



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

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT

2015



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

LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

January 8, 2015

BOYD K. RUTHERFORD
LT. GOVERNOR

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

STEPHEN T. MOYER
SECRETARY

WILLIAM G. STEWART
DEPUTY SECRETARY
ADMINISTRATION

J. MICHAEL ZEIGLER
DEPUTY SECRETARY
OPERATIONS

Dear Governor Hogan,

RHEA L. HARRIS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

DAVID N. BEZANSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CAPITAL PROGRAMS

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

The staff at Patuxent Institution remains focused on the Department's mission of protecting the public, protecting the employees, and protecting the offenders and detainees under its supervision. This mission is delivered by the ability of the Institutional staff to provide a wide array of clinical programs to a diverse offender population in a safe and secure environment.

The Institution is well known for the Eligible Person and Youth Programs that are contained within the Maryland statute and receive significant support from the judiciary and other court officials. These programs serve both male and female offenders. The clinical staff works closely with other professional disciplines in the Institution to address the deficits associated with the offender's criminal behavior to prepare them for a successful return to society.

This year Patuxent staff spearheaded the training and introduction of a "Best Practices" risk and needs assessment to correctional facilities and the Division of Parole and Probation that is utilized to develop a structured treatment program designed to ameliorate the deficiencies associated with offenders' criminal behavior. The Institutional staff remains committed to providing training and consultation to staff across the State for the purpose of enhancing the delivery of effective programming.

In addition, the Institution is also designated as a central location for the delivery of treatment services to the severely mentally ill offenders within the Department. The range of service extends from acute mental health care to programming that prepares

offenders for an effective re-entry to the community. The Institution houses a mental health assessment unit that is designed to evaluate and triage the mental health needs of offenders upon entry into the Department. A collaborative grant between the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has demonstrated the effectiveness of a seamless coordinated effort designed to provide behavioral health care to offenders released to the community under the supervision of the Division of Parole and Probation.

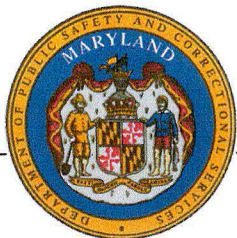
The Institution continues to provide substance abuse programming within a 6-month modified therapeutic community that is designed to provide offenders the relapse prevention skills required to live a substance free lifestyle. Licensed clinicians from the Institution work closely with members of the Maryland Parole Commission in the provision of risk assessments associated with inmates with life sentences that are being considered for a recommendation to the Governor for parole.

The Institution is staffed by a group of dedicated professionals who are committed to the most effective utilization of resources with the ultimate goal of enhancing public safety within the State of Maryland.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stephen T. Moyer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "S" and a stylized "M".

Stephen T. Moyer
Secretary



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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OPERATIONS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

DAVID N. BEZANSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CAPITAL PROGRAMS

RANDALL S. NERO, PH.D.
DIRECTOR

December 8, 2015

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 2015 is submitted for your consideration.

During the past year, Patuxent Institution has continued to provide specialized, statutory and non-statutory treatment programs for offenders in order to contribute to a safer Maryland. The first step in providing treatment, however, is proper assessment. With our highly trained staff and test instruments that have been developed in accordance with best practices, we have made the identification of the mental health needs of offenders a priority. Once need identification has occurred, mentally ill and emotionally disordered offenders can then be placed in appropriate, individualized treatment programming. This targeted approach to programming is the best way in which to reduce offenders' emotional pain as well as their risk of recidivism.

Patuxent's ability to provide state-of-the-art treatment services is made possible by our ongoing commitment to create an institutional environment that is safe and secure. Under the leadership of Acting Warden Laura Armstead, who joined us in April of this year, our staff members receive ongoing training to ensure they are of the utmost moral character and integrity. Additionally, through our monitoring/surveillance efforts and contraband prevention/detection protocols, we take pride in our ability to protect our staff and the offenders under our care.

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

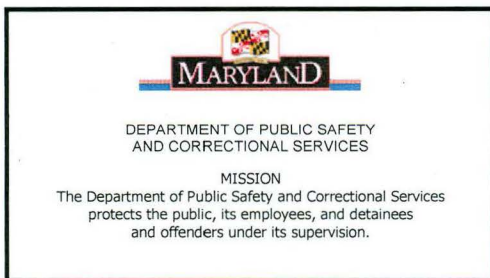
Respectfully,

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 377 correctional officer positions for maintaining the safety and security of the institution.



During fiscal year 2015, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 874 offenders distributed among the various treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. There was an ADP of 317 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 179 and the

ADP for the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) providing substance abuse treatment for male offenders was 84. There also was an ADP of 289 DOC offenders housed at Patuxent Institution who were awaiting evaluation for the EP and Youth programs, receiving specialized services (Parole Violator Program, Patuxent Assessment Unit), or transitioning between Patuxent and other Departmental institutions.

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 is not part of the Division of Correction. Its origin lies in the Maryland Public General Law, codified as Title 4 of the Correctional Services Article. The predecessor of this statute, Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland, was enacted in 1951 and Patuxent opened in 1955.

Patuxent was created to house Maryland's most dangerous criminal offenders. Its mission was to ensure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of offenders who demonstrated persistent antisocial and criminal behavior. Designated "Defective Delinquents," these offenders were involuntarily committed by the Court to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.

Patuxent Institution was unique in that it was explicitly designed to be a self-contained operation staffed by custody personnel as well as full-time clinicians inclusive of psychologists, social workers, and psychiatrists. It was also unique in that it was provided with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC). Thus, once designated as a defective delinquent and committed to Patuxent, an offender was to be released only upon the court finding that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

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

Another significant Institutional change was implemented in 1987. Fueled by a consent decree resulting from the court case of *Brown, et al. vs. Gluckstern*, the EP program, which initially served only male offenders, was expanded to include female offenders. The 109-bed Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution in 1990.

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

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

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

In conjunction with the implementation of the Youthful Offenders Program, Patuxent Institution enacted the most significant revision to its core treatment program since the abolition of the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing. The new approach was conceptualized as “remediation” rather than rehabilitation, and targeted the needs of youthful offenders versus those of the older and more chronic offenders. Remediation differs from rehabilitation in that it identifies and treats an inmate’s particular deficits, as opposed to trying to effect change in their overall personality. To implement the remediation approach, the treatment staff was reorganized into Remediation Management Teams (RMTs) – now called Treatment Teams – that are smaller and more flexible than the Treatment Units which preceded them. Additionally, treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention) were introduced to broaden and enhance the traditional group therapy model, along with specialized programs (such as the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program, and the Sexual Offender Treatment Module).

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation, was also implemented in FY 1994. The program is currently privatized and delivers a four-month treatment cycle to male offenders with significant substance abuse histories who are preparing for parole or mandatory release. In FY 2006 the leadership team at Patuxent Institution determined that services to Patuxent offenders would be enhanced if the Institution transferred its management of the ROTC program to a private contractor housed on the Patuxent compound and funded by a grant under Patuxent oversight. Ultimately, the Request for Proposal was awarded to Gaudenzia, Inc., which assumed responsibility for management of these programs on April 10, 2006. 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.

During FY 2013, the Eligible Person Program was revamped from an open-ended program to a time limited program. With this approach, over time, more inmates would have the opportunity

of participating and completing the program. Additionally, the program change necessitated the re-examination of offender recommendations for work release and parole. In attempting to align with Departmental policies, offenders successfully completing the EP/PY program who were eligible for work release would receive a recommendation for work release with a delayed parole release. During FY 2014, an intensive nine-month EP/PY program was implemented in response to the Judiciary's sentencing of offenders

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

The Warden



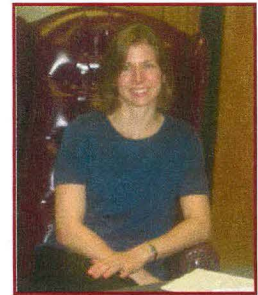
In FY 2009 Patricia Goins-Johnson was appointed the new Warden of Patuxent Institution. She began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Penitentiary. Subsequently in 1984, she became a Case Management Specialist there and was eventually promoted to Director of Case Management at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

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

Under her wardenship, Patuxent Institution has received 100% compliance during the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards audit.

The 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. Dr. Shaffer also oversees the team of clinicians that conducts risk assessments on offenders with life sentences who are being considered for parole by the Maryland Parole Commission. 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. 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.

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

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

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

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**

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 2015 Highlights

2.1 Clinical Programs at Patuxent Institution

- During FY 2015, the Eligible Persons Program at Patuxent Institution maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 215 offenders. The Youthful Offenders Program at the Institution maintained an annual ADP of 103 offenders.
- During FY 2015, the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) program continued to provide substance abuse services to male offenders on the grounds of Patuxent Institution. During this fiscal year, there was a change in contractors from Gaudenzia Inc to Phoenix House. There were 201 offenders who completed the four-month program in the past fiscal year.
- As of the end of FY 2015, the Risk Assessment Team completed its ninth 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 41 offenders who completed the program during FY 2015.
- 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 2015, a total of 302 evaluations were completed.
- During FY 2015, clinicians at Patuxent continued providing Thinking for a Change groups to DOC 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. 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. The sign shop completed approximately eight vehicle wrap projects including Regional Transportation Agency buses and Maryland Department of Natural Resources vehicles.



- 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 produced nearly \$850,000.00 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.



- 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 21 master gardeners.



- 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 Lieutenant Marcetta Parker for being chosen in FY 2015 as the 16th recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. Lieutenant Parker's ability to fully utilize the Department's resources sets her apart as a gifted problem solver when addressing the increasing demands of the population. Her day-to-day work ethic reflects a high professional standard that has earned her the utmost respect of the administration, her fellow supervisors and the officers of all three shifts. Not only was Lieutenant Parker selected for the James M Quinn Award, but her loyalty, dedication, and hard work resulted in her being recognized as the Patuxent Institution's Employee of the Year.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2015, educational services, under the direction of the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation were provided to 243 students. There were 9 students who achieved their GED/high school diploma. In terms of earning an Adult Skills Certificate (ASC), there were 18 students who earned ASC-Level 4, 20 students who earned their ASC-Level 3, and 18 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 2015. 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 2015. To help foster a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent's volunteer activities and programs are designed to provide offenders with the opportunity to "give back" to the community in some way.
- The Volunteer Activities Coordinator at Patuxent Institution functions as the liaison between the Administration and the offender population's Inmate Advisory Councils (IACs). Comprised of representatives of the Youth, Eligible Persons, and DOC populations, the councils meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, the Associate Director for Psychiatry, the Warden, and the Volunteer Activities Coordinator to discuss concerns of the offender population such as housing, changes in privileges, and treatment programming. These regular meetings promote a harmonious environment in the facility by fostering open communication between the Administration and the offender population, and working proactively to alleviate potential concerns.
- Throughout FY 2015, 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 2015, 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 ninth 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 2015, 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 150 quilts during FY 2015 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 900 quilts have been donated.
- FY 2015 saw the third 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 50 inmates have participated in the class that ended with an institution art show. In addition, many of the paintings were offered for a silent auction that raised and donated \$208 to the Maryland Crime Victim Resource Center.

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 2015, CMHC-J continued to function at 93% 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 179. A total of 188 patient offenders were discharged during the past fiscal year.

CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

The FY 2015 operating costs for Patuxent Institution totaled \$49,085,938. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an decrease of \$1,001,767 or approximately 2% over FY 2015. The per capita cost of \$55,776 decreased by 1% from FY 2014.

TABLE 3a

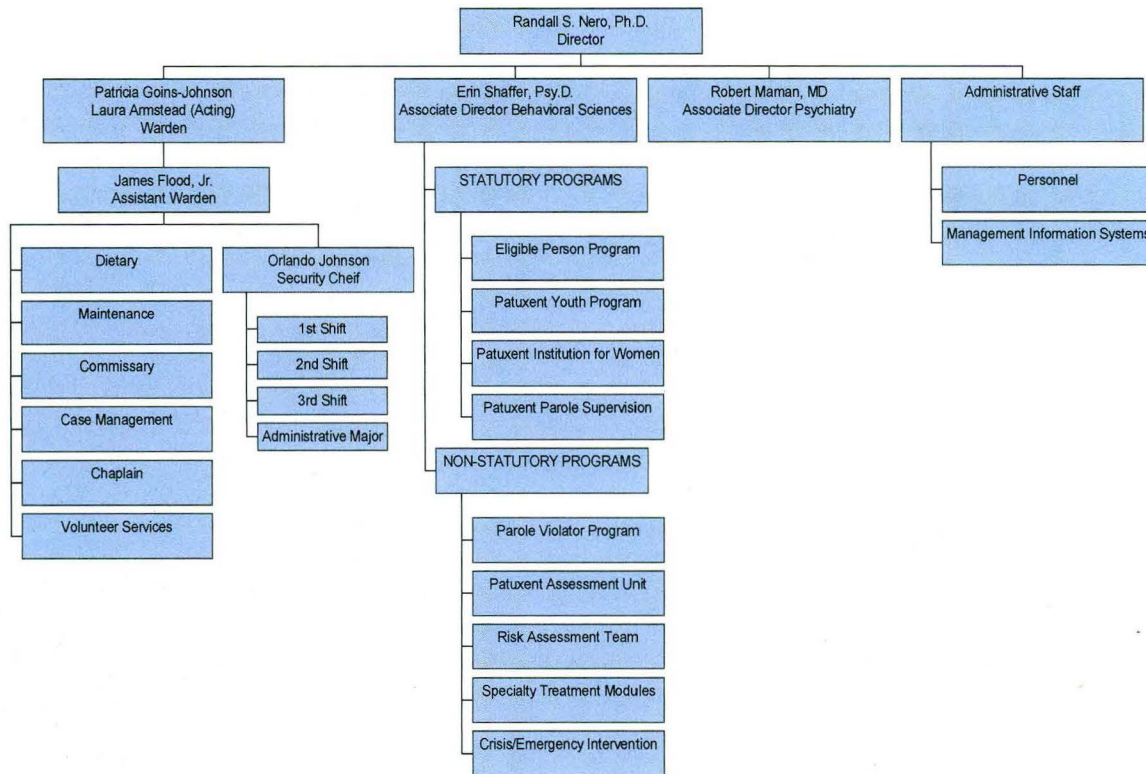
OPERATING COST--FY 2015					
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	REIMBURSABLE FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:	\$ 48,764,469.69	\$ 180,197.67	\$ 89,036.23	\$ 52,234.78	\$ 49,085,938.37
General Administration	\$ 2,555,658.70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,555,658.70
Custodial Care	\$ 30,133,013.87	\$ 118,168.62	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,251,182.49
Dietary Services	\$ 2,329,471.46	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,329,471.46
Plant Operations/ Maintenance	\$ 3,599,055.69	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,599,055.69
Clinical and Medical Services	\$ 8,291,363.46	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,291,363.46
Classification/Education / Religious Services	\$ 942,478.48	\$ 54,620.45	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 997,098.93
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$ 71,254.87	\$ 7,408.60	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ 83,163.47
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 842,173.16	\$ -	\$ 84,536.23	\$ 52,234.78	\$ 978,944.17
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$ 48,764,469.69	\$ 180,197.67	\$ 89,036.23	\$ 52,234.78	\$ 9,085,938.37
PER CAPITA COST:	\$ 56,115.62	\$ 207.36	\$ 102.46	\$ 60.11	\$ 56,485.54

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 2015 displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart FY 2015



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.



3.3 Staff Training & Development

A minimum of 18 hours of approved in-service training per year is provided for Patuxent Institution staff, as mandated by the Maryland Correctional Training Commission. During FY 2015, the Training Department at Patuxent Institution conducted the following courses:

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

CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2015

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

Correctional Services Article, Title 4, Subtitle 1, Annotated Code of Maryland stipulates the criteria for admission to Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program. It states that to qualify for admission, an offender must:

- Have been convicted of a crime and have at least three years remaining on his/her sentence;
- Have an emotional unbalance or intellectual impairment
- Be likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution; and
- Be more amenable to remediation through Patuxent Institution's programs and services than to other incarceration.

Also, offenders may not be found eligible if they are:

- Serving two or more life sentences;
- Serving one or more life sentences in which a jury found one or more aggravating circumstance(s) existed; or
- Convicted of first-degree murder, first-degree rape, or first-degree sexual offense, unless at the time of sentencing the judge recommends a referral to Patuxent for evaluation.

Core eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth Program are also stipulated by Title 4. These are similar to those for the EP Program; however in addition, offenders may be considered eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program only if they:

- Are under the age of 21 years at the time of sentencing;
- Have been referred by the court at the time of sentencing;
- Have received a sentence of at least three years; and,
- Are amenable to treatment in the program.

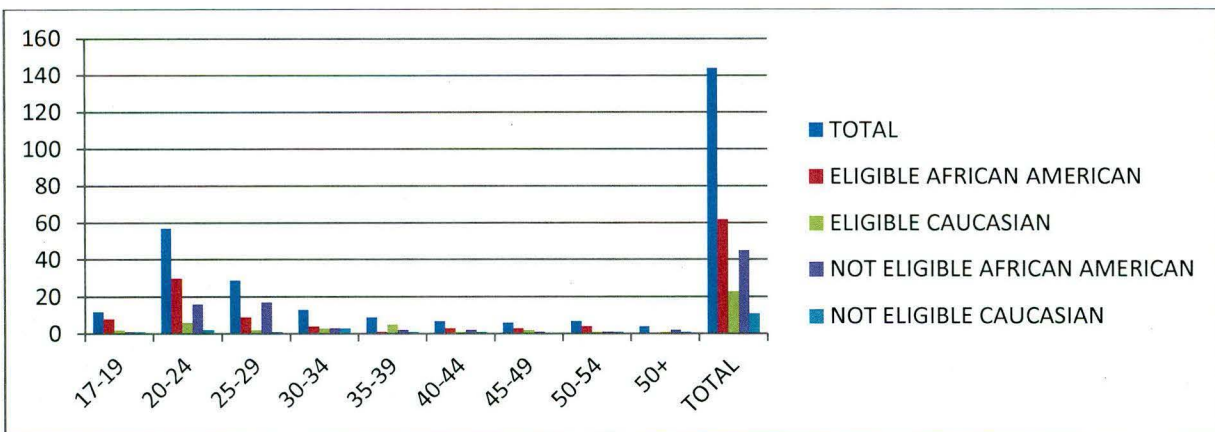
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status, in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. These evaluations are conducted by teams comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist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

4.2 Demographics

One hundred and forty-five (145) offenders were evaluated for the EP and Youth programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2015. Eighty-nine (89) offenders completed the diagnostic phase and were admitted, while fifty-six (56) 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 2015



With respect to race, 70% 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 64% of the admissions. Regarding gender, males constituted 88% of the Patuxent admissions, the majority of whom were admitted into the EP Program (47%) as opposed to the Youthful Offenders Program (41%).

TABLE 4b

GENDER OF OFFENDERS IN FY 2015

61% ELIGIBLE (N=89)

- EP MALES - 42
- YOUTH MALES - 36
- EP FEMALES - 11
- YOUTH FEMALES - 0

39% INELIGIBLE (N=56)

- EP MALES - 28
- YOUTH MALES - 26
- EP FEMALES - 2
- YOUTH FEMALES - 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2015 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 (Table 4d); length of sentence by gender (Tables 4e/4f); Life sentences (Table 4g); and county of conviction information (Tables 4h).

The offenses of the all evaluated offenders are almost entirely violent crimes. Homicide, Robbery, Other Violent Offenses, Assault, and Sexual Assault were the modal offenses (25%, 17%, 15%, 14%, and 13% respectively).

TABLE 4c

OFFENSE GROUPS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2015				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	Homicide	7	9	16
	Robbery	6	3	9
	Sex Assault	7	7	14
	Assault	11	2	13
	Other Violent	7	6	13
	Burglary	3	--	3
	Larceny	3	--	3
	Drug Related	7	2	9
	Child Abuse	2	1	3
	TOTAL	53	30	83
PY	Homicide	10	10	20
	Robbery	11	5	16
	Sex Assault	2	3	5
	Kidnapping	1	--	1
	Assault	4	3	7
	Other Violent	5	3	8
	Larceny	1	--	1
	Burglary	1	--	1
	Drug Related	1	2	3
	TOTAL	36	26	62

The modal sentence for all offenders evaluated in FY 2015 has been 5-10 years (26%). 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 5-10 (47%) (Table 4d).

TABLE 4d

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF ALL EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2015				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	<5	1	--	1
	5-10	11	6	17
	11-15	14	3	17
	16-20	7	4	11
	21-25	6	4	10
	26-30	5	2	7
	36-40	1	2	3
	41-45	1	1	2
	46-50	--	1	1
	51+	1	--	1
	LIFE Suspended	2	3	5
	LIFE	4	4	8
	TOTAL	53	30	83
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	<5	1	--	1
	5-10	17	4	21
	11-15	3	4	7
	16-20	1	2	3
	21-25	--	1	1
	26-30	3	2	5
	31-35	1	--	1
	36-40	1	2	3
	46-50	1	--	1
	51+	1	3	4
	LIFE Suspended	6	4	10
	LIFE	1	4	5
	TOTAL	36	26	62

The modal sentence ranges for the accepted male offenders in the EP Program are 11-15 (29%), and the modal sentence range for the accepted offenders in the Youth Program is 5-10 years (47%) (see Table 4f). Of the females, eleven of thirteen offenders evaluated were admitted. The sentence length of the female offenders ranged from 5-45 years (see Table 4e).

TABLE 4e

EVALUATED FEMALES DURING FY 2015				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	4	1	5
	11-15	2	--	2
	16-20	1	1	2
	21-25	2	--	2
	26-30	1	--	1
	41-45	1	--	1
	TOTAL	11	2	13

TABLE 4f

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF MALES EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2015				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	<5	1	--	1
	5-10	7	5	12
	11-15	12	3	15
	16-20	6	3	9
	21-25	4	4	8
	26-30	4	2	6
	36-40	1	2	3
	41-45	--	1	1
	46-50	--	1	1
	51+	1	--	1
	LIFE Suspended	2	3	5
LIFE	4	4	8	
TOTAL	42	28	70	
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	<5	1	--	1
	5-10	17	4	21
	11-15	3	4	7
	16-20	1	2	3
	21-25	--	1	1
	26-30	3	2	5
	31-35	1	--	1
	36-40	1	2	3
	46-50	1	--	1
	51+	1	3	4
	LIFE Suspended	6	4	10
	LIFE	1	4	5
TOTAL	36	26	62	

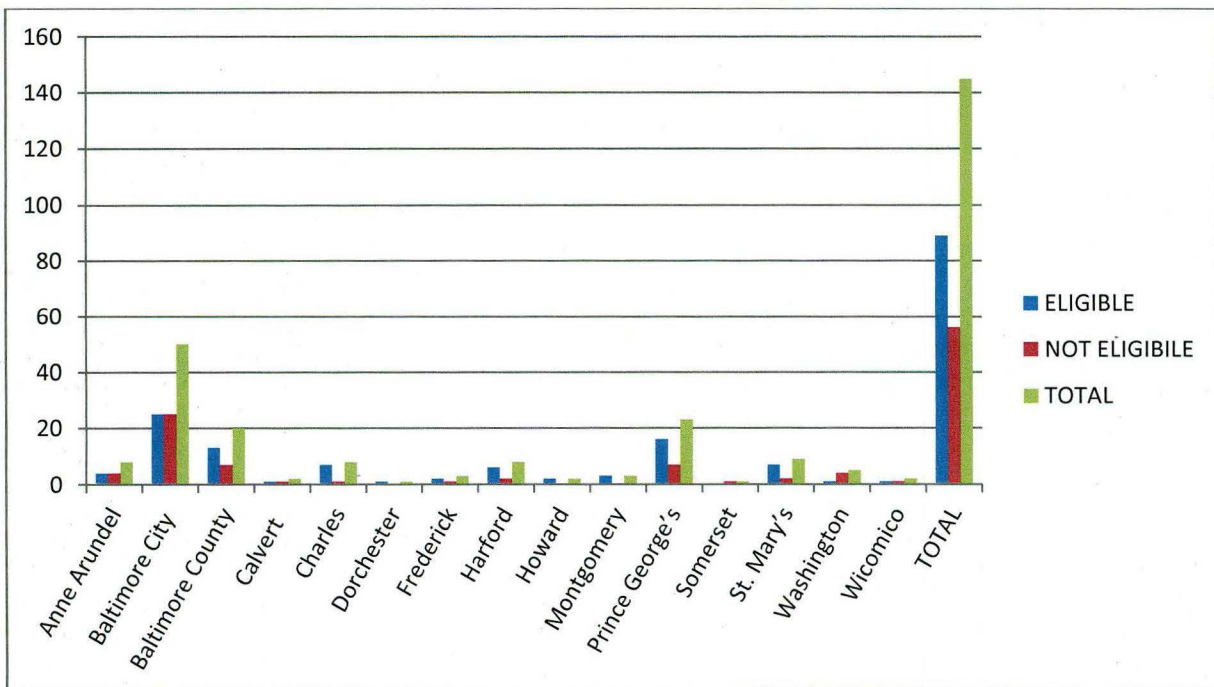
As Table 4g shows, 13 of 28 offenders with a Life or life suspended sentences evaluated were found eligible for the Patuxent programs.

TABLE 4g

LIFE SENTENCES FOR EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2015				
	STATUS	LIFE	LIFE SUSPENDED	TOTAL
EP	Eligible	4	2	6
	Not Eligible	4	3	7
	Total	8	5	13
Youth	Eligible	1	6	7
	Not Eligible	4	4	8
	Total	5	10	15

Baltimore City and the counties of Baltimore and Prince George's constitute the large majority (64%) of the referral base for Patuxent Institution (see Table 4h).

TABLE 4h



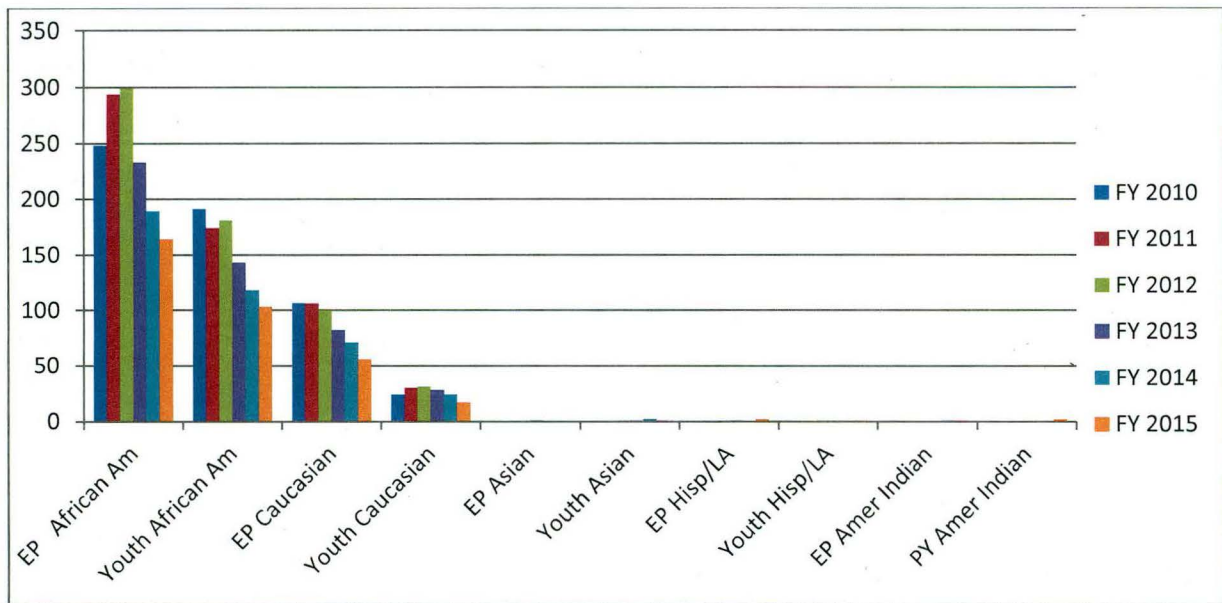
CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 Demographics of Total Population

Tables 5a-5f contain an analysis of the demographics based on the total Patuxent program population for FY 2015. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 497 offenders who were housed in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2015. However, 95 offenders in the diagnostic phase were not evaluated or considered for final admission to the Patuxent program, and these inmates will not be considered in the forthcoming analysis. Additionally, 159 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 275 at the end of the fiscal year.

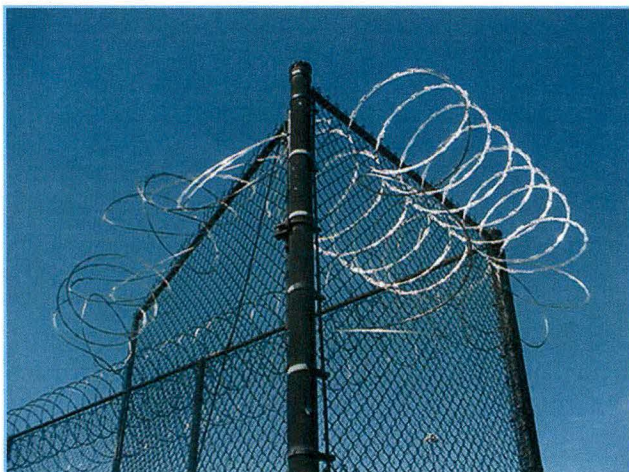
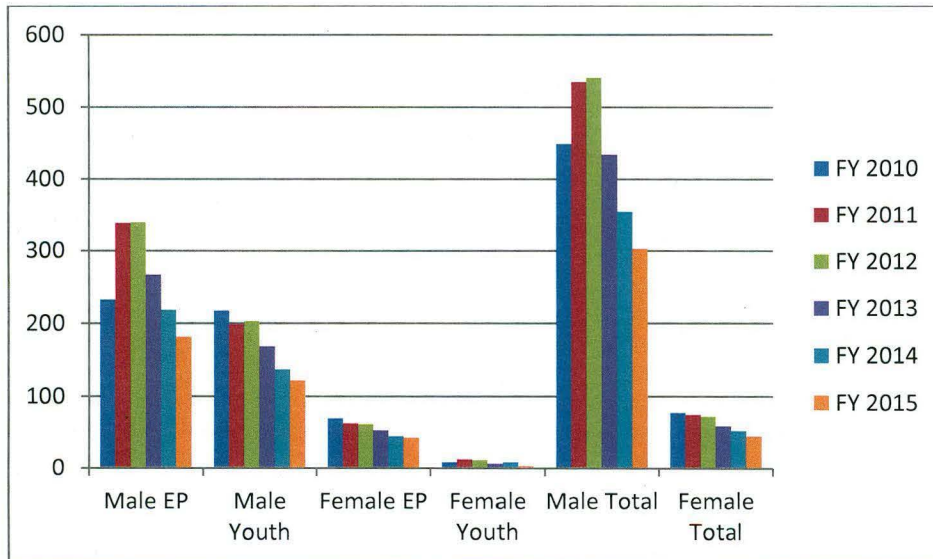
As indicated by Table 5a, the distribution of the offenders between race and EP/Youth programming essentially has not varied over the past few years. For FY 2015, the majority of offenders have been African-Americans evaluated for or treated in the Eligible Persons program (77%).

TABLE 5a



Similarly, the distribution of the offenders between gender and EP/Youth programming has been fairly consistent from FY 2010 to FY 2015, as indicated by Table 5b. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the offenders served by Patuxent Institution were male in FY 2015 (n=302), most of who were affiliated with the EP Program (n=181).

TABLE 5b



5.2

Offense Characteristics of the EP & Youth Populations

The offense characteristics of the EP and Youth populations are presented in Table 5c. This excludes the population of offenders who became non-eligible for the EP or Youth programs at the completion of their diagnostic phase and also excludes those inmates not evaluated. As with the subgroups of evaluated and admitted offenders, the large majority of the offenders in the diagnostic phase and in treatment committed violent crimes, which has been consistent with prior years. The modal offense category continues to be homicide (37%).

TABLE 5c

OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS FOR FY 2015			
N = 257			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	74	37	111
Robbery	19	8	27
Sex Assault	9	7	16
Kidnapping	2	2	4
Assault	23	12	35
Other Violent	26	19	45
Burglary	6	1	7
Larceny	2	--	2
Drug Related	7	--	7
Child Abuse	1	1	2
TOTAL	170	87	257
OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXENT DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS FOR FY 2015			
N = 89			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	7	10	17
Robbery	6	11	17
Sex Assault	7	2	9
Kidnapping	--	1	1
Assault	11	4	15
Other Violent	7	5	12
Burglary	3	1	4
Larceny	3	1	4
Drug Related	7	1	8
Child Abuse	2	--	2
TOTAL	53	36	89

5.3 County of Conviction

The county of conviction for all offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2015 was again predominated by the same five jurisdictions, as follows in decreasing order: Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Prince George's County, Montgomery County, Anne Arundel County and Harford County. Baltimore City continued to be the primary referral source with almost 30% of the offenders.

Table 5d

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF ALL PATUXENT OFFENDERS FOR FY 2015 (N=346)			
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	EP	PY	TOTAL
Anne Arundel	9	6	15
Baltimore City	68	37	105
Baltimore County	39	29	68
Calvert	5	1	6
Carroll	2	--	2
Cecil	3	--	3
Charles	10	3	13
Dorchester	3	4	7
Frederick	1	3	4
Garrett	1	--	1
Harford	13	2	15
Howard	4	2	6
Montgomery	10	8	18
Prince George's	39	23	62
Queen Anne's	1	--	1
Somerset	1	--	1
St. Mary's	9	1	10
Washington	1	--	1
Wicomico	3	4	7
Worchester	1	--	1
TOTAL	223	123	346

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 2015.

TABLE 5e

SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS (N = 257)				SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS (N = 89)			
YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL	YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL
<5	--	---	--	<5	1	1	2
5-10	6	7	13	5-10	11	17	28
11-15	22	21	43	11-15	14	3	17
16-20	33	10	43	16-20	7	1	8
21-25	28	4	32	21-25	6	--	6
26-30	20	13	33	26-30	5	3	8
31-35	13	5	18	31-35	--	1	1
36-40	12	8	20	36-40	1	1	2
41-45	--	1	1	41-45	1	3	4
46-50	8	1	9	46-50	--	1	1
51+	2	3	5	51+	1	1	2
LIFE SUSPENDED	22	14	36	LIFE SUSPENDED	2	6	8
LIFE	4	--	4	LIFE	4	1	5
TOTAL	170	87	257	TOTAL	53	36	89

The percentage of inmates serving Life sentences who participated in Patuxent programming during FY 2015 was 15%. Of this group, 83% were carrying a Life Suspended sentence.



CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

The Institutional Board of Review was established in 1977 when the Eligible Persons Program was initiated. As a unique component of Patuxent Institution, it reviews the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent program on at least an annual basis, and is vested with the authority to:

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

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

Prior to the Board of Review considering an offender for any kind of conditional release status, the Institution attempts to locate the offender's victim(s) and give notification that a status change may occur. Thirty (30) days are allowed for a written response from the victim(s), which the Board of Review members factor into their decision making regarding the offender's prospective change in status. The victim(s) may also request to appear in person before the Board of Review to make a statement prior to the Board of Review meeting with the offender to consider his/her status change request.

6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2015, the Board of Review heard 257 cases, with the large majority of these cases (93%) involved annual reviews of offender progress in the EP and Youth programs. Table 6a summarizes these hearings and their outcomes.

TABLE 6a

BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS DURING FY 2015	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	257
SPECIAL REQUESTS	21
REVIEWED ELIBILITY	47
Non Eligible	20
Issued Completion Certificate	25
Revoked Community Parole	2
Requested Work Release with Delayed Parole Release Granted	3

6.3 Grants of Status

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

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

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

As noted in Table 6a above, three offenders were granted work release or were given a recommendation for work release with a delayed parole date, one was a Youth.

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 2015.

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 2015, two preliminary parole revocation hearing was held that later resulted in the revocation of the conditional release status of the community parolee.



CHAPTER VII DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

One hundred and fifty nine (159) offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2015. The reasons for discharge by program and gender of the offenders are listed below. The most common reason for discharge was the finding of non-eligibility of diagnostic offenders at staffing for the EP and Youth programs (36%).

TABLE 7a

REASONS FOR LEAVING PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2015					
	EP	PY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Court Release	2	--	2	--	2
Mandatory Release	2	1	2	1	3
IBOR Completion Certificate	11	14	24	1	25
IBOR Removed	15	3	17	1	18
Office of the Director Before Staffing	--	12	12	--	12
Office of the Director After Acceptance	--	7	7	--	7
Staff Evaluation	29	28	55	2	57
Opted Out Before Staffing	16	--	14	2	16
Opted Out After Acceptance	19	--	14	5	19
Total Discharged	94	65	147	12	159



CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

During FY 2015, there were 32 offenders with Community Parole status, six of whom were Youth. The large majority of the parolees committed homicide (66%).

TABLE 8a

Offenses of Parolees FY 2015			
Offense	Eligible Persons	Youth	Total
Homicide	17	4	21
Sexual Assault	3	1	4
Robbery	2	--	2
Other Violent Crime	4	1	5
Total	26	6	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.

TABLE 8b

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION

FY 1998 - FY 2015 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 44	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	0	0
2012	3	1	33%	0	0	0	0	1	33%
2013	8	0	0	1	13%	--	--	1	13%
2014	1	1	100%	--	--	--	--	1	100%
2015	6	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	44	3	7%	1	2%	3	7%	7	16%

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