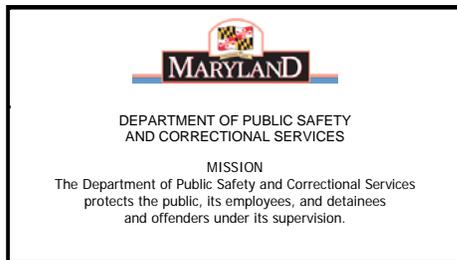


Chapter I Introduction

1.1 Patuxent Institution Today

Patuxent Institution is a treatment-oriented maximum-security correctional facility that is centrally located in Jessup, Maryland between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. It has a maximum static capacity of 1113 beds and offers diverse services to the most varied male and female offender population in the state and possibly the nation. In the service of this mission, it employs 466 staff members who maintain the facility's security procedures, treatment services, and business operations. There are 377 correctional officer positions for maintaining the safety and security of the Institution.



During fiscal year 2011, there was an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 920 offenders distributed among the various treatment programs at Patuxent Institution. There was an ADP of 419 in the two Patuxent programs that serve both male and female offenders, the Eligible Persons (EP) Program and Youthful Offenders Program. The ADP for the Community Mental Health Center – Jessup (CMHC-J) serving offenders with mental health issues was 159, and the ADP for the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) providing substance abuse treatment for male offenders was 106. There also was an ADP of 236 DOC offenders housed at Patuxent Institution who were awaiting evaluation for the EP and Youth programs, receiving specialized services (Parole Violator Program, Patuxent Assessment Unit), or transitioning between Patuxent and DOC jurisdictions.

Eligible Persons	228
Patuxent Youth Program	164
Correctional Mental Health	192
Mental Health Transition	32
Mental Health Step-Down	32
Parole Violator Program	50
Patuxent Assessment Unit	64
ROTC	100
DOC Transient	142
Total Capacity	1004

Eligible Persons/Youth	61
DOC Housing	48
Total Capacity	109

1.2 The History of Patuxent Institution



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the youth remains in the program unless discharged by the Director, Institutional Board of Review at Patuxent, or released.

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



along with specialized programs (such as the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program, and the Sexual Offender Treatment Module).

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.

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership

The Director

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



During FY 2011, Dr. Nero continued to manage the several departments within the Institution that are designed to provide quality treatment services within a maximum-security correctional facility. Consistent with the Institution's ability to meet the changing needs of the Department, the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU) was added to facilitate the appropriate placement and programming of newly committed offenders. He has also overseen capital construction projects, such as an enhanced sprinkler/fire safety system and a window replacement project, which have contributed to improving the safety and security of staff and offenders at the Institution.

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

Dr. Nero has been interested in input from other correctional professionals regarding institutional operations. Accordingly, he reconstituted the Citizen's Advisory Board at Patuxent Institution during FY 2010, and held such meetings in FY 2011. The Board is composed of correctional professionals and local citizen representatives, and provides the Secretary and himself with recommendations related to institutional operations. The Board meetings also afford him the opportunity to share "best practices" ideas with other correctional professionals.

Dr. Nero also works closely with the Warden, Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, and the Associate Director for Psychiatry to attain the goal of providing effective treatment programs in a safe and secure correctional facility. He believes that

this level of collaboration is key to successful outcomes associated with the delivery of programs at the Institution.

The Warden



In FY 2009 Patricia Goins-Johnson was appointed the new Warden of Patuxent Institution. She is a 25-year veteran of the Maryland Division of Correction, and began her career in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Maryland Penitentiary. Subsequently in 1984, she became a Case Management Specialist there and was eventually promoted to Director of Case Management at DOC headquarters. In 2004 she was promoted to Facility Administrator at the Brockbridge Correctional Facility, where she worked until her arrival at Patuxent as Assistant Warden in 2006.

Warden Goins-Johnson has been a member of the Department's Female Offender Committee and the chairperson for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Classification and Risk Assessment Subcommittee. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mental Health from Morgan State University.

Under her wardenship, Patuxent Institution and its Re-Entry Facility have received the Recognition of Achievement Award from the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards (MCCS) for achieving 100% compliance with the standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Both facilities also have been found in compliance with the security audit standards established by the DOC.

The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Erin Shaffer received both her M.S. and Psy.D. degrees from Nova Southeastern University, and joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1997. She has served as Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences since 2006. In that capacity, she is responsible for the management of the clinical services for the Eligible Persons, Youth Offenders, and Re-Entry Facility programs, as well as the specialized services provided by Patuxent staff for DOC inmates. This includes the Parole Violator Program (PVP) and the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU), the latter of which was developed in FY 2011. She ensures that clinical services continue to undergo development and refinement in accordance with best practices.



During FY 2011, Dr. Shaffer continued to direct a team of licensed psychologists tasked with conducting risk assessments of Maryland offenders serving life sentences and being considered for parole. She also maintained her efforts to actively promote Patuxent's programming through community outreach, in the interest of furthering the Institution's mission of providing specialized treatment services to offenders in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

The Associate Director for Psychiatry



Dr. Spencer Ward has served as Associate Director for Psychiatry since 2009. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and completed a psychiatric residency at Boston University Hospital. After serving two years with the Public Health Service on an Indian reservation, he participated in the NIMH Mental Health Career Development Program, received an elementary teaching credential, and completed all but the dissertation for a PhD in education. He was a consultant for several years for federal and county educational organizations, and worked as a staff psychiatrist at one of the Maryland state psychiatric hospitals before coming to Patuxent Institution in 2000 as a staff psychiatrist with the Youth Program.

Under Dr. Ward's oversight, the Psychiatry Department has continued to monitor all toxicology screens on offenders under Patuxent supervision. He acts as the Medical Review Officer in assessing the significance of results. He is a member of the Institutional Board of Review, participates in monthly meetings with the Inmate Advisory Council (IAC), and helps monitor the Inmate Grievance process which is coordinated out of the Psychiatry Department. He continues to work with Youth and female offenders in the Patuxent programs, monitoring their medications and advising on other aspects of their treatment.

1.4 The Patuxent Institutional Board of Review

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

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

Over time, the legislature modified a number of aspects of the Board of Review's authority in response to changing needs within corrections. These modifications specifically relate to paroling offenders serving a life sentence. They allowed the Board of Review to:

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

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

Patuxent Institution
Institutional Board of Review



Back row (L-R): Mr. John Simpson; Mr. Archie Gee; Dr. Randall S. Nero, Director; Dr. Spencer Ward; Mr. Arnold Hopkins; **Front row (L-R):** Dr. Erin B. Shaffer; Mrs. Ruth Doxzen; Mr. Wayne Price; Warden Patricia Goins-Johnson

Chapter II FY 2011 Highlights

2.1 Clinical Programs at Patuxent Institution

- During FY 2011, the Eligible Persons Program at Patuxent Institution maintained an annual Average Daily Population (ADP) of 253 offenders, which includes an ADP of 52 women. The Youthful Offenders Program at the Institution maintained an annual ADP of 152 offenders, which includes an ADP of three women. There also was an ADP of 14 male work releasees who were housed at the Patuxent Re-Entry Facility (REF).
- During FY 2011, the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) program continued to provide substance abuse services to male offenders on the grounds of Patuxent Institution through a contractor, Gaudenzia, Inc. There were 189 offenders who completed the four-month program in the past fiscal year.
- As of the end of FY 2011, the Risk Assessment Team completed its sixth full year of service. The team provides the Maryland Parole Commission and the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel with thorough state-of-the-art risk assessments of offenders with life sentences who are considered for parole, sentence commutation, or clemency. The assessments are completed by licensed clinical psychologists, all of whom have had specific training in the assessment of violence and recidivism risk. The assessed offenders were transferred to Patuxent Institution from other correctional facilities for evaluation.
- The Parole Violator Program (PVP), recently implemented in FY 2010, continued to provide services addressing the needs of male inmates who have violated their parole. By providing a cognitive-behavioral treatment milieu that emphasizes skill development, both mandatory and technical parole violators are better prepared for a smooth transition back into society. There were 53 offenders who completed the program during FY 2011.
- New in FY 2011 is the Patuxent Assessment Unit (PAU). It is a 64-bed unit which more thoroughly evaluates newly committed offenders with mental health issues or significant difficulty adjusting to incarceration, in order to efficiently place them into appropriate programs and institutions. Programming and housing recommendations are made after a 30-day evaluation. This joint effort among the PAU, MRDCC, and the DOC's Director of Mental Health began in February of 2011, and by the end of the fiscal year 153 evaluations were completed.

2.2 Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts

- Maryland Correctional Enterprises relocated their sign shop from the Maryland House of Correction to the Patuxent campus in FY 2008. The program enables participants to learn basic graphic arts and sign-making.



The sign shop (left) produces signage, decals, and special artwork for a wide variety of State agencies, organizations, and businesses. These include law enforcement, fire departments, the State Highway Administration, and non-profit organizations. In FY 2011 offenders from Patuxent Institution made signs and decals used on opening day at Camden Yards for the Baltimore Orioles.

In order to provide Patuxent's female offenders with hands-on vocational training, the Maryland Correctional Enterprises relocated its engraving and sublimation services from the Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup to the Patuxent campus in FY 2011.

There are 36 paid positions for offenders in the Eligible Persons and Youth programs. Participants have achieved 3rd or 4th Level program status and are recommended by Patuxent's Associate Director for Behavioral Science, or designee, through the Progress Review process. The offenders receive vocational training in a hands-on business setting with real world application.

- In FY 2007, Patuxent Institution established a barbering program for male offenders and a cosmetology program for female offenders. Each program has a capacity of 10 students, who are taught by instructors contracted from the Avara Industries International Academy of Hair Design and Technology. The students begin to receive theoretical as well as practical instruction in the barbering and cosmetology arts. Each student has the opportunity, upon release from his/her incarceration, to attend the International Academy of Hair Design and Technology in Baltimore to complete the requirements for licensure.
- In FY 2011, a sizeable contribution was made to Special Olympics Maryland. Several staff participated in both the Torch Walk and the Tug-of-War.



- The James M. Quinn Award was established in 2000 and presented annually to the correctional officer who, in the estimation of the Director, best exemplifies the traits admired about Captain Quinn – professionalism, overcoming adversity, setting an example for younger officers, and dedication to the job. Congratulations to Captain Kevin Hughson for being chosen in FY 2011 as the 12th recipient of the James M. Quinn Award. Captain Hughson's exceptional display of professional standards and unbridled dedication to Patuxent Institution clearly merit this award.



- During FY 2011, the Department established Honor Guards teams comprised of members from the individual institutions. In the annual Honor Guard Competition, the Patuxent Institution Honor Guard won first place honors and, accordingly, is recognized as the official DPSCS Honor Guard and represents the Department at such functions as Change in Leadership ceremonies, wreath laying, parades, officer funerals, and law enforcement competitions. Pictured from left to right are Sgt. Norman Briscoe, Officer Patrick Flanagan, Officer Tyree Huddleston, Officer Robin Kelleher, Officer Emmanuel Dabiri and Officer Michael Gaither.

2.3 Education Programs

- During FY 2011, the monthly average attendance for the academic program was 98 students. There were 21 students who achieved their GED/high school diploma. In terms of earning an Adult Skills Certificate (ASC), there were 32 students who earned ASC-Level 4, 42 students who earned their ASC-Level 3, and 28 students who earned their ASC-Level 2.
- While the college program has been downsized due to decreased funding associated with federal regulations, there were 21 students enrolled on average per month and two students were awarded an Associate of Arts degree.
- Additionally, occupational training programs such as fiber optic wiring and computer repair are periodically provided.

2.4 Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services

- Administered through the Warden's Office, Patuxent Institution's religious and volunteer programs had over 400 community volunteers in active service during FY 2011. Over 200 of these concerned individuals were regular volunteers.
- It is estimated that as many as 90% of the offenders housed at Patuxent Institution participated in some volunteer activity during FY 2011. To help foster a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent's volunteer activities and programs are designed to provide offenders with the opportunity to "give back" to the community in some way.
- The Volunteer Activities Coordinator at Patuxent Institution functions as the liaison between the Administration and the offender population's Inmate Advisory Councils (IACs). Comprised of representatives of the Youth, Eligible Persons, and DOC populations, the councils meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences, the Associate Director for Psychiatry, the Warden, and the Volunteer Activities Coordinator to discuss concerns of the offender population such as housing, changes in privileges, and treatment programming. These regular meetings promote a harmonious environment in the facility by fostering open communication between the Administration and the offender population, and working proactively to alleviate potential concerns.
- Patuxent's Volunteer Activities Coordinator is also the Institution's coordinator for the annual tee-shirt and baseball cap fundraiser. All proceeds go to the Maryland Special Olympics Organization. Each spring, employees may participate in activities including the Torch Run/Walk and the Tug of War, which culminate in the Special Olympic Games in Maryland. Contributing participants wear their Special Olympics tee-shirt on the day of the event. Thanks to the consistently high participation of the staff, Patuxent Institution remained one of the top contributors in FY 2011.
- Throughout FY 2011, Volunteer Services continued its coordination of the active intra-Institution self-help network. In addition to the traditional self-help groups such

as Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), intensive nine-month step-study programs were also offered.

- Volunteer Services continued to coordinate with the Alternatives to Violence Program (AVP) during FY 2011, so that basic, advanced and training-for-trainers workshops were offered to the offender population at intervals throughout the year. Experienced and trained volunteers, who commit three days to each workshop, facilitate this highly successful mediation program.
- The past year represented the fifth year for the very popular Yoga Group. Volunteers from the Yoga Center of Columbia conduct weekly classes for female offenders.
- Volunteer Services has designed a religious program to meet the needs of Patuxent Institution's diverse offender population. During FY 2011, committed volunteers continued to serve nine faith communities within the Institution. The religious program offered group and individual study, workshops, and instructional videos, in addition to regular ecumenical services.



- Two volunteers from a local quilting association provided instruction and guidance for the eleventh consecutive year to offenders from the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW). The female offenders made over 100 quilts during FY 2011 which were donated to charities. Past recipients have included Sarah's House, Catholic Charities, Villa Maria, St. Anne's Infant and Maternity Home, and local hospitals.

Quilts also have been entered into the Howard County Fair and displayed at the Howard County Library over the years.

2.5 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup & Related Units

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

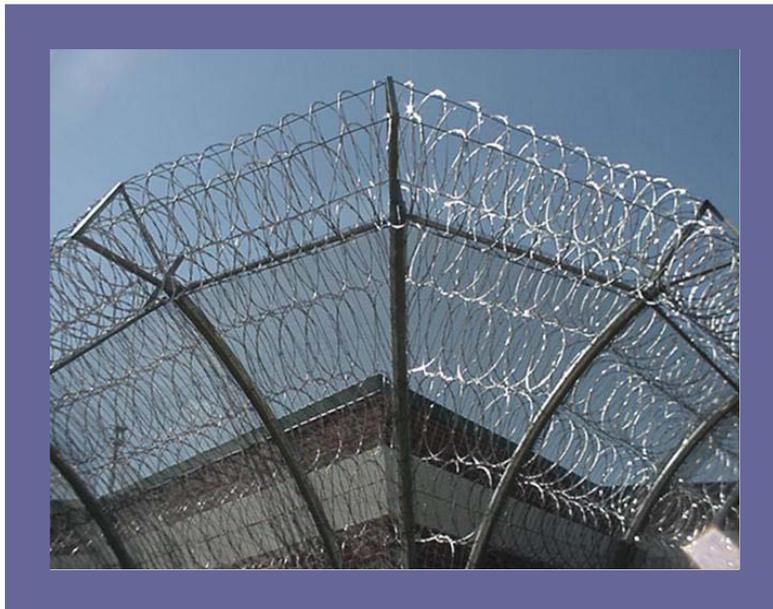
- During FY 2011, CMHC-J continued to function at a high capacity (83%). While its bed capacity is 192, there was an average daily population of 159. A total of 126 patient offenders were discharged during the past fiscal year.
- As part of the contract with the State of Maryland, CMHC-J staff also completed Segregation rounds at Patuxent Institution and MCIW. This has included a new incentive-based program called Taking a Chance on Change.

During FY 2011, treatment staff at Patuxent Institution assumed responsibility for programming and comprehensive aftercare planning through the Mental Health Step-Down Unit for offenders transitioning back to their home institution, and the Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) for seriously mentally ill offenders nearing release to the community. The clinicians maintained a collaborative relationship with CMHC-J staff, as well as with the “Special Needs” unit of the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation for those offenders being released. This unit provides specialized supervision for offenders with mental illnesses and/or sex offenses. The MHTU staff also continued to work on strengthening partnerships with Maryland’s core service agencies for providing outpatient mental health appointments in the community.

2.6 Capital Construction

There were two significant capital construction projects being conducted in FY 2011:

- The installation of an enhanced sprinkler/fire safety system was initiated in FY2010 and is currently ongoing.
- A window replacement project allowing for improved security and reduced utility costs was continued from FY 2010.



CHAPTER III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

3.1 Operating Costs

The FY 2011 operating costs for Patuxent Institution totaled \$47,030,303. Table 3a displays an itemization of the component costs of this total expenditure. This figure represents an increase of \$520,870 or approximately 1% over FY 2010. However, the per capita cost of \$51,119 is about a 0.3% decrease over FY 2010.

Table 3a

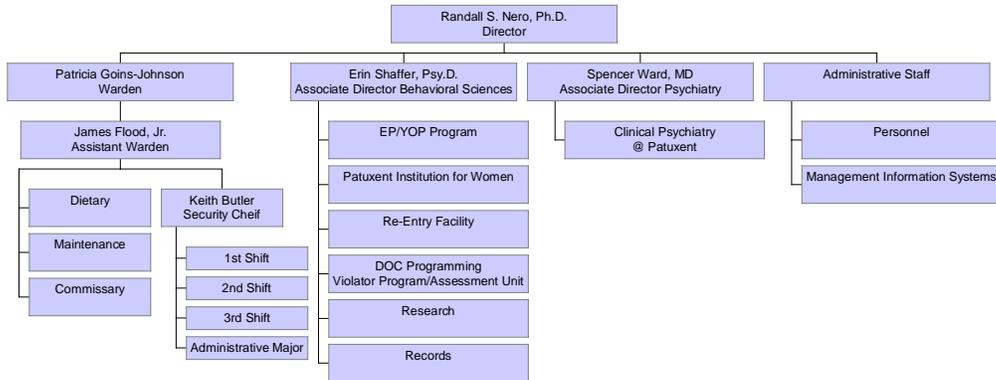
OPERATING COST--FY 2011				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$3,256,129			\$3,256,129
Custodial Care	\$25,301,671	\$636,722	\$2,026,975	\$27,965,369
Dietary Services	\$1,928,229			\$1,928,229
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$2,863,446			\$2,863,446
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services	\$8,825,786			\$8,825,786
Recreation/Religious Services	\$142,282	\$27,421		\$169,703
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$310,743	\$23,425		\$334,168
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$1,687,476			\$1,687,476
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$44,315,759	\$687,569	\$2,026,975	\$47,030,303
PER CAPITA COST:	\$ 48,169	\$747	\$2,203	\$51,119

Expenditures related to education and the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) are not included in the above-reported figures. Educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR), and the substance abuse services under ROTC are financed through General Funds.

3.2 Staffing

The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2011* displays Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 486.5 authorized positions at the start of FY 2011, and 466 such positions at the end of the fiscal year. This is a reduction of approximately 4% of the authorized positions, attributable to a decrease of 21 positions among the non-custody staff that includes administrative, treatment, fiscal and support personnel.

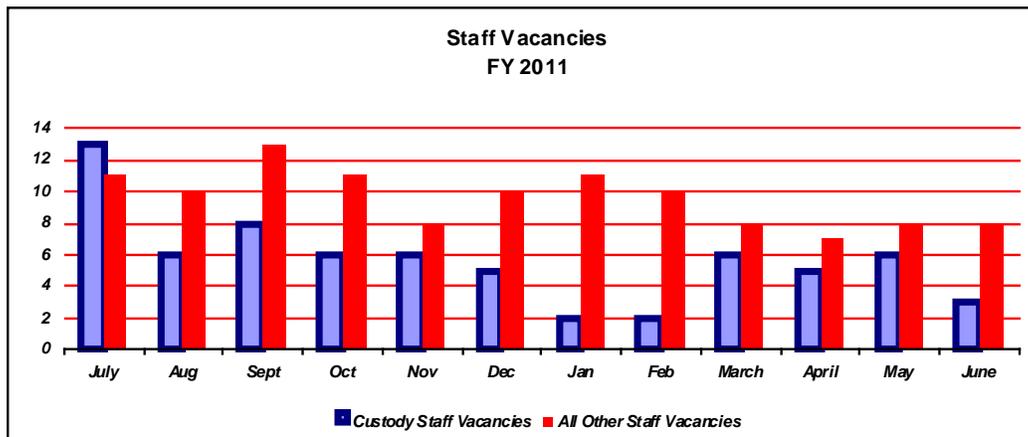
Patuxent Institution Organizational chart: FY 2011



The diversity and complexity of Patuxent Institution is even greater than that portrayed by this organizational chart. The CMHC-J Mental Health, Transitional and Step-Down Units are all housed within its compound, in addition to the Eligible Persons and Youthful Offenders Programs services for men and women. The ROTC program also continues to be housed at Patuxent with services for this program provided by a private vendor. Moreover, the Parole Violator Program and the Patuxent Assessment Unit are newer programs at Patuxent Institution providing services to offenders under the DOC.

Table 3b depicts the amount of staff vacancies for FY 2011. The average number of vacancies per month among custody staff (4.67) is about half that of all other staff (9.58), which suggests good retention of the staff providing security for Patuxent Institution. The vacancy rate for the total staff is 3%, 1% for custody and 2% for non-custody staff.

Table 3b



3.3 Staff Training & Development

A minimum of 18 hours of approved in-service training per year is provided for all Patuxent Institution staff that have custody and control of offenders, as mandated by the Maryland Correctional Training Commission. During FY 2011, the Training Department at Patuxent Institution conducted the following courses:

- Restraint and Escort Duty
- Planned Use of Force/Cell Extraction Policy
- Gangs in the Institutions
- Firearms Training: .38 caliber revolver, .40 caliber semi-automatic weapon conversion, .00 buck shotgun, mini-14 rifle
- Officer Survival Techniques
- Emergency Plans/ Fire Safety Procedures
- Hazardous Materials in the Institution
- Blood Borne Pathogens
- Health and Wellness
- Adult CPR
- Suicide Prevention/Intervention
- Managing the Female Offender/Trauma Training
- Ethics and Professionalism

The clinical staff at Patuxent Institution also received training on various treatment-related topics, which included:

- The Relevance of the Zimbardo and Milgram Experiments for Correctional Mental Health Professionals
- The Personality Assessment Inventory for Correctional Settings
- The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide



CHAPTER IV

OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2011

4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

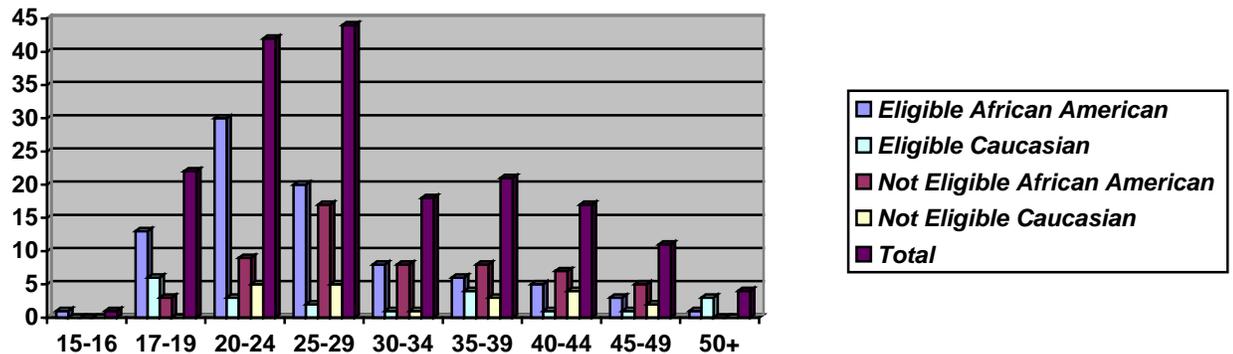
Offenders must undergo an extensive six-month evaluation process that involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status, in order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs. These evaluations are conducted by teams comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychologist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

4.2 Demographics

One hundred and eighty-five (185) offenders were evaluated for the EP and Youth programs at Patuxent Institution during FY 2011. One hundred and eight (108) offenders completed the diagnostic phase and were admitted, while 77 were found not eligible for the programs. Tables 4a and 4b provide insight into the characteristics of the offenders evaluated and admitted into the EP and Youth programs.

Table 4a

Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2011



With respect to race, 81% of those accepted into the EP and Youth programs are African-American. The predominant age group for those found eligible is 20-24, which is 31% of the admissions. Regarding gender, males constituted 90% of the Patuxent admissions, the majority of whom were admitted into the EP Program (62%) as opposed to the Youthful Offenders Program (38%). Fifty-six percent (56%) of all of the offenders who were accepted are male Eligible Persons (EPs).

Table 4b

Gender of Offenders Admitted in FY 2011

- ✓ **58% Eligible (N=108)**
 - EP males – 60
 - Youth males – 37
 - EP females – 10
 - Youth females – 1

- ✓ **42% Not Eligible (N=77)**
 - EP males – 63
 - Youth males – 13
 - EP females – 1
 - Youth females – 0

4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2011 is provided in Table 4c through Table 4i. These tables examine the following key variables related to offense characteristics:

- The type of offense committed (Table 4c);
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system (Table 4d);
- The length of sentence for female offenders (Table 4e) and male offenders (Table 4f);
- Life sentences of evaluated offenders (Table 4g); and,
- The county where the conviction occurred (Table 4h) and those which are the primary sources of referral (Table 4i).

The offenses of the evaluated offenders are almost entirely violent crimes. Only one offender who was accepted into Patuxent programming committed a drug offense (possession). Homicide is the modal offense (45%) for offenders who were found eligible, as well as for both the EP and Youth programs.

Table 4c

Offense Groups of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2011				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N= 108	NOT ELIGIBLE N= 77	TOTAL N= 185
EP	Homicide	32	25	57
	Robbery	19	12	31
	Sexual Assault	3	12	15
	Assault	6	4	10
	Other-Violent	8	5	13
	Possession	1	2	3
	Distribution	0	4	4
	Child Abuse	1	0	1
	Total	70	64	134
YOUTH	Homicide	17	4	21
	Robbery	7	3	10
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0
	Assault	4	3	7
	Other Violent	9	1	10
	Possession	0	0	0
	Distribution	0	1	1
	Child Abuse	1	1	2
	Total	38	13	51

The majority of the accepted offenders in FY 2011 have been sentenced from 16 to 30 years (52%). The modal sentence range of those admitted to the EP Program is 26-30 years (24%), and of those admitted to the Youthful Offenders Program is 16-20 (29%). These are also the modal sentence ranges for the accepted male offenders in each of these two programs (see Table 4f). Of the females, 11 of the 12 offenders evaluated were admitted, including one into the Youth program. The sentence length of the female offenders varied; one has a life sentence (see Table 4e).

Table 4d

Sentence Length of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2011

	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	0	0	0
	11-15 years	5	2	7
	16-20 years	12	7	19
	21-25 years	11	8	19
	26-30 years	17	14	31
	31-35 years	8	4	12
	36-40 years	3	5	8
	41-45 years	1	3	4
	46+ years	2	4	6
	Life	11	17	28
Total		70	64	134
Youth	5-10 years	1	2	3
	11-15 years	8	3	11
	16-20 years	11	1	12
	21-25 years	1	1	2
	26-30 years	6	4	10
	31-35 years	1	0	1
	36-40 years	2	1	3
	41-45 years	1	0	1
	46+ years	2	0	2
	Life	5	1	6
Total		38	13	51

Table 4e

Evaluated Females During FY 2011				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	11-15 years	3	1	4
	16-20 years	4	0	4
	26-30 years	2	0	2
	Life	1	0	1
Total		10	1	11
YOUTH	16-20 years	1	0	1
Total		1	0	1

Table 4f

Evaluated Males During FY 2011				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	0	0	0
	11-15 years	2	1	3
	16-20 years	8	7	15
	21-25 years	11	8	19
	26-30 years	15	14	29
	31-35 years	8	4	12
	36-40 years	3	5	8
	41-45 years	1	3	4
	46+ years	2	4	6
	Life	10	17	27
	Total		60	63
YOUTH	5-10 years	1	2	3
	11-15 years	8	3	11
	16-20 years	10	1	11
	21-25 years	1	1	2
	26-30 years	6	4	10
	31-35 years	1	0	1
	36-40 years	2	1	3
	41-45 years	1	0	1
	46+years	2	0	2
	Life	5	1	6
Total		37	13	50

As Table 4g shows, 16 of the 34 offenders with a life sentence evaluated were found eligible for the Patuxent programs. All carry a Life Suspended sentence.

Table 4g

		Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2011 (N = 34)		
		Life	Life Suspended	Total
EP	Eligible	0	11	11
	Not Eligible	0	17	17
	Total	0	28	28
Youth	Eligible	0	5	5
	Not Eligible	0	1	1
	Total	0	6	6

Baltimore City continued to be the most frequent jurisdiction for conviction of the admitted offenders (30%) and of all those evaluated (29%) during FY2011. Baltimore City and the counties of Baltimore, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Montgomery constitute the large majority (78%) of the referral base for Patuxent Institution (see Tables 4h and 4i). Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County increased as a referral source, whereas Prince George's County and Montgomery County remained fairly stable relative to the prior fiscal year.

Table 4h

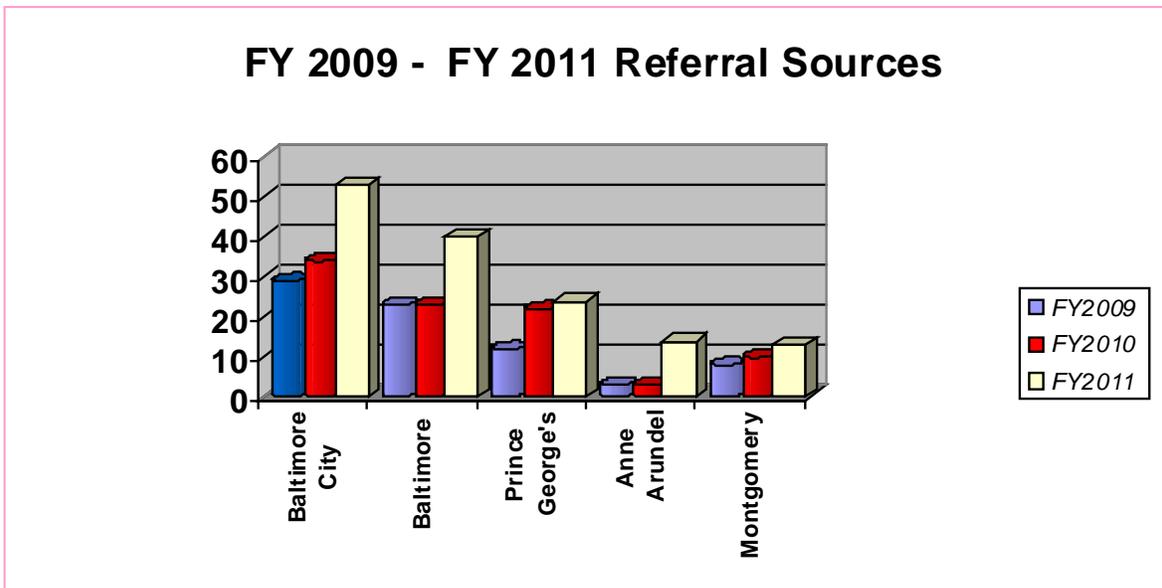


Table 4i

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS FY 2011				
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
ALLEGANY	1	0	1	0.54
ANNE ARUNDEL	8	6	14	7.57
BALTIMORE CITY	32	21	53	28.65
BALTIMORE	25	15	40	21.62
CALVERT	1	1	2	1.08
CAROLINE	1	1	2	1.08
CARROLL	0	1	1	0.54
CECIL	0	1	1	0.54
CHARLES	2	4	6	3.24
DORCHESTER	0	1	1	0.54
FREDERICK	3	3	6	3.24
HARFORD	1	0	1	0.54
HOWARD	2	0	2	1.08
KENT	0	0	0	0.00
MONTGOMERY	9	4	13	7.03
PRINCE GEORGE'S	14	10	24	12.97
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	1	1	0.54
SOMERSET	1	0	1	0.54
ST. MARY'S	2	3	5	2.71
TALBOT	0	3	3	1.62
WASHINGTON	1	0	1	0.54
WICOMICO	5	2	7	3.79
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	108	77	185	100.0



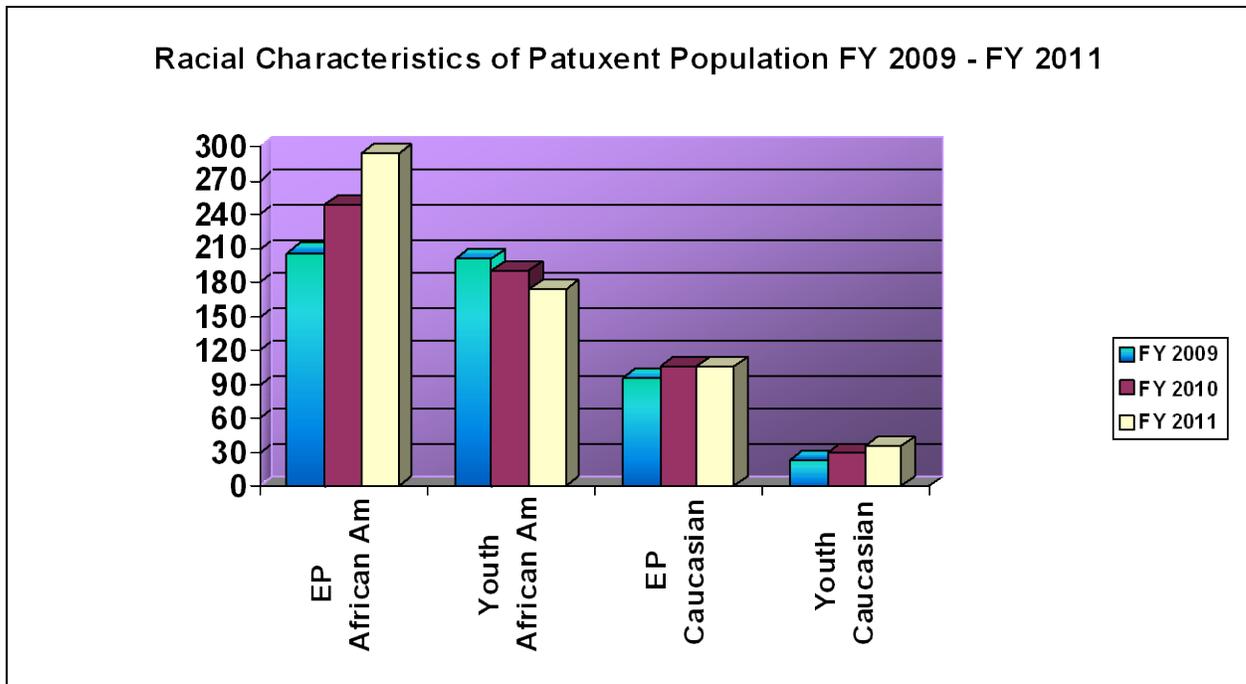
CHAPTER V PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

5.1 *Demographics of Total Population*

Tables 5a-5f contain an analysis of the demographics based on the total Patuxent program population for FY 2011. The total population of the Patuxent program refers to all of the 610 offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in the diagnostic or treatment phases of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2011. However, 141 offenders left these programs at some point for various reasons (see Chapter VII), leaving 469 offenders at the end of the fiscal year.

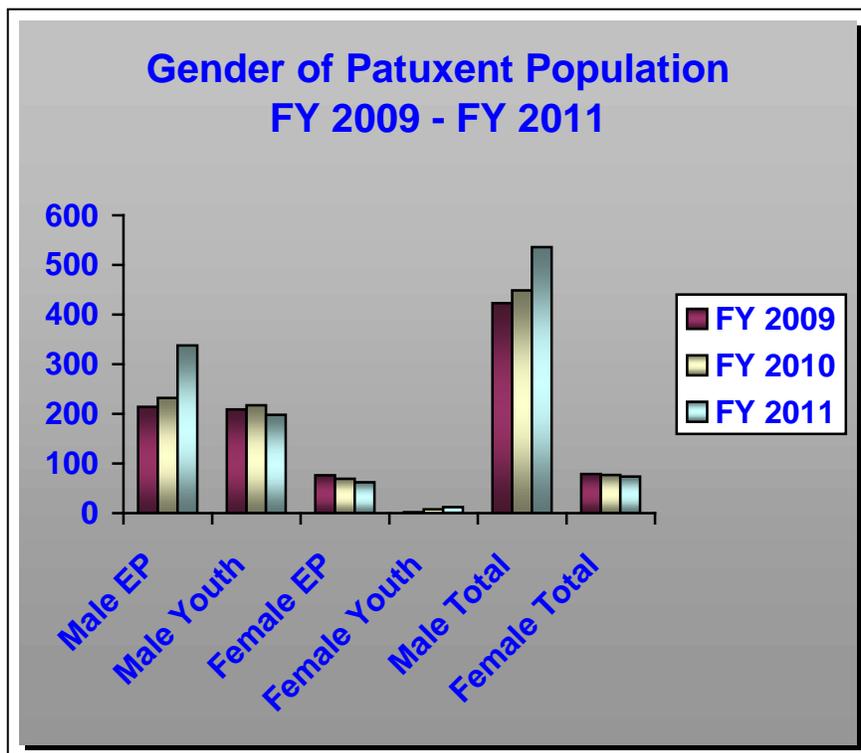
As indicated by Table 5a, the distribution of the offenders between race and EP/Youth programming essentially has not varied over the past few years. For FY 2011, the majority of offenders have been African-Americans evaluated for or treated in the Eligible Persons program (48%).

Table 5a



Similarly, the distribution of the offenders between gender and EP/Youth programming has been fairly consistent from FY 2009 to FY 2011, as indicated by Table 5b. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the offenders served by Patuxent Institution were male in FY 2011 (n=536), most of who were affiliated with the EP Program (n=338).

Table 5b



5.2 Offense Characteristics of the EP & Youth Populations

The offense characteristics of the EP and Youth populations are presented in Table 5c. This excludes the population of offenders who at some point became non-eligible for the EP or Youth programs. As with the subgroups of evaluated and admitted offenders, the large majority of the offenders in the diagnostic phase and in treatment committed violent crimes, which has been consistent with prior years. The modal offense category continues to be homicide (50%).

Table 5c

Offense Group of Patuxent Institution Offenders N=512			
Diagnostic N=86			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	17	9	26
Possession	3	0	3
Robbery	8	4	12
Sexual Assault	8	2	10
Assault	6	4	10
Kidnapping	0	1	1
Burglary	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0
Larceny	1	0	1
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Distribution	0	0	0
Drugs, Other	3	0	3
Probation Violation	2	0	2
Other Violent	11	7	18
Totals	59	27	86
Eligible N=426			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	137	95	232
Possession	4	1	5
Robbery	38	21	59
Sexual Assault	22	4	26
Assault	21	24	45
Kidnapping	3	1	4
Burglary	6	3	9
Auto Theft	1	0	1
Larceny	3	0	3
Child Abuse	2	1	3
Distribution	10	0	10
Drugs, Other	3	1	4
Probation Violation	0	0	0
Other Violent	14	11	25
Totals	264	162	426

5.3 County of Conviction

The county of conviction for all offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2011 was again predominated by the same five jurisdictions, as follows in decreasing order: Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Prince George's County, Montgomery County and Anne Arundel County. Baltimore City continued to be the primary referral source with almost 30% of the offenders.

Table 5d

County of Conviction	EP N = 400	Youth N = 210	Total N = 610	Percentage
ALLEGANY	1	0	1	0.16
ANNE ARUNDEL	20	11	31	5.08
BALTIMORE CITY	106	74	180	29.51
BALTIMORE COUNTY	87	35	122	20.00
CALVERT	5	0	5	0.82
CAROLINE	4	3	7	1.15
CARROLL	1	1	2	0.33
CECIL	5	0	5	0.82
CHARLES	12	8	20	3.28
DORCHESTER	3	3	6	0.98
FREDERICK	6	8	14	2.30
GARRETT	1	0	1	0.16
HARFORD	11	2	13	2.13
HOWARD	8	0	8	1.31
KENT	3	0	3	0.49
MONTGOMERY	26	15	41	6.72
PRINCE GEORGE'S	63	38	101	16.56
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	1	1	0.16
SOMERSET	2	0	2	0.33
ST. MARY'S	9	0	9	1.48
TALBOT	3	1	4	0.66
WASHINGTON	9	0	9	1.48
WICOMICO	14	10	24	3.93
WORCESTER	1	0	1	0.16
Total	400	210	610	100.0

5.4 Length of Sentence

Table 5e summarizes the data on the sentence length, in years, of the offenders in the diagnostic and treatment phases of the Patuxent programs in FY 2011. The majority of the offenders were serving sentences in the range of 16-30 years (54%).

Table 5e

Sentence Length In Years Patuxent Program Population FY 2011				
		EP N=323	Youth N=189	Total N=512
Diagnostic	5-10 years	3	0	3
	11-15 years	6	5	11
	16-20 years	10	5	15
	21-25 years	6	7	13
	26-30 years	11	5	16
	31-35 years	5	1	6
	36-40 years	6	1	7
	41-45 years	4	0	4
	46+ years	8	2	10
	Life	0	1	1
Total		59	27	86
Eligible	5-10 years	9	4	13
	11-15 years	26	24	50
	16-20 years	42	37	79
	21-25 years	47	20	67
	26-30 years	57	32	89
	31-35 years	17	7	24
	36-40 years	13	11	24
	41-45 years	10	5	15
	46+ years	11	4	15
	Life	31	12	43
Total		264	162	426

The percentage of inmates serving Life sentences who participated in Patuxent programming during FY 2011 was 17%. Of this group, 83% were carrying a Life Suspended sentence. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the 610 total offenders served by Patuxent Institution in FY 2011 were affiliated with the Youthful Offenders Program, and 11% of the total population was female.



CHAPTER VI PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

6.1 The Workings of the Board of Review

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

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

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

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

6.2 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2011, the Board of Review heard 399 cases, about 33 cases per month. The large majority of these cases (88%) involved annual reviews of offender progress in the EP and Youth programs. Tables 6a and 6b below summarize these hearings and their outcomes.

Table 6a
BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS
DURING FY 2011

ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=351
No Change	344
Reviewed Eligibility (2)	
Non Eligible Person	2
No Change	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (4)	
Granted	4
Denied	0
Requested Work Release (1)	
Granted	1
Denied	0

Table 6b
BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS
DURING FY 2011

SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=48
Reviewed Eligibility (17)	
No Change	6
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release	3
Revoked Work Release	3
Probation	2
Non Eligible Person	2
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves	1
Revoked Community Parole	0
Deferred Decision	0
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves (16)	
Granted	14
Denied	2
Requested Work Release (12)	
Granted	12
Denied	0
Requested Community Parole (3)	
Granted	3
Denied	0

6.3 Grants of Status

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

- Accompanied Day Leaves (ADLs);
- Work/School Release;
- Community Parole.

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

In FY 2011, the Board of Review reviewed 47 cases involving the actual or potential conditional release status of offenders, which are summarized in Table 6c.

Table 6c

<i>Summary of Status Reviews</i>	
Status Requests	36
Parole Revocation Hearings	0
Work Release Violator Hearings	7
Eligibility Reviews	4
Requests for Complete Release	0

Table 6d below, presents the number and type of status granted during FY 2011. Of the 13 offenders granted work/school release, seven were Youth. Of the three granted parole, one was a Youth.

Table 6d

<i>FY 2011 Grants of Status</i>	
Type of Status Granted	Number of Granted Status
• Accompanied Day Leaves	18
• Work Release	13
• Parole To Community	3
Total	34

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status. However, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend that a

parolee be transferred to another state under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. No offenders made an ICC transfer request to the Board of Review in FY 2011.

After an offender has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, he/she may request the Board of Review to recommend to the sentencing court release from the remainder of his/her sentence. The Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court for complete release, nor review any such cases, in FY 2011.

6.4 Revocations of Status

Offenders in Patuxent Institution's conditional release programs are very closely supervised, and the Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional release status. During FY 2011, the Board of Review voted to revoke the conditional release status of seven offenders: six work releasees and one offender with ADL status.

In cases where an offender is believed to have violated the Terms or Conditions of a Parole Contract, a preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer. If the Hearing Officer finds probable cause that the offender did violate a term or condition of the parole contract, the offender is held at the Institution pending a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review. During FY 2011, no preliminary parole revocation hearings were held.

6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility

The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) is managed by a team of treatment and custody staff who provide supervision and treatment services to male work/school release offenders who reside in the facility. They also provide these services to parolees who live independently in the community and report to the REF, including female parolees.



Female work/school releasees continue to reside in and receive services at Patuxent Institution.

The REF staff provides a wide range of services to the residents and parolees they supervise, such as individualized therapy, weekly status supervision meetings, group/milieu therapy, and employment assistance. Offenders are strictly monitored for use of illicit drugs or alcohol.

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole process, he or she is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. When the Treatment Team recommends an offender for Community Parole, the staff is confident that the offender has mastered social skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living.

CHAPTER VII DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

One hundred forty-one (141) offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution during the course of FY 2011. The reasons for discharge and gender of the offenders are listed below. The most common reason for discharge was the finding of non-eligibility of diagnostic offenders at staffing for the EP and Youth programs (42%), all of whom were male diagnostic offenders (n=59).

Table 7a

<i>Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution</i>			
	Male	Female	Total
Board of Review	22	1	23
Maximum Expiration	0	1	1
Court Release	2	1	3
Mandatory Release	7	2	9
Office of the Director	10	1	11
Admin. Release Before Staffing	1	0	1
Second Genesis	1	0	1
Staff Evaluation	59	0	59
Opted Out Before Staffing	14	1	15
Opted Out	13	5	18
Deceased	0	0	0
Total Discharged	129	12	141



CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

During FY 2011, there are 29 offenders with Community Parole status, five of whom are Youth. The large majority of the parolees committed homicide (62%). Nonetheless, Patuxent Institution has had few revocations of parole over the years (see Section 8.2, Table 8b).

8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

Table 8a

Offenses of Parolees FY 2011 (n=29)			
Offense	Eligible Persons	Youth	Total
Homicide	15	3	18
Attempted Murder	0	1	1
Assault	0	1	1
Sexual Assault	3	0	3
Robbery	4	0	4
Drug Distribution / Conspiracy	2	0	2
Total	24	5	29

8.2 Parole Revocations

A parolee is returned to the Institution in the event that the Re-Entry Facility (REF) staff has reason to believe that the parolee has violated a condition of his/her parole contract or a State, Federal or municipal law. The parolee is brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing within 72 hours of his/her return.

In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that probable cause does not exist to retain the parolee at Patuxent Institution, the parolee is permitted to return to the community. If the Hearing Officer determines there is probable cause, the parolee is detained at Patuxent Institution to await a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review. At the formal parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked.

Table 8b presents data on the number and percentage of formal parole revocations by the Board of Review within three years of receiving parole for the first time since FY 1998. Only two of the 26 offenders had their Community Parole status revoked.

Table 8b

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION

FY 1998 - FY 2011 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 28	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2	1	50%	0	0	0	0	1	50%
2004	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	2	0	0	0	0	1	50%	1	50%
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	9	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0
2011	3	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
TOTAL	26	1	3.8%	0	0%	1	3.8%	2	7.7%