

services. Treatment services also are provided for individuals on parole and parole status.

The Commissioner of Correction may refer a prisoner to Patuxent Institution for evaluation when so recommended by the sentencing court, the State's Attorney of the jurisdiction in which the person was last sentenced, or the staff of the Division of Correction. The Commissioner also may refer prisoners in response to their applications. Each prisoner referred is transferred to the Institution for evaluation by a team consisting of at least three professional employees of the Institution, including at least one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one social worker or behavioral scientist. The evaluation team assembles and reviews relevant information and examines the prisoner. The team then determines whether the individual is eligible and states its findings in a report to the Director. If not eligible, the prisoner is returned to the Division of Correction to continue his sentence. If eligible, the prisoner remains at Patuxent Institution for treatment.

To provide for continuation of treatment, the Institution operates a community clinic in metropolitan Baltimore. Here, clinic staff offer psychotherapy, job and family counseling, and social casework services for individuals and families. At the community clinic, the Institution operates a halfway house. This residence provides housing and supportive services for parolees who have no support in the community. Some work-release inmates also live in the halfway house.

Appointed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Director is chief administrator of the Institution. Of three Associate Directors, one must be a psychiatrist and one a behavioral scientist. They assist primarily in diagnosis and treatment. The third Associate Director assists in the field of custody. By law, the staff also must include at least three additional psychiatrists or clinical psychologists, at least four trained social workers, a physician, and a dentist (Code 1957, Art. 31B).

#### INSTITUTIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

*not yet appointed*

799-3400

The Institutional Board of Review was created in 1951 (Chapter 476, Acts of 1951) and reorganized in 1989 (Senate Bill 332, Acts of 1989).

At least annually, the Board reviews the status of each inmate at Patuxent Institution. The Board may grant leave or parole and, if it determines that the individual is no longer eligible for the Institution's programs, it may order the individual transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction. If a person has successfully com-

pleted three years probation without violation, the Board may petition the court to suspend or vacate the remaining sentence.

The Board is composed of nine members. They include the Director and three Associate Directors of Patuxent Institution. The Governor, with Senate advice and consent, appoints five members of the general public to serve terms of four years on the Board. One appointed member represents a victims' rights organization. The Governor designates the chairperson. (Code 1957, Art. 31B, sec. 6).

#### MARYLAND PAROLE COMMISSION

*Chairperson:* Paul J. Davis, 1991

Appointed by Secretary of Public Safety & Correctional Services with Governor's approval and Senate advice & consent: Marjorie A. Jennings, 1989; John W. Wolfgang, 1989; Harry J. Traung, 1992; Daniel D. Zaccagnini, 1992; Maceo M. Williams, 1993; Frank G. Pappas, 1994.

Janet Q. Bacon, *Administrator for Operations*

Nancy M. Dennis, *Administrator for Administration*

6776 Reisterstown Rd., Suite 307

Baltimore, MD 21215

764-4231

The Maryland Parole Commission originated in 1914 as the Advisory Board of Parole (Chapter 500, Acts of 1914). In 1922, Board functions were assumed by the Parole Commissioner (Chapter 29, Acts of 1922). The Board of Parole and Probation succeeded the Parole Commissioner in 1939 (Chapter 406, Acts of 1939). In 1968, the Board of Parole and Probation was reformed as the Board of Parole (Chapter 457, Acts of 1968). It was replaced by the Maryland Parole Commission in 1976 (Chapter 540, Acts of 1976).

Parole is considered for persons sentenced for a term of six months or more to the jurisdiction of the Division of Correction, or to any other place of confinement or detention for violators of State criminal laws, when the prisoner has served one-fourth of the term or consecutive terms in confinement. Commission jurisdiction extends to persons sentenced under State law to any penal or correctional institution, including local jails and detention centers.

The Commission uses hearing examiners to hear certain cases for parole release. The Commission itself has exclusive power to hear certain serious cases for parole release and to conduct hearings for revocation of parole. The Commission can issue warrants for the return to custody of alleged violators of parole and to suspend or revoke parole upon a showing of its violation.