

building opened at Madison Street and Jones Falls. Over the years, the building expanded. In 1960, connective north and south wings were constructed; in 1971, a separate jail for women was built. By 1991, Baltimore City Jail consisted of seven buildings. Five were maximum- and medium-security structures: the Men's Detention Center; Women's Detention Center; Jail Industries Building; Wyatt Building; and the Annex Building. Minimum-security persons were housed in two satellite facilities: O'Brien House; and the Resident Labor Facility. In 1991, the State took over administration of the Baltimore City Jail and renamed it the Baltimore City Detention Center (Code 1957, Art. 41, secs. 4-1407 through 4-1414).

The Baltimore City Detention Center is one of the largest municipal jails in the nation. Over 20,000 inmates are committed to the Center annually. The daily number of inmates averages 3,000. The Center is a pretrial detention facility for any person committed or transferred to the custody of the Commissioner of Pretrial Detention and Services. The Center, as authorized by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, also may house any person held in custody by any agency of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

The Warden is appointed by the Commissioner of Pretrial Detention and Services with the approval of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

DIVISION OF CORRECTION

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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 State Board of Prison Control (Chapter 556, Acts of 1916). The Board of Welfare superseded the State Board of Prison Control in 1922 to administer the prisons (Chapter 29, Acts of 1922).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. 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 under the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

The Division of Correction plans, establishes, and directs the administration of State correctional facilities. The Division is responsible for the Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center; the Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System; State Use Industries; and eight State prisons:

Maryland Penitentiary (Baltimore City)
Roxbury Correctional Institution—Hagerstown
Maryland Correctional Institution—Hagerstown
Maryland Correctional Training Center
(Hagerstown)
Maryland House of Correction (Jessup)
Maryland Correctional Institution—Jessup
Maryland Correctional Institution for Women—Jessup
Eastern Correctional Institution (Westover)

A new State prison, near Cresaptown in Allegany County, is expected to open in 1995.

Under Division 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.

Prisons provide education, including elementary and secondary school instruction, advanced and specialized study, and vocational and on-the-job training. Pre-release units offer instruction that prepares inmates to obtain high school equivalency certificates. Prisons and pre-release units also offer programs for inmates to develop or relearn occupational skills. Inmates are assigned to a variety of maintenance tasks, as well as to the diversified State Use Industries Program. These programs provide goods and services needed by certain public agencies. For example, several prisons operate their own laundries which also serve other State facilities.

The Division of Correction administers the Work Release Program, established in 1963 (Chapter 285, Acts of 1963). Under the Program, certain prisoners may leave confinement to work at gainful employment in the community. They return to the institution at the end of the work day. In 1968, this