



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

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
2019 ANNUAL REPORT**



Governor Larry Hogan
Lt. Governor Boyd K. Rutherford
Secretary Robert L. Green
Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director



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STATE OF MARYLAND

LARRY HOGAN
GOVERNOR

December 18, 2019

BOYD K. RUTHERFORD
LT. GOVERNOR

ROBERT L. GREEN
SECRETARY

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

RACHEL SESSA
CHIEF OF STAFF

CHRISTOPHER
McCULLY
DEPUTY SECRETARY
ADMINISTRATION

Dear Governor Hogan,

J. MICHAEL ZEIGLER
DEPUTY SECRETARY
OPERATIONS

GARY W. McLHINNEY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution that documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2019. 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 mission of the Institution is consistent with that of the Department of protecting the public, protecting the employees, and protecting the detainees under its supervision. This mission is accomplished by a committed staff of various correctional professionals who collaborate in the delivery of specialized services in a safe and secure correctional environment.

The Eligible Person and Youth Programs are included in the Maryland statute and serve both male and female offenders. In addition to structured behavioral health experiences, the programs stress the attainment of goals in the areas of education and positive work ethics which are associated with a successful re-entry to the community. These unique programs receive support from agencies and the judiciary across the State. Offenders who successfully complete these programs are eligible for parole consideration by the Patuxent Institution Board of Review.

The Institution has evolved into an entity that also serves a wide array of offenders in need of behavioral health services. For example, the Correctional Mental Health Center - Jessup serves as the central inpatient location for seriously mentally ill male offenders within the Division of Correction. Offenders within this unit are provided clinical services with the goal of fostering emotional stability, as well as a return to a less restrictive

correctional environment or re-entry to the community. The Institution additionally has responded to the increased acuity of behavioral health needs of offenders entering the Department through the development of the Patuxent Assessment Unit. This unit is designed to evaluate, triage, and refer offenders with behavioral health issues to appropriate housing within the Department based on their clinical needs. Finally, it should be noted that the Institution has continued to maintain a supportive relationship with the Maryland Parole Commission through the implementation of a Parole Violator Program that allows offenders to participate in a structured clinical program designed to remediate the factors associated with their return to incarceration.

The staff members of Patuxent Institution remain committed to the effective utilization of resources in a manner that is consistently focused on enhancing public safety for the citizens of Maryland.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Green
Secretary

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CHAPTER I OVERVIEW

1.1 The Facility

Patuxent Institution (Patuxent) is a treatment-oriented, maximum-security correctional facility that is centrally located in Jessup, Maryland between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. It is the only facility for sentenced offenders in Maryland that is not part of the Division of Correction (DOC). Patuxent offers diverse clinical services to both males and females, and there is not another facility quite like it in the nation. Its highly trained staff members are charged with maintaining the safety and security of the facility, the provision of clinical services, and business operations. Patuxent has a total bed capacity of 1113. During this fiscal year, the average daily population (ADP) was 1088 offenders.



Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Male Population

Eligible Persons	164
Patuxent Youth Program	100
Correctional Mental Health	190
Mental Health Transition	32
Mental Health Step-Down	32
Parole Violator Program	24
Patuxent Assessment Unit	64
DOC Housing	398
Total Capacity	1004

Capacity Figures for Patuxent Institution Female Population

Eligible Persons/Youth	37
DOC Housing	72
Total Capacity	109



MISSION

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services protects the public, its employees, and detainees and offenders under its supervision.

1.2 Historical Context



Patuxent Institution opened in 1955 with the mission to ensure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of male offenders who demonstrated persistent antisocial and criminal behavior. Designated “defective delinquents,” these offenders were involuntarily committed by the court to Patuxent under indeterminate sentences.

Patuxent was explicitly designed to be a self-contained operation staffed by custody personnel as well as full-time clinicians (e.g., psychologists, social workers, and psychiatrists). It was provided with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the DOC. Thus, once designated as a defective delinquent and committed to Patuxent, an offender was to be released only by the paroling authority of Patuxent, or via a decision by the court.

Constitutional issues eventually arose with respect to the indeterminate sentences imposed by the court. As a result, in 1977, the law was revised to abolish the designation of “defective delinquents” and the involuntary commitment of offenders via indeterminate sentencing. The legislatively-mandated Eligible Person (EP) Program was officially instituted on July 1, 1977.



Another significant change began in 1987 when the EP Program was expanded to include female offenders via a consent decree. The Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) subsequently opened 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 1994, government officials then turned to Patuxent to help address the problem of the youthful adult criminal offender (both males and females). This resulted in the development of the legislatively-mandated Youthful Offenders Program. Today, this is more commonly referred to as the Patuxent Youth (PY) Program.

While Patuxent's programmatic offerings have evolved over the years, it has consistently remained the hub for treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS). In addition to its legislatively-mandated flagship programs, Patuxent now provides clinical services to DOC offenders housed at the Institution as well.

1.3 Leadership

The Director



In 2003, Dr. Randall S. Nero was appointed Director of Patuxent Institution. He originally joined the staff as a correctional psychologist in 1984, the same year he received his Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Mississippi. He served as the Institution's Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences prior to his appointment as Director, and as its Chief of Psychology Services prior to 1998. Dr. Nero was additionally selected to be the Department's Director of Mental Health in 2016.

Dr. Nero works closely with the Warden, the Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences, and the Associate Director of 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. Additionally, in his role as the Department's Director of Mental Health, Dr. Nero is responsible for delivery of services to the seriously mentally ill populations involved in programs at Patuxent.

The Warden

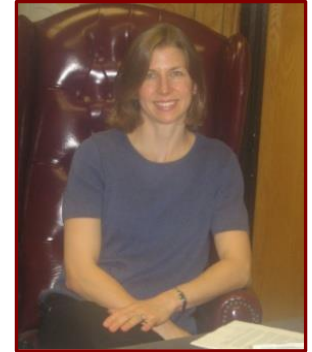


In 2015, Laura Armstead was appointed as Acting Warden of Patuxent Institution. She began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup. In 1991, she became a Case Management Specialist at the Brockbridge Correctional facility and was eventually promoted to Case Management Manager for the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System. She was promoted to Facility Administrator at the Herman L. Toulson Bootcamp, and she was then assigned to the Jessup Pre-Release Unit until she was promoted to Assistant Warden at the Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup.

Acting Warden Armstead collaborated with other case managers to develop an in-service training curriculum related to correctional topics and skills for non-custody staff. She has been a member of the Max II Structured Housing Authority Initiative and the Crisis-De-Escalation Steering committee since her arrival at Patuxent. She was instrumental in helping the Institution successfully pass the DPSCS' Prison Rape Elimination Act (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.



Dr. Shaffer is responsible for managing the treatment programs at Patuxent that have been developed by the Director. These include the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs, the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU), the Parole Violator Program (PVP), and mental health crisis and therapeutic interventions provided to offenders who are not otherwise in formal programming. Dr. Shaffer ensures that assessment and treatment programs continue to undergo development and refinement in accordance with the vision of the Director, and to this end, she serves as a consultant to others within the DPSCS as requested.

Dr. Shaffer is similarly committed to educating those beyond the prison walls about the treatment services offered by the DPSCS 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 DPSCS and to the Institution's mission of providing specialized treatment services to offenders in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

The Associate Director of Psychiatry



Dr. Leslie Earll began serving as the Associate Director of Psychiatry for Patuxent Institution in 2016. She completed her M.D. degree, Residency Training in General Psychiatry, and Fellowship Training in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Georgetown University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C. 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 (a DPSCS contractor) providing psychiatric care to inmates, and she later served as MHM's 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 offenders in the EP and PY Programs. Her focus is on the integration of care, multidisciplinary team work, and her belief that non-pharmacologic interventions are equally as important as treatment with medication in the management of the majority of psychiatric disorders.

1.4 Institutional Board of Review (IBOR)

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**

The Institutional Board of Review (IBOR) is the paroling authority of Patuxent for all offenders in the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs. The IBOR annually reviews the progress of each offender in these programs in order to determine if the offender should remain eligible for treatment services. In addition, the IBOR may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status (i.e., work release or work release with delayed parole). The IBOR also has the authority to recommend that the court release an offender from the remainder of his or her sentence. Seven members of the IBOR must concur in a decision to approve any release from the Patuxent.

It should be noted that Patuxent maintains a very strong position on victim rights and attempts to notify victims of any IBOR appearance by an offender that might result in conditional release. In such circumstances, the victim may provide a written statement and/or personally appear to present any information relevant to the IBOR's decision.

The IBOR's paroling authority varies somewhat depending upon when an offender's crime was committed, as well as the nature of the sentence. These variations are as follows:

- The IBOR may approve parole for an offender serving a life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982.
- The IBOR may recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but only with the Governor's approval, if the offender's crime was committed after July 1, 1982 or on or before March 20, 1989.
- The IBOR may recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but only with the approval of both the Governor and the DPSCS' Secretary, if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.
- The IBOR may approve parole for offenders serving non-life sentences. If the offender's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989, the IBOR can act autonomously. If the crime was committed on or after March 20, 1989, the IBOR can recommend parole but must have the approval of the DPSCS' Secretary.

CHAPTER II CURRENT CLINICAL PROGRAMS

2.1 The Legislatively-Mandated Programs: Eligible Person (EP) and Patuxent Youth (PY)

To qualify for admission to the EP Program, 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; and
- Be more amenable to remediation through Patuxent'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 PY Program 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.

An important distinction between the EP and PY Programs is that, unlike the EP Program, the PY Program is involuntary. If the court recommends a youth for the program, and if the youth is accepted after the evaluation process, the youth then remains in the program until discharged (by the Director or the IBOR) or released.

Offenders for both the EP and PY Programs must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process in order to determine eligibility for admission. Evaluations are conducted by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker. The findings of the Diagnostic Review Committee (comprised of the Warden, the Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences, and the Associate Director of Psychiatry) form the basis for a recommendation to the Director as to whether or not the offender should be eligible. Offenders found eligible remain at Patuxent for treatment, while those found not eligible remain incarcerated under the auspices of the DOC.

Treatment primarily occurs in the context of therapy groups, but every offender does not participate in the same curriculum. Instead, each receives an individualized program based on a formal assessment of history, risk level, and needs. However, there are core therapeutic modules that all attend (i.e., Anger Management, Victim Impact, and Thinking for a Change). The EP and PY Programs typically take six to seven years to complete, although this time frame

may be variable depending upon the individual needs and circumstances of any given offender.

As an offender progresses through the EP or PY Program, he or she is rewarded with promotion to higher levels or privilege and responsibility. Once an offender has successfully finished all of the required therapeutic groups in the treatment plan and made sufficient clinical progress, a "Certificate of Completion" is awarded. Additionally, an offender who completes the program and is parole eligible may be considered for work release or work release with delayed parole. Parolee supervision is provided by clinicians at Patuxent.

2.2 Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J)

CMHC-J was established at Patuxent as a centralized unit for male offenders with acute mental health issues. The aim is to stabilize the offender for return to a maintaining facility in either general population or a special needs area. Regular services include treatment planning, crisis management, group psychotherapy, discharge planning, and recreational activities overseen by an occupational therapist. Psychological assessment and individual psychotherapy are provided on an as-needed basis.

2.3 Mental Health Transition Unit

The Mental Health Transition Unit is designed for male offenders with special mental health 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. Clinical services focus primarily on discharge planning that targets housing issues, program placement, and community supervision upon release.

2.4 Mental Health Step Down Unit

The Mental Health Step Down Unit provides services to male offenders with special mental health needs who are at risk for decompensation in a traditional housing environment, but who do not need the intensity of care offered within CMHC-J. Clinical services focus on skills such as medication compliance, personal hygiene maintenance, and social skills training that are necessary for an offender to more effectively function in general population.

2.5 Parole Violator Program (PVP)

The PVP is a six-month, voluntary treatment program that addresses the unique needs of male parole violators. It is cognitive-behavioral in nature with the aim of fostering skill development that enables offenders to more smoothly transition back into society. Therapeutic emphasis is placed upon decreasing the likelihood of criminal thinking and/or substance abuse relapse.

2.6 Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU)

The PAU provides services to newly committed male offenders who may have difficulty adjusting to incarceration. The unit aims to more efficiently evaluate offenders so that appropriate placement in programs or institutions can occur. Referrals to the PAU are made through a triage process at the DPSCS' intake institutions. Following the approximately 30-day assessment, housing and/or treatment recommendations are made via collaboration with the DPSCS' Director of Mental Health.

CHAPTER III AUXILIARY SERVICES

3.1 Vocational Programs



Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) operates a sign shop at Patuxent that employs male offenders who learn basic graphic arts and sign-making. The shop produces signage, decals, and special artwork for a wide variety of State and local agencies, organizations, and businesses (e.g., the Maryland State Police, the State Highway Administration, the Maryland Lottery, the Baltimore Orioles, the Motor Vehicle Administration, etc) MCE additionally operates an engraving and sublimation shop at Patuxent that employs female offenders who learn basic skills in frame construction and engraving. The two MCE shops average a total of nearly \$1,000,000.00 in business per year.

Patuxent also operates a barbering program for male offenders. Students are taught by contractual instructors from the Avara Industries International Academy of Hair Design and Technology, and they receive theoretical and practical instruction in the barbering arts. Upon release from incarceration, each student has the opportunity to attend Avara Industries' Academy in Baltimore to complete the necessary requirements for licensure.



3.2 Educational Programs

Under the direction of the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR), educational services are provided to help offenders obtain their GEDs/high school diplomas. During this fiscal year, such services were provided to 68 students. A total of 18 students achieved the GED/high school diploma.

3.3 Volunteer Services

Patuxent is fortunate to have community volunteers who are committed to working with its offender population. While the offenders benefit from these services, many of these services also help offenders develop a sense of social responsibility and restorative justice. Volunteers have been instrumental in helping to facilitate the following activities:

- 12-step groups (e.g., Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous) – assist in relapse prevention
- Alternative to Violence Program – teaches basic and advanced mediation skills
- Religious activities – service a wide array of faith communities
- Art Expression Program – teaches drawing/painting skills to facilitate positive self-expression
- Yoga classes – provide stress relief and exercise
- Quilting Program – teaches female offenders to craft quilts that are donated to community-based charities

CHAPTER IV LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS: OFFENDER DATA

4.1 Number of Evaluated Offenders

Table 4a provides a breakdown of evaluated offenders by target program and disposition for this fiscal year.

TABLE 4a
EVALUATED OFFENDERS

	EP MALE (N = 73) (65%)		EP FEMALE (N = 1) (1%)		PY MALE (N = 37) (33%)		PY FEMALE (N = 1) (1%)		TOTAL (N = 112) (100%)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NUMBER EVALUATED	73	100	1	100	37	100	1	100	112	100
NUMBER ELIGIBLE	39	53	1	100	10	27	--	--	50	--
NUMBER INELIGIBLE	34	47	--	--	27	73	1	100	62	--
NUMBER FAILED TO COMPLETE EVALUATION *	23	--	2	--	2	--	0	--	27	--

* Reflects offenders in the evaluation phase of the programs who were discharged prior to evaluation completion (i.e., discharges due to safety and security concerns, discharges due to offender refusal to participate, etc.).

4.2 Total Population Demographic Data

The total population of offenders in the EP/PY Programs for this fiscal year includes all offenders who completed the evaluation phase of the programs, regardless of disposition, and those who participated in the treatment phase of the programs. Tables 4b and 4c provide demographic information that relates to the sex, race/origin, and age of these offenders.

TABLE 4b**TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE/ORIGIN**

RACE	EP MALE (N = 198)		EP FEMALE (N = 22)		PY MALE (N = 110)		PY FEMALE (N = 3)		TOTAL (N = 333)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	165	83.2	7	31.8	93	85	2	67	267	80.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	--	--	--	--	1	.91	--	--	1	.30
ASIAN	--	--	--	--	2	1.81	--	--	2	.60
HISPANIC	1	.5	--	--	2	1.81	--	--	3	.90
WHITE	32	16.3	15	68.2	12	11	1	33	60	18
TOTAL	198	100	22	100	110	100	3	100	333	100

TABLE 4c**TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE**

AGE	EP MALE (N = 198)		EP FEMALE (N = 22)		PY MALE (N = 110)		PY FEMALE (N = 3)		TOTAL (N = 333)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 - 19	1	.5	--	--	34	30.8	2	.67	37	11.11
20 - 24	25	12.6	1	4.5	50	45.5	--	--	76	22.8
25 - 29	57	28.8	4	18.1	19	17.2	1	.33	81	24.4
30 - 34	41	20.7	5	22.7	6	5.5	--	--	52	15.6
35 - 39	37	18.7	5	22.7	1	.91	--	--	43	13
40 - 44	13	6.6	2	9	--	--	--	--	15	4.5
45 - 49	7	3.5	2	9	--	--	--	--	9	2.7
50 - 54	13	6.6	1	4.5	--	--	--	--	14	4.2
55 +	4	2	2	9	--	--	--	--	6	1.8
TOTAL	198	100	22	100	110	100	3	100	333	100

4.3 Total Population Offense Data

Tables 4d through 4f provide offense information related to type of offense, sentence length, and place of conviction for the total population of offenders.

TABLE 4d

TOTAL POPULATION BY OFFENSE

	EP (N = 220)		PY (N = 113)		TOTAL (N = 333)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
ARSON	1	.5	--	--	1	.30
ASSAULT	28	12.7	15	13.3	43	13
BURGLARY	7	3.2	1	.88	8	2.4
CHILD ABUSE	7	3.2	--	--	7	2.1
DRUG-RELATED	11	5	1	.88	12	3.6
FORGERY	--	--	--	--	--	--
KIDNAPPING	--	--	2	1.8	2	.61
HOMICIDE	77	35	34	30.1	111	33
LARCENY	2	.91	1	.88	3	.91
OTHER VIOLENT *	35	15.9	24	21.2	59	17.7
ROBBERY	27	12.3	26	23	53	15.9
SEX-RELATED	25	11.3	9	8	34	10.21
TOTAL	220	100	113	100	333	100

* Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

TABLE 4e**TOTAL POPULATION BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (IN YEARS)**

	EP (N = 220)		PY (N = 113)		TOTAL (N = 333)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<5	--	--	1	.88	1	.30
5 - 10	10	4.5	35	31	45	13.5
11 - 15	30	13.6	14	12.3	44	13.2
16 - 20	29	13.2	12	10.6	41	12.3
21 - 25	23	11	6	5.3	29	8.7
26 - 30	33	15	9	8	42	12.61
31 - 35	18	8.2	4	3.5	22	6.61
36 - 40	12	5.5	4	3.5	16	4.8
41 - 45	5	2.3	--	--	5	1.5
46 - 50	14	6.4	1	.88	15	4.5
51 +	12	5.5	4	3.5	16	4.8
LIFE SUSPENDED	22	10	18	16	40	12
LIFE	12	5.5	5	4.4	17	5.1
TOTAL	220	100	113	100	333	100

TABLE 4f**TOTAL POPULATION BY PLACE OF CONVICTION**

	EP (N = 220)		PY (N = 113)		TOTAL (N = 333)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
ALLEGANY	--	--	--	--	--	--
ANNE ARUNDEL	16	7.1	11	9.7	27	8.1
BALTIMORE CITY	49	22.3	17	15	66	19.8
BALTIMORE COUNTY	37	16.8	25	22.1	62	18.6
CALVERT	2	.90	4	3.5	6	1.8
CAROLINE	1	.50	2	1.7	3	.90
CARROLL	3	1.4	--	--	3	.90
CECIL	5	2.3	--	--	5	1.6
CHARLES	10	4.5	6	5.3	16	4.8
DORCHESTER	2	.90	1	.88	3	.90
FREDERICK	4	1.8	4	3.5	8	2.4
HARFORD	17	7.72	4	3.5	21	6.3
HOWARD	10	4.5	1	.88	11	3.3
KENT	--	--	--	--	--	--
MONTGOMERY	15	6.8	8	7.1	23	6.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	21	9.5	23	20.4	44	13.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	--	--	--	--	--	--
SOMERSET	--	--	--	--	--	--
ST. MARY'S	16	7.3	2	1.77	18	5.4
WASHINGTON	5	2.3	--	--	5	1.5
WICOMICO	6	2.7	5	4.4	11	3.3
WORCHESTER	1	.50	--	--	1	.30
TOTAL	220	100	113	100	333	100

4.4 Total Population Reasons for Discharge

Table 4g below details the reasons that offenders in the legislatively-mandated programs were discharged during this fiscal year.

TABLE 4g

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE

	EP	PY	TOTAL
EVALUATION PHASE - FOUND INELIGIBLE	34	28	62
EVALUATION PHASE - OFFENDER OPTED OUT	25	--	25
EVALUATION PHASE - DISCHARGED BY DIRECTOR	--	1	1
TREATMENT PHASE - DISCHARGED BY DIRECTOR	--	25	25
TREATMENT PHASE - DISCHARGED BY IBOR WITH "CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION"	8	1	9
TREATMENT PHASE - DISCHARGED BY IBOR (FOUND INELIGIBLE)	8	3	11
TREATMENT PHASE - OFFENDER OPTED OUT	21	--	21
COURT RELEASE	2	1	3
TOTAL	98	59	157

4.5 Parolee Population Data

The number of total offenders on Community Parole status via the legislatively-mandated programs during this fiscal year is noted in Table 4h.

TABLE 4h

COMMUNITY PAROLE STATUS

	EP	PY	TOTAL
ACTIVE PAROLE STATUS	19	8	27

CHAPTER V

LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS: IBOR DATA

5.1 Number of IBOR Hearings

As mentioned in 1.4 above, the IBOR annually reviews the progress of each offender in the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs in order to determine if the offender should remain eligible for treatment services. Such a hearing is termed an “Annual Review.” In contrast, a “Special Request” hearing is an additional hearing in which the IBOR considers the offender’s case for a special reason (e.g., conditional release status, discharge from the program prior to completion, etc.). Table 5a below summarizes the number of IBOR hearings held during this fiscal year.

TABLE 5a

NUMBER OF IBOR HEARINGS

ANNUAL REVIEW	199
SPECIAL REQUEST	13
TOTAL	212

5.2 Conditional Release Data

Table 5b below outlines the IBOR’s decisions related to conditional release during this fiscal year.

TABLE 5b

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS OF IBOR

	EP	PY	TOTAL
GRANT WORK RELEASE WITH DELAYED PAROLE	1	-	1
DENY WORK RELEASE WITH DELAYED PAROLE	-	-	-
REVOKE WORK RELEASE	-	-	-
REVOKE PAROLE	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	1

CHAPTER VI OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

6.1 Operating Costs

Table 6a details the most recent appropriated budget for this fiscal year as well as the actual expenditures for the prior fiscal year. In addition, Table 6a provides the per capita costs by fiscal year.

TABLE 6a

BUDGET

	FY19 APPROPRIATION BUDGET	FY18 ACTUAL BUDGET
SALARIES, WAGES AND FRINGE BENEFITS	\$38,223,450	\$37,349,883
TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL FEES	\$116,530	\$101,429
COMMUNICATIONS	\$120,847	\$95,888
TRAVEL	\$200	\$2,000
FUEL AND UTILITIES	\$1,601,390	\$1,493,467
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	\$121,963	\$11,993
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$10,140,355	\$8,067,682
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	\$2,378,207	\$2,513,202
EQUIPMENT – REPLACEMENT	\$19,255	\$204,813
EQUIPMENT – ADDITIONAL	\$0	\$145,380
GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$251,800	\$217,667
FIXED CHARGES	\$98,353	\$60,932
TOTAL BUDGET	\$53,074,150	\$50,989,005
TOTAL PER CAPITA COST*	\$48,781*	\$51,296**

* Based on the ADP of 1,088 for FY19.

** Based on the ADP of 994 for FY18.



6.2 Staffing

According to the FY19 Budget Book, Patuxent is allotted 443 positions, 399 of whom are correctional officers. Its organizational structure is depicted below.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart

