

from fire and explosion. It also serves as a board of appeals for matters connected with the enforcement of the Fire Code and interpretation of conflicts with local codes.

The Commission consists of nine members appointed for five-year terms by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services with the approval of the Governor. Membership must be geographically representative of the State (Code 1957, Art. 38A).

HANDGUN PERMIT REVIEW BOARD

Chairperson: Donald A. Westcott, 1990

Oscar T. Jobe, 1988; Elmer E. Horsey, 1989; H. Theodore Frantum, Jr., 1990; Rev. Mervin C. Gray, 1990.

6776 Reisterstown Rd., Suite 312
Baltimore 21215-2341 Telephone: 764-4070

The Handgun Permit Review Board was created in 1972 (Chapter 13, Acts of 1972).

Any person whose application for a handgun permit or renewal of a permit has been rejected or whose permit has been revoked or limited may ask the Board to review the decision of the Superintendent of the Maryland State Police. The Board can either sustain, reverse, or modify the decision of the Superintendent, or conduct a hearing to establish the facts.

From the general public the Governor appoints the Board's five members with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members serve three-year terms (Code 1957, Art. 27, sec. 36E).

DIVISION OF CORRECTION

Arnold J. Hopkins, *Commissioner*

Elmanus Herndon, *Deputy Commissioner*

6776 Reisterstown Rd.
Baltimore 21215 Telephone: 764-4100

Prior to 1916, the Maryland Penitentiary and the Maryland House of Correction were autonomous institutions operating under the jurisdiction of a separate Board of Directors and 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 The Board of Welfare, in 1922, superseded the Board of Prison

Control and administered the prisons (Chapter 29, Acts of 1922). In 1939, the Department of Correction and the Board of Correction assumed all rights, powers, and duties that had formerly been vested in the Board of Welfare (Chapter 69, Acts of 1939).

The Superintendent of Prisons became the administrator of the Department in 1953 (Chapter 758, Acts of 1953). The Board of Correction established departmental policies and appointed executive personnel of 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). By Chapter 123, Acts of 1962, the administration of the Department of Correction changed. That act established an Advisory Board and created the office of Commissioner of Correction. In 1968, the Department of Correction was renamed the Department of Correctional Services (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). The Department of Correctional Services was reestablished as the Division of Correction and continued exercising central administrative control over adult correctional facilities subject to the authority of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The 1970 statute also abolished 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, and created a single advisory board for corrections, parole, and probation.

The Commissioner of Correction is appointed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services with the approval of the Governor and the advice and consent 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, Art. 27, secs. 673-674).

The staff of the Division of Correction plans, establishes, and directs programs of administration for State correctional facilities. The institutions carry on programs of classification, education, vocational training, employment, substance abuse counseling, psychological/psychiatric intervention, security, and all necessary support services for residential housing.