



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

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT**

2013

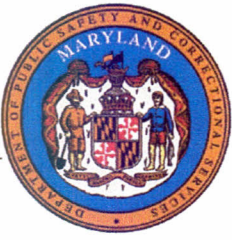


MARTIN O'MALLEY, GOVERNOR

ANTHONY G. BROWN, LT GOVERNOR

GREGG HERSHBERGER, ACTING SECRETARY

RANDALL S. NERO, Ph.D., DIRECTOR



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December 20, 2013

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 2013. 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.

Patuxent Institution has not wavered from its overarching focus upon the Department's mission of protecting the public, employees, and offenders and detainees under our supervision. The Departmental re-organization that was initiated in November, 2011 has functioned to expand the roles and influence of the unique nature of the clinical treatment programming in the facility. In addition to providing services to male and female offenders in its statutory Eligible Person and Patuxent Youth Programs there has been an emphasis upon utilizing the treatment staff in a variety of capacities. The clinical staff have participated in the piloting of a "Best Practices" risk and treatment needs assessment that is targeted to be used Department wide. In addition, clinical staff positions have been deployed to several of the correctional facilities across the State in an effort to provide continuity of care to a wide variety of offenders in need of mental health services. This effort is clearly apparent in the collaborative efforts of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene who have teamed up utilizing a grant to provide community re-entry services to offenders with serious mental illnesses. The Institution's commitment to restorative justice is reflected in a number of programs that have benefitted Maryland communities. Specifically, the Institution's horticulture programs has grown and donated several hundred American Chestnut trees to a local research program. In addition, the female offenders within the Institution have donated 124 handmade quilts to a local orphanage to assist in the care of children under their care. It must be noted that none of these great accomplishments could be attained without the commitment from a cadre of correctional managers and officers who are dedicated to ensuring the safety and security of the facility. These dedicated individuals coupled with a professional and cooperative relationship with clinical staff are the primary drivers for the successful attainment of Departmental goals.

The staff at the Institution are committed to the most efficient utilization of available resources in a manner that enhances public safety for the citizens of Maryland.

Sincerely,

Gregg Hershberger
Acting Secretary



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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ORLANDO JOHNSON
CHIEF OF SECURITY

December 20, 2013

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

Dear Secretary Hershberger:

I am pleased to present you with Patuxent Institution's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2013. This report is submitted in accordance with Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the past year, Patuxent Institution has continued to provide innovative and effective treatment programs to offenders to make for a safer Maryland. In order to deliver services to a larger number of individuals, the Eligible Person (EP) and Patuxent Youth (PY) Programs have been revamped so that they are now time-limited. Additionally, in accordance with best practices, treatment staff have worked hard to further refine and develop the therapeutic modules that are provided to offenders within these programs.

As the flagship for clinical services within the Department, Patuxent has sent clinicians to other Departmental agencies in order to help develop treatment programming and to support existing therapeutic offerings. Additionally, Patuxent was charged with exploring the feasibility of using the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) to ascertain both the risk level and need level of Maryland offenders. As part of this task, a pilot project was conducted wherein the LSI-R was compared to the risk assessment instrument currently in use. Once this pilot was completed, the LSI-R was then administered to an even greater number of offenders so that Maryland-based norms could be developed. This project was very successful, and it highlighted how well DPSCS staff from a variety of institutions and disciplines are able to come together to work towards common Departmental goals.

Patuxent's ability to provide top-rate treatment services to offenders is made possible by our ongoing commitment to create a safe and secure environment for both our staff and inmates. In order to further our mission, safety and security issues are clearly paramount. To this end, during fiscal year 2013, we took significant steps forward with regard to making upgrades to our scanning and surveillance equipment.

I am committed to ensuring that Patuxent will continue its longstanding tradition of excellence during the coming year. As always, I sincerely thank you for your ongoing support.

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 367 correctional officer positions for maintaining the safety and security of the Institution.



During fiscal year 2013, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 949 offenders distributed among the various treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. There was an ADP of 408 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 176 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 249 general population 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 from Patuxent to other State correctional facilities.

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

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 was 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 general population 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. 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

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.

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 other State 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 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 general population inmates so that they can be more efficiently placed into appropriate programs and institutions. The PAU collaborates with MRDCC and the Department'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.

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 2013. 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



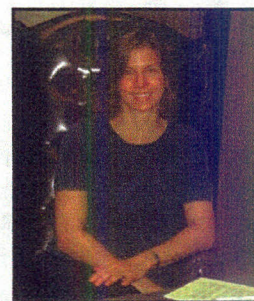
In FY 2009 Patricia Goins-Johnson was appointed the new Warden of Patuxent Institution. She began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Penitentiary. Subsequently in 1984, she became a Case Management Specialist there and was eventually promoted to Director of Case Management at 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 and its Re-Entry Facility have received the Recognition of Achievement Award from the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards (MCCS) for achieving high compliance with the standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Both facilities also have been found in compliance with the security audit standards established by the Department.

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 general population 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 2013, Dr. Shaffer implemented the revamping of the Eligible Person and Patuxent Youth Programs from open-ended time limited programs. With this approach, over time, more inmates will 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 are eligible for work release may receive a recommendation for work release with a delayed parole release. This process is a significant departure from the Patuxent procedures. Dr. Shaffer also coordinated a Departmental effort to establish Maryland norms for the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R). Four Patuxent psychologists conducted the evaluations at number of facilities 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.

Robert 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 oversight, 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 2013 Highlights

2.1 Clinical Programs at Patuxent Institution

- During FY 2013, the Eligible Persons Program at Patuxent Institution maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 268 offenders, which includes an ADP of 44 women. The Youthful Offenders Program at the Institution maintained an annual ADP of 136 offenders, which includes an ADP of 12 women. There also was an ADP of 12 male work releasees who were housed at the Patuxent Re-Entry Facility (REF).
- During FY 2013, 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 2013, 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 79 offenders who completed the program during FY 2013.
- 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 Department's Director of Mental Health began in February of 2011. Since 2011, the PAU has been expanded to include all intake 'hubs' across the State. During fiscal year 2013, a total of 410 evaluations were completed.
- During FY 2013, clinicians at Patuxent continued to provide Thinking for a Change groups to general population inmates housed at the institution.

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.



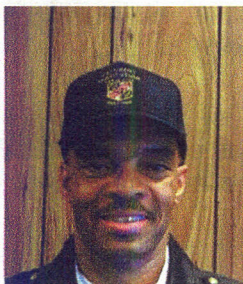
Since its arrival at Patuxent, the sign shop has continued to produce signage, decals, and special artwork for a wide variety of State and local agencies, organizations, and businesses. In FY 2012, these services were enhanced with the addition of vehicle wraps, pull-up display banners and Polycarp signs. Two significant contracts awarded to MCE in FY 2012 include a contract for Howard County Fleet: Howard County Police and Sheriff's Department as well as Fire and Rescue; and a contract with the Department of Natural Resources Park

and Forest Service to replace all entrance signs with new, routed and hand painted signs. These contracts were continued in FY 2013

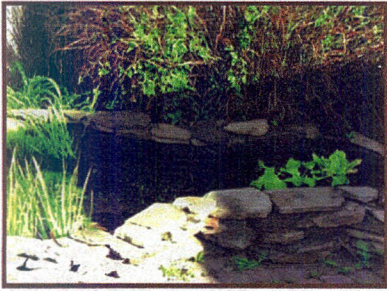
In order to provide Patuxent's female offenders with hands-on vocational training, the Maryland Correctional Enterprises relocated its engraving and sublimation services from the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup to the Patuxent campus in FY 2011. In FY 2013, the shop purchased a laser engraver that will allow engraving with photo-like detail on metal, glass, wood, stone and almost any hard surface.

Maryland Correctional Enterprises employs 28 men and 19 women. Of the 47 employees, 33 positions are offenders in the Eligible Persons and Youth programs that have achieved 3rd or 4th Level program status and are recommended by Patuxent's Associate Director for Behavioral Science, or designee, through the Progress Review process. 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.



- 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 Barber for being chosen in FY 2013 as the 14th recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. His day-to-day work ethic reflects a high professional standard that has earned him the utmost respect of his fellow supervisors and the officers of all three shifts.



- 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 10 master gardeners partnered with the American Chestnut Federation raising 600 American chestnut trees as part of a restoration effort of the grand tree; raised over 3000 trees native to Maryland to be planted throughout the state; and held an annual plant sale.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2013, the monthly average attendance for the academic program was 82 students. There were 21 students who achieved their GED/high school diploma. In terms of earning an Adult Skills Certificate (ASC), there were 13 students who earned ASC-Level 4, 23 students who earned their ASC-Level 3, and 10 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 2013. Over 200 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 2013. 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 general population inmates, 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 2013, 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 2013, 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 seventh 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 2013, 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 120 quilts during FY 2013 which were donated to charities. Past recipients have included Sarah's House, Catholic Charities, Villa Maria, St. Anne's Center for Children, Youth and Family (formerly St. Anne's Infant and Maternity Home), and local hospitals. Quilts also have been entered into the Howard County Fair and displayed at the Howard County Library over the years.
- During FY 2013 saw the beginning 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. So far, 20 inmates have participated in the class which 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 2013, CMHC-J maintained an average daily population of 132. A total of 128 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 2013, treatment staff at Patuxent Institution maintained responsibility for 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 Department’s Community Supervision units 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 2013 operating costs for Patuxent Institution totaled \$48,616,010. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$1,019,214 or approximately 2% over FY 2012. However, the per capita cost of \$50,067 increased less than 1% (.25%) from FY 2012.

TABLE 3a

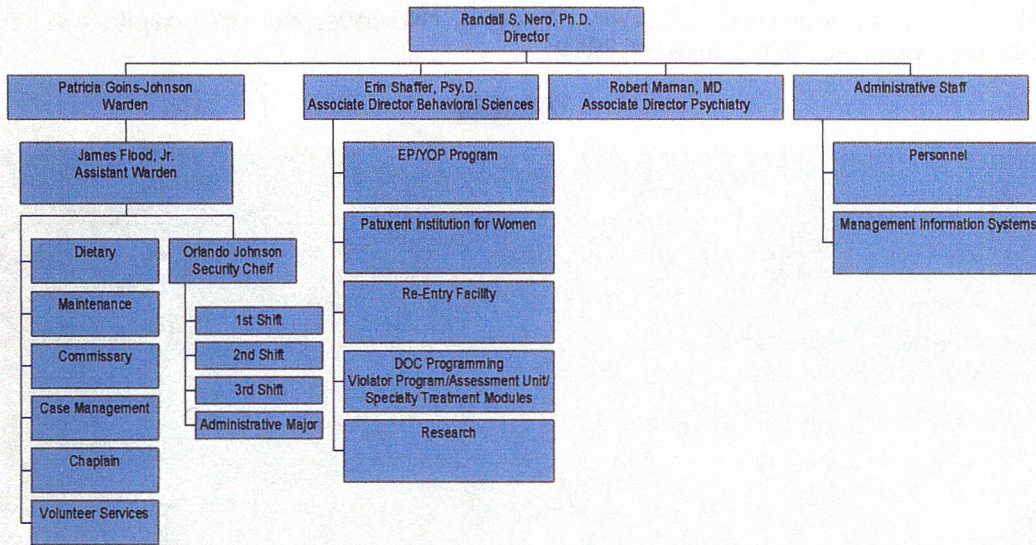
OPERATING COST--FY 2013					
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	REIMBURSABLE FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:	\$48,032,607.00	\$215,737.00	---	---	\$48,303,010.00
General Administration	\$3,185,433.00	---	---	---	\$3,185,432.71
Custodial Care	\$28,458,256.00	\$152,588.00	---	---	\$28,610,844.01
Dietary Services	\$2,434,977.00	---	---	---	\$2,434,976.73
Plant Operations/ Maintenance	\$2,731,997.00	---	---	---	\$2,731,997.12
Clinical and Medical Services	\$8,425,432.00	---	---	---	\$8,425,431.85
Classification/Education/ Religious Services	\$762,450.00	\$29,546.00	---	---	\$791,995.95
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$227,477.00	\$33,602.00	\$4,600.00	---	\$265,679.00
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$1,806,585.00	---	\$239,076.00	\$123,991.00	\$2,169,652.00
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$48,032,606.53	\$215,736.59	\$243,675.92	\$123,991.00	\$48,616,010.04
PER CAPITA COST:	\$49,467.15	\$222.18	\$250.95	\$127.69	\$50,067.98

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 2013 displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 466 authorized positions at the start of FY 2013, and 465 such positions at the end of the fiscal year.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart FY 2013

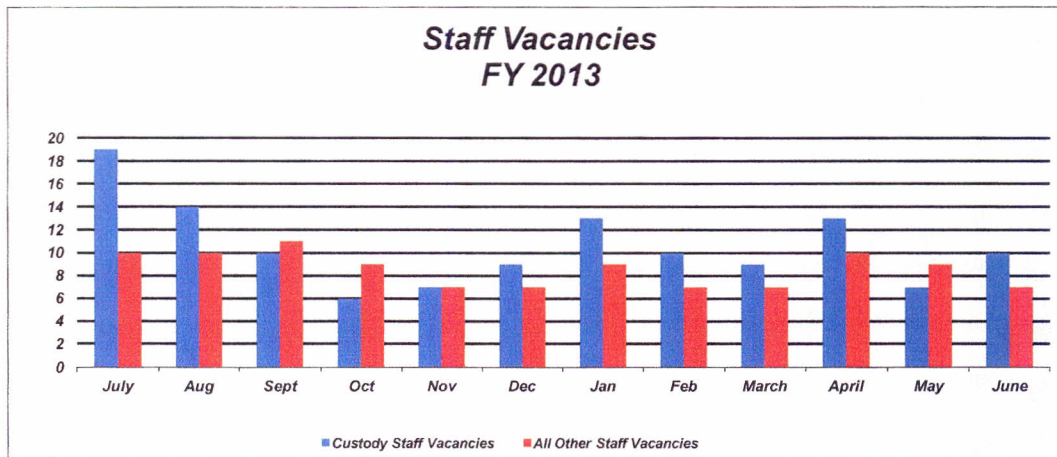


The diversity and complexity of Patuxent Institution is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. The CMHC-J Mental Health, Transitional and Step-Down Units are all housed within its compound, in addition to the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders Programs services for men and 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 in general population.

Table 3b depicts the amount of staff vacancies for FY 2013. The average number of vacancies per month among custody staff (10.58) is about equal to that of all other staff (8.58) which suggests good retention of the staff providing security for Patuxent Institution. The vacancy rate for the total staff is 4.1%, 2.9% for custody and 8.8% 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 2013, the Training Department at Patuxent Institution conducted the following courses:

- Restraint and Escort Duty
- Firearms Training: 40 caliber semi-automatic weapon conversion, .00 buck shotgun, mini-14 rifle
- 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
- Fraternalization
- Cultural Diversity and Tolerance
- Teamwork
- Personal Appearance & Uniform Inspection
- Interpersonal Communication
- Supervisor Leadership
- PREA

CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2013

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.

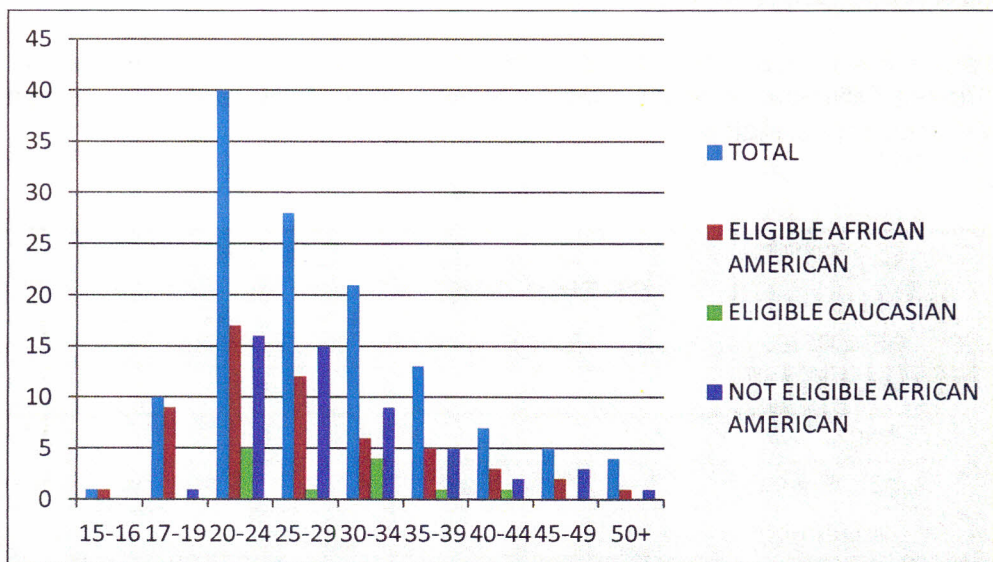
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status, in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. These evaluations are conducted by teams comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist 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 general population in another State correctional facility.

4.2 Demographics

One hundred and twenty-nine (129) offenders were evaluated for the EP and Youth programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2013. Ninety-seven (97) offenders completed the diagnostic phase and were admitted, while 66 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 2013



With respect to race, 81% 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 32% of the admissions. Regarding gender, males constituted 91% of the Patuxent admissions, the majority of whom were admitted into the EP Program (60%) as opposed to the Youthful Offenders Program (40%). Fifty-five percent (55%) of all of the offenders who were accepted are male Eligible Persons (EPs).

TABLE 4b

GENDER OF OFFENDERS IN FY 2013

53% ELIGIBLE (N=69)

- EP MALES - 38
- YOUTH MALES - 25
- EP FEMALES - 5
- YOUTH FEMALES - 1

47% INELIGIBLE (N=60)

- EP MALES - 40
- YOUTH MALES - 20
- EP FEMALES - 0
- YOUTH FEMALES - 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's statutory programs during FY 2013 is provided in Table 4c through Table 4i. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics:

- The type of offense committed (Table 4c);
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system (Table 4d);
- The length of sentence for female offenders (Table 4e) and male offenders (Table 4f);
- Life sentences of evaluated offenders (Table 4g); and,
- The county where the conviction occurred (Table 4h) and those which are the primary sources of referral (Table 4i).

The offenses of the evaluated offenders are almost entirely violent crimes. Homicide, Robbery, and Other Violent Offenses were the modal offenses (22%, 23%, and 25% respectively) for offenders who were found eligible.

TABLE 4c

OFFENSE GROUPS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2013				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	Homicide	9	8	17
	Robbery	9	6	15
	Sex Assault	1	7	8
	Kidnapping	1	1	2
	Assault	7	4	11
	Other Violent	9	7	16
	Burglary	2	3	5
	Larceny	2	0	2
	Distribution	2	4	6
	Arson	1	0	1
	TOTAL	43	40	83
PY	Homicide	6	6	12
	Robbery	7	4	11
	Sex Assault	1	2	3
	Kidnapping	1	0	1
	Assault	2	4	6
	Other Violent	8	4	12
	Larceny	1	0	1
	TOTAL	26	20	46

The modal sentence for all offenders accepted FY 2013 has been from 11-15 years (32%). The modal sentence range of those admitted to the EP Program is 11-15 years (26%), and of those admitted to the Youthful Offenders Program is 11-15 (41%). The modal sentence ranges for the accepted male offenders in the EP Program are 11-15 and 16-20 years (both 24%), and the modal sentence range for the accepted offenders in the Youth Program is 11-15 years (40%) (see Table 4f). Of the females, all six offenders evaluated were admitted, including one into the Youth program. The sentence length of the female offenders ranged from 5-15 years, with one offender having a life suspended sentence (see Table 4e).

TABLE 4d

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2013				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	4	2	6
	11-15	11	8	19
	16-20	9	8	17
	21-25	5	7	12
	26-30	5	6	11
	31-35	2	3	5
	36-40	1	1	2
	41-45	0	2	2
	46-50	1	0	1
	51+	2	0	2
	LIFE	2	3	5
	TOTAL	42	40	82
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	4	2	6
	11-15	11	2	13
	16-20	4	8	12
	21-25	2	2	4
	26-30	1	3	4
	31-35	0	0	0
	36-40	2	0	2
	41-45	0	0	0
	46-50	0	0	0
	51+	0	1	1
	LIFE	3	2	5
	TOTAL	27	20	47

TABLE 4e

EVALUATED FEMALES DURING FY 2013				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	2	0	2
	11-15	2	0	2
	LIFE	1	0	1
	TOTAL	5	0	5
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	11-15	1	0	1

TABLE 4f

EVALUATED MALES DURING FY 2013				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	2	2	4
	11-15	9	8	17
	16-20	9	8	17
	21-25	5	7	12
	26-30	5	6	11
	31-35	2	3	5
	36-40	1	1	2
	41-45	0	2	2
	46-50	1	0	1
	51+	2	0	2
	LIFE	2	3	5
	TOTAL	38	40	78
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	4	2	6
	11-15	10	2	12
	16-20	4	8	12
	21-25	2	2	4
	26-30	1	3	4
	31-35	0	0	0
	36-40	2	0	2
	41-45	0	0	0
	46-50	0	0	0
	51+	0	1	1
	LIFE	2	2	4
	TOTAL	25	20	45

As Table 4g shows, 5 of 10 offenders with a life sentence evaluated were found eligible for the Patuxent programs. All but one carries a Life Suspended sentence.

TABLE 4g

LIFE SENTENCES FOR EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2013				
	STATUS	LIFE	LIFE SUSPENDED	TOTAL
EP	Eligible	1	1	2
	Not Eligible	0	3	3
	Total	1	4	5
Youth	Eligible	0	3	3
	Not Eligible	0	2	2
	Total	0	5	5

Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent jurisdiction for conviction of the admitted offenders (29%) and of all those evaluated (38%) during FY2013. Baltimore City and the counties of Baltimore, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Montgomery constitute the large majority (74%) of the referral base for Patuxent Institution (see Tables 4h and 4i). Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County and Prince George's County, and Montgomery County decreased as a referral source, whereas Baltimore City increased relative to the prior fiscal year.

TABLE 4h

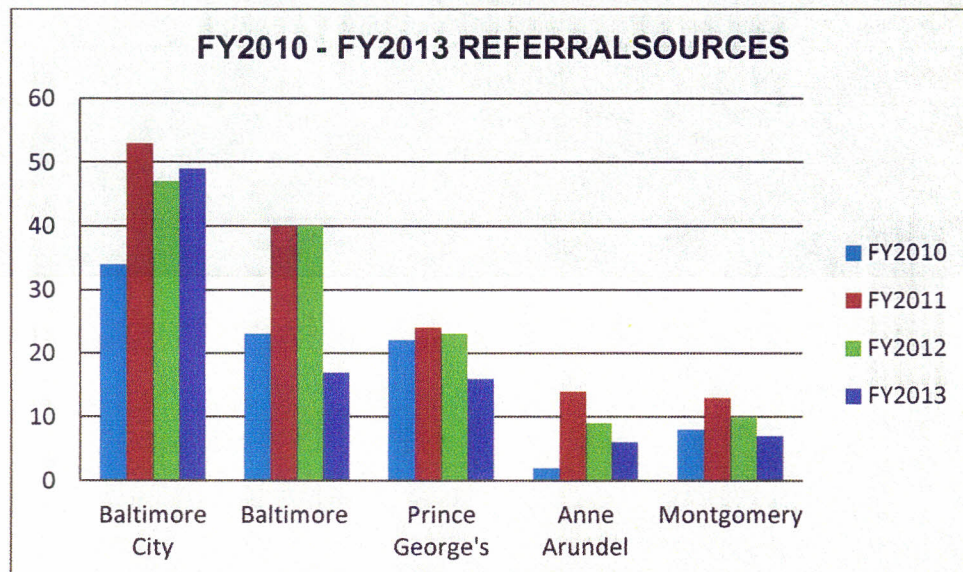


TABLE 4i

**COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS
FY 2013**

COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
Anne Arundel	5	1	6
Baltimore City	20	29	49
Baltimore County	11	6	17
Calvert	4	0	4
Carolina	0	1	1
Carroll	1	0	1
Cecil	1	0	1
Charles	0	1	1
Dorchester	2	1	3
Frederick	1	0	1
Harford	1	1	2
Howard	2	1	3
Montgomery	2	5	7
Prince George's	12	4	16
Queen Anne's	2	1	3
St. Mary's	1	2	3
Washington	1	3	4
Wicomico	2	4	6
Worcester	1	0	1
TOTAL	69	60	129

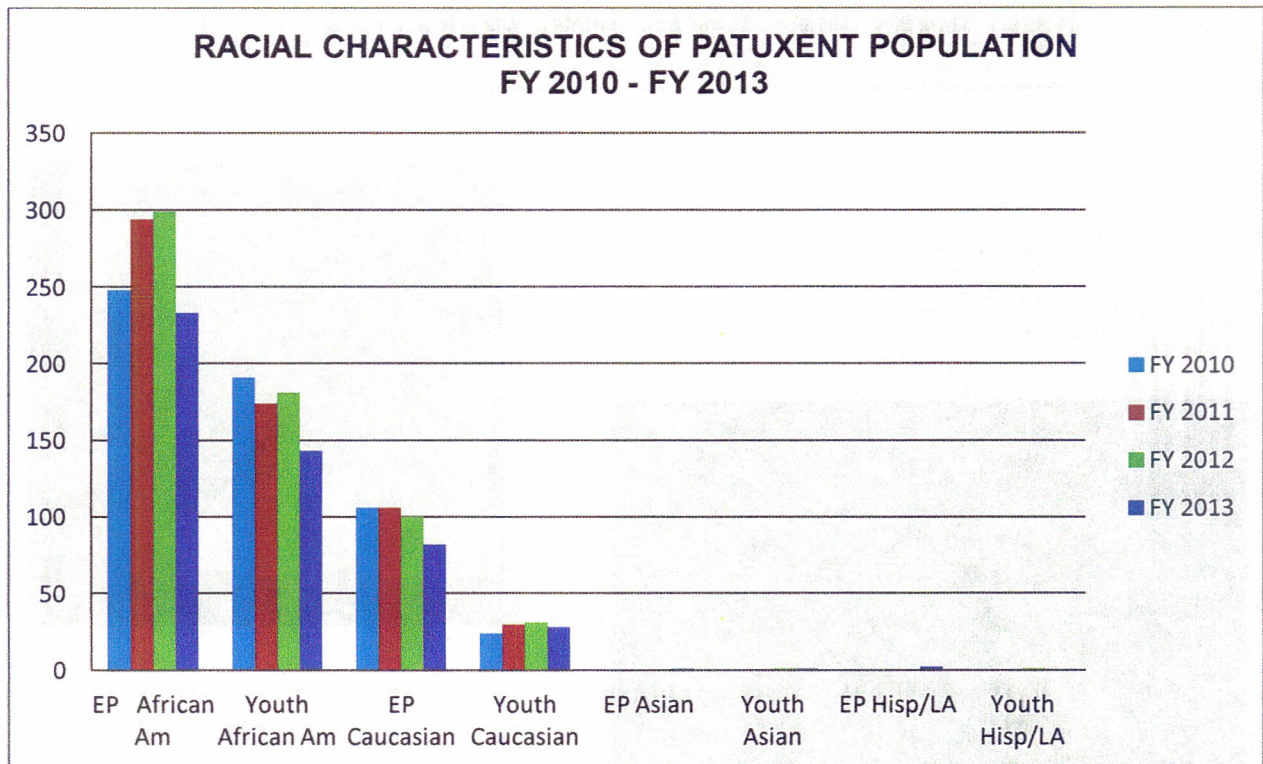
CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 Demographics of Total Population

Tables 5a-5f contain an analysis of the demographics based on the total Patuxent program population for FY 2013. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 601 offenders who were housed in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2013. Seventy offenders in the diagnostic phase will not be considered in the forthcoming analysis due to their voluntary withdrawal from the programs or their removal for behavioral reasons. Additionally, 178 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 353 at the end of the fiscal year.

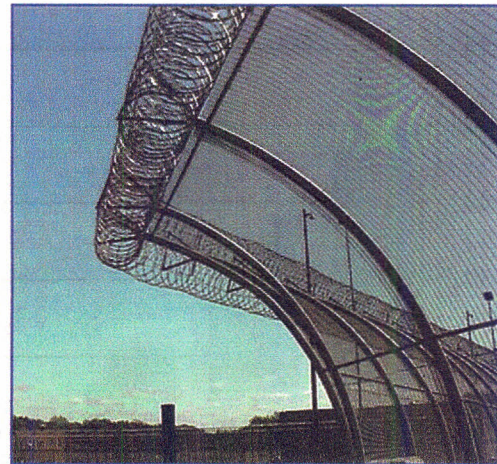
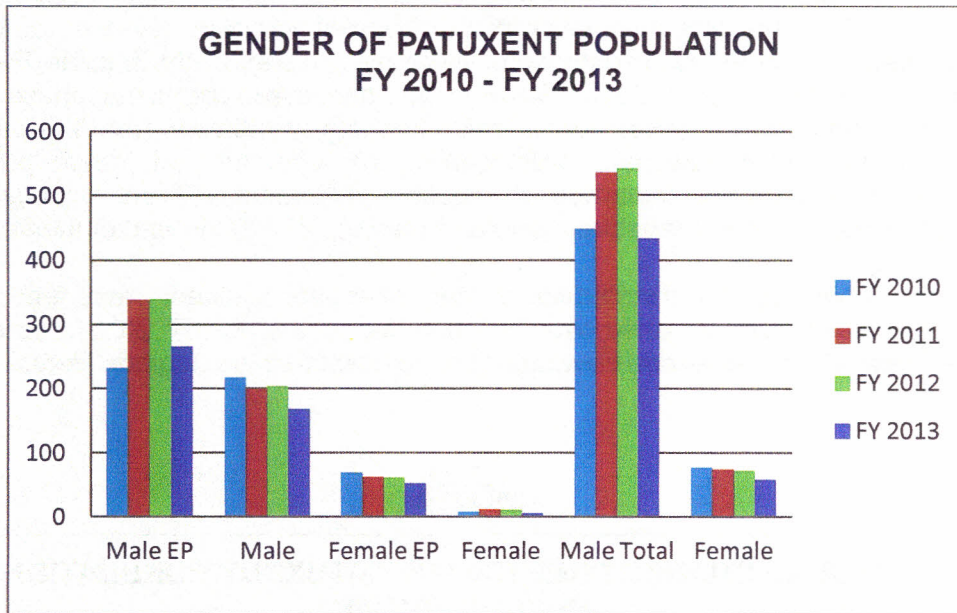
As indicated by Table 5a, the distribution of the offenders between race and EP/Youth programming essentially has not varied over the past few years. For FY 2013, the majority of offenders have been African-Americans evaluated for or treated in the Eligible Persons program (77%).

TABLE 5a



Similarly, the distribution of the offenders between gender and EP/Youth programming has been fairly consistent from FY 2010 to FY 2013, as indicated by Table 5b. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the offenders served by Patuxent Institution were male in FY 2013 (n=434), most of who were affiliated with the EP Program (n=266).

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 at some point 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 (42%).

TABLE 5c

OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXNET INSTITUTION OFFENDERS FOR FY 2013			
N = 402			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	120	63	183
Possession	4	0	4
Robbery	36	20	56
Sex Assault	19	4	23
Kidnapping	3	1	4
Assault	25	19	44
Other Violent	44	23	67
Burglary	4	3	7
Larceny	1	0	1
Distribution	7	0	7
Drugs - Other	4	0	4
Child Abuse	1	1	2
TOTAL	268	134	402
OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXNET DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS FOR FY 2013			
N =69			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	9	6	15
Robbery	9	7	16
Sex Assault	1	1	2
Kidnapping	1	1	2
Assault	7	2	9
Other Violent	9	8	17
Burglary	2	0	2
Larceny	2	1	3
Distribution	2	0	2
Arson	1	0	1
TOTAL	43	26	69

5.3 County of Conviction

The county of conviction for all offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2013 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 33% of the offenders.

Table 5d

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF ALL PATUXENT OFFENDERS FOR FY 2013 (N=531)			
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	EP	PY	TOTAL
Allegany	1	0	1
Anne Arundel	18	8	26
Baltimore City	105	69	174
Baltimore County	67	37	104
Calvert	7	2	9
Carolina	1	2	3
Carroll	2	0	2
Cecil	5	0	5
Charles	10	7	17
Dorchester	3	2	5
Frederick	3	7	10
Harford	11	4	15
Howard	9	0	9
Kent	1	0	1
Montgomery	26	7	33
Prince George's	50	27	77
Queen Anne's	3	0	3
Somerset	2	0	2
St. Mary's	9	1	10
Talbot	1	0	1
Washington	7	1	8
Wicomico	8	6	14
Worcester	2	0	2
TOTAL	351	180	531

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 2013. The majority of the offenders were serving sentences in the range of 11-30 years (58%).

TABLE 5e

SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF PATUXNET INSTITUTION OFFENDERS (N = 402)				SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS (N = 69)			
YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL	YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL
<5	1	0	1	<5	0	0	0
5-10	12	11	23	5-10	4	4	8
11-15	22	25	47	11-15	11	11	22
16-20	48	23	71	16-20	9	4	13
21-25	43	14	57	21-25	5	2	7
26-30	36	15	51	26-30	5	1	6
31-35	20	4	24	31-35	2	0	2
36-40	15	10	25	36-40	1	2	3
41-45	7	2	9	41-45	0	0	0
46-50	10	2	12	46-50	1	0	1
51+	4	3	7	51+	2	0	2
LIFE	50	25	75	LIFE	3	2	5
TOTAL	268	134	402	TOTAL	43	26	69

The percentage of inmates serving Life sentences who participated in Patuxent programming during FY 2013 was 21%. 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/recommend, deny, or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Youth programs. The types of conditional release status include accompanied day-leaves, 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 2013, the Board of Review heard 390 cases, about 33 cases per month. 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 2013	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=369
No Change	346
REVIEWED ELIBILITY	
Non Eligible	14
Request Work Release Granted	1
Request Work Release with Delayed Parole Recommendation Granted	1
Request Work Release with Delayed Parole Recommendation Denied	1
Requested Community Parole Granted	6
Issued Completion Certificate	11**

** Offender denied work release with delayed parole recommendation received completion certificate.

TABLE 6b

BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2013	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=21
REVIEWED ELIBILITY	
No Change After Review	2
Revoked Work Release but Remain Eligible Person	2
Revoked Work Release and Non Eligible Person	3
Non Eligible	6
Revoked Community Parole	1
Requested Work Release with Delayed Parole Release (4)	4
Requested Community Parole	2
Requested Commutation of Sentence Denied	1

6.3 Grants of Status

The Board of Review may grant/recommend 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 2013. Of the 14 offenders granted work release or were given a recommendation for work release with a delayed parole date, four were Youth. Of the eight granted parole, two were Youth.

TABLE 6d

FY 2013 GRANTS OF STATUS	
Work Release	1
Work Release with Delayed Parole Release	5
Parole To Community	8
Total	14

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 2013.

After an offender has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, he/she may request the Board of Review to recommend to the sentencing court release from the remainder of his/her sentence. The Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court for complete release, nor review any such cases, in FY 2013.

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. During FY 2013, the Board of Review did not vote to revoke the accompanied day-leave or work-release status of any offenders under its supervision.

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 2013, one preliminary parole revocation hearings was held that later resulted in the revocation of the conditional release status of the community parolee for a technical violation.

6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility

The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) is managed by a team of treatment and custody staff who provide supervision and treatment services to male work/school release offenders who reside in the facility. They also provide these services to parolees who live independently in the community and report to the REF, including female parolees. Female work/school releasees continue to reside in and receive services at Patuxent Institution.



The REF staff provides a wide range of services to the residents and parolees they supervise, such as individualized therapy, weekly status supervision meetings, group/milieu therapy, and employment assistance. Offenders are strictly monitored for use of illicit drugs or alcohol.

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole process, he or she is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. When the Treatment Team recommends an offender for Community Parole, the staff is confident that the offender has mastered social skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living.



CHAPTER VII DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

TABLE 7a

REASONS FOR LEAVING PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2013			
	Male	Female	Total
IBOR Removed	22	1	23
IBOR Completion Certificate	11	0	11
Court Release	0	1	1
Mandatory Release	6	1	7
Office of the Director	33	1	34
Staff Evaluation	60	0	60
Opted Out Before Staffing	8	1	9
Opted Out After Acceptance	24	9	33
Total Discharged	164	14	178

CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

During FY 2013, there were 22 offenders with Community Parole status, two of whom were Youth (see Table 81a). The large majority of the parolees committed homicide (77%). Patuxent Institution has had few revocations of parole over the years (see Section 8.2, Table 8b).

TABLE 8a

Offenses of Parolees FY 2013 (n=22)			
Offense	Eligible Persons	Youth	Total
Homicide	15	2	17
Sexual Assault	2	0	2
Robbery	3	0	3
Total	20	2	22

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 2013 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	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	29	2	7%	0	0	3	11%	5	18%

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