

Safety and Correctional Services with the approval of the Governor and by and with the consent and advice of the Senate. The Commissioner is in sole and active charge of the Division of Correction and of its several institutions and agencies, subject only to his responsibility to the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and to the Governor (Code 1957, 1971 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, secs. 673-674).

The staff of the Division of Correction plans, establishes, and directs programs of administration for the various correctional facilities. The institutions carry on a program of classification, education and vocational training, employment, and the other segments of rehabilitative treatment.

Chapter 695, Acts of 1967 provided that all criminals sentenced after June 1, 1967 be committed to the Division of Correction, formerly the 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 and a Reception Center at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women—Jessup, for female inmates. After diagnostic evaluation and classification, the inmate is then assigned to one of the institutions of the Division (Code 1957, 1971 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, secs. 689 (g), 690, 691-700 (a), 701-702).

By Chapter 285, Acts of 1963, the Work Release Law was established (Code 1957, 1971 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, sec. 700A). The Work Release Program allows prisoners sentenced to an institution under the jurisdiction of the then Department of Correctional Services to leave actual confinement during necessary and reasonable hours for the purpose of working at gainful employment in the State and to return to the institution at the end of the work day. Chapter 551, Acts of 1968 extended this privilege to include attendance at school, as part of a Work Release Program. Recent amendments, among other things, provide that the Commissioner of Correction may authorize under certain conditions special leave for the purpose of seeking employment and further, that individuals or small groups of prisoners may leave confinement to participate in special community programs for rehabilitation; and also provide for weekend leaves, again, under certain conditions by Chapter 448 and Chapter 449, Acts of 1969 (Code 1957, 1971 Repl. Vol., Art. 27, secs. 700A and 700C).

The institutions and camps have well-developed programs of employment. Inmates are assigned to a wide variety of institutional maintenance tasks, as well as to the diversified State Use Industries Program. Opportunities for the development and reactivation of useful and economically profitable occupational skills are available. The programs also provide necessary goods and services to the public agencies eligible to purchase them. Several of the institutions operate laundries which serve both the institutions and other State agencies and institutions.

Educational activities include academic instruction on both elementary and secondary school levels, varied opportunities for advanced and specialized study, including programmed instruction in the various camp facilities in preparation of achieving high school equivalency certificates, and programs of vocational and on-the-job training.

Professional staffs render medical, psychiatric and psychological services in the institutions. The institutions and camps have complete programs of religious activities, and supervised recreational programs are conducted at all correctional facilities.

By Chapter 696, Acts of 1967, the General Assembly created the position of Jail Programming and Inspection Officer, whose duty it