

for sentencing decisions and, in some instances, plea bargaining negotiations.

To minimize unnecessary incarceration, the Program develops alternative sanction plans, under court supervision, and arbitrates or mediates disputes when requested by the court. The Program, under scrutiny of the courts, the State's Attorney, and the Public Defender or private counsel, also presents and defends alternatives to prosecution.

In addition, the Program reviews the status of defendants in pretrial detention in the Baltimore City Detention Center. To manage the Center's inmate capacity, the Program recommends options to the court, such as scheduling early trials; monitors writs, detainees, and violations of court orders; and conducts further investigation to determine the feasibility of recognizance or reduced bail for some defendants.

The Director and Deputy Director are appointed by the Commissioner of Pretrial Detention and Services with the approval of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services (Code 1957, Art. 41, sec. 4-1406).

BALTIMORE CITY DETENTION CENTER

Vacancy, *Warden*

401 East Eager St.
Baltimore, MD 21202

396-5229

The Baltimore City Detention Center, formerly the Baltimore City Jail, became part of the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services in 1991 (House Bill 1059, Acts of 1991).

DIVISION OF CORRECTION

Richard A. Lanham, Sr., *Commissioner of Correction*

6776 Reisterstown Rd.
Baltimore, MD 21215

764-4184

The functions of the Division of Correction originated in the nineteenth century when the first State prisons, the Maryland Penitentiary and the Maryland House of Correction, were erected.

Prior to 1916, the two prisons were autonomous. Each operated under the jurisdiction of either a board of directors or a board of managers appointed by the Governor. In 1916, these institutions were placed under the administration of the State Board of Prison Control (Chapter 556, Acts of 1916). The Board of Welfare superseded the Board of Prison Control in 1922 to administer the prisons (Chapter 29, Acts of 1922). In 1939, the Department of Correction and the Board of Correction replaced the Board of Welfare (Chapter 69, Acts of 1939).

The Superintendent of Prisons became administrator of the Department of Correction in 1953 (Chapter 758, Acts of 1953). The Board of Correction established departmental policies and appointed executive personnel for institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department on recommendations made by the Superintendent of Prisons (Code 1957, Art. 27, secs. 667, 669-671, 675, 677). In 1962, the Advisory Board of Corrections replaced the Board of Correction and the Superintendent of Prisons was succeeded by the Commissioner of Correction (Chapter 123, Acts of 1962). The Department of Correction was renamed the Department of Correctional Services in 1968 (Chapter 137, Acts of 1968).

All State correctional responsibilities were assigned to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services in 1970 (Chapter 401, Acts of 1970). At that time, the Department of Correctional Services was reorganized as the Division of Correction and continued to administer adult correctional facilities subject to the authority of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services. In 1970, a single advisory board for corrections, parole, and probation replaced the Advisory Board of the Department of Correction, the Advisory Board of the Division of Parole and Probation, and the Advisory Council for Correctional Services.

The Division of Correction plans, establishes, and directs the administration of State correctional facilities. Under the Division's jurisdiction, correctional institutions classify inmates to determine how they should be confined and supervised. Once the security level of confinement has been determined, the specific conditions of confinement are evaluated for an inmate and, where appropriate, programs are offered in education, vocational training, employment, substance abuse counseling, and psychological and psychiatric intervention and security.

Correctional institutions and pre-release units offer employment programs that permit inmates to develop or relearn occupational skills. The inmates are assigned to a variety of maintenance tasks, as well as to the diversified State Use Industries Program. These programs also provide necessary goods and services to certain public agencies. For example, several institutions operate their own laundries which also serve other State facilities.

The Work Release Program was established in 1963 (Chapter 285, Acts of 1963). Under this program, certain prisoners may leave actual confinement during necessary and reasonable hours to work at gainful employment in the community. They return to the institution at the end of the work day. In 1968, this privilege was extended for attending school (Chapter 551, Acts of 1968). Under certain conditions, the Commissioner of Correction may authorize special leave for prisoners to seek