

cational and vocational training to male inmates. Prisoners who are not amenable to treatment programs either remain in or are transferred to the Maryland Correctional Institution—Hagerstown.

A Work Release Center occupies a separate facility on the institutional grounds. It has a rated capacity of 75 beds and houses those inmates on the Work Release Program and several inmates who are part of the institutional cadre. Another minimum security unit, opened in 1977, has a rated capacity of 128 beds.

MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

William L. Smith, *Warden*

P.O. Box 534
 Jessup, MD 20794 (410) 799-0100

The Maryland House of Correction is the second oldest prison in the State. Authorized in 1874 and opened in 1879, it is a medium-security institution for men serving sentences of three months or longer (Chapter 233, Acts of 1874). The prison is situated on 800 acres south of MD Route 175 between U.S. Route 1 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in both Anne Arundel and Howard counties.

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION—JESSUP

Eugene M. Nuth, *Warden*

P.O. Box 549
 Jessup, MD 20794 (410) 799-7610

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

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN—JESSUP

James A. Carter, Sr., *Warden*

P.O. Box 535
 Jessup, MD 20794 (410) 799-5550

In the nineteenth century, women prisoners first were housed in quarters reserved for them at the Maryland Penitentiary. The Maryland House of Correction, opened in 1879, also was built with separate quarters for women. Although advocated by the Maryland Penitentiary Penal Commission in 1913, not until 1939 did the State construct a separate prison for women.

In 1937, State debt was authorized to build a separate prison for women on land adjacent to the House of Correction (Chapter 487, Acts of 1937). A grant from the federal Works Progress Administration

augmented State funds and construction began in 1939. What is now the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women—Jessup received its first prisoners on October 1, 1940, and formally was established in 1941 as the Women's Prison of the State of Maryland (Chapter 71, Acts of 1941). The Prison was renamed Maryland State Reformatory for Women in 1945 (Chapter 520, Acts of 1945). In 1962, it became the Maryland Institution for Women and adopted its present name in 1964.

The Reception-Diagnostic Classification Center at the Institution receives all adult women who have been convicted of felonies and misdemeanors and sentenced to the jurisdiction of the State for terms of six months to life. After classification at the Center, women inmates are transferred to a prison to complete their sentences.

EASTERN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Vacancy, *Warden*

P.O. Box 500, Route 1
 Westover, MD 21871 (410) 651-9000

Located in Somerset County, the Eastern Correctional Institution was opened in 1987. The Institution is a medium- and maximum-security prison for men with a rated capacity for 1,440 inmates.

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL PRE-RELEASE SYSTEM

Thomas R. Corcoran, *Warden*

P.O. Box 537
 Administration Building
 Jessup, MD 20794 (410) 799-1363

The Maryland Correctional Pre-Release System operates one medium-security facility, three minimum-security units, and six pre-release units that provide work and other rehabilitation for men, and one pre-release unit that provides such services for women. These facilities mainly house inmates in the Work Release Program. Before assignment to a pre-release unit, inmates are carefully screened at the Reception Center or at the institutions to which they are assigned.

The minimum-security pre-release units originated in 1955 as work camps (Chapter 266, Acts of 1955). Later, they became known as correctional camps (Code 1957, Art. 27, sec. 689(f)). In 1972, the camps were renamed community correctional centers (Chapter 464, Acts of 1972). Four years later, they were reorganized as community adult rehabilitation centers (Chapter 234, Acts of 1976). In July 1978, the community adult rehabilitation centers were placed under the Correctional Pre-Release System. They were renamed pre-release units in September 1978.