

As a result of the Task Force's work, 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 Chapter 234, Acts of 1976, repealed the former sec. 706, Art. 27, which related to these community correctional centers, and enacted the present subsections 706 to 710E under the new subtitle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). By this Act, 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 procedure for establishing a program for the development and operation of community adult rehabilitation centers and provides for the establishment, location, construction, operation, and funding of county, regional, and State 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.

Chapter 534, Acts of 1980, provided that when the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services establishes a need for a CARC, the State will pay the costs associated with the start-up of the CARC. These costs would be determined by agreement between the Secretary and the jurisdiction where the CARC is to be located. In addition, the law provides that the Secretary, with the assistance and advice of the Commissioner of Correction and the Center's Community Advisory Board, shall develop and adopt minimum standards for the Centers.

RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER

Merry Coplin, *Superintendent*

550 Madison Street
Baltimore 21202

Telephone: 332-0970

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, inmates are 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, originally located in the Maryland Penitentiary, is now a separate institution located on Madison Street. It is a seven-story facility with a rated capacity of 400 inmates.

MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Howard N. Lyles, *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 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION—JESSUP

Sebastian Valenti, *Warden*

Jessup 20794

Telephone: 799-7610

The Maryland Correctional Institution at Jessup was opened in 1981. Originally an annex to the Maryland House of Correction, it is now a separate facility sharing certain services with the House of Correction. It is a medium security facility with a rated capacity of 512 inmates serving sentences of three months or longer.

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 great deal of construction and demolition has taken place, with the most recent additions being made in 1956 when the old administration building and one of the original cell houses were razed to provide a site for a sixty-bed general hospital to serve male inmates in the correctional system. A new maximum security section for the confinement of prisoners awaiting execution and a new execution chamber (lethal gas) were also erected in 1956. The last execution in the Maryland Penitentiary took place in June 1961.