect to race, 71% of those accepted into the EP and PY Programs are African-American. The predominant age groups for those found eligible were 20-24 and 25-29, with both groups accounting for 53% of the admissions. Regarding gender, males constituted 76% of the Patuxent admissions, the majority of whom were admitted into the EP Program (53%) as opposed to the PY Program (24%).

TABLE 4b

GENDER OF OFFENDERS IN FY 2017

65% ELIGIBLE (N = 62)

- EP MALES - 27
- PY MALES - 29
- EP FEMALES - 5
- PY FEMALES - 1

35% INELIGIBLE (N = 34)

- EP MALES - 12
- PY MALES - 16
- EP FEMALES - 5
- PY FEMALES - 1

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2017 is provided in Table 4c through Table 4h. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics – type of offense (Table 4c); overall sentence length to include Life and Life Suspended sentences (Table 4d); and county of conviction information (Tables 4h).

The offenses of the all evaluated offenders are almost entirely violent crimes. Robbery, Other Violent Offenses (i.e., Attempted Murder, Involuntary Murder, Home Invasion) and Homicide were the modal offenses (29%, 26%, and respectively).

TABLE 4c

OFFENSE GROUPS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2017 (N = 96)					
OFFENSES	ELIGIBLE		INELIGIBLE		TOTAL
	EP	PY	EP	PY	
Homicide	5	8	3	1	17
Robbery	7	12	1	8	28
Sex Related Offense	4	1	2	0	7
Kidnapping	0	0	1	0	1
Assault	3	0	3	3	9
Other Violent Offenses	8	8	5	4	25
Burglary	0	0	0	1	1
Arson	1	0	0	0	1
Drug Related	3	1	2	0	6
Child Abuse	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	32	30	17	17	96

The modal sentence for all offenders evaluated in FY 2017 has been 5-10 years (39%). The modal sentence range of those admitted to the EP Program spans from 5-15 years (44%), and of those admitted to the PY Program is 5-10 years (37%) (Table 4d).

TABLE 4d

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF ALL EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2017					
(N= 96)					
	ELIGIBLE		INELIGIBLE		
SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP (years)	EP	PY	EP	PY	TOTAL
<5	0	1	0	0	1
5-10	7	11	6	13	37
11-15	7	5	4	3	19
16-20	6	4	1	0	11
21-25	3	1	4	1	9
26-30	2	0	0	0	2
31-35	1	2	1	0	4
36-40	3	0	0	0	3
41-45	0	0	1	0	1
46-50	1	0	0	0	1
LIFE Suspended	2	6	0	0	8
TOTAL	32	30	17	17	96

In terms of city and county jurisdictions, Baltimore City and the counties of Baltimore and Prince George's continue to constitute the large majority (51%) of the referral base for Patuxent Institution (see Table 4e).

TABLE 4e

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF ALL EVALUATED OFFENDERS FOR FY 2017					
(N=96)					
COUNTY	ELIGIBLE		INELIGIBLE		TOTAL
	EP	PY	EP	PY	
Anne Arundel	5	3	2	0	10
Baltimore City	6	6	3	6	21
Baltimore County	6	4	3	2	15
Calvert	1	0	0	1	2
Caroline	0	1	0	0	1
Charles	2	0	3	0	5
Frederick	0	1	1	0	2
Harford	1	2	2	0	5
Howard	2	1	0	1	4
Montgomery	1	2	1	3	7
Prince George's	3	7	1	2	13
St. Mary's	2	1	1	1	5
Washington	2	0	0	0	2
Wicomico	1	2	0	1	4
TOTAL	32	30	17	17	96

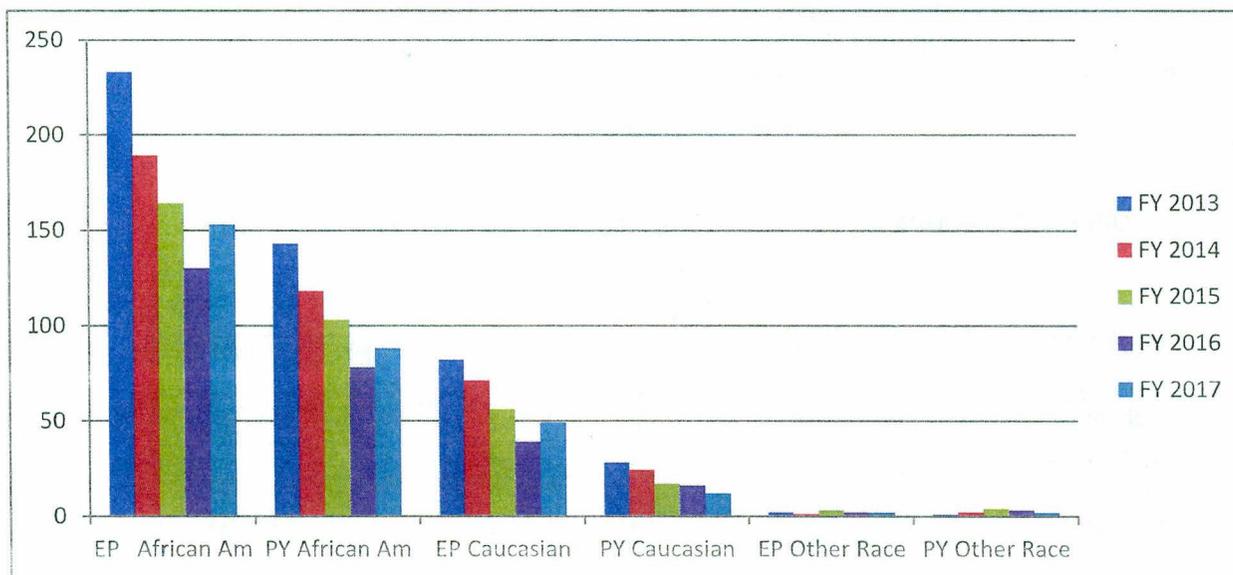
CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 Demographics of Total Population

Tables 5a-5e contain an analysis of the demographics based on the total Patuxent program population for FY 2017. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 424 offenders who were housed in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the EP and PY Programs during FY 2017. However 84 offenders in the diagnostic phase either departed prior to being evaluated for consideration or did not complete their evaluations since they did not have sufficient time in the diagnostic phase. As such these offenders will not be considered in the following analysis. An additional 51 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 306 at the end of the fiscal year.

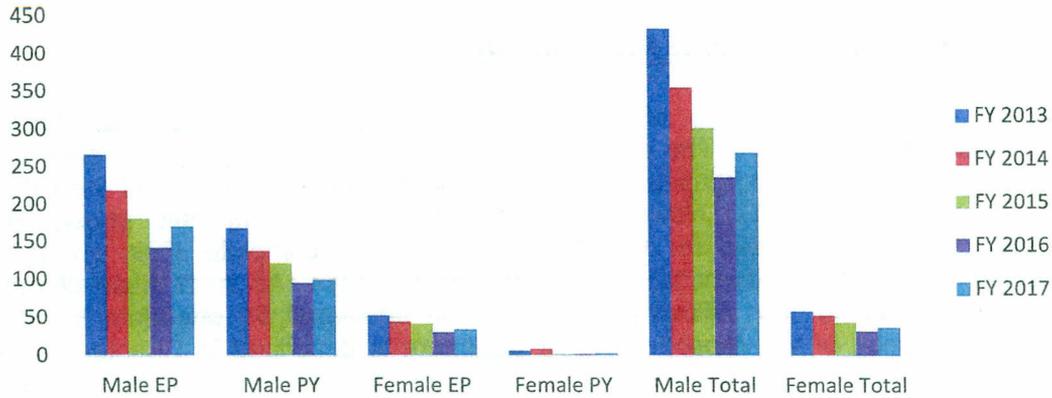
As indicated by Table 5a, the distribution of the offenders between race and EP/PY programming essentially has not varied over the past few years. For FY 2017, the majority of offenders have been African-Americans evaluated for or treated in the EP program (79%).

TABLE 5a



Similarly, the distribution of the offenders between gender and EP/PY Programs has been fairly consistent, though in modest decline from FY 2013 to FY 2017, as indicated by Table 5b. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the offenders served by Patuxent Institution were male in FY 2017 (n=296), most of who were affiliated with the EP Program (n=170).

TABLE 5b



5.2 Offense Characteristics of the EP & PY Populations

The offense characteristics of the EP and PY populations are presented in Table 5c. This excludes the population of offenders who became non-eligible for the EP or PY 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 (37%).

TABLE 5c

OFFENSE GROUPS OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS FOR FY 2017					
N = 306					
OFFENSE	PROGRAM		DIAGNOSTIC		TOTAL
	EP	PY	EP	PY	
Homicide	63	36	5	8	112
Robbery	24	12	7	12	55
Sex Assault	14	4	4	1	23
Kidnapping	2	2	0	0	4
Assault	20	4	3	0	27
Other Violent	20	12	8	8	48
Burglary	11	0	0	0	11
Larceny	2	0	0	0	2
Other Property Crime	1	0	0	0	1
Drug Related	12	1	1	0	14
Arson	1	0	3	1	5
Child Abuse	2	1	1	0	4
TOTAL	172	72	32	30	306

5.3 County of Conviction

The county of conviction for all offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2017 was again predominated by the three jurisdictions, as follows in decreasing order: Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Prince George's County. Baltimore City continued to be the primary referral source with almost 23% of the offenders.

Table 5d

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF ALL PATUXENT OFFENDERS FOR FY 2017			
(N=306)			
COUNTY	EP	PY	TOTAL
Anne Arundel	10	6	16
Baltimore City	45	26	71
Baltimore County	39	22	61
Calvert	5	1	6
Caroline	1	1	2
Carroll	3	0	3
Cecil	2	0	2
Charles	10	5	15
Dorchester	2	1	3
Frederick	3	2	5
Harford	12	4	16
Howard	8	3	11
Montgomery	6	5	11
Prince George's	34	16	50
Queen Anne's	1	0	1
Somerset	1	0	1
St. Mary's	14	2	16
Washington	3	0	3
Wicomico	3	8	11
Worcester	2	0	2
TOTAL	204	102	306

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 2017. The modal sentence range is 11-15 years. The percentage of inmates serving Life or Life Suspended sentences who participated in Patuxent programming during FY 2017 was 18%.

TABLE 5e

SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS FOR FY 2017					
N = 306					
YEARS	PROGRAM		DIAGNOSTIC		TOTAL
	EP	PY	EP	PY	
<5	0	0	0	1	1
5-10	7	6	7	11	31
11-15	27	9	7	5	48
16-20	22	8	6	4	40
21-25	31	5	3	1	40
26-30	20	9	2	0	31
31-35	13	2	1	2	18
36-40	13	6	3	0	22
41-45	2	0	0	0	2
46-50	6	1	1	0	8
51+	6	5	0	0	11
LS	16	18	2	6	42
LIFE	9	3	0	0	12
TOTAL	172	72	32	30	306

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 EP 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 PY 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 2017, the Board of Review heard 256 cases, with the large majority of these cases (93%) involved annual reviews of offender progress in the EP and PY programs. Table 6a summarizes these hearings and their outcomes.

TABLE 6a

<i>BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS DURING FY 2017</i>	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	238
SPECIAL REQUESTS	18
REVIEWED ELIGIBILITY	35
Non Eligible	16
Issued Completion Certificate	19

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

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.

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 ICC transfer requests were made to the Board of Review in FY 2017.

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 2017, there was one preliminary parole revocation hearing as a result of technical violations of parole (i.e., not a result of a new offense), which resulted in a revocation of community parole status and the offender's return to the DOC.



CHAPTER VII DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

One hundred and six (106) offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2017. The reasons for discharge by program and gender of the offenders are listed below. The three most common reasons for discharge were completing the EP or PY Program, opting out of the program prior to Diagnostic Review Conference, and the finding of non-eligibility of diagnostic offenders at staffing for the EP and PY Programs (32%, 18% and 18% respectively).

TABLE 7a

REASONS FOR LEAVING PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2017					
	EP	PY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Court Release	2	0	1	1	2
IBOR Completion Certificate	12	7	16	3	19
IBOR Removed	14	2	16	0	16
Office of the Director Before Staffing	0	2	2	0	2
Office of the Director After Acceptance	0	7	7	0	7
Staff Evaluation	17	17	28	6	34
Opted Out Before Staffing	19	0	15	4	19
Opted Out After Acceptance (Signed Out)	7	0	5	2	7
Total Discharged	71	35	90	16	106

CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

During FY 2017, there were 32 offenders with Community Parole status, seven of whom were PY. The large majority of the parolees committed homicide (72%).

TABLE 8a

Offenses of Parolees FY 2017			
Offense	EP	PY	Total
Homicide	15	7	23
Sexual Assault	2	--	2
Robbery	3	--	3
Other Violent Crime	5	--	5
Total	25	7	32

8.2 Parole Revocations

A parolee is returned to the Institution in the event that the community supervisor 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.

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