

charged with making an annual inspection of these facilities. He then must submit a report with his recommendations to the governing body of the county or to the Mayor and the City Council of Baltimore, showing the results of his inspection together with recommendations for improvement (Code 1957, Art. 27, sec. 704).

Chapter 481, Acts of 1968, provides for the establishment of regional detention centers, which are facilities operated by one or more counties for the purpose of detention and confinement. Chapter 540, Acts of 1968, included these regional detention facilities as installations under the general supervision of the Jail Programming and Inspection Officer (Code 1957, Art. 27, secs. 704-705).

In October 1971, the Governor authorized the formation of a Community Corrections Task Force within the Maryland Division of Correction. Its charge was to develop a Statewide Community Corrections program, emphasizing alternatives to incarceration as well as appropriate classification and treatment of offenders through community correctional centers, which would cause the maximum utilization of community resources.

As a result of the work of this Task Force, significant legislation was enacted. Chapter 464, Acts of 1972, provided for the establishment of Community Correctional Centers in the State of Maryland. Chapter 234, Acts of 1976, repealed the former Sec. 706, Art. 27, which related to these community correctional centers, and enacted the present subsections 706 to 710E under the new subtitle "Community Adult Rehabilitation Centers" (CARC). This act provides that the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, with the assistance and advice of the Commissioner, may evaluate and determine the need, if any, for one or more community adult rehabilitation centers in each county or multi-region of the State. The law outlines the procedure for establishing a program for the development and operation of community adult rehabilitation centers; making certain findings; defining terms; providing certain duties of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Commissioner of Correction, counties and county governments, and the Board of Public Works; providing for the establishment, location, construction, operation, and funding of county, regional, and State centers; and relating generally to community adult rehabilitation centers. The Task Force began operating centers in March 1974. Effective July 1978 the community adult rehabilitation centers were placed under the correctional camp system as pre-release units.

RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER

Mary Lou Bartram, *Superintendent*

954 Forrest Street
Baltimore 21202

Telephone: 837-2135

Chapter 695, Acts of 1967, provided that all convicted persons sentenced after June 1, 1967, be committed to the Division of Correction (the then Department of Correctional Services) and authorized the Department to establish Receiving and Classification Centers for prisoners.

On June 1, 1967, the Department established a Reception Center at the Maryland Penitentiary for male inmates. After diagnostic evaluation and classification, the inmate is assigned to one of the institutions of the Division of Correction (Code 1957, Art. 27, secs. 689(g)-690, 691-700(a)).

The Reception Center is located within the Maryland Penitentiary and operates under the same budgetary appropriation. A new Reception Center is presently being constructed near the Penitentiary complex in Baltimore City.

MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Ralph L. Williams, *Warden*

Jessup 20794

Telephone: 799-0100

The Maryland House of Correction, established by Chapter 233, Acts of 1874, is a medium security institution for male offenders serving sentences of three months or longer. The institution is located on 816.5 acres of land situated in both Anne Arundel and Howard counties.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

George H. Collins, *Warden*

954 Forrest Street
Baltimore 21202

Telephone: 837-2135

The Maryland Penitentiary, authorized by Resolution No. 32, Acts of 1804, and opened in 1811, was the second institution of its type established in the United States. It is a maximum security institution for the confinement of long-term prisoners committed by Courts in the State. In 1829 buildings containing workshops were constructed, thereby permitting the establishment of industrial activities. In 1845 an educational program was introduced, with the prison's chaplains teaching the inmates. Over the years a