

training. It may revoke a school's certification for cause. The Commission sets minimum qualifications for instructors and certifies qualified instructors for approved training schools. It verifies which officers have satisfactorily completed training programs, and issues diplomas. The Commission also operates approved police training schools (Code 1957, Art. 41, sec. 4-201).

The Commission certifies persons as police officers who have met all standards of the Commission. Under certain conditions, it also can suspend or revoke certification. Persons not satisfactorily trained in the twelve-month probationary period may not be employed as police officers. Nor may a police officer serve after certification has been revoked, suspended, or allowed to lapse.

The Commission studies entrance-level and in-service training methods and procedures, and consults and cooperates with recognized federal, State or municipal law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, and other State departments and agencies concerned with police training. The administrative staff of the Commission also works with the Correctional Training Commission.

The Police Training Commission consists of fourteen members. Eleven serve ex officio. The Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, with the approval of the Governor and Senate advice and consent, appoints the remaining three members for three-year terms. With the approval of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Commission appoints the Executive Director (Code 1957, Art. 41, sec. 4-201).

#### **CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSION**

*Chair:* David N. Bezanson, Deputy Secretary  
of Public Safety & Correctional Services  
(410) 339-5068

In 1971, the Correctional Training Commission began (Chapter 213, Acts of 1971). Subject to the authority of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Commission prescribes standards for and certifies all schools that offer training courses in corrections, parole, and probation. It may revoke a school's certification for cause.

The Commission examines correctional training methods and procedures for all correctional schools and consults and cooperates with federal, State or municipal correctional agencies, educational institutions, and State agencies concerned with correctional training.

The Commission outlines qualifications for instructors and certifies qualified instructors for approved training schools. Correctional officers who have satisfactorily completed training are certified by the Commission, which also operates approved correctional training schools.

The Commission has twelve members. Nine serve ex officio. With the approval of the Governor, the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services

appoints three members for three-year terms. The Commission appoints the Executive Director with the Secretary's approval (Code 1957, Art. 41, sec. 4-301).

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### **DIVISION OF PRETRIAL DETENTION & SERVICES**

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LaMont W. Flanagan, *Commissioner  
of Pretrial Detention & Services*

Harry A. Sizelove, *Deputy Commissioner*

401 East Eager St.  
Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 637-1319

The Division of Pretrial Detention and Services was established within the Department in 1991 (Chapter 59, Acts of 1991). At that time, the State assumed responsibility for the Baltimore City Jail and renamed it the Baltimore City Detention Center. Maryland is the only state which has administrative control over a large local detention center.

The Division oversees the Baltimore City Detention Center; Pretrial Release Services; and the Central Booking and Intake Facility for those arrested and awaiting trial in criminal proceedings before the District Court or the Circuit Court of Baltimore City. Appointed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services with the Governor's approval, the Commissioner of Pretrial Detention and Services heads the Division (Code 1957, Art. 41, secs. 4-1401 through 4-1414).

#### **BALTIMORE CITY DETENTION CENTER**

William Jednorski, *Acting Warden*

401 East Eager St.  
Baltimore, MD 21202 (410) 637-1420

The Baltimore City Detention Center began as the Baltimore City Jail in the eighteenth century. It was replaced by a new jail on Mill Street on the east side of Jones Falls in 1802. An annex for women inmates was constructed in 1823. The jail structure served until 1860 when a new 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 under the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services (Chapter 59, Acts of 1991).

The Baltimore City Detention Center is one of the largest municipal jails in the nation. Over 20,000 inmates are committed to the Center annu-