



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
ANNUAL REPORT
2025**



**WES MOORE, GOVERNOR
ARUNA MILLER, LT GOVERNOR
CAROLYN J. SCRUGGS, SECRETARY
ERIN B. SHAFFER, PSY.D., DIRECTOR**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND FY25 HIGHLIGHTS.....	2
CHAPTER I OVERVIEW.....	4
1.1 The Facility.....	4
1.2 Historical Context.....	5
1.3 Leadership.....	6
1.4 Institutional Board of Review (IBOR).....	8
1.5 Citizens Advisory Board.....	9
CHAPTER II CLINICAL SERVICES.....	10
2.1 The Legislatively-Mandated Programs: Eligible Person (EP) and Patuxent Youth (PY).....	10
2.2 Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J).....	11
2.3 Mental Health Transition Unit.....	12
2.4 Mental Health Step-Down Unit.....	12
2.5 Therapeutic Community (TC) Program.....	12
2.6 Risk Assessment Evaluations.....	12
2.7 Crisis Intervention Services.....	12
CHAPTER III ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICE.....	13
3.1 Vocational Training.....	13
3.2 Correctional Educational Program.....	13
3.3 Georgetown University College Program.....	14
3.4 America’s VetDog Program.....	14
3.5 Volunteer Services.....	15
CHAPTER IV LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS.....	16
4.1 Number of Evaluated Incarcerated Individuals.....	16
4.2 Total Population Demographic Data.....	17
4.3 Total Population Offense Data.....	18
4.4 Total Population Reasons for Discharge.....	21
4.5 Parolee Population Data.....	21
CHAPTER V LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS: IBOR DATA.....	22
5.1 Number of Hearings and Outcomes.....	22
5.2 Conditional Release Decisions.....	22
CHAPTER VI OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING.....	23
6.1 Operating Costs.....	23
6.2 Staffing.....	24
CONCLUSION.....	25

INTRODUCTION AND FY25 HIGHLIGHTS

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 (Patuxent) 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 incarcerated individuals and each incarcerated individual's age, sex, race, place of birth, place of conviction, crime, and term of confinement;
- (iii) the number of incarcerated individuals who are admitted to each of the Patuxent programs;
- (iv) the number of Division of Correction incarcerated individuals receiving care during the year at Patuxent Institution for mental health conditions
- (v) the number of Patuxent program incarcerated individuals who are pardoned, or discharged;
- (vi) the number of incarcerated individuals evaluated at the institution for each of the Patuxent programs;
- (vii) the decisions of the Board of Review to grant leave to Patuxent program incarcerated individuals;
- (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.

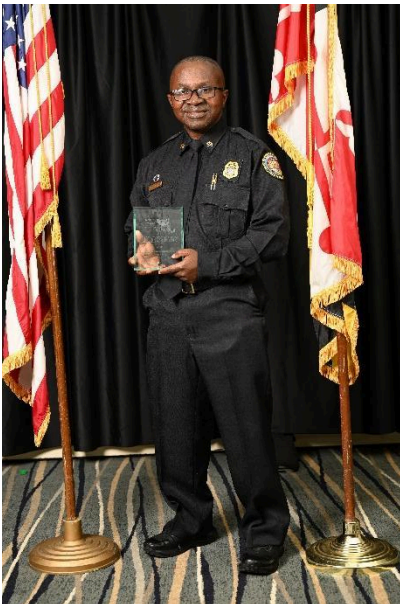
Patuxent has long served as a hub of treatment services for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS). The facility's ability to deliver effective therapeutic programming is made possible by the ongoing commitment of its dedicated staff to create an institutional environment that is safe and secure. Through its coordination of intelligence, contraband interdiction, and vigilance of its employees, Patuxent takes pride in its ability to protect the staff and incarcerated individuals under its care.

During FY25, departmental recruitment efforts resulted in 26 custody staff members and one civilian beginning employment at Patuxent as new hires. Nine members of the team received supervisory level promotions within the custody ranks. Seven already worked at Patuxent, and two transferred from other facilities. All staff members were honored for their hard work and dedication to the mission of Patuxent during Employee Appreciation Week in May of 2025. And in June, Sgt. Kwesi Turkson was recognized at the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association conference in Ocean City for his outstanding work achievements.

Clinical offerings at Patuxent expanded this year with the opening of the Therapeutic Community (TC) Program, which is specifically designed for incarcerated individuals experiencing substance use disorders. This six-month program aims to stabilize symptoms, foster the development and application of recovery skills, and change negative patterns of thinking and behavior. Through individual and group counseling, daily community meetings, and peer-oriented activities, participants progress through clear phases of treatment and aftercare. During this inaugural year, 41 incarcerated females successfully completed the program. Due to the program's success, plans are already underway to further expand this program so it can be offered to incarcerated males at Patuxent next year.

This year is a milestone for Patuxent in that it marks the 70th anniversary of the facility's opening. The oldest buildings within the confines of the physical plant have provided seven decades of steady service, and various capital construction and maintenance projects have continued during FY25 to ensure their viability in the immediate future. To that end, two housing tiers are now closed for the renovations necessary to create new acute/subacute mental health units, and another housing wing is similarly offline for required upgrades. Although current bed capacity has decreased as a result, tier reallocation has allowed for all programs and services for the incarcerated population to continue without interruption.

In addition to projects to address the needs of the physical plant, upgrades have been made to the technology within the facility to further improve safety and security. The camera system throughout the compound was replaced during this fiscal year. Body-worn cameras were also deployed to staff via a departmental pilot initiative that began in February, with Patuxent serving as the first pilot facility. Studies show that body-worn cameras can reduce excessive force complaints, assaults on staff, grievances from incarcerated individuals, and complaints related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act. Implementation of the pilot at Patuxent was seamless and well-received by staff and incarcerated individuals alike.



CHAPTER I OVERVIEW

1.1 The Facility

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 individuals in Maryland that is not part of the Division of Correction (DOC). Patuxent offers diverse clinical services to individuals of all genders, 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 913. During this fiscal year, the average daily population (ADP) was 595.



Capacity Figures for Male Population

Legislatively Mandated Programs	350
Correctional Mental Health	191
Mental Health Transition	32
Mental Health Step-Down	32
Auxiliary Programming	96
DOC Housing	128
Total Capacity	829

Capacity Figures for Female Population

Legislatively-Mandated Programs	36
Therapeutic Community	48
Total Capacity	84



MISSION

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services protects the public, it's employees, and the justice-involved individuals it is responsible for.

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

1.2 Historical Context



Patuxent opened in 1955 with the mission to ensure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of incarcerated males 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 individual 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 females via a consent decree. The Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) subsequently opened in 1990.

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 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 DPSCS. In addition to its legislatively-mandated flagship programs, Patuxent continues to provide programming for incarcerated males who have been diagnosed with serious mental illnesses. Clinical services are also provided to those within the DOC who are transferred to Patuxent for other assessment or treatment 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 males and females, 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 individuals in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

Dr. Shaffer holds a Bachelor of Science degree in psychology from Towson 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



Paige C. Jones was appointed warden of Patuxent in April of 2023. He began his career in the DPSCS in 1992, at which time he started working as a correctional officer at the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup. Warden Jones was subsequently promoted up through all of the ranks while serving at a number of different DPSCS facilities. This has afforded him the opportunity to become well-versed in the care, custody, and control of a wide range of incarcerated populations. He has worked with justice-involved males, females, juveniles, federal detainees, and those with serious mental illnesses.

In addition to his managerial skills, Warden Jones has vast experience in a variety of specialty areas, to include investigations, tactical command, and collateral assignments. He is a strong administrator with a background in audit compliance and the development of programs and policy. Of note, he was instrumental in the closing of the Baltimore City Detention Center and in assisting with audit compliance at the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center.

Outside of his service to the DPSCS, Warden Jones dutifully served his country in the military during Operation Iraqi Freedom. As a platoon Sergeant in a combat zone, he earned a Bronze Star for selfless service to his troops. He now brings a tradition of selfless service to his work at Patuxent. Warden Jones believes that duty, honor, integrity, inclusion, and accountability are critical components of his role. He is very proud to be Patuxent's warden.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences



Michael A. 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 individuals 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 A. 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 individuals, 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 individuals in the EP and PY Programs. Her focus is on the integration of care, multidisciplinary teamwork, 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)

Established in 1977, the Institutional Board of Review (IBOR) is composed of nine members: 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 individuals in the legislatively-mandated programs. The IBOR annually reviews the progress of each individual in these programs in order to determine if they should remain eligible for treatment services, be discharged due to a lack of progress, or be successfully discharged. In addition, the IBOR may grant, deny, or revoke conditional release status. Seven members of the IBOR must concur in a decision to approve any form of conditional release.

Patuxent maintains a very strong position on victims' rights. Victims are notified of any IBOR appearance by an individual that might result in conditional release. The IBOR is required to give a victim or a victim representative a reasonable opportunity to provide a written statement before deciding whether to grant any form of conditional release. The victim or representative may also personally appear to present any information that may be relevant to the 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.

Although there are no statutory requirements governing the amount of time that must be served before an individual serving a non-life sentence may be paroled, the IBOR recognizes that sentence length must be considered in determining the appropriate point for release. The IBOR's current practice is to defer the parole of a violent offender serving a non-life sentence until at least 50% of the sentence has been served.

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.

**Patuxent Institution
Institutional Board of Review**



Back row (L-R): Warden Paige C. Jones, Mr. Devon Blackwood, Dr. Randall S. Nero, Mr. Allen Gang, Dr. Michael A. Kwitkowski
Front row (L-R): Ms. Judith M. Hemler, Dr. Erin B. Shaffer, Dr. Leslie A. Earll, Ms. Madeline L. Coxson

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, 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 their 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 for first-degree murder;
- 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 their 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 individuals being considered for either the EP or PY Program must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process in order to determine eligibility for admission. During this process, individuals participate in group therapy and are assessed for their engagement and responsiveness to such. Additionally, independent evaluations are conducted by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker. The data obtained from the evaluation process is then presented to a Diagnostic Review Committee (comprised of the warden and the two associate directors), and it forms the basis for a recommendation to the director as to whether or not the individual should be accepted into the program. Incarcerated individuals found eligible remain at Patuxent for treatment, while those found not eligible remain incarcerated under the auspices of the DOC. Of note, even if an individual is not accepted into the program, the evaluations can provide meaningful information to clinicians at other DPSCS facilities with

regard to an individual's history and development, as well as programming and housing needs. Additionally, an incarcerated individual found ineligible can reapply after three years to be considered for readmission.

Upon being accepted into either the EP or PY Program, an incarcerated individual is assigned to a treatment team. Each 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. Each participant 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 in treatment may vary based upon an individual's unique circumstances. A decision by the IBOR to allow someone to continue in the program indicates that ongoing treatment remains beneficial.

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 their 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 made after serious thought and consideration.

An individual 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's conditional release process. Before the IBOR will consider any form of conditional release, a risk assessment and a psychiatric evaluation must have occurred within the preceding year. In making a decision, the IBOR considers the individual's course of treatment in the program, adjustment history, assessment and evaluation results, and victim feedback. If approved, 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 conditional release through the program can be successfully discharged from the program by the IBOR. A person may not be a candidate for conditional release 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 alternatively opt 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 males 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. 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. This unit operates under the clinical supervision of the DPSCS' director of mental health.

2.3 Mental Health Transition Unit

The Mental Health Transition Unit is designed for incarcerated males 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. This unit operates under the clinical supervision of the DPSCS' director of mental health.

2.4 Mental Health Step-Down Unit

The Mental Health Step-Down Unit provides services to incarcerated males 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. This unit operates under the clinical supervision of the DPSCS' director of mental health.

2.5 Therapeutic Community (TC) Program

The TC Program is designed for incarcerated females experiencing substance use disorders who are typically within 12 to 84 months of release from custody. This six-month program aims to stabilize symptoms, foster the development and application of recovery skills, and change negative patterns of thinking and behavior. Through individual and group counseling, daily community meetings, and peer-oriented activities, participants progress through clear phases of treatment and aftercare. This unit operates under the clinical supervision of the DPSCS' director of substance use disorder treatment services.

2.6 Risk Assessment Evaluations

Licensed psychologists at Patuxent and the Maryland Parole Commission provide the Maryland Parole Commission with risk assessments of incarcerated individuals 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.

2.7 Crisis Intervention Services

Crisis intervention services are provided to incarcerated individuals 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 job and training activities for incarcerated individuals at Patuxent in order to improve employability upon release. MCE's sign shop employs males who learn graphic arts skills to make street signs, custom made signs to order, and vehicle

wraps for a wide variety of State and local agencies, organizations, and businesses. This year, clients have included the Maryland State Police, the Maryland Lottery, the Baltimore County Department of Human Services, and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. MCE's engraving shop employs females who become skilled in the art of laser engraving and other specialty techniques. Finished products include plaques, picture frames, and other personalized items. During this fiscal year, 30 incarcerated individuals (23 males and 7 females) worked in the sign and engraving shops.

A variety of other employment opportunities are available throughout the institution to help incarcerated individuals 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 individuals to assist them in obtaining their high school diplomas. The goal is to provide high quality services that help facilitate successful transition into Maryland's workforce and communities. Studies show that those who participate in correctional education programs are less likely to reoffend following their release.



During this fiscal year, 92 students received these educational services, and 20 were able to earn their high school diplomas. Four of these graduates achieved an ASC 4, which is a certificate earned by those who achieve over 80% on the adult basic education tests. Two graduates achieved an ASC 5 in a specific subject area, which reflects an exceptional level of achievement comparable to college level. Overall, there were 215 year-end awards earned by incarcerated individuals enrolled in educational programming. These awards were given for attendance, exemplary behavior, and academic achievement.

Additionally, it should be noted that the correctional educational department provides a full range of library services free of charge to all incarcerated individuals, 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 collaborates with the Maryland Higher Education Commission and Georgetown University to offer a Bachelor of Liberal Arts (BLA) degree for incarcerated individuals. 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 two majors - cultural humanities or 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. During FY25, 57 incarcerated individuals participated in the program.

3.4 America's VetDog Program

In partnership with America's VetDogs, incarcerated individuals who are accepted into this program raise and train puppies to be service dogs. These special assistance dogs are specifically trained to help people who have disabilities other than visual impairment. Once fully trained, the dogs are placed with veterans, active-duty service members, and first responders with disabilities.

This very special program offers incarcerated individuals the ability to give back to the community and improve the lives of those in need. In turn, participants receive specialized training by America's VetDogs staff as well as therapeutic support provided by Patuxent clinicians. During this fiscal year, 24 incarcerated males participated in this program, and 15 puppies received training at Patuxent.



3.5 Volunteer Services

Patuxent is fortunate to have community volunteers who are committed to working with its population. While incarcerated individuals 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 Expressions Program – teaches drawing and painting to facilitate positive self-expression
- Religious activities – service a wide array of faith communities
- Crocheting classes – relieves stress and anxiety, facilitates mindfulness, and improves fine motor skills



CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED PROGRAMS: PARTICIPANT DATA

4.1 Number of Evaluated Incarcerated Individuals

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

TABLE 4a

EVALUATED INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS

	EP MALE (N = 83)		EP FEMALE (N = 2)		PY MALE (N = 19)		PY FEMALE (N = 1)		TOTAL (N = 105)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Number Eligible	43	52%	2	100%	10	53%	1	100%	56	53%
Number Ineligible	40	48%	--	--	9	47%	--	--	49	47%
TOTAL EVALUATED	83	100%	2	100%	19	100%	1	100%	105	100%

Number Failed to Complete Evaluation*	9	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	12	--
---------------------------------------	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----

* Reflects individuals who were originally in the evaluation phase but opted to voluntarily leave the program or were released at the Director's discretion.

There are various reasons that an individual might be found ineligible for program participation. Clinical reasons include, but are not necessarily limited to, failure to engage in treatment, adverse findings by clinical evaluators and therapists, and being disruptive to the group milieu. Safety and security concerns may also result in an individual being found ineligible. For example, one's infractions or involvement in controversy may make it unlikely that they could benefit from treatment services at the time of evaluation. However, as mentioned previously, even if an individual is not accepted into the program, the evaluations conducted at Patuxent can provide meaningful data to clinicians at other DPSCS facilities. The reports from Patuxent's psychology, psychiatry, and social work staff are rich sources of information regarding an individual's history and development, as well as their programming and housing needs.

4.2 Total Population Demographic Data

The population of incarcerated individuals 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 = 216)		EP FEMALE (N = 7)		PY MALE (N = 54)		PY FEMALE (N = 1)		TOTAL (N = 278)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
African American	178	82%	3	43%	43	80%	1	100	225	81%
White	34	16%	4	57%	9	17%	--	--	47	17%
Latinx	2	1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	<1%
Native American	1	<1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	<1%
Asian	1	<1%	--	--	2	4%	--	--	3	1%
TOTAL	216	100%	7	100%	54	100%	1	100%	278	100%

TABLE 4c

TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE

AGE	EP MALE (N = 216)		EP FEMALE (N = 7)		PY MALE (N = 54)		PY FEMALE (N = 1)		TOTAL (N = 278)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 - 19	--	--	--	--	6	11%	--	--	6	2%
20 - 24	27	13%	--	--	30	56%	1	100%	58	21%
25 - 29	30	14%	--	--	12	22%	--	--	42	15%
30 - 34	41	19%	2	29%	4	7%	--	--	47	17%
35 - 39	41	19%	1	14%	1	2%	--	--	43	15%
40 - 44	30	14%	1	14%	1	2%	--	--	32	12%
45 - 49	20	9%	1	14%	--	--	--	--	21	8%
50 - 54	16	7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	6%
55 - 60	7	3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	2%
61 +	4	2%	2	29%	--	--	--	--	6	2%
TOTAL	216	100%	7	100%	54	100%	1	100%	278	100%

The male participants in the EP Program currently range in age from 20 to 66 with an average age of 37 and a median age of 35. Female participants in the EP Program range in age from 31 to 62 with an average age of 45 and a median age of 36. Male participants in the PY Program range in age from 19 to 40 with an average age of 24 and a median age of 22. There is only one female participant in the PY Program who 20 years old.

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 individuals.

TABLE 4d

TOTAL POPULATION BY OFFENSE

TYPE OF OFFENSE	EP (N = 223)		PY (N = 55)		TOTAL (N = 278)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 st Murder	34	15%	12	22%	46	17%
2 nd Murder	60	27%	11	20%	71	26%
Manslaughter	4	2%	1	2%	5	2%
Miscellaneous Murder*	--	--	3	5%	3	1%
Attempted Murder	26	12%	5	9%	31	11%
Assault	27	12%	5	9%	32	12%
Armed Robbery**	17	8%	4	7%	21	8%
Carjacking***	4	2%	7	13%	11	4%
Home Invasion	2	1%	--	--	2	<1%
Robbery	4	2%	--	--	4	1%
Rape	10	4%	--	--	10	4%
Sex Offense	6	3%	1	2%	7	3%
Child Sex Offense	14	6%	2	4%	16	6%
Pornography	3	1%	--	--	3	1%
Child Abuse	3	1%	--	--	3	1%
Neglect	1	<1%	--	--	1	<1%
Burglary	2	1%	--	--	2	<1%
Firearm	4	2%	4	7%	8	3%
Kidnapping	1	<1%	--	--	1	<1%
Larceny	1	<1%	--	--	1	<1%
TOTAL	223	100%	55	100%	278	100%

* Miscellaneous Murder includes Conspiracy to Commit Murder and Murder

**Two cases of Armed Robbery were Attempted Armed Robbery

***Carjacking includes Armed & Unarmed Carjacking

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

SENTENCE LENGTH	EP (N = 223)		PY (N = 55)		TOTAL (N = 278)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
5 – 10	10	4%	10	18%	20	7%
11 – 15	31	14%	7	13%	38	14%
16 – 20	27	12%	11	20%	38	14%
21 – 25	18	8%	4	7%	22	8%
26 – 30	27	12%	2	4%	29	10%
31 – 35	17	8%	1	2%	18	6%
36 – 40	13	6%	1	2%	14	5%
41 – 45	6	3%	1	2%	7	3%
46 – 50	14	6%	--	--	14	5%
51 – 55	1	1%	--	--	1	<1%
56 – 60	6	3%	1	2%	7	3%
61+	6	3%	--	--	6	2%
Life Suspended	36	16%	13	24%	49	18%
Life	11	5%	4	7%	15	5%
TOTAL	223	100%	55	100%	278	100%

The length of sentence for current participants in the EP Program ranges from six to 200 years with an average of 30 years. The length of sentence for those in the PY Program ranges from five to 60 years with an average of 19 years. For individuals in the EP Program with life suspended sentences, the length of sentence ranges from 20 to 98 years with an average of 44 years. For PY Program participants with life suspended sentences, the length of sentence ranges from 18 to 70 years with an average of 38 years.

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

JURISDICTION OF CONVICTION	EP (N = 223)		PY (N = 55)		TOTAL (N = 278)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Allegany	4	2%	--	--	4	1%
Anne Arundel	17	8%	2	4%	19	7%
Baltimore City	55	25%	11	20%	66	24%
Baltimore County	21	9%	10	18%	31	11%
Calvert	5	2%	2	4%	7	3%
Caroline	1	1%	1	2%	2	1%
Carroll	5	2%	--	--	5	2%
Cecil	3	1%	--	--	3	1%
Charles	9	4%	3	5%	12	4%
Dorchester	3	1%	1	2%	4	1%
Frederick	2	1%	2	4%	4	1%
Harford	10	4%	--	--	10	4%
Howard	9	4%	2	4%	11	4%
Montgomery	14	6%	7	13%	21	8%
Prince George's	36	16%	13	24%	49	18%
Somerset	3	1%	--	--	3	1%
St. Mary's	15	7%	--	--	15	5%
Talbot	1	1%	--	--	1	<1%
Washington	1	1%	--	--	1	<1%
Wicomico	7	3%	1	12%	8	3%
Worcester	2	1%	--	--	2	1%
TOTAL	223	100%	55	100%	278	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	40	9	49
Evaluation Phase – Opted Out	0	NA	0
Evaluation Phase – Discharged by Director	NA	0	0
Treatment Phase – Discharged by Director	NA	6	6
Treatment Phase – Discharged by IBOR (Successful)	5	1	6
Treatment Phase – Discharged by IBOR	18	1	19
Treatment Phase –Opted Out	15	NA	15
Court Released	2	1	3
TOTAL	80	18	98

4.5 Parolee Population Data

The total number of individuals 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	17	4	21

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 individual in the legislatively-mandated EP and PY Programs to determine if they 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	165
Continued in treatment	160
Discharged from treatment	5

TABLE 5b

SPECIAL REQUEST HEARINGS AND OUTCOMES

TOTAL NUMBER	22
Continued in treatment	5
Discharged from treatment	14
Supported Complete Release	3

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
Renew Parole	16	4	20
Revoke Parole	1	--	1
Supported Complete Release	3	--	3
TOTAL	20	4	24

CHAPTER VI OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

6.1 Operating Costs

Table 6 details the appropriated budget for this fiscal year. It also shows the actual expenditures for the prior fiscal year and the allowance for the upcoming fiscal year. Per capita costs by fiscal year are also denoted.

TABLE 6
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

OBJECT NAME	FY24 ACTUAL	FY25 APPROPRIATION	FY26 ALLOWANCE
Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits	57,539,596	59,559,524	59,360,154
Technical and Special Fees	40,441	53,025	25,000
Communications	122,001	119,275	125,731
Travel	8,621	1,000	10,000
Fuel and Utilities	1,617,939	1,966,551	1,514,230
Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	315,953	272,264	228,431
Contractual Services	11,290,012	12,220,704	15,208,850
Supplies and Materials	1,093,102	913,597	1,125,857
Equipment – Replacement	347,862	57,000	90,000
Equipment – Additional	35,790	--	--
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	328,528	392,700	432,600
Fixed Charges	134,994	141,512	142,578
Land and Structures	1,112,924	1,800,000	3,090,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	16,407,726	17,884,603	21,968,277
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	73,987,763	77,497,152	81,353,431
TOTAL PER CAPITA COST	124,349*	130,247**	N/A

* Based on the ADP of 595 for FY24

** Based on the ADP of 595 for FY25

6.2 Staffing

In FY25, Patuxent was allotted 393 positions. Its organizational structure is depicted below.

Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart



* Because the mental health programs and the substance use disorders treatment program are housed at Patuxent, they fall under the institution's organizational chart. However, they are supervised by the DPSCS' director of mental health and director of substance use disorders treatment services, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Since its opening 70 years ago, Patuxent has remained committed to providing specialized treatment services to incarcerated individuals in order to enhance public safety in Maryland. Through its legislatively-mandated treatment programs and other clinical offerings, those under Patuxent's custody and care are provided with the tools necessary to make decisions that are congruent with a prosocial way of life. Educational, vocational, and volunteer opportunities complement the therapeutic services offered. The likelihood of recidivism decreases, and Maryland is made safer as a result. As the population of the DPSCS continues to evolve in the years to come, Patuxent remains ready to meet the changing needs of Maryland's incarcerated citizens.

