



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

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT**

2016

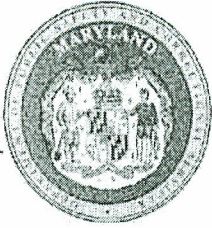


LARRY HOGAN, GOVERNOR

BOYD K. RUTHERFORD, LT GOVERNOR

STEPHEN T. MOYER, SECRETARY

RANDALL S. NERO, Ph.D., DIRECTOR



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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STATE OF MARYLAND

December 2, 2016

LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

BOYD K. RUTHERFORD
LT. GOVERNOR

STEPHEN T. MOYER
SECRETARY

WILLIAM G. STEWART
DEPUTY SECRETARY
ADMINISTRATION

J. MICHAEL ZEIGLER
DEPUTY SECRETARY
OPERATIONS

DAVID N. BEZANSON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CAPITAL PROGRAMS

The Honorable Larry Hogan
Governor of the State of Maryland
100 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Hogan:

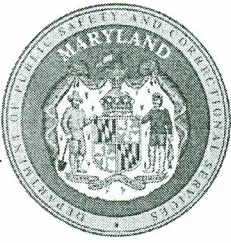
I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution that documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2016. The information contained in the report is intended to satisfy the reporting requirement set forth in the Correctional Services Article, Section 4-203, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Patuxent continues to remain focused on the Department's mission of protecting the public, the employees, and offenders under its supervision as it provides treatment programs to a wide array of offenders. Our programming undergoes continuous refinement and development in order to ensure that it is delivered in accordance with best practices. At the same time, a very high priority is placed on the provision of services that make the most efficient use of Departmental resources. We remain ever so proud of our statutory Patuxent Youth and Eligible Person Programs, as well as the clinical services that we provide to offenders with serious mental illnesses, those with substance abuse diagnoses, and parole violators.

At Patuxent, our highly-trained custody and civilian staff work closely together in order to create a correctional environment that is safe, secure, and growth-promoting. We believe that this is the best way to reduce the likelihood that those convicted of crime will repeat their misconduct when they return to the community. In the coming year, our dedicated staff members look forward to delivering innovative services to offenders in an effort to enhance the safety of Maryland's citizens.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Moyer
Secretary



Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Patuxent Institution

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CAPITAL PROGRAMS

November 18, 2016

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

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 2016 is submitted for your consideration.

In addition to my role as Director of Patuxent Institution, I was also appointed as the Director of Mental Health for DPSCS during this fiscal year. This has afforded me the opportunity to ensure that there is greater continuity of care between the clinical services offered at Patuxent and those provided at other Institutions within the Department.

The Eligible Person (EP) and Patuxent Youth (PY) Programs remain at the heart of Patuxent's programs. In addition to these statutory programs, other offerings continue to provide offenders with an opportunity for therapeutic remediation as follows:

- The Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J) is the Department's centralized unit which provides stabilization services so that offenders with acute mental health issues can return to a maintaining facility in either general population or a special needs area.
- The Step-Down Unit provides services to the offender who is at risk for decompensation in a traditional mental health environment, but who needs a level of care not offered within CMHC-J.
- The Transition Unit is designed for those offenders with special needs who are within 12 months of release from custody. This program works closely with community-based mental health providers and supervision staff to increase the likelihood of successful aftercare.
- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) has provided four months of treatment to male offenders with moderate substance abuse problems.

- The Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU) ensures that offenders with mental health issues are efficiently evaluated so that appropriate placement in programs or institutions can occur.
- The Patuxent Violator Program (PVP) addresses the unique needs of male inmates who are technical parole violators in order to foster skill development that will enable them to more smoothly transition back into society.

In the past year, Patuxent additionally began to house the Department's technical parole violators in order to provide support to Institutions in the Baltimore City complex. Many of these offenders have required mental health interventions, and our staff members have done an excellent job with regard to meeting the clinical needs of this new population.

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

Respectfully,

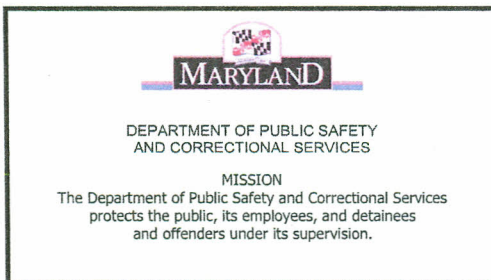
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Randall S. Nero". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Randall S. Nero, Ph.D.
Director of Patuxent
Director of Mental Health for DPSCS

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



During fiscal year 2016, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 864 offenders distributed among the various treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. There was an ADP of 303 in the two Patuxent programs that serve both male and female offenders, the Eligible Persons (EP) Program and Youthful Offenders Program (PY). The ADP for the Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J) serving offenders with mental health issues was 176 and the

ADP for the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) providing substance abuse treatment for male offenders was 40. There also was an ADP of 335 DOC offenders housed at Patuxent Institution who were awaiting evaluation for the EP and PY Programs, receiving specialized services (Parole Violator Program, Patuxent Assessment Unit), or transitioning between Patuxent and other Departmental institutions.

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Male Population

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

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Female Population

Eligible Persons/Youth	37
DOC Housing	72
Total Capacity	109



1.2 The History of Patuxent Institution

Patuxent Institution has the distinction of being the only institution for sentenced criminals in the State of Maryland that is not part of the Division of Correction. Its origin lies in the Maryland Public General Law, codified as Title 4 of the Correctional Services Article. The predecessor of this statute, Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland, was enacted in 1951 and Patuxent opened in 1955.

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

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

In 1977 a gubernatorial commission was formed to review Patuxent Institution's functioning, as well as the laws governing it. The commission's findings resulted in the revision of Article 31B which abolished the Defective Delinquent Law and indeterminate sentencing, and instituted the Eligible Persons or "EP" Program on July 1, 1977. Referral to the EP Program is voluntary and does not require a judge's recommendation.

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

In FY 1992 the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established within Patuxent Institution in response to a need to provide a more effectively coordinated and centralized treatment environment specifically tailored to the needs of an increasing number of inmates with serious mental illness. This 192-bed unit consolidated treatment services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders and required stabilization of acute symptoms.

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

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

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

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

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), a cooperative effort with the Division of Parole and Probation, was also implemented in FY 1994. The program is currently privatized and delivers a four-month treatment cycle to male offenders with significant substance abuse histories who are preparing for parole or mandatory release. In FY 2006 the leadership team at Patuxent Institution determined that services to Patuxent offenders would be enhanced if the Institution transferred its management of the ROTC program to a private contractor housed on the Patuxent compound and funded by a grant under Patuxent oversight. Ultimately, the Request for Proposal was awarded to Gaudenzia, Inc., which assumed responsibility for management of these programs on April 10, 2006. During FY 2015 the contract was awarded to Phoenix House.

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

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

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

While the mission of the Patuxent Institution has evolved over the years, the one constant has been Patuxent's role as the hub for treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership

The Director

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



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

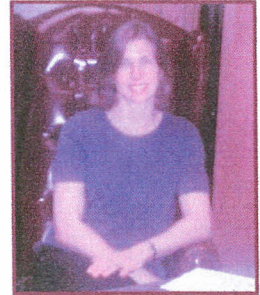
Dr. Nero also works closely with the Warden, Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, and the Associate Director for Psychiatry to attain the goal of providing effective treatment programs in a safe and secure correctional facility. He believes that this level of collaboration is key to successful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

The Warden

In FY 2015 Laura Armstead was appointed as acting warden of Patuxent Institution. She began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup. In 1991 she became a Case Management Specialist at the Brock bridge Correctional facility and was eventually promoted to the Case Management Manager for the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System. She was promoted to Facility Administrator at the Herman L. Toulson Bootcamp, then assigned to the Jessup Pre-Release Unit until she was promoted to Assistant Warden at the Maryland Correctional Institute of Jessup. Acting Warden Armstead collaborated with other case managers to develop an in-service training curriculum to assist non-custody staff related to correctional topics and skills. She has been a member of the Max II Structured Housing Authority Initiative and the Crisis-De-escalation Steering committee. Since her arrival at the Patuxent Institution, she has developed standards for the housing of the juvenile inmates (under age 18) and successfully passed the Department's PREA audit.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Erin Shaffer received both her M.S. and Psy.D. degrees from Nova Southeastern University. She joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1997 and has served as Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences since 2006.



A licensed clinical psychologist, Dr. Shaffer is responsible for the management of statutory and non-statutory treatment services at Patuxent. These include the Eligible Person (EP) Program, the Patuxent Youth (PY) Program, parolee supervision services, the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU), the Parole Violator Program (PVP), and mental health interventions provided to inmates who are not in formal programming. 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. Leslie Earll began serving as the Associate Director of Psychiatry for Patuxent Institution in May 2016. She completed her MD degree, Residency Training in General Psychiatry and Fellowship Training in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Georgetown University School of Medicine in Washington DC. After working for years in a combination of group practice and solo private practice she spent twelve years as a psychiatrist with the State of California working with children, adolescents, developmentally delayed/autistic spectrum individuals and adults in both State Hospitals and Correctional Institutions. After returning to her home State of Maryland, she worked for MHM Services, contractor to the Maryland DPSCS providing

psychiatric care to inmates in Baltimore, Jessup and Cumberland and later serving as Acting Chief of Psychiatry for the Jessup Region.

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

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

Composition of the Board of Review

- The Director of Patuxent Institution
- Two Associate Directors
- The Warden
- Five members of the general public appointed by the Governor, at least one of whom is a member of a victim's right organization

Patuxent Institution is the only DPSCS facility that has its own independent paroling authority. This paroling authority is known as the Institutional Board of Review, and was accorded to the Institution at its inception by the Legislature. This Board also annually reviews the progress of all offenders in the EP and PY Programs. In addition to considering offenders for parole, the Board may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status to offenders in these programs. The Board also may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program, or recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence. Over time, the legislature modified a number of aspects of the Board of Review's authority in response to changing needs within corrections. These modifications specifically relate to paroling offenders serving a life sentence. They allowed the Board of Review to:

- Approve parole for an offender serving a life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982.
- Recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but with the Governor's approval if the offender's crime was committed after July 1, 1982, and on or before March 20, 1989.
- Recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but with the approval of both the Governor and the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.
- Approve parole for offenders serving non-life sentences. If the offender's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can act autonomously. If the crime was committed on or after March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can recommend parole but must have the approval of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services. Subsequent to a revision of and amendment to the law in March 1989, approval by seven of the nine Board of Review members is also required for an offender to be granted any type of conditional release status including day leaves, work/school release, and parole.

Effective October 1, 2005, Senate Bill 132 titled, "Correctional Services - Sanctions by the Patuxent Institution Board of Review" expanded the Board of Review's authority to exercise clinical and administrative judgment on a case-by-case basis associated with imposing sanctions for inmates on status who have committed a major infraction. The prior statute mandated that the Board of Review impose a period of incarceration of at least six months for offenders who have been found guilty of a major infraction. This bill authorizes the Board of Review to use their discretionary judgment in determining the consequences for status inmates who have been found guilty of a major infraction.

Chapter II

FY 2016 Highlights

2.1 Clinical Programs at Patuxent Institution

- During FY 2016, the EP Program at Patuxent Institution maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 206 offenders. The PY Program at the Institution maintained an annual ADP of 97 offenders.
- During FY 2016, 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.
- As of the end of FY 2016, 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 2016.
- 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 2016, a total of 302 evaluations were completed.
- During FY 2016, clinicians at Patuxent continued providing Thinking for a Change groups to DOC inmates housed at the institution.

2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts

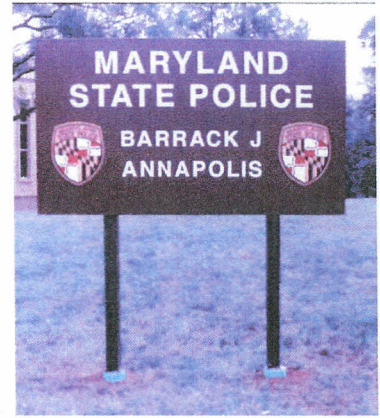
- Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) relocated their sign shop from the Maryland House of Correction to the Patuxent campus in FY 2008. The program enables participants to learn basic graphic arts and sign-making. In order to provide Patuxent's female offenders with hands-on vocational training, 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 (including the Maryland State Police, the State Highway Administration, the Maryland Lottery, the Baltimore Orioles, the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration, the Maryland Transit Administration, and the State Park System).

• Maryland Correctional Enterprises employs 36 men and 21 women. The offenders receive vocational training in a hands-on business setting with real world application. The combined MCE shops produced nearly \$1,013,000.00 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 EP and PY Programs and the Correctional Mental Health Center's Step-down/Transitional Unit.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2016, educational services, under the direction of the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation were provided to 271 students. There were 10 students who achieved their GED/high school diploma. In terms of earning an Adult Skills Certificate (ASC), there were 32 students who earned ASC-Level 4, 31 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 2016. 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 2016. To help foster a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent's volunteer activities and programs are designed to provide offenders with the opportunity to "give back" to the community in some way.
- The Volunteer Activities Coordinator at Patuxent Institution functions as the liaison between the Administration and the offender population's Inmate Advisory Councils (IACs). Comprised of representatives of the PY, EP, and DOC populations, the councils meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, the Associate Director for Psychiatry, the Warden, and the Volunteer Activities Coordinator to discuss concerns of the offender population such as housing, changes in privileges, and treatment programming. These regular meetings promote a harmonious environment in the facility by fostering open communication between the Administration and the offender population, and working proactively to alleviate potential concerns.
- Throughout FY 2016, 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 2016, 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 tenth 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 2016, 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 2016 which were donated to charities, including St. Anne's Center for Children, Youth and Family (formerly St. Anne's Infant and Maternity Home). Since starting, over 1000 quilts have been donated.

- FY 2016 saw the fourth installment of Art Expression, an art instruction program offered to select EP and PY inmates teaching basic, intermediate, and advanced drawing and painting skills as well as a means of positive self-expression. To date, nearly 75 inmates have participated in the class that ended with an institution art show.

2.5 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup & Related Units

- FY 2006 was the first full year that the services of the Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) were provided in conjunction with the mental health contractor, Mental Health Management Services, Inc. The CMHC-J staff continued to work closely with the Director of the Institution and the Warden to provide appropriate care to these offenders in a safe and secure environment
- Regular services include treatment planning, crisis management, group psychotherapy, and recreational activities overseen by an occupational therapist. Psychological assessment and individual psychotherapy are provided on an as-needed basis. Group psychotherapy includes focused-discussion groups as well as an open-ended discussion group for higher-level inmates. The psychology staff also participates in Community Meetings with inmates, nursing and correctional staff on an as-needed basis.
- During FY 2016, CMHC-J continued to function at 92% 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 176.

CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

The FY 2016 operating costs for Patuxent Institution totaled \$49,553,214. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$467,276 or approximately .95% over FY 2016. The per capita cost of \$57,458 increased by 1.72% from FY 2015.

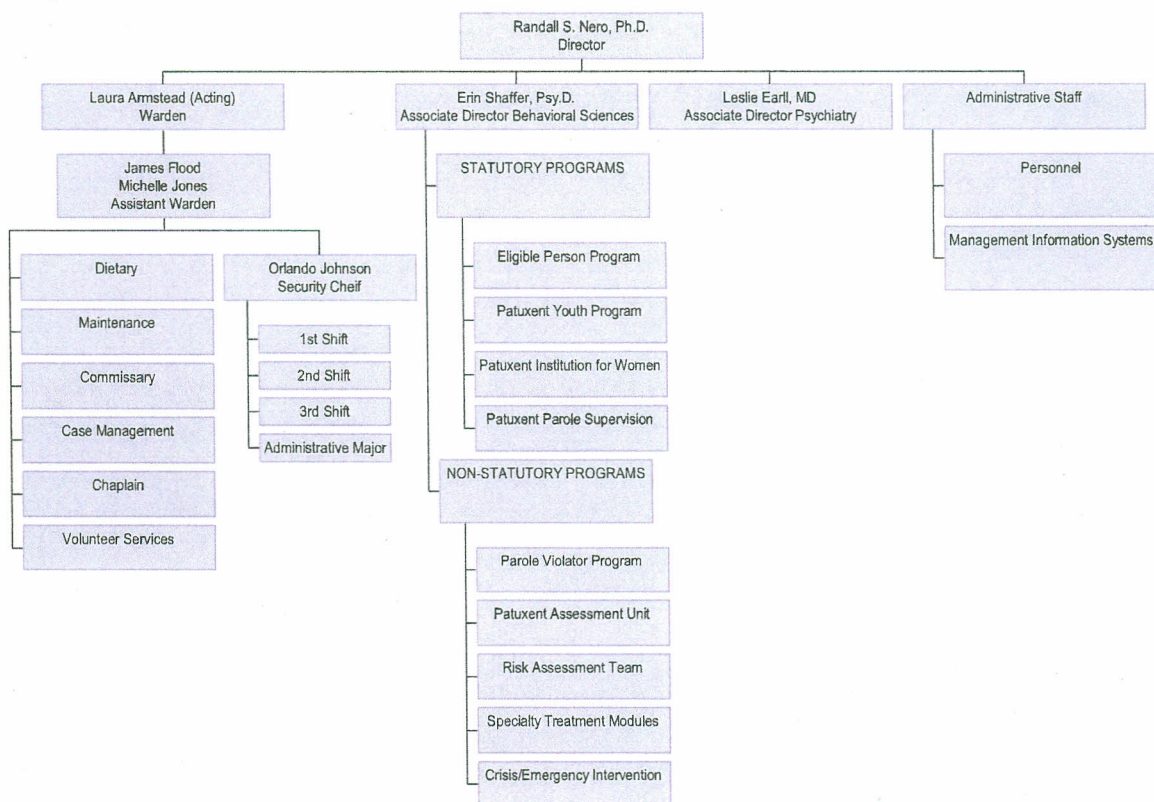
TABLE 3a

OPERATING COST-- FY 2016					
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	REIMBURSABLE FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
General Administration	\$3,379,689	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$3,379,689
Custodial Care	\$30,173,529	\$83,955	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$30,257,484
Dietary Services	\$3,000,977	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$3,000,977
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$3,194,644	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$3,194,644
Clinical and Hospital Services	\$7,611,186	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$7,611,186
Classification/Recreational/Religious Services	\$949,817	\$55,263	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$1,005,008
Out Patient Service	\$12,428	\$ ---	\$11,800	\$ ---	\$24,228
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$947,751	\$ ---	\$132,238	\$ ---	\$1,079,989
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$49,270,030	\$139,218	\$144,038	\$ ---	\$49,553,214
PER CAPITA COST:	\$57,157	\$161.51	\$167.10	\$ ---	\$57,458

3.2 Staffing

The Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2016 displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart FY 2016



The diversity and complexity of Patuxent Institution is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. The CMHC-J Mental Health, Transitional and Step-Down Units are all housed within its compound, in addition to the EP and PY Programs services for men and women. Moreover, the Parole Violator Program and the Patuxent Assessment Unit are newer programs at Patuxent Institution providing services to offenders.



CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2016

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

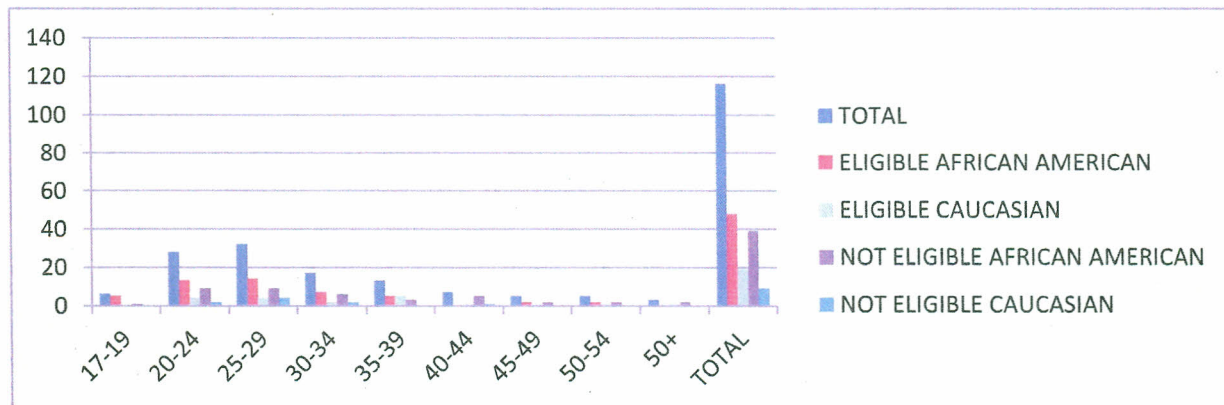
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status, in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. These evaluations are conducted by teams comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist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

4.2 Demographics

One hundred and sixteen (116) offenders were evaluated for the EP and PY Programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2016. Sixty-eight (68) offenders completed the diagnostic phase and were admitted, while forty-eight (48) were found not eligible for the programs. Tables 4a and 4b provide insight into the characteristics of the offenders evaluated and admitted into the EP and PY Programs.

TABLE 4a

Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2016



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

TABLE 4b

GENDER OF OFFENDERS IN FY 2016

59% ELIGIBLE (N=68)

- EP MALES - 36
- PY MALES - 16
- EP FEMALES - 16

41% INELIGIBLE (N=48)

- EP MALES - 33
- PY MALES - 12
- EP FEMALES - 3

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2016 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, Other Violent Offenses, Robbery, and Sexual Assault were the modal offenses (28%, 18%, 16%, and 15% respectively).

TABLE 4c

OFFENSE GROUPS OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2016				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	Homicide	11	10	21
	Robbery	10	3	13
	Sex Related Offense	6	8	14
	Kidnapping	1	0	1
	Assault	3	3	6
	Other Violent	8	7	15
	Burglary	6	0	6
	Larceny	0	1	1
	Drug Related	5	4	9
	Child Abuse	2	0	2
	TOTAL	52	36	88
PY	Homicide	5	6	11
	Robbery	4	1	5
	Sex Related Offense	1	2	3
	Assault	1	1	2
	Other Violent	4	2	6
	CDS Related	1	0	1
	TOTAL	16	11	28

The modal sentence for all offenders evaluated in FY 2016 has been 5-10 years (18%). The modal sentence range of those admitted to the EP Program is 11-15 years (23%), and of those admitted to the PY Program is 11-15 (25%) (Table 4d).

TABLE 4d

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF ALL EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2016				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	4	1	5
	11-15	12	4	16
	16-20	10	3	13
	21-25	7	1	8
	26-30	4	1	5
	31-35	3	2	5
	36-40	3	3	6
	41-45	2	1	3
	46-50	1	2	3
	51+	2	8	10
	LIFE Suspended	0	5	5
	LIFE	4	5	9
	TOTAL	52	36	88
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	1	3	4
	11-15	4	1	5
	16-20	2	0	2
	21-25	3	2	5
	36-40	1	0	1
	46-50	0	1	1
	51+	2	0	2
	LIFE Suspended	1	2	3
	LIFE	2	3	5
	TOTAL	16	12	28

The modal sentence ranges for the accepted male offenders in the EP Program are 11-15 (25%), and the modal sentence range for the accepted offenders in the PY Program is 11-15 years (25%) (see Table 4f). Of the females, sixteen of nineteen offenders evaluated were admitted. The sentence length of the female offenders accepted to the EP Program ranged from 5-51 years (see Table 4e). Additionally, 7 of 22 offenders with a Life or Life Suspended sentences evaluated were found eligible for the Patuxent programs.

TABLE 4e

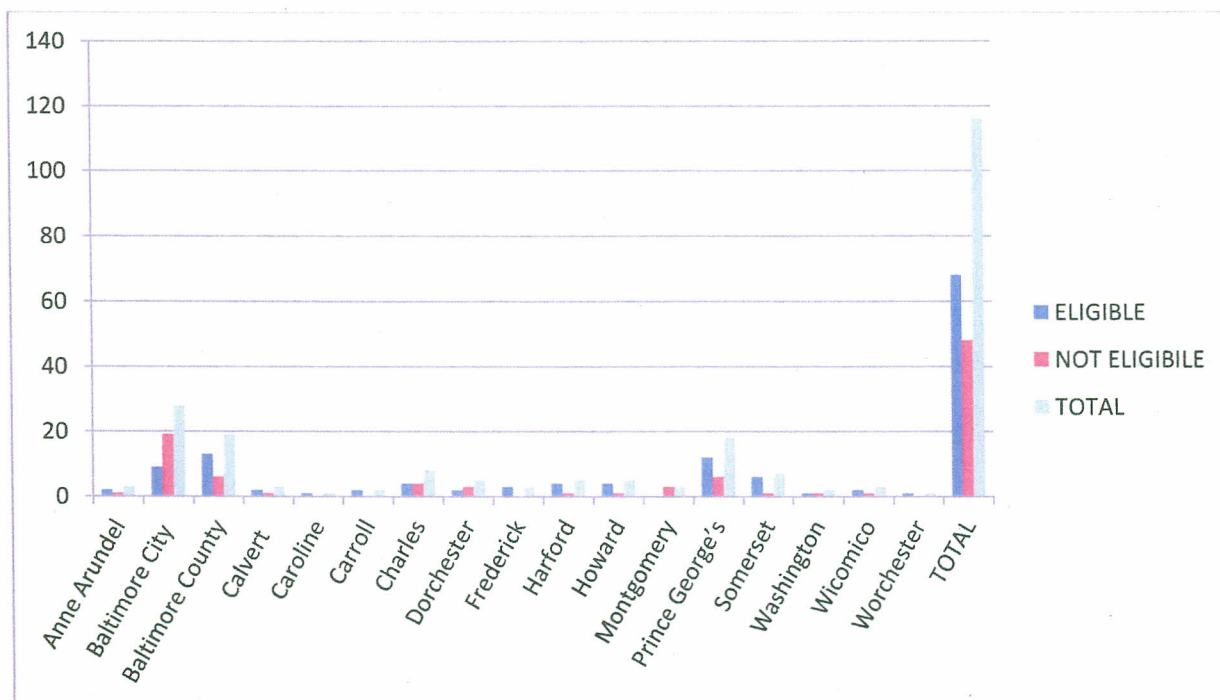
EVALUATED FEMALES DURING FY 2016				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	3	1	4
	11-15	3	--	3
	16-20	3	--	3
	21-25	1	--	1
	26-30	1	--	1
	31-35	1	--	1
	36-40	2	--	2
	46-50	1	--	1
	51+	1	1	2
	LIFE	--	1	1
	TOTAL	16	3	19

TABLE 4f

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF MALES EVALUATED OFFENDERS DURING FY 2016				
EP	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	1	--	1
	11-15	9	4	13
	16-20	7	3	10
	21-25	6	1	7
	26-30	3	1	4
	31-35	2	2	4
	36-40	1	3	4
	41-45	2	1	3
	46-50	--	2	2
	51+	1	7	8
	LIFE Suspended	--	5	5
	LIFE	4	4	8
	TOTAL	36	33	69
PY	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
	5-10	1	3	4
	11-15	4	1	5
	16-20	2	--	2
	21-25	3	2	5
	36-40	1	--	1
	46-50	--	1	1
	51+	2	--	2
	LIFE Suspended	1	2	3
	LIFE	2	3	5
	TOTAL	16	12	28
		6	4	10

Baltimore City and the counties of Baltimore and Prince George's constitute the large majority (56%) of the referral base for Patuxent Institution (see Table 4h).

TABLE 4h



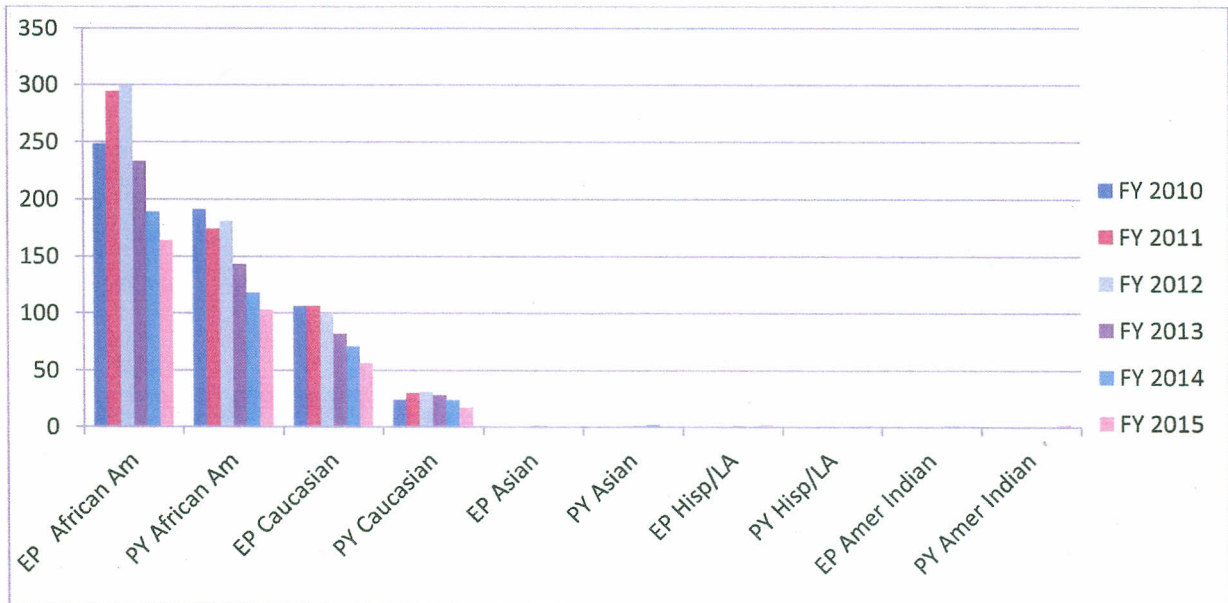
CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 Demographics of Total Population

Tables 5a-5e contain an analysis of the demographics based on the total Patuxent program population for FY 2016. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 473 offenders who were housed in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the EP and PY Programs during FY 2016. However, 89 offenders in the diagnostic phase either departed prior to being evaluated for consideration or did not complete their evaluations since they did not have sufficient time in the diagnostic phase. As such these offenders will not be considered in the following analysis. An additional 137 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 247 at the end of the fiscal year.

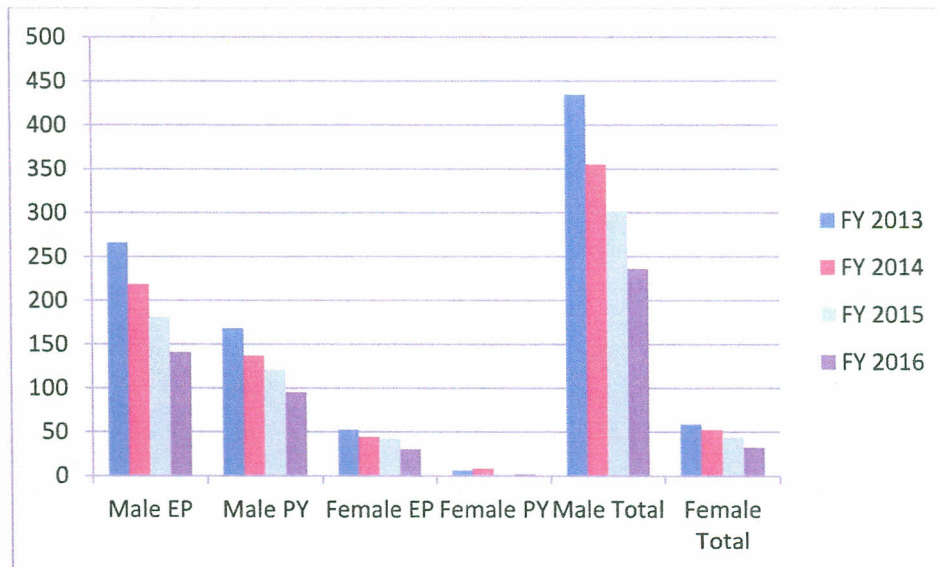
As indicated by Table 5a, the distribution of the offenders between race and EP/PY programming essentially has not varied over the past few years. For FY 2016, the majority of offenders have been African-Americans evaluated for or treated in the EP program (78%).

TABLE 5a



Similarly, the distribution of the offenders between gender and EP/PY Programs has been fairly consistent, though in modest decline from FY 2013 to FY 2016, as indicated by Table 5b. Eighty-six percent (86%) of the offenders served by Patuxent Institution were male in FY 2016 (n=288), most of who were affiliated with the EP Program (n=141).

TABLE 5b



5.2

Offense Characteristics of the EP & PY Populations

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

TABLE 5c

OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS FOR FY 2016 N = 268			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	64	38	102
Robbery	17	15	32
Sex Assault	13	5	18
Kidnapping	1	3	4
Assault	27	14	41
Other Violent	23	19	42
Burglary	7	1	8
Larceny	3	1	4
Other Property Crime	1	--	1
Drug Related	11	--	11
Arson	1	--	1
Child Abuse	3	1	4
TOTAL	171	97	268

OFFENSE GROUP OF PATUXENT DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS FOR FY 2016 N = 68			
OFFENSE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Homicide	11	5	16
Robbery	10	4	14
Sex Related Offense	6	1	7
Kidnapping	1	--	1
Assault	3	1	4
Other Violent	8	4	12
Burglary	6	--	6
Drug Related	5	1	6
Child Abuse	2	--	2
TOTAL	52	16	68

5.3 County of Conviction

The county of conviction for all offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2016 was again predominated by the three jurisdictions, as follows in decreasing order: Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Prince George's County. Baltimore City continued to be the primary referral source with almost 26% of the offenders.

Table 5d

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF ALL PATUXENT OFFENDERS FOR FY 2016 (N=336)			
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	EP	PY	TOTAL
Anne Arundel	8	7	15
Baltimore City	58	28	86
Baltimore County	41	29	70
Calvert	5	1	6
Caroline	1	--	1
Carroll	4	--	4
Cecil	3	--	3
Charles	11	5	16
Dorchester	2	1	3
Frederick	4	2	6
Harford	14	3	17
Howard	6	2	8
Montgomery	6	6	12
Prince George's	38	21	59
Queen Anne's	1	--	1
Somerset	6	1	7
St. Mary's	8	1	9
Washington	2	--	2
Wicomico	3	6	9
Worchester	2	--	2
TOTAL	223	113	336

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 2016.

TABLE 5e

SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OFFENDERS (N = 268)				SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS OF DIAGNOSTIC OFFENDERS (N = 68)			
YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL	YEARS	EP	PY	TOTAL
<5	1	2	3	<5	--	--	--
5-10	9	21	30	5-10	4	1	5
11-15	25	14	39	11-15	12	4	16
16-20	27	9	36	16-20	10	2	12
21-25	29	3	32	21-25	7	3	10
26-30	17	13	30	26-30	4	--	4
31-35	12	4	16	31-35	3	--	3
36-40	12	7	19	36-40	3	1	4
41-45	1	1	2	41-45	2	--	2
46-50	5	1	6	46-50	1	--	1
51+	3	3	6	51+	2	2	4
LIFE SUSPENDED	22	18	40	LIFE SUSPENDED	--	2	2
LIFE	8	1	9	LIFE	4	1	5
TOTAL	171	97	268	TOTAL	52	16	68

The percentage of inmates serving Life or Life Suspended sentences who participated in Patuxent programming during FY 2016 was 17%.



CHAPTER VI

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

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

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

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

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

6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2016, the Board of Review heard 238 cases, with the large majority of these cases (72%) involved annual reviews of offender progress in the EP and PY programs. Table 6a summarizes these hearings and their outcomes.

TABLE 6a

BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS DURING FY 2015	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	238
SPECIAL REQUESTS	11
REVIEWED ELIBILITY	71
Non Eligible	9
Issued Completion Certificate	51

6.3 Grants of Status

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

- Work Release
- Work Release with Delayed Parole Recommendation

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

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status. However, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend that a parolee be transferred to another state under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. One offender made an ICC transfer request to the Board of Review in FY 2016, which had been denied by the other jurisdiction.

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 2016, there were no preliminary parole revocation hearings.



CHAPTER VII

DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

One hundred and sixty-one (161) offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2016. The reasons for discharge by program and gender of the offenders are listed below. The two most common reasons for discharge were completing the EP or PY Program and the finding of non-eligibility of diagnostic offenders at staffing for the EP and PY Programs (32% and 29% respectively).

TABLE 7a

REASONS FOR LEAVING PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2016					
	EP	PY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Court Release	3	--	1	2	3
IBOR Completion Certificate	21	30	43	8	51
IBOR Removed	9	--	6	3	9
Office of the Director Before Staffing	--	12	12	--	12
Office of the Director After Acceptance	--	11	11	--	11
Staff Evaluation	36	11	44	3	47
Opted Out Before Staffing	12	--	6	6	12
Opted Out After Acceptance	16	--	13	3	16
Total Discharged	97	64	136	25	161

CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

During FY 2016, there were 33 offenders with Community Parole status, seven of whom were PY. The large majority of the parolees committed homicide (70%).

TABLE 8a

Offenses of Parolees FY 2016			
Offense	EP	PY	Total
Homicide	16	7	23
Sexual Assault	2	--	2
Robbery	3	--	3
Other Violent Crime	5	--	5
Total	26	7	33

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 2016 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%	0	0	1	13%
2014	1	1	100%	0	0	--	--	1	100%
2015	6	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
2016	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	44	3	7%	1	2%	3	7%	7	16%