



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

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT
2022**



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INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Correctional Services Article § 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Director is required to submit an annual report on Patuxent Institution to the Secretary and the Governor on or before October 31 of each year. The statute language specifically states that the report shall include the following:

- (i) the institution's expenses, receipts, disbursements, condition, and progress;
- (ii) the number of inmates and each inmate's age, sex, race, place of birth, place of conviction, crime, and term of confinement;
- (iii) the number of inmates who are admitted to each of the Patuxent programs;
- (iv) the number of Division of Correction inmates receiving care during the year at Patuxent Institution for mental health conditions
- (v) the number of Patuxent program inmates who are pardoned, or discharged;
- (vi) the number of inmates evaluated at the institution for each of the Patuxent programs;
- (vii) the decisions of the Board of Review to grant leave to Patuxent program inmates;
- (viii) the number of rearrests, reconvictions, re-incarcerations, and parole violations of individuals released from incarceration through a Patuxent program;
- (ix) the number of eligible persons who are removed from each Patuxent program and returned to the Division of Correction;
- (x) a summary of the reasons underlying each individual's transfer to the Division of Correction as described in item (ix) of this paragraph;
- (xi) information on educational programs and community reentry activities; and
- (xii) any remarks and suggestions the Director considers necessary to advance the interests of the Institution.

Patuxent Institution has long served as a hub for treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The facility's ability to deliver effective therapeutic services is made possible by the ongoing commitment of our dedicated staff to create an institutional environment that is safe and secure. Whether it is through our vigilant efforts with regard to contraband prevention and detection or our constant mindfulness of the potential for institutional violence, we take pride in our ability to protect our staff and the incarcerated persons under our care.

During FY22, Patuxent was carefully and methodically able to reinstitute operations that had previously been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although limitations on transfers due to ongoing health and safety concerns continued to impact the facility's average daily population, all operations eventually resumed during the latter part of the fiscal year. Incarcerated persons were evaluated for programming, and regular group therapy services were provided. The institution's population of incarcerated women, which was temporarily relocated to the Maryland Correctional Institution – Women during the COVID-19 pandemic, was returned to Patuxent. Volunteer activities, recreation services, in-person visits, vocational opportunities, and educational programs resumed operations. New auxiliary programs have either already begun (i.e., the Georgetown University College Program) or are in the preparatory stages for kickoff during the upcoming fiscal year (i.e., the America's VetDogs Program). Progress continues to be made with regard to various capital construction and maintenance projects throughout the facility. The institution received a fully compliant Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audit report during the most recent review that occurred in December, 2021.

CHAPTER I OVERVIEW




1.1 The Facility

Patuxent Institution (Patuxent) is a treatment-oriented, administrative correctional facility for adults that is centrally located in Jessup, Maryland between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. It is the only facility for sentenced incarcerated persons in Maryland that is not part of the Division of Correction (DOC). Patuxent offers diverse clinical services to both men and women, 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 1076. During this fiscal year, the average daily population (ADP) was 621.



Capacity Figures for Male Population	
Legislatively Mandated Programs	350
Correctional Mental Health	190
Mental Health Transition	32
Mental Health Step-Down	32
Auxiliary Programming	96
DOC Housing	292
Total Capacity	992

Capacity Figures for Female Population	
Legislatively-Mandated Programs	36
DOC Housing	48
Total Capacity	84

MISSION

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

The Patuxent Institution is committed to providing specialized treatment services in a safe and security facility in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

1.2 Historical Context



Patuxent Institution opened in 1955 with the mission to ensure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of incarcerated men who demonstrated persistent antisocial and criminal behavior. Designated “defective delinquents,” these individuals 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, review, and paroling authority separate from that of the DOC. Thus, once designated as a defective delinquent and committed to Patuxent, an incarcerated person 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 individuals 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 incarcerated women 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 a hub for treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS). In addition to its legislatively-mandated flagship programs, Patuxent continues to provide programming for incarcerated men who have been diagnosed with serious mental illnesses. Clinical services are also provided to those within the DOC who are transferred to Patuxent for assessment purposes, non-clinical program opportunities, or general housing needs.

1.3 Leadership

The Director



Erin B. Shaffer, Psy.D., was appointed director of Patuxent Institution in January of 2021. She first joined the staff in 1997 as a provider of direct clinical services to incarcerated men and women, and her life's work has been dedicated to the remediation of Maryland's incarcerated population ever since. Over the years, she has been one of the correctional facility's key leaders in such roles as program manager and associate director for behavioral sciences.

As director, Dr. Shaffer is committed to ensuring that all incarcerated individuals receive evidence-based assessment and treatment services in a safe and secure environment. To that end, she believes that close collaboration between custody and civilian staff is of critical importance, and her leadership style fosters the need for all employees to work together as a cohesive team.

In addition to her work behind the prison walls, Dr. Shaffer remains focused on educating those outside of the DPSCS about the therapeutic opportunities at Patuxent. She actively communicates with the judiciary, attorneys, and other external stakeholders about the Institution's mission of providing specialized treatment services to incarcerated persons in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

Dr. Shaffer holds a Bachelor of Science degree in psychology from Towson State University. She earned both a Master of Science degree in psychology and a Doctor of Psychology degree in clinical psychology from Nova Southeastern University. She is a licensed psychologist in the state of Maryland.

The Warden



Laura Armstead has served as warden of Patuxent Institution since 2018. She began her career with the DPSCS 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. In the ensuing years, she has served at a variety of DPSCS facilities in different capacities, to include case management manager, facility administrator, and assistant warden.

In her current role, Warden Armstead is responsible for discharging the custodial function of the institution. She works closely with the staff under her supervision to ensure the safety and security of the facility so that the treatment milieu can be effectively maintained. Warden Armstead plays an integral role with regard to institutional audits and the adherence to all associated policies and procedures.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences



Michael Kwitkowski, Psy.D., was appointed associate director of behavioral sciences in February of 2021. He started working in the DPSCS in 1998, joining the staff at Patuxent in 2003. Since that time, he has functioned as a line clinician, as team leader for various programs, as a community parole supervisor, and as psychology services chief.

Dr. Kwitkowski is responsible for managing the treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. These include the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs and the mental health crisis and therapeutic interventions provided to incarcerated persons who are not otherwise in formal programming. Dr. Kwitkowski ensures that assessment and treatment programs continue to undergo development and refinement in accordance with best practices, and to this end, he serves as a consultant to others within the DPSCS as requested.

Dr. Kwitkowski holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Psychology from Loyola University of Chicago. He earned a Doctor of Psychology Degree from the Illinois School of Professional Psychology – Schaumburg Campus. He served in the United States Army and was honorably discharged in 1995. Dr. Kwitkowski completed pre-doctoral internship training at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and a post-doctoral fellowship at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. He is a licensed psychologist in the state of Maryland.

The Associate Director of Psychiatry



Leslie Earll, M.D., has served as the associate director of psychiatry since 2016. She completed her medical degree, residency training in general psychiatry, and fellowship training in child and adolescent psychiatry at Georgetown University School of Medicine. For a number of years, she worked in a combination of group and solo private practices. She then spent twelve years as a psychiatrist with the State of California working with children, adolescents, developmentally delayed/autistic 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 incarcerated persons, 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)

The Institutional Board of Review (IBOR) is composed of nine members, including the director, two associate directors, the warden, and five members of the general public appointed by the Governor, at least one of whom must be a member of a victims' rights organization.

The IBOR is the paroling authority of Patuxent for all incarcerated persons in the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs. The IBOR annually reviews the progress of each individual in these programs in order to determine if he or she should remain eligible for treatment services. In addition, the IBOR may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status (i.e., accompanied day leaves, work release or community parole). Seven members of the IBOR must concur in a decision to approve any release from the Patuxent.

Patuxent maintains a very strong position on victim rights and attempts to notify victims of any IBOR appearance by an incarcerated person 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 may grant parole to an individual in the EP or PY Program if the IBOR concludes that the parole will not impose an unreasonable risk on society and will assist in the individual's remediation. If the individual's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989, the individual may be paroled by the IBOR. An individual whose crime was committed after March 20, 1989 may be paroled upon recommendation of the IBOR and approval by the Secretary.

Individuals serving life sentences are eligible for parole after serving the following periods of time (or their equivalent when allowing for diminution of confinement credits): (1) 15 years if the crime was committed before October 1, 2021; (2) 20 years if the crime was committed on or after October 1, 2021; and (3) 25 years for an individual convicted of first degree murder in a case in which a sentence of death or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole was sought, but who received a sentence of life with the possibility of parole.

The parole period for an individual paroled from Patuxent may not exceed one year. Prior to the end of the parole period, the IBOR reviews the individual's parole status and may extend the parole. Every individual released on parole is required to comply with conditions of parole established by the IBOR, and the IBOR may revoke the parole if the individual has violated a condition. The IBOR also has the authority to recommend that the court release an individual from the remainder of his or her sentence, if the individual has successfully completed three years on parole without a violation, and the IBOR determines that the individual is safe to be permanently released.

1.5 Citizens Advisory Board

The Citizens Advisory Board was established to advise the secretary of the DPSCS and the director of Patuxent with respect to the operation and programs of the institution. The Board meets on a quarterly basis and is comprised of individuals from various disciplines and organizations who are able to share a wide array of perspectives and expertise. Board members currently represent the State's Attorney's Office, the Office of the Public Defender, local law enforcement, local detention centers, and victims' rights organizations.

CHAPTER II CLINICAL SERVICES

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

To qualify for admission to the EP Program, an individual 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.

Individuals who do not qualify for admission to the EP Program include those who 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 except that an individual is not required to have at least three years remaining on his/her sentence. In addition, the individual must:

- be 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,
- be 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.

Incarcerated persons being considered for either the EP or PY Program 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 and the two associate directors) form the basis for a recommendation to the director as to whether or not the individual should be eligible. Incarcerated persons found eligible remain at Patuxent for treatment, while those found not eligible remain incarcerated under the auspices of the DOC.

Upon being accepted into either the EP or PY Program, an incarcerated person is assigned to a treatment team. Each treatment team consists of clinical staff from the disciplines of psychology, psychiatry, and social work. The treatment teams and custody staff work closely

with each other to ensure that treatment services are delivered in a seamless manner. Treatment primarily occurs in the context of therapy groups which are cognitive-behavioral in orientation. Groups address such issues as criminogenic thinking and behavior, emotional regulation, mindfulness, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, victim awareness, traumatic experiences, and addiction. However, every incarcerated person does not participate in the same curriculum. Instead, each receives an individualized treatment plan based on a formal assessment of history, risk level, and needs. The treatment plan is revised and updated at least annually. The EP and PY Programs are not time limited, and the length of time to completion may vary based upon a person's specific needs and circumstances.

The EP and PY Programs are based on a four-level, graded tier system. An individual is promoted through the levels by the treatment team based upon his or her therapeutic progress, institutional adjustment, and ability to self-regulate behaviors. Higher levels are associated with increased privileges and responsibilities. In making decisions about an individual's movement through the level system, the treatment team meets with the individual and consults with institutional staff from a variety of disciplines (e.g., custody staff, job supervisors, teachers, etc.). Decisions regarding whether to promote or demote an individual are only made after serious thought and consideration.

A person who has made sufficient progress while on fourth level status and is eligible based on time served may be considered for gradual reintegration into the community through the program. Following a thorough risk assessment, community reintegration occurs via progression through accompanied day leaves, work release, and community parole. Parolee supervision is provided by clinicians at Patuxent, which allows for optimal continuity of care. Each parolee is closely monitored and supervised to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of parole. Additionally, the IBOR continues to provide administrative oversight over certain aspects of parolees' lives. For example, the IBOR must approve residential moves, certain employment changes, and financial exchanges which require contracts.

Alternatively, an individual who has made sufficient clinical progress but is not a candidate for community reintegration through the program can be issued a "Certificate of Completion" and discharged by the IBOR. A person may not be a candidate for community reintegration through the program based on various factors, to include the amount of time served or the results of the risk assessment process. Additionally, due to the supervision requirements of Patuxent parolees, an individual may decide that he or she instead wishes to pursue parole consideration while under the auspices of the DOC instead of Patuxent.

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

CMHC-J serves as a centralized unit for incarcerated men with acute mental health issues. The aim is to stabilize the individual for return to a maintaining facility in either general population or a special needs area. That being said, a chronically mentally ill individual can remain within CMHC-J for a prolonged period of time if discharge is not clinically indicated. 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 incarcerated men with special mental health needs who are within 12-18 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 incarcerated men 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 individual to more effectively function in general population.

2.5 Risk Assessment Evaluations

Licensed psychologists at Patuxent and the Maryland Parole Commission provide the Maryland Parole Commission with risk assessments of incarcerated men and women with life sentences who are considered for parole, sentence commutation, or clemency. These psychologists have had specific training in accordance with best practices in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk. Individuals are prioritized for evaluation by the Maryland Parole Commission before being transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities to participate in these assessments.

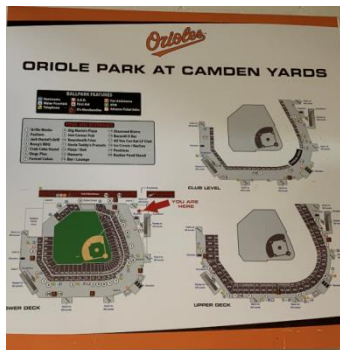
2.6 Crisis Intervention Services

Crisis intervention services are provided to incarcerated men and women as an immediate and short-term emergency response to distress. The goal is to help restore equilibrium to an individual's functioning and minimize the potential for long-term trauma or distress. Depending upon the nature of an individual's circumstances, crisis intervention services may include assessment, brief counseling, psychiatric evaluation, and/or a referral for more intensive therapeutic support.



CHAPTER III ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

3.1 Vocational Training



Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE) provides structured employment and training activities for incarcerated men and women at Patuxent in order to improve employability upon release. MCE's sign shop employs men who learn basic graphic arts and sign-making. It produces signage, decals, vehicle wraps, 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's framing and engraving shop employs women who become skilled in plaque-making, custom framing, and the art of laser engraving. During this fiscal year, 32 program participants worked in these shops.

A variety of other employment opportunities are available throughout the institution to help incarcerated persons develop positive work skills and habits in preparation for eventual return to the community. They also allow eligible individuals to earn wages and decrease idle time, which leads to a safer facility.

3.2 Correctional Educational Program

Under the direction of the Maryland Department of Labor, correctional educational services are delivered to incarcerated persons to assist them in obtaining their high school diplomas. The goal is to provide individuals with high quality services that help facilitate successful transition into Maryland's workforce and communities. Studies show that individuals who participate in correctional education programs are less likely to reoffend following their release. During this fiscal year, eight students were able to achieve their high school diplomas.



Additionally, a full range of library services are available free of charge to all incarcerated persons, regardless of participation in an educational program. The library offers access to books, magazines, research, and a legal citation service that offers published judicial opinions.

3.3 Georgetown University College Program



Patuxent Institution has collaborated with the Maryland Higher Education Commission and Georgetown University to offer a Bachelor of Liberal Arts (BLA) degree for incarcerated persons. This 120-credit interdisciplinary program is modeled after undergraduate degree offerings on Georgetown's main campus, with an emphasis on the liberal arts. After completing the degree's core requirements, students will be able to choose from three majors - cultural humanities, global intellectual history, and interdisciplinary social science – and tailor their studies

with electives. It will take most students about five years to complete the degree. The program is open to those who have earned a high school diploma or GED equivalent and who have not previously earned a bachelor's degree. The inaugural class of 25 incarcerated men began the program in January of 2022, and an additional cohort of 25 incarcerated men and women is scheduled to start in August of 2022.

3.4 Volunteer Services

Patuxent is fortunate to have community volunteers who are committed to working with its population. While incarcerated persons benefit from these services, many of these services also help them 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 – helps to develop basic and advanced mediation skills
- Art Expression Program – teaches drawing and painting to facilitate positive self-expression
- Music Program – provides opportunities for creativity, skill development, and teamwork
- Religious activities – service a wide array of faith communities
- Yoga classes – provide stress relief and exercise

CHAPTER IV LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS: PARTICIPANT DATA

4.1 Number of Evaluated Incarcerated Persons

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

TABLE 4a

EVALUATED INCARCERATED PERSONS

	EP MALE (N =40)		PY MALE (N = 30)		TOTAL (N = 70)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Number Evaluated	40	<i>100</i>	30	<i>100</i>	70	<i>100</i>
Number Eligible	20	<i>50</i>	14	<i>47</i>	34	<i>49</i>
Number Ineligible*	20	<i>50</i>	16	<i>53</i>	36	<i>51</i>
Number Failed To Complete Evaluation **	7	--	--	--	7	--

* Ineligibility may be based on clinical and/or safety and security concerns

** Reflects individuals 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 refusal to participate, etc.).

4.2 Total Population Demographic Data

The population of incarcerated persons in the EP/PY Programs for this fiscal year includes all individuals 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 their sex, race/origin, and age.

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

RACE	EP MALE (N = 156)		EP FEMALE (N = 14)		PY MALE (N = 72)		TOTAL (N = 242)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
African American	125	80	5	36	56	78	186	77
Hispanic	3	2	--	--	7	10	10	4
Native American	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	<1
White	27	17	9	64	9	12	45	19
TOTAL	156	100	14	100	72	100	242	100

TABLE 4c**TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE**

AGE	EP MALE (N = 156)		EP FEMALE (N = 14)		PY MALE (N = 72)		TOTAL (N = 242)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 - 19	--	--	--	--	16	22	16	7
20 - 24	7	4	--	--	31	43	38	16
25 - 29	33	21	1	7	17	24	51	21
30 - 34	43	28	3	21	7	10	53	22
35 - 39	24	15	5	36	1	1	30	12
40 - 44	22	14	3	21	--	--	25	10
45 - 49	8	5	1	7	--	--	9	4
50 - 54	12	8	--	--	--	--	12	5
55 +	7	4	1	7	--	--	8	3
TOTAL	156	100	14	100	72	100	242	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 population of incarcerated persons.

TABLE 4d

TOTAL POPULATION BY OFFENSE

TYPE OF OFFENSE	EP (N = 170)		PY (N = 72)		TOTAL (N = 242)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Assault	18	11	9	13	27	11
Burglary	4	2	1	1	5	2
Child Abuse	6	4	--	--	6	2
Drug-Related	4	2	--	--	4	2
Kidnapping	1	<1	--	--	1	<1
Homicide	73	43	37	51	110	45
Larceny	1	<1	--	--	1	<1
Other Violent *	24	14	12	17	36	15
Robbery	22	13	7	10	29	12
Sex-Related	17	10	6	8	23	10
TOTAL	170	100	72	100	242	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)**

SENTENCE LENGTH	EP (N = 170)		PY (N = 72)		TOTAL (N = 242)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
5 – 10	--	--	7	10	7	3
11 – 15	19	11	15	21	34	14
16 – 20	18	11	9	13	27	11
21 – 25	15	9	5	7	20	8
26 – 30	22	13	4	6	26	11
31 – 35	16	9	2	3	18	7
36 – 40	16	9	2	3	18	7
41 – 45	7	4	--	---	7	3
46 – 50	11	7	1	1	12	5
51 – 55	3	2	--	--	3	1
56 – 60	4	2	2	3	6	2
61+	8	5	--	--	8	3
Life Suspended	24	14	19	26	43	18
Life	7	4	6	8	13	5
TOTAL	170	100	72	100	242	100

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

JURISDICTION OF CONVICTION	EP (N = 170)		PY (N = 72)		TOTAL (N = 242)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Anne Arundel	16	9	6	8	22	9
Baltimore City	39	23	6	8	45	19
Baltimore County	23	14	19	26	42	17
Calvert	1	<1	2	3	3	1
Caroline	2	1	2	3	4	2
Carroll	4	2	--	--	4	2
Cecil	3	2	--	--	3	1
Charles	8	5	4	6	12	5
Dorchester	2	1	1	1	3	1
Frederick	1	<1	1	1	2	1
Harford	15	9	3	4	18	7
Howard	6	4	1	1	7	3
Montgomery	12	7	2	3	14	6
Prince George's	19	11	18	25	37	15
St. Mary's	9	5	--	--	9	4
Washington	5	3	1	1	6	2
Wicomico	5	3	4	6	9	4
Worcester	--	--	2	3	2	1
TOTAL	170	100	72	100	242	100

4.4 Total Population Reasons for Discharge

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

TABLE 4g
REASONS FOR DISCHARGE

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	EP	PY	TOTAL
Evaluation Phase – Found Ineligible	20	16	36
Evaluation Phase – Opted Out	7	N/A	7
Evaluation Phase – Discharged by director	N/A	--	--
Treatment Phase – Discharged by director	N/A	9	9
Treatment Phase – Discharged by IBOR With “Certificate of Completion”	3	1	4
Treatment Phase – Discharged by IBOR (Found Ineligible)	18	2	20
Treatment Phase – Opted Out	16	N/A	16
Mandatory Release or Expiration of Sentence	1	1	2
TOTAL	65	29	94

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	18	9	27

CHAPTER V LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS: IBOR DATA

5.1 Number of Hearings and Outcomes

As mentioned in 1.4 above, the IBOR annually reviews the progress of each incarcerated person in the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs to determine if the individual 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 individual’s case for a special reason (e.g., conditional release status, discharge from the program prior to completion, etc.). Table 5a below summarizes the Annual Review hearings held during this fiscal year and their outcomes. Table 5b summarizes the Special Request hearings and their outcomes.

TABLE 5a

ANNUAL REVIEW HEARINGS AND OUTCOMES

TOTAL NUMBER	175
Continue in program	169
Discharge with “Certificate of Completion”	4
Ineligible	2

TABLE 5b

SPECIAL REQUEST HEARINGS AND OUTCOMES

TOTAL NUMBER	23
Continue in program	3
Ineligible	18
Grant Conditional Release	1
Revoke Conditional Release	1

5.2 Conditional Release Decisions

Table 5c below provides data specific to the conditional release decisions of the IBOR during this fiscal year.

TABLE 5c
CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

IBOR DECISION	EP	PY	TOTAL
Grant Accompanied Day Leaves	1	--	1
Grant Work Release	--	--	--
Grant Parole	--	--	--
Revoke Accompanied Day Leaves	--	--	--
Revoke Work Release	--	--	--
Revoke Parole*	--	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	2

* This parole revocation decision was due to technical parole violations. It was not due to rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration.

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

FISCAL CATEGORIES	FY22 APPROPRIATION BUDGET	FY21 ACTUAL BUDGET
Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits	\$39,281,399	\$47,288,515
Technical and Special Fees	\$60,278	\$43,385
Communications	\$102,966	\$97,919
Travel	\$1,256	\$645
Fuel and Utilities	\$1,607,889	\$1,376,191
Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	\$148,864	\$95,274
Contractual Services	\$13,532,851	\$8,938,413
Supplies and Materials	\$2,672,234	\$3,143,619
Equipment – Replacement	\$50,000	\$313,404
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$403,655	\$295,436
Fixed Charges	\$71,957	\$71,832
Land and Structures	\$1,330,000	\$901,756
TOTAL BUDGET	\$59,867,687	\$58,926,128
TOTAL PER CAPITA COST	\$96,405*	\$92,506**

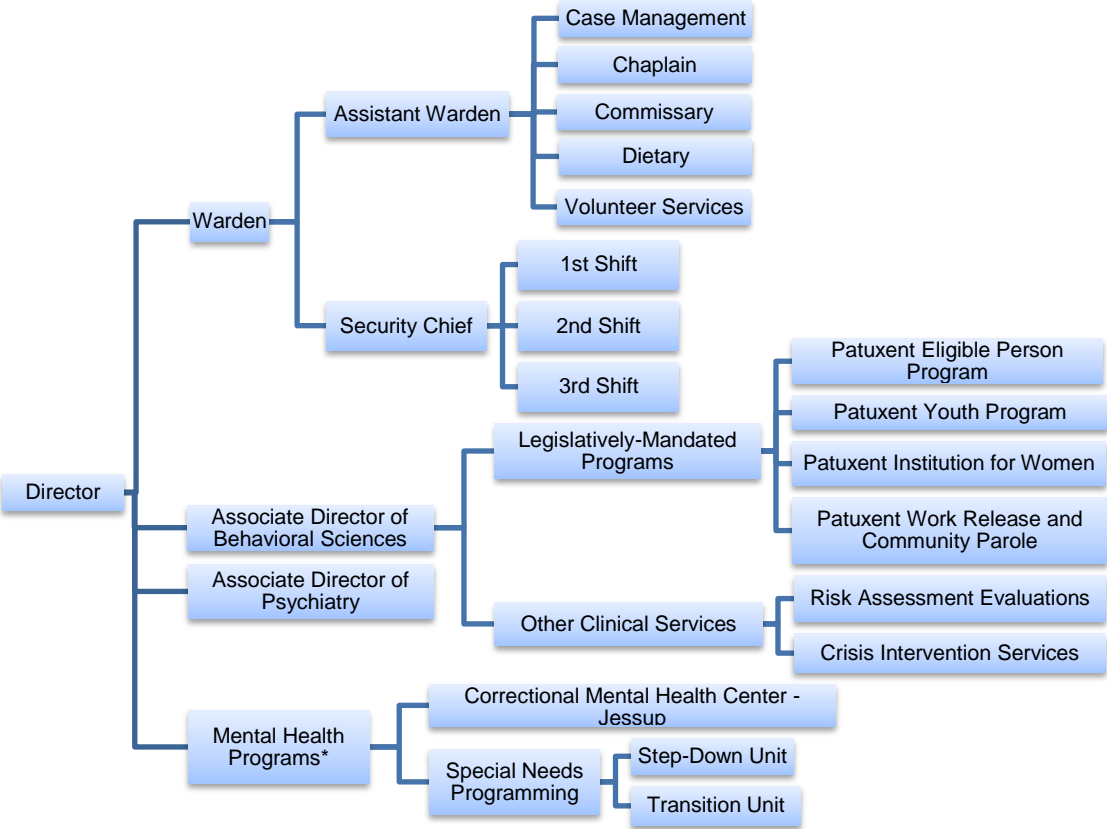
* Based on the ADP of 621 for FY22 (this is an estimate which will be updated when the FY23 budget report is released)

** Based on the ADP of 637 for FY21

6.2 Staffing

According to the FY22 Budget Book, Patuxent is allotted 402 positions, 349 of whom are correctional officers. Its organizational structure is depicted below.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart



* Because the mental health programs are housed at Patuxent, they fall under the institution’s organizational chart. However, they are clinically supervised by the DPSCS’ director of mental health.



CONCLUSION

Consistent with its mission, Patuxent Institution continues to provide a variety of treatment services to incarcerated persons via its legislatively-mandated programs, mental health units, and other clinical offerings. By helping incarcerated persons to replace criminogenic thinking and behavior patterns with those that are congruent with prosocial attitudes and value systems, they are able to make better life choices. Educational, vocational, and volunteer opportunities complement the treatment services offered. The likelihood of recidivism decreases, and public safety for Maryland's citizens is enhanced.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the institution's incarcerated population demonstrated a remarkable ability to cope with any necessary restrictions. During FY22, the population similarly adjusted very well to the gradual return to normal operations. As FY23 begins, there is a sense of appreciation for the opportunities afforded at Patuxent, as well as optimism regarding what the future may bring.

