



## **BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL Public Safety Committee**

### **Mission Statement**

*On behalf of the Citizens of Baltimore City, the Public Safety Committee will be responsible for matters concerning public safety, including, but not limited to; emergency preparedness, police services, fire/EMS, & their administrative functions.*

**The Honorable Mark Conway  
Chair**

### **PUBLIC HEARING**

**Tuesday, 5/13/2025**

**12:00 PM**

**CLARENCE "DU" BURNS COUNCIL CHAMBERS**

***Bill: LO25-0005***

***Title: Crime Reduction & Violence Prevention***

## CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

### **BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS (BA)**

Danielle McCray - Chair  
Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer – Vice Chair  
Sharon Green Middleton  
Paris Gray  
Antonio Glover  
*Staff: Marguerite Currin (443-984-3485)*

### **PUBLIC SAFETY (PS)**

Mark Conway - Chair  
Zac Blanchard – Vice Chair  
Danielle McCray  
Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer  
Paris Gray  
Phylicia Porter  
Antonio Glover  
*Staff: Anthony Leva (410-396-1091)*

### **HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (HCD)**

James Torrence – Chair  
Odette Ramos – Vice Chair  
Zac Blanchard  
Jermaine Jones  
Danielle McCray  
Antonio Glover  
*Staff: Anthony Leva (410-396-1091)*

### **PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (PHE)**

Phylicia Porter - Chair  
Mark Conway - Vice Chair  
Mark Parker  
Ryan Dorsey  
James Torrence  
John Bullock  
Odette Ramos  
*Staff: Deontre Hayes (410-396-1260)*

### **LABOR AND WORKFORCE (LW)**

Jermaine Jones – Chair  
James Torrence – Vice Chair  
Danielle McCray  
Ryan Dorsey  
Phylicia Porter  
*Staff: Deontre Hayes (410-396-1260)*

### **LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION**

Ryan Dorsey – Chair  
Sharon Green Middleton – Vice Chair  
Mark Parker  
Paris Gray  
John Bullock  
Phylicia Porter  
Zac Blanchard  
*Staff: Anthony Leva (410-396-1091)*

### **EDUCATION, YOUTH AND OLDER ADULT (EYOA)**

John Bullock – Chair  
Mark Parker – Vice Chair  
Sharon Green Middleton  
James Torrence  
Zac Blanchard  
Jermaine Jones  
Odette Ramos  
*Staff: Deontre Hayes (410-396-1260)*

### **LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS (LI)**

Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer - Chair  
Antonio Glover – Vice Chair  
Ryan Dorsey  
Sharon Green Middleton  
Paris Gray  
*Staff: Marguerite Currin (443-984-3485)*



Meeting: Legislative Oversight Hearing  
Committee: Public Safety  
Bill #LO25-0004

Title: Crime Reduction & Violence Prevention

**Purpose:** For the purpose of the committee holding regular hearings with the Police Department, Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement, and other agencies to monitor the progress of the City's crime reduction and violence prevention efforts.

**REPORTING AGENCIES**

Agency	Report
Baltimore City Police Dept	
Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety & Engagement	
Maryland Dept of Juvenile Services	

**BACKGROUND**

**City Data**

A recent study by the Sentencing Project found that between 2000 & 2022 the number of youths arrested in the United States dropped by 75%. According to their Baltimore centered study, *Baltimore - Youth Justice by the Numbers*. The City's own share of youth arrest has followed this national trend.



While this data and data from the state government show an increase in youth crime since 2022, the mayor so several occasions, and BPD's own information presented to the Council has noted recent positive trends in the data.

**Youth Violence Year Over Year**

CRIME TYPE	YTD	LYTD	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	1	4	-75.0%
SHOOTING	2	3	-33.3%
RAPE	12	22	-45.5%
ROBBERY - CARJACKING	0	4	-100.0%
ROBBERY	63	90	-30.0%
AGG. ASSAULT	40	79	-49.4%
BURGLARY	4	5	-20.0%
AUTO THEFT	1	1	0.0%
LARCENY	16	29	-44.8%
LARCENY FROM AUTO	1	1	0.0%
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OR	1	0	INF
COMMON ASSAULT	135	190	-28.9%

Staff analysis of Open Baltimore Data found that from 07/01/2024-03/16/2025 Young people 0-18 represent 326 of arrests in Baltimore (representing less than 4%). Of these:

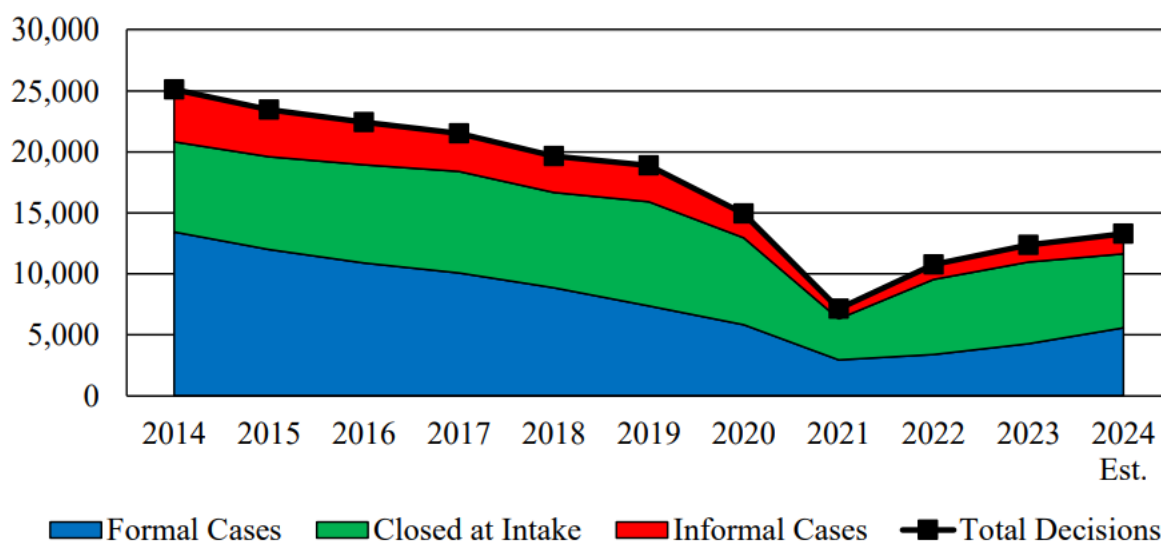
- 158 were ages 0-17 (minors)
- 168 were 18 (legal adults)
- 59 were for assault (common, attempted, 1st degree, 2nd degree, armed)
- 20 were for carjacking (armed or otherwise)
- 104 were for a handgun violation (illegal possession of ammo, illegal sale, illegal possession, possession of firearm minor, handgun on person, handgun in the vehicle, firearm use/violent crime)
- 24 were for 1st-degree murder (murder charge or attempted murder)
- 18 were for stolen auto
- 19 are for an unknown charge
- 16 for CDS
- 1 arrested for dirt bike

There are a lot of fields of data not filled in on the open-source data that can be publicly accessed. A lot of missing addresses for incident location, police district, post & neighborhood. Also, charged descriptions don't seem to be standardized, which makes it difficult to filter and sort

## **State Laws**

The Department of Juvenile Services is the Maryland state agency charged with the supervision of and providing services and programming for young people moving through the justice system. While some studies point to an overall decrease in crime and charges by youth in the state DJS in some of their documentation seem to see crime as being up though still below a 2014 high.

**Exhibit 3**  
**Complaints by Dispositions**  
**Fiscal 2014-2024 Est.**



Note: Fiscal 2024 estimate is based on data from the first six months of the fiscal year.

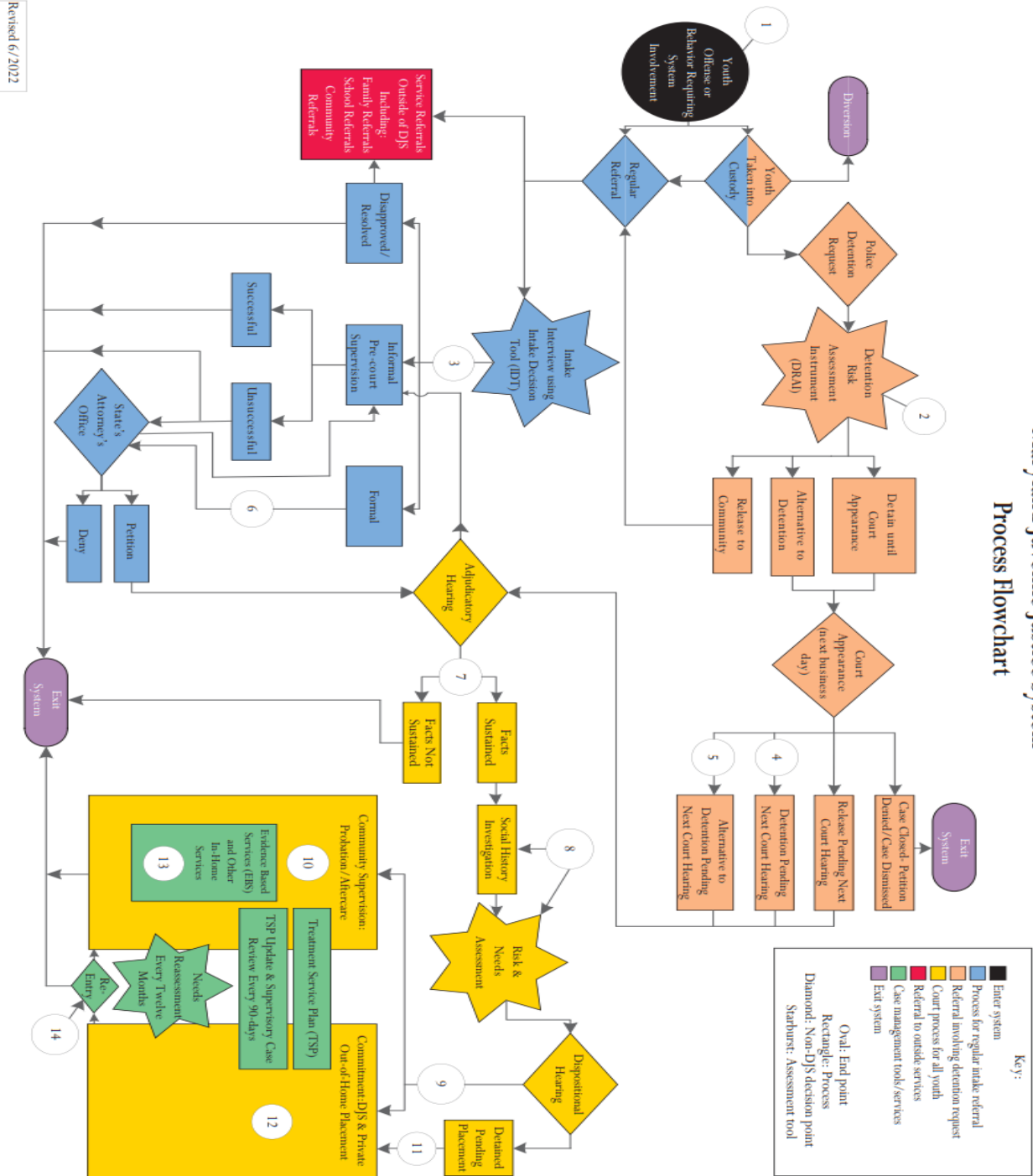
Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

DJS not only detains youth in the criminal justice system – it offers several different alternatives to detention including:

- Community Detention, with or without Electronic Monitoring: electronic monitoring includes over 50% of non-detention alternatives as of FY 2023
- Evening Reporting Centers (ERC): Youth are transported to and from ERCs to receive meals, tutoring, counseling, and other services. Private providers of ERC programming include the Pre-Adjudication Coordination and Transition Center in Baltimore City.
- Shelter Care: Youth are provided shelter beds in cases in which the youth is unable to return home (because a parent is unable or refuses to retrieve the youth, for example).

Youth accountability for crime is a complicated process -below is a flow chart detailing how a young person may move through the system from the time that they are arrested to potentially serving time in a Department of Juvenile Services facility.

# Maryland Juvenile Justice System Process Flowchart



Revised 6/2022

1. In 2022 Maryland passed into law many of the recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Reform Council. This included the Child Interrogation Protection Act (CIPA). CIPA mandated that:
  - a. An attorney is consulted when a child is taken into custody.
  - b. Parents/guardians must be notified if their child is taken into custody.
  - c. Establishes a rebuttable presumption that a statement made by a child during a custodial interrogation is inadmissible if a law enforcement officer willfully fails to comply with the bill's requirements.

However, CIPA has been controversial. In 2024 the state passed several reform measures which aimed to adjust the law in response to these concerns. Recent changes to the Youth Justice system in Maryland include:

2. The Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform & Emerging & Best Practices. The successor to the DJS State Advisory Board. The first report from the Commission is expected in October 2025.
  - a. Established in 2024 this commission has wide remit over the state's Youth Justice System and some of what it is tasked with includes:
    - i. A report on:
      1. All Juvenile Services, Facilities, and Programs in the State
      2. The Educational Programs and Services of the Department of Juvenile Services
      3. Programs designed to divert children from the juvenile justice system
      4. The treatment and programming needs of females in the juvenile justice system
      5. The use of Child in Need of Supervision Petitions (CINS); and
      6. The number of Child in Need of Supervision Petitions authorized or denied by jurisdiction; and
      7. The wait times for placement of children in facilities
    - ii. Research culturally competent, evidence-based, research-based, and promising programs and practices relating to:
      1. child welfare;
      2. juvenile rehabilitation;
      3. mental health services for children; and
      4. prevention and intervention services for juveniles;
    - iii. Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of existing and promising programs and practices researched by the Commission.
    - iv. Identify means of evaluating the effectiveness of programs and practices researched by the Commission
    - v. Report on:

1. All juvenile facilities
  2. Educational programs and services of DJS
  3. Diversion programs for children
  4. Treatment and program needs for females in the juvenile justice system
  5. The use of and number of CINS petitions
  6. The wait times for placement of children in facilities.
3. Juvenile Law – Reform – Passed in 2024 this bill changed several aspects of the youth justice system. Notably the law:
- a. Expands the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to age 10 in some cases (a crime involving a handgun)
  - b. Children involved in a motor vehicle theft under age 13 would have a CINS petition filled out for them by the arresting officer or have the complaint forwarded to DJS who would file the petition.
  - c. Reduces the time in which DJS must make a decision on if judicial action is appropriate in a complaint against a young person – previously it was 25 days and now is 15 business days. In some cases where a law enforcement office request detention for a juvenile then that time may be reduced to 2 business days.
  - d. Increase probation periods for juvenile's:
    - i. To 1 year probation for a crime that would be a misdemeanor for an adult
    - ii. To 2 years for a crime that would be a felony for an adult
      1. With extensions this could be as long as 3 years.
      2. If a court finds good cause (such as absence from a rehabilitative program) this probation could be extended to 4 years.
  - e. If a juvenile is absent for a prescribed time from a program that their participation has been court ordered – the court will require a progress report & under previous law the court is empowered to reset the probation period.
  - f. Permits the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission access to confidential files so it can preform its statutory duties.
  - g. Requires juvenile sex offenders (juveniles who have been adjudicated as delinquent for an offense that if committed by an adult to be registered on the sex offender list) to be registered on the juvenile sex offender list and be prohibited from a secondary or elementary school. A student in these cases may complete their education in another facility as designated by law.
  - h. Requires the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention & Policy (GOCPP) to develop a pamphlet to advise victims and their representatives on how to file a complaint to DJS alleging that a child needs supervision.
  - i. Requires DJS to add to its 3-year Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan:



- i. Programs for youth at the highest risk of becoming victims of or perpetrators of gun violence.
  - ii. Programs designed especially for youth 10-14 at the highest risk of becoming victims of or perpetrators of gun violence.
  - iii. Programs for youth involved in motor vehicle theft.
- j. Establish the Governor's Office for Children as a separate executive unit to provide a comprehensive, interagency approach, to promote the wellbeing of children.
- k. Establish GOCPP as a separate executive unit.
  - i. Requires GOCPP to report by December 31 each year on the number children referred to an at risk or diversion program
  - ii. Requires GOCPP to report by December 31 each year on the number of youth arrested and the number of times the arrest resulted in a complaint.
  - iii. Requires GOCPP to staff the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission

---

### ***ADDITIONAL INFORMATION***

#### **Fiscal Note:**

Much of the cost of the youth justice system & the reforms to it takes place at the state level. For instance, DJS's budget has grown to \$338.6 million dollars for FY2025 an increase of 12.5 million dollars. Much of this increase has gone to support salaries.

It is not clear how much of City supported resources are going to support changes at the state level – i.e. any additional requirements that the state may impose on agencies such as the BPD or State's Attorney.

#### **Information Source(s):**

---

Analysis by: Choose an item.

Direct Inquiries to:

Analysis Date: Click or tap to enter a date.

# Baltimore City Council



**PUBLIC SAFETY**

**Committee**

**Bill: LO25-0005**

**Title:**

**Crime Reduction & Violence Prevention**

**Additional Materials**

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2024 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**Enrolled - Revised**

House Bill 814  
Judiciary

(The Speaker and Delegate Clippinger)

Judicial Proceedings

**Juvenile Law - Reform**

This bill makes numerous changes to the juvenile justice process in the State and related administrative provisions, including (1) altering the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; (2) altering procedures relating to juvenile intake, complaints, detention, and probation; (3) requiring the forwarding of complaints and the filing of Child in Need of Supervision (CINS) petitions for specified motor vehicle thefts; (4) repealing provisions relating to the State Advisory Board for Juvenile Services; (5) altering provisions relating to the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices; and (6) altering reporting requirements for the Juvenile Justice Monitoring Unit (JJMU), the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy (GOCPP), and the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS). The bill also codifies GOCPP, the Governor's Office for Children (GOC), and a Children's Cabinet, to be administered by GOC. Additionally, the bill prohibits registered juvenile sex offenders from entering onto places for education, as specified. **In general, provisions in the bill directly altering the juvenile justice process and the juvenile sex offender registrant provisions take effect November 1, 2024; the remaining provisions take effect June 1, 2024.**

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** General fund expenditures for DJS increase by *at least* \$4.4 million in FY 2025; additional significant personnel and capital costs (not shown below) may be incurred, as discussed below. General fund expenditures for the Office of the Public Defender (OPD) increase *by as much as* \$1.9 million in FY 2025, as discussed below. General fund expenditures for GOCPP increase by \$200,300 in FY 2025. Future year expenditures are annualized, adjusted for inflation, and reflect ongoing operating costs. Revenues are not affected.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	6.6	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.0
Net Effect	(\$6.6)	(\$9.1)	(\$9.4)	(\$9.7)	(\$10.0)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

**Local Effect:** The bill may affect operations and expenditures for State’s Attorneys’ offices, as discussed below. The circuit courts can implement the bill with existing budgeted resources. Revenues are not affected.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

---

## Analysis

### Bill Summary/Current Law:

#### I. Policies and Procedures for Children in the Juvenile Justice System (Effective November 1, 2024)

##### *Juvenile Court Jurisdiction*

Under current law, in general, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over children who are alleged to be delinquent, in need of supervision, or who have received a citation for specified violations. However, except under limited circumstances involving a child who is at least age 10 and alleged to have committed a “crime of violence,” as defined in § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article, the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over a child younger than age 13 for purposes of a delinquency proceeding and such a child may not be charged with a crime. In addition, the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over (1) a child at least age 14 alleged to have committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime punishable by life imprisonment; (2) a child at least age 16 alleged to have violated specified traffic or boating laws; (3) a child at least age 16 alleged to have committed specified crimes (violent crimes, firearms crimes, etc.); or (4) a child who previously has been convicted as an adult of a felony and is subsequently alleged to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult. These cases are tried in adult criminal court. The juvenile court also has jurisdiction over peace order proceedings in which the respondent is a child.

The bill expands the juvenile court’s jurisdiction to include a child who is at least age 10 and is alleged to have committed an act that would, if committed by an adult, be (1) a crime involving handguns under § 4-203 (wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun) or § 4-204 (use of a handgun or antique firearm in the commission of a crime) of the Criminal Law Article; (2) a crime involving firearms under § 5-133 (possession of a regulated firearm), § 5-134 (sale, rental, or transfer of a regulated firearm), § 5-138 (sale, transfer, or disposal of a stolen regulated firearm), § 5-142 (removal or alteration of an identification mark or number on a firearm), § 5-203 (possession of a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun), or § 5-703 (untraceable firearms/violating serial number requirements for firearms) of the Public Safety Article; (3) aggravated cruelty to animals under § 10-606 of

the Criminal Law Article; or (4) a sexual offense in the third degree under § 3-307 of the Criminal Law Article.

### *Intake in Juvenile Cases*

Currently, intake occurs when a complaint is filed by a police officer or other person or agency having knowledge of facts that may cause a child to be subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Within 25 days after a complaint is filed, a DJS intake officer is required to make an inquiry to determine whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction and whether judicial action is in the best interests of the public or the child. The intake officer may make any of the following decisions: (1) deny authorization to file a petition or a peace order request or both in the juvenile court; (2) propose an informal adjustment of the matter; or (3) authorize the filing of a petition or a peace order request or both in the juvenile court. The bill alters the length of time DJS has to make an inquiry from 25 days to *15 business days*. However, if a law enforcement officer requests an intake officer to detain a child prior to a hearing and the intake officer does not authorize detention of the child, the intake officer must make an inquiry within *2 business days*.

Under current law, as part of their inquiry, a DJS intake officer does not need to interview the child who is the subject of the complaint when the complaint alleges a violation of § 4-203 (wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun) or § 4-204 (use of a handgun or antique firearm in the commission of a crime) of the Criminal Law Article. The bill expands this provision. Under the bill, intake officers are also not required to interview a child during an inquiry if the complaint alleges a violation of § 5-133 (possession of a regulated firearm), § 5-134 (sale, rental, or transfer of a regulated firearm), § 5-138 (sale, transfer, or disposal of a stolen regulated firearm), § 5-142 (removal or alteration of an identification mark or number on a firearm), § 5-203 (possession of a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun), or § 5-703 (untraceable firearms/violating serial number requirements for firearms) of the Public Safety Article.

Under current law, if based upon the complaint and the inquiry, the intake officer concludes that the court has no jurisdiction, or that neither an informal adjustment nor judicial action is appropriate, the intake officer may deny authorization to file a petition or a peace order request or both. If the intake officer denies authorization to file a petition or a peace order request or both, the intake officer must inform the victim, the arresting police officer, and person or agency that filed the complaint or caused it to be filed of the decision, the reasons for it, and their right of review. The bill requires that this notice be by electronic means.

### *Forwarding Complaints to the State's Attorney for Consideration for Prosecution*

Currently, if a complaint alleges the commission of an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult or alleges a violation of § 4-203 (wearing, carrying, or transporting

a handgun) or § 4-204 (use of a handgun or antique firearm in the commission of a crime) of the Criminal Law Article and the intake officer denies authorization to file a petition or proposes an informal adjustment, the intake officer must *immediately* forward the complaint and a copy of the entire intake case file, as specified, to the State's Attorney.

Under the bill, a complaint alleging a violation of any of the following statutes is also subject to this requirement: § 5-133 (possession of a regulated firearm), § 5-134 (sale, rental, or transfer of a regulated firearm), § 5-138 (sale, transfer, or disposal of a stolen regulated firearm), § 5-142 (removal or alteration of an identification mark or number on a firearm), § 5-203 (possession of a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun), or § 5-703 (untraceable firearms/violating serial number requirements for firearms) of the Public Safety Article.

Under current law, an intake officer is *not required* to forward the complaint and copy of the file to the State's Attorney if the complaint alleges the commission of an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and (1) the intake officer proposes the matter for informal adjustment; (2) the act did not involve the intentional causing of, or attempt to cause, the death of or physical injury to another; and (3) the act would not be a crime of violence, as defined under § 14-101 of the Criminal Article, if committed by an adult. The bill eliminates this statutory exception.

Furthermore, under the bill, DJS intake officers are required to *immediately* forward the complaint and copy of the file to the State's Attorney if the complaint alleges the child committed a delinquent act while under the supervision of DJS and the intake officer denies authorization to file a petition or proposes informal adjustment.

#### *Preliminary Review of Forwarded Complaints by State's Attorneys*

Under current law, upon receipt of a forwarded complaint, the State's Attorney must make a preliminary review as to whether the court has jurisdiction and whether judicial action is in the best interests of the public or the child. After the preliminary review, and within 30 days of the State's Attorney's receipt of the complaint (unless the court extends the time), the State's Attorney must file a petition or a peace order request or both; refer the complaint to DJS for informal disposition; or dismiss the complaint. The bill specifies that an intake officer is not prohibited from proceeding with an informal adjustment during the State's Attorney's preliminary review.

#### *Informal Adjustments*

Under current law, an intake officer may propose an informal adjustment if, based on the complaint and the inquiry, the officer concludes that a juvenile court has jurisdiction but that an informal adjustment, rather than judicial action, is in the best interests of the public

and the child. The intake officer must propose an informal adjustment by informing the victim, the child, and the child's parent or guardian of the nature of the complaint, the objectives of the adjustment process, and the conditions and procedures under which it will be conducted. The intake officer may not proceed with an informal adjustment unless the child and the child's parent or guardian consent to the informal adjustment procedure. However, an intake officer may proceed with an informal adjustment without informing the victim if the intake officer has made reasonable efforts to contact the victim. During an informal adjustment process, the child is subject to such supervision as the intake officer deems appropriate. The process may not exceed 90 days unless the time is extended by the court or the intake officer determines that additional time is necessary for the child to complete a program that is part of the informal adjustment process. If, at any time before the completion of an agreed upon informal adjustment, the intake officer believes that it cannot be completed successfully, the intake officer must either authorize the filing of a petition and/or a peace order request or deny authorization to file a petition and/or a peace order request.

The bill requires that if the intake officer denies authorization to file a petition and/or peace order request, the intake officer must immediately forward the complaint and entire intake case file to the State's Attorney.

#### *Child in Need of Supervision Petitions – Motor Vehicle Theft*

The bill requires that if a law enforcement officer alleges that a child younger than age 13 committed an act that would constitute motor vehicle theft under § 7-105 of the Criminal Law Article, the officer must forward the complaint to DJS to file a petition alleging that the child is in need of supervision.

The bill also requires an intake officer to authorize the filing of a CINS petition upon receiving a complaint alleging that a child younger than age 13 committed an act that would constitute motor vehicle theft under § 7-105 of the Criminal Law Article.

#### *Child in Custody*

Under current law, if a law enforcement officer takes a child into custody, the officer must immediately notify, or cause to be notified, the child's parents, guardian, or custodian in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice of the action. The notice must include the child's location, provide the reason for the child being taken into custody, and instruct the parent, guardian, or custodian on how to make immediate in-person contact with the child.

The bill further requires that, if a child is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer pursuant to the law of arrest, the officer must:

- complete and forward a written complaint or citation to DJS for processing, in accordance with existing statutory requirements;
- if the child was referred to an at-risk youth prevention and diversion program, as defined in § 8-601 of the Human Services Article, complete and forward a written report to DJS indicating that the child was diverted to (1) a law enforcement diversion program, including a diversion program operated by a local State's Attorney; (2) a diversion program operated by another agency or organization; (3) a local care team; or (4) another community-based service provider; or
- complete and forward a written report to DJS indicating that no further action was taken.

#### *Authorized Detention Prior to a Hearing*

Under current law, a child who is taken into custody may be placed in detention or community detention prior to a hearing if such action is required to protect the child or others or the child is likely to leave the jurisdiction of the court. Generally, a child whose most serious offense would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult cannot be placed in detention before a hearing unless (1) the act involved a handgun and would violate the Criminal Law Article or Public Safety Article if committed by an adult or (2) the child has been adjudicated delinquent *at least twice within the preceding 12 months*.

The bill repeals the reference to handgun offenses and substitutes the following specified gun offenses: § 4-203 or § 4-204 of the Criminal Law Article or § 5-133, § 5-134, § 5-138, § 5-142, § 5-203, or § 5-703 of the Public Safety Article. The bill also repeals the exception for a child who was adjudicated delinquent at least twice in the preceding 12 months and substitutes the exception for a child who was adjudicated at least twice *in the preceding two years*. Additionally, the bill allows the juvenile court to order detention before a hearing when a child is alleged to have committed, while under DJS supervision, an act that would result in a penalty of imprisonment of more than two years and *would not* constitute second-degree assault under § 3-203 of the Criminal Law Article if committed by an adult. Unless the child has violated the terms of community detention and it is necessary for the protection of the child or others, the bill prohibits a child younger than age 13 from being placed in pre-hearing detention if the child is accused of an act that would constitute one of the aforementioned gun offenses and the child has not previously been adjudicated delinquent for any of those gun offenses.

Under current law, if a child remains in detention prior to a hearing, within 14 days of the child's initial detention, DJS must appear at a hearing before the court with the child to explain the reasons for the child's continued detention; DJS must appear at subsequent

HB 814/ Page 6



hearings with the child every 14 days thereafter. The bill allows the waiver of one such hearing on the consent of the court, the State's Attorney, and counsel for the child.

### *Community Detention – Electronic Monitoring Violations*

Under current law, a court has various options when making a disposition on a petition, including placing the child on probation or under supervision in the child's own home or in the custody of or under the guardianship of a relative or other fit person, upon terms that the court deems appropriate, including community detention. Community detention includes electronic monitoring.

Under the bill, if a child placed in community detention under an electronic monitoring agreement violates the agreement, DJS must, within 24 hours after the violation, notify the juvenile court, the office of the State's Attorney, and the child's defense attorney.

### *Juvenile Probation*

*Time Limits on Juvenile Probation:* Under current law, when the most serious offense a child commits is an offense that would be a *misdemeanor* if committed by an adult, the court may place the child on probation for up to six months. The court may extend this period by up to three months if, after a hearing, the court determines that there is *good cause* to extend the probation and the purpose of extension is to ensure the child completes a treatment or rehabilitative program or service. The overall term of probation, including extensions, may not exceed one year.

Currently, except for a crime of violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article, if a child commits an offense that would be a *felony* if committed by an adult, the court may place the child on probation for up to one year. The court may extend this period by up to three months if, after a hearing, the court determines that there is *good cause* to extend the probation and the purpose of extension is to ensure the child completes a treatment or rehabilitative program or service. The total period of probation may not exceed two years. However, the court may extend the total period of probation beyond two years if, after a hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that there is *good cause* for the extension and extending the probation is in the best interest of the child. However, if such an extension is granted, the total period of probation, including all extensions, may not exceed three years.

The bill extends time limits on juvenile probation. For offenses that would be a *misdemeanor*, the maximum initial probation period increases from six months to one year, and the total probation term, including extensions, increases from a one-year maximum to a two-year maximum. For offenses that would be a *felony*, the maximum initial probation period increases from one year to two years and the total probation term, including

extensions, increases from two years to three years. However, if after a hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that there is *good cause* to extend the probation and an extension is in the best interest of the child, the total period of probation increases from three years to four years, inclusive of all extensions.

The bill specifies that “good cause” includes a child having two or more unexcused absences from a program that the child is ordered to attend as a condition of probation, unless the child has substantially completed the treatment program.

Existing statute allows a court to reset a child’s probation for specified violations. Under current law, if a child is found to have committed a violation of probation, except for a technical violation, a court may, after a hearing, place the child on a new term of probation for a period that is consistent with the period of probation (discussed above) that may be imposed for the delinquent act for which the child was originally placed on probation. As with the provisions discussed above, this provision does not apply to an offense that would be a felony crime of violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article if committed by an adult. Existing statute also prohibits a child from being placed in a facility used for detention for a technical violation.

Under current law, a “technical violation” means a violation of probation that *does not* involve an arrest or summons issued by a commissioner on a statement of charges filed by a law enforcement officer; a violation of a criminal prohibition, or an act that would be a violation of a criminal prohibition if committed by an adult, other than a minor traffic offense; a violation of a no-contact or stay-away order; or absconding.

*Progress Reports:* The bill requires that if a child is placed on probation and has two or more unexcused absences from a program the child was ordered to attend as a condition of probation, the court must be provided with a progress report.

#### *Treatment Service Plans*

Under current law, a “treatment service plan” means a plan recommended at a disposition hearing or a disposition review hearing by DJS to the court proposing specific assistance, guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation of a child. In making a treatment service plan (the plan), a juvenile counselor must meet with the child who is subject to the plan and the child’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to discuss the plan. At a minimum, the plan must include (1) the recommended level of supervision for the child; (2) specific goals for the child and family to meet, along with timelines for meeting those goals; (3) a statement of any condition that the child’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian must change in order to alleviate any risks to the child; (4) a statement of the services to be provided to the child and the child’s family; and (5) any other information that may be necessary to make a disposition consistent with the child’s best interests and the protection of the public interest.

Currently, if the court adopts a treatment service plan, DJS must ensure that implementation of the plan occurs within 25 days after the date of disposition. If a plan requires specified supervision, mentoring, mediation, monitoring, or placement, implementation of the plan is considered to have occurred when the supervision, mentoring, mediation, monitoring, or placement occurs. The bill specifies that implementation of the plan *only* occurs when the supervision, mentoring, mediation, monitoring, or placement occurs.

Under current law, DJS must *certify* in writing to the court within 25 days after the date of disposition whether implementation of the plan has occurred. The bill requires DJS to *provide certification* to the court in writing within 25 days after the date of disposition whether implementation of the plan has occurred, explain attempts made to ensure implementation of the plan in the certification, and forward a copy of the certification to the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices, so that the commission may evaluate patterns of failed implementation.

### *Confidential Juvenile Records*

Under current law, a court record pertaining to a child is confidential and its contents may not be divulged, by subpoena or otherwise, except by order of the court upon a showing of good cause, or as specified in §§ 7-303 and 22-309 of the Education Article. This provision does not prohibit access to and confidential use of a court record by the State Advisory Board for Juvenile Services if the board is performing its statutory duties. The bill reassigns access to these records from the board to the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices for the purpose of performing its statutory duties.

## **II. Juvenile Sex Offender Registrants on School Property (Effective November 1, 2024)**

Under current law, with specified exceptions, a sex offender registrant is generally prohibited from knowingly entering onto real property that is used for public or nonpublic elementary or secondary education or on which is located certain child care homes or a licensed child care institution, as specified by law. A sex offender registrant who is a student may receive an education in accordance with State law in (1) a location other than a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, including by participating in the Home and Hospital Teaching Program for Students or by participating in or attending a specific program approved by a county board of education; (2) a Regional Institute for Children and Adolescents; or (3) a certain nonpublic educational program as specified by law. Each county board must develop and adopt a policy that enables a sex offender registrant who is a student to receive an education under these provisions. The State Board of Education must develop and adopt guidelines to assist county boards in the development of these policies.

Under current law, a person who enters into a contract with a county board of education or a nonpublic school is prohibited from knowingly employing an individual to work at a school if the individual is a sex offender registrant. A person who violates the prohibitions described above is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to five years and/or a \$5,000 maximum fine.

The bill applies the provisions described above to juvenile sex offender registrants. Under current law, a “juvenile registrant” means a person who is required to be included in the registry of juvenile sex offenders that is maintained by DJS separately from the sex offender registry. A person must be included in the juvenile sex offender registry if (1) the person has been adjudicated delinquent for an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, or sexual offense in the third degree (or the statutes corresponding to sexual offense in the first and second degrees, as those statutes existed before October 1, 2017) and (2) the person was a minor who was at least 14 years at the time the delinquent act was committed.

### **III. State Board of Victim Services (Effective November 1, 2024)**

Under current law, the State Board of Victim Services, which is housed within GOCPP, is required to develop pamphlets on specified topics. The bill expands the board’s pamphlet-related duties by requiring the board to develop a pamphlet on how victims and their representatives can file a complaint to DJS alleging that a child is in need of supervision.

### **IV. Administrative Responsibilities and Reporting Requirements for the Department of Juvenile Services (Effective June 1, 2024)**

#### *State Comprehensive Juvenile Services 3-Year Plan*

Current law requires the Secretary of DJS to develop a State Comprehensive Juvenile Services 3-Year Plan. The plan must (1) include an inventory of all in-day treatment programs and residential care programs and an accounting of the residence of all clients; (2) include an inventory of nonresidential treatment programs; (3) specify the needs of the various areas of services for clients, including alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation services; (4) specify the needs of clients, including predelinquent diversion services programs; (5) establish priorities for the different services needed; (6) set standards for the quality of residential services and outreach services; (7) include a program dedicated to reducing recidivism rates of clients; (8) include programs dedicated to diverting children from the juvenile justice system; and (9) include any other matters that the Secretary considers appropriate.

The bill expands the required contents of the plan to include (1) programs developed for youth at the highest risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of gun violence; (2) programs developed specifically for individuals ages 10 through 14 who are at the highest risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of gun violence; and (3) programs developed for youth involved in motor vehicle theft.

#### *Expanded Department of Juvenile Services Reporting Requirements*

Chapter 42 of 2022 required DJS to report to the General Assembly on several topics related to its procedures, operations, and programming. The bill extends the deadline for this report by two years to April 15, 2025. The bill also expands the required content of the report to include the number of cases resolved at intake and the number of cases referred for informal adjustment within the prior fiscal year.

### **V. Governor's Office for Children and the Children's Cabinet (Effective June 1, 2024)**

GOC was established by an executive order in 2005 to provide a coordinated, comprehensive interagency approach to the development of a continuum of care that is family- and child-oriented and emphasizes prevention, early intervention, and community-based services for all children and families, with special attention to at-risk populations. GOC activities include staffing the Children's Cabinet, administering the Children's Cabinet Interagency Fund (CCIF), providing technical assistance to local management boards (LMBs), promoting child and family policy, and measuring results for child well-being.

In December 2018, GOC was moved under the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, which was later renamed the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services (GOCPYVS); funding for personnel and operational expenses were absorbed into that office in fiscal 2020. In January 2024, [Executive Order 01.01.2024.05](#) separated GOC from GOCPYVS and renamed GOCPYVS as GOCPP.

According to the executive order, GOC is led by a Special Secretary and is a coordinating office that has the following duties: supporting the work of the Children's Cabinet; advancing the well-being of the State's children and families by promoting values, policies, and practices; partnering with LMBs and overseeing the use of the CCIF; and assisting the Children's Cabinet in distributing grants.

The Children's Cabinet was originally created by the Governor in 1987 as the Subcabinet for Children and Youth. It went through various iterations until it was reconstituted by the Governor in Executive Order 01.01.2024.05. The Children's Cabinet is chaired by the Special Secretary of the Governor's Office for Children and includes the secretaries of

various State agencies. The Children's Cabinet is required to prepare and annually update a three-year plan for the priorities and strategies for delivering services; a report is due by December 1, 2024.

The bill codifies GOC as a separate unit within the Executive Department. Similar to the stated purpose of GOC in the executive order, the bill specifies that the purpose of the office is to provide a coordinated, comprehensive, interagency approach to promoting the well-being of children and families through a network of supports, programs, and services that are family and child-oriented and reducing the number of children living in poverty. The bill further codifies a Children's Cabinet administered by GOC. The stated purpose of the Children's Cabinet is to promote the vision of the State for a stable, safe, and healthy environment for children and families. The head of GOC must serve as the chairperson of the cabinet and is responsible for the administration and operation of the Children's Cabinet. The Governor is authorized to provide for the structure, duties, and responsibilities of GOC and the Children's Cabinet by executive order.

## **VI. Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy (Effective June 1, 2024)**

### *Codification of the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy*

The bill codifies GOCPP as a separate unit within the Executive Department. The Governor is authorized to provide for the structure, duties, and responsibilities of GOCPP by executive order.

### *Reporting Requirements for the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy*

*At-risk Youth Prevention and Diversion Programs:* Under current law, GOCPP must report to the General Assembly by December 31 each year on the implementation and effectiveness of at-risk youth prevention and diversion programs. The bill further requires GOCPP to report to DJS by December 31 each year on the number of children referred to an at-risk youth prevention and diversion program in the previous year; the age, gender, and race of the referred children; and the number of children currently enrolled in such a program.

*Juvenile Arrests:* The bill requires that on or before December 31, 2024, and on or before December 31 each year thereafter, GOCPP must report to the General Assembly on the number of children arrested and the number of times the arrest resulted in a complaint with DJS for the calendar year.

## **VII. Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices (Effective June 1, 2024)**

Under current law, the State Advisory Board for Juvenile Services (the board), which is within DJS, is comprised of certain members and is tasked with several responsibilities, including reporting and advising the Secretary of DJS on multiple juvenile programs in the State; recommending policies and programs to improve juvenile services in the State; participating in interpreting the objectives of DJS for the public; participating in planning the development and use of available resources to meet the needs of DJS; and examining and reviewing fatalities involving children under DJS supervision for the purpose of advising the Secretary of DJS on policies and programs to prevent fatalities, as specified.

The bill repeals the board and for the most part, transfers membership and responsibilities of the board to the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices (the commission). The bill makes additional changes to membership of the commission and establishes requirements related to membership, including the length of a term and the staggering of terms. The Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House must appoint the commission's chair from among the members of the commission. The bill removes DJS and the Department of Human Services (DHS) as the staffing agencies for the commission; under the bill, GOCPP must staff the commission.

Under current law, the commission is tasked with:

- researching culturally competent, evidence-based, research-based, and promising practices relating to (1) child welfare; (2) juvenile rehabilitation; (3) mental health services for children; and (4) prevention and intervention services for juveniles;
- evaluating the cost-effectiveness of practices researched by the commission;
- identifying means of evaluating the effectiveness of practices researched by the commission; and
- giving special attention to organizations located in or serving historically underserved communities, identifying strategies to enable the community-based organizations that provide services for juveniles to evaluate and validate services and programming provided by those organizations.

As noted above, the bill transfers many of the responsibilities of the State Advisory Board to the commission. The bill makes specified alterations to the commission's existing duties and expands the commission's duties to include:

- reviewing and reporting on (1) all juvenile services, facilities, and programs in the State; (2) the educational programs and services of DJS; (3) programs designed to divert children from the juvenile justice system; (4) the treatment and programming

needs of females in the juvenile justice system; (5) the use of CINS petitions and the number of CINS petitions authorized or denied by jurisdiction; and (6) the wait times for placement of children in facilities;

- reviewing data relating to arrests, completion of programming, and recidivism from the Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center;
- identifying opportunities for greater coordination between DJS and specified entities;
- recommending policies and programs to improve juvenile services in the State;
- participating in interpreting for the public the objectives of juvenile services in the State;
- participating in planning the development and use of available resources to meet the needs of juveniles;
- coordinating with the Maryland Department of Labor to identify potential job and apprenticeship opportunities for juveniles under the supervision of DJS; and
- examining and reviewing fatalities involving children under the supervision of DJS, for the purpose of providing recommendations on policies and programs to prevent fatalities, including (1) a death caused by a child under the supervision of DJS if the child is convicted or adjudicated for the death and (2) the death of a child under the supervision of DJS.

Under current law, the commission must report its findings to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before December 31 each year. The bill requires the submission of the report on or before October 1, 2025, and on or before October 1 each year thereafter.

### **VIII. Juvenile Justice Monitoring Unit (Effective June 1, 2024)**

The bill alters the reporting requirements of the JJMU to account for the repeal of the State Advisory Board for Juvenile Services and the expanded responsibilities of the commission under the bill. JJMU is currently housed within the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). Chapter 836 of 2024 transfers JJMU to the Office of the Correctional Ombudsman, a newly established independent unit of State government, on July 1, 2024.

**Background:** Chapter 42 of 2022 implemented many recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Reform Council, which was established in 2019 to research best practices for the treatment of juveniles who are subject to the criminal and juvenile justice systems and make recommendations to limit or otherwise mitigate contributing risk factors. Among other provisions, Chapter 42 raised, to age 13, the minimum age of juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for purposes of delinquency proceedings, with an exception for 10- to 12-year-olds accused of specified violent offenses. The legislation also established limitations on the use of detention and probation and expanded the



circumstances under which juveniles may be handled by an informal process within DJS without an opportunity for further review by a State's Attorney.

In response to news reports of increasing juvenile crime and a mass shooting in Baltimore City, legislators conducted hearings that included presentations from a range of entities involved in the juvenile justice system. In a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee in September 2023, committee members and presenters explored many specific issues and their possible impacts on juvenile crime. Broad themes included the availability of resources to systemically address the root causes of crime, potential hindrances for law enforcement officers, a perceived lack of consequences for DJS-involved youth, and the overall efficacy of the current juvenile justice system in addressing repeat offenders. DJS, while noting that juvenile crime represents a small portion of all crime in Maryland, also acknowledged the need for more diverse options for judges to consider when making dispositional decisions for juveniles, noting, for example, that Maryland does not have a residential drug treatment program for adolescents. OPD further stressed that the availability of community services for juveniles and their families has atrophied in recent years, further noting that poverty, mental health, and the widespread prevalence and availability of firearms are among other factors that must be examined when discussing juvenile justice reform.

**State Expenditures:** General fund expenditures for DJS increase by *at least* \$4.4 million in fiscal 2025; additional significant personnel and capital costs (not shown below) may be incurred, as discussed below. General fund expenditures for OPD increase *by as much as* \$1.9 million in fiscal 2025, as discussed below. General fund expenditures for GOCPP increase by approximately \$200,300 in fiscal 2025.

#### *Department of Juvenile Services*

General fund expenditures for DJS increase *by at least* \$4.4 million in fiscal 2025, which accounts for the bill's November 1, 2024 effective date for provisions related to DJS procedures. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring 35 employees (27 case managers, 2 case manager supervisors, 5 community detention officers, and 1 community detention supervisor) to implement the bill's provisions and address the bill's projected effect on DJS populations and procedures. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, ongoing operating expenses, and projected costs for contracted out-of-home placements under the bill.

Positions	35
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$1,612,477
Contractual Services for Out-of-home Placements	2,587,200
Other Operating Expenses	<u>250,558</u>
<b>Minimum DJS FY 2025 State Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,450,235</b>

Future year expenditures reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses.

This estimate, however, does not include costs for additional DJS personnel to address notifications of electronic monitoring violations under the bill. DJS advises that it requires 10 case managers to implement this provision. The cost associated with these positions is approximately \$524,700 in fiscal 2025 and increases to \$773,500 by fiscal 2029. The bill requires DJS to notify the juvenile court, the State's Attorney, and the child's defense attorney *within 24 hours* if a child placed on community detention under an electronic monitoring agreement violates the agreement. While DJS generally advises that it currently makes these notifications only when ordered by the court and provides this information to the court at the next court hearing to review the child's compliance on community detention, DJS did not provide sufficient information regarding current electronic monitoring, violations of electronic monitoring, and how it calculated the personnel need for increased notifications.

Although not accounted for in this analysis, DJS also anticipates significant capital costs (in excess of \$1.5 million under a preliminary DJS estimate), funded with pay-as-you-go general funds and/or general obligation bonds. The State's capital program is determined annually through the capital budget process subject to debt affordability limits. As total spending is fixed each year, to the extent that a new project is added to the program, other projects may receive less funding, be delayed, or get canceled.

To the extent that capital projects are initiated, DJS incurs significant staffing costs (in excess of \$2 million annually under one preliminary DJS estimate) not reflected above. However, The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) notes that future year expenditures account for continued use of contractual services (approximately \$4.0 million annually) for out-of-home placements. It is unclear to what extent additional capacity in State facilities could mitigate significant departmental costs for contracted out-of-home placements. DJS was not able to provide sufficient information to explain the potential magnitude and need for facilities and associated facility personnel under the bill. While it is plausible additional facilities may need to be opened (whether by reopening former facilities or constructing new ones with a large capital investment), the magnitude of those efforts and costs cannot be independently determined at this time. DJS was also not able to

provide sufficient information regarding \$525,000 in additional annual contractual services and supplies; therefore, those costs are not accounted for in this analysis.

The bill has several interconnected provisions, which when viewed together, significantly alter procedures in juvenile cases and are anticipated to alter DJS populations, particularly provisions that change where children involved in juvenile cases are placed. DJS advises that its facilities are currently operating at or close to capacity, and there are waitlists for placements in its facilities and programs. DJS also advises that additional facility space may be needed for intake and predisposition purposes in jurisdictions that lack diversion programs. However, DLS notes that the bill codifies existing options for law enforcement officers, and diversion programs exist in the larger jurisdictions that are the source for the highest volume of DJS complaints.

#### *Office of the Public Defender*

OPD advises that between 2016 and 2023, OPD's juvenile defender personnel decreased from 61 attorneys to 41 attorneys; this decrease was mainly due to reassignment of juvenile defenders to other units within the office, including when there was a significant drop in juvenile prosecution and detention during the COVID pandemic. OPD further advises that thus far, it has not experienced a noticeable change in operations from the 2022 juvenile reforms. According to OPD, the office handled more juvenile matters in fiscal 2023 (2,892) than it did in fiscal 2022 (2,266).

OPD advises that the bill's provisions make extensive changes that increase OPD case volume and increase OPD workload in existing juvenile cases, including expanding juvenile court jurisdiction, shortening the timeframe for intake, increasing referrals to State's Attorneys, expanding eligibility for detention, and extending terms of juvenile probation. Based on DJS data and experience, OPD estimates that it will require 24 additional employees (16.5 attorneys, 3 social workers, and 4.5 administrative employees) for full implementation of the bill.

OPD is in the process of developing new Maryland-specific caseload standards; the current OPD standards were adopted in 2005. OPD calculated this need for personnel based on a 2022 Oregon workload study that included juvenile cases and was conducted by some of the same experts and used a similar methodology as the National Public Defense Workload Study, which was released in September 2023. The national standards use a different calculation/methodology than the 2005 OPD standards currently in use, which, according to the office, do not recognize the different levels of effort needed for different types of cases. According to OPD, juvenile cases are specialized and particularly resource-intensive, especially in cases involving younger children.

DLS notes that as mentioned above, OPD has not adopted new Maryland-specific caseload standards yet, and the Oregon standards are noticeably lower than current OPD caseload standards. For context, according to information recently submitted pursuant to the 2023 *Joint Chairmen's Report*, OPD noted that based on fiscal 2023 data, it would need 947 additional attorneys to meet the national caseload standards that used a similar methodology as the Oregon caseload study OPD used in its calculations for this bill.

Thus, DLS advises that the estimate below (24 positions – 16.5 attorneys, 3 social workers, and 4.5 administrative employees) represents a *maximum* estimate of additional resources needed for OPD to implement the bill. Correspondingly, general fund expenditures increase *by as much as* \$1,916,639 in fiscal 2025, which accounts for the bill's November 1, 2024 effective date for provisions related to the juvenile justice process. To the extent that adopted caseload standards are higher than the Oregon standard or attorney positions overlap (OPD based its calculations using individual components of the bill), actual expenditures will be less.

Positions	24
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$1,738,382
Operating Expenses	<u>178,257</u>
<b>Maximum OPD FY 2025 State Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,916,639</b>

The estimate above includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses. Future year expenditures reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses.

*Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy, Governor's Office for Children, and the Children's Cabinet*

General fund expenditures for GOCPP increase by \$200,286 in fiscal 2025, which assumes a 30-day start-up delay for GOCPP-related provisions. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring two project managers (one administrator and one administrative officer) for GOCPP to comply with its responsibilities pertaining to the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

Positions	2
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$185,234
Operating Expenses	<u>15,052</u>
<b>GOCPP FY 2025 State Expenditures</b>	<b>\$200,286</b>

Future year expenditures reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses. This estimate assumes that any  
HB 814/ Page 18

travel expenses incurred by GOCPP under the bill are minimal and absorbable using existing budgeted resources.

The commission is currently staffed by DJS and DHS; the bill removes staffing responsibilities from DJS and DHS and designates GOCPP as the staffing agency for the commission. The bill transfers responsibilities of the existing State Advisory Board for Juvenile Services within DJS (repealed under the bill) to the commission and establishes additional responsibilities for the commission. GOCPP advises while many of these responsibilities exist under current law, all of the responsibilities are new to the office and cannot be absorbed by existing staff.

This analysis assumes that (1) GOCPP can produce the annual juvenile arrests report using existing resources and/or the additional employees listed above and (2) the State Board of Victim Services, which is housed within GOCPP, can develop pamphlets on filing CINS complaints using existing budgeted resources.

The Governor's Office advises that it can implement the bill's provisions regarding GOC and the Children's Cabinet using existing budgeted resources.

#### *Office of the Attorney General*

As noted above, JJMU is currently housed within OAG. Chapter 836 of 2024 transfers JJMU to the Office of the Correctional Ombudsman, a newly established independent unit of State government, on July 1, 2024.

With respect to identical statutory provisions, OAG advised that due to potential increases in the DJS population, the provisions increase JJMU's existing workload such that an additional monitor is required. According to OAG, there has been an ongoing need for additional personnel within JJMU and existing JJMU staff (three monitors and a director) cannot accommodate this additional workload. DLS advises that JJMU's current staffing levels predate the changes to the juvenile justice system in 2022, and the bill's changes to JJMU's responsibilities do not independently generate the need for additional personnel.

#### *Other Agencies and Miscellaneous Impacts*

The Judiciary advises that it can implement the bill with existing budgeted resources. The Maryland Department of Transportation advises that its police forces can address additional activity generated by the bill, including additional training and new reporting procedures, with existing budgeted resources. The Maryland State Department of Education advises that it can adjust existing policies regarding child sex offenders with existing resources.

Expense reimbursements for members of the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices are assumed to be minimal and absorbable within existing budgeted resources.

**Local Fiscal Effect:** The bill may affect operations related to juvenile cases for State's Attorneys' offices. Baltimore County advises that implementation of the bill requires an additional assistant State's Attorney, at a cost of \$139,200 in fiscal 2025 and increasing to \$156,671 by fiscal 2029. This analysis assumes that local school systems can serve students affected by the bill's juvenile sex offender registrant provisions with existing budgeted resources.

---

### Additional Information

**Recent Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

**Designated Cross File:** SB 744 (The President, *et al.*) - Judicial Proceedings.

**Information Source(s):** Baltimore, Frederick, and Montgomery counties; Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Office of the Public Defender; Department of General Services; Department of Human Services; Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Natural Resources; Department of State Police; Maryland Department of Transportation; Office of the Attorney General; Maryland State Department of Education; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 8, 2024  
rh/aad Third Reader - March 27, 2024  
Revised - Amendment(s) - March 27, 2024  
Enrolled - May 17, 2024  
Revised - Amendment(s) - May 17, 2024

---

Analysis by: Amanda L. Douglas

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510

**V00A**  
**Department of Juvenile Services**

***Executive Summary***

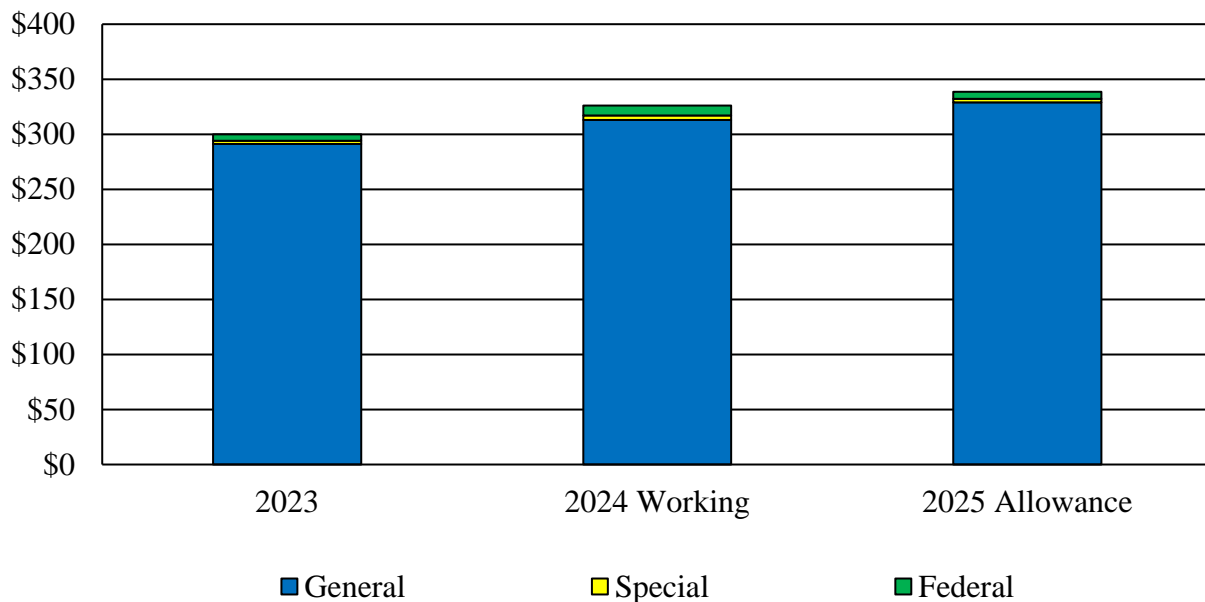
---

The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) is responsible for managing, supervising, and treating youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system in Maryland. DJS does this by providing needs assessment, intake, detention, probation, commitment, and aftercare services.

***Operating Budget Summary***

---

**Fiscal 2025 Budget Increases \$12.5 Million, or 3.8%, to \$338.6 Million**  
(\$ in Millions)



Note: The fiscal 2024 impacts of statewide salary adjustments appear in the Statewide Account in the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and adjustments are not reflected in this agency's budget. The fiscal 2025 impacts of the fiscal 2024 statewide salary adjustments appear in this agency's budget. The fiscal 2025 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in DBM and are not included in this agency's budget.

- Most (77.4%) growth in fiscal 2025 can be attributed to personnel salary enhancements.
- The fiscal 2025 allowance does not reflect general funds budgeted in the Dedicated Purpose Account (DPA) for the Community Investment Initiative (CII) (\$5.0 million) and the Enhance Services Continuum (\$7.0 million). If included, the fiscal 2025 budget would increase by 7.5%. Additional information can be found in the Issues section of this analysis.

## ***Key Observations***

---

- ***Juvenile Populations Rise, Most Stay Below Fiscal 2019 Levels:*** Nonresidential caseloads increased by approximately 2.0% between fiscal 2022 and 2023. Fiscal 2024 year-to-date (YTD) data suggests that, due to increases in the adult court authorized population, the average daily population (ADP) of detained youths is projected to surpass fiscal 2020 levels. The committed population also increased by 46.8% between fiscal 2022 and 2023 but remains 44.0% lower than in fiscal 2019.
- ***Overtime Expenditures Increase with Higher Youth Caseloads and as Department Eliminates 20 Positions:*** DJS reports that overtime spending is underbudgeted in the working appropriation and funds will be realigned to meet the higher cost.
- ***Department Launches Spending Initiatives in Conjunction with a New Strategic Plan:*** In addition to funding for the Thrive Academy in fiscal 2025, the DPA includes funding for the CII and the Enhance Services Continuum. This funding will be used to address the department's goal of building partnerships with other service providers and communities to improve outcomes for young people.
- ***DJS Has Not Created a Facilities Master Plan (FMP) Since 2015:*** Population needs have changed over the past decade and the department has amended its *Capital Improvement Plan* in response. The next FMP will be published by December 31, 2024.

## **Operating Budget Recommended Actions**

1. Restrict general funds pending a report on out-of-home placement wait times.
2. Restrict general funds pending an updated Facilities Master Plan.

## **Updates**

- ***Empirical Evaluation of Policies and Practices Regarding Educational Services:*** DJS was to contract with a public or private entity for this evaluation by January 1, 2024. A scope of work for the empirical evaluation is currently being drafted.



**V00A**  
**Department of Juvenile Services**

***Operating Budget Analysis***

---

**Program Description**

DJS is an executive agency tasked with supervising and treating youth involved in Maryland's juvenile justice system. The department oversees youth from the point of referral, through the adjudication process, to reentry into society. DJS consists of several units that are broadly divided into two categories – administration and support and community and facility operations.

The Office of the Secretary and Departmental Support make up the centralized leadership of the department and provide various departmentwide services. Departmental Support includes research and evaluation, information technology, budget services, general services, capital planning, human resources, and professional development and training.

Community and Facility Operations is the more regionally focused part of the department, which provides services to youth in community and residential settings. It consists of three programs: Community Operations Administration and Support; Facility Operations Administration and Support; and the Juvenile Services Education Program. Programming and operations are organized around five regions as of November 15, 2023, though expenditures in the allowance are organized under the previous eight-region structure:

- Baltimore City Region (Baltimore City);
- Capital South Region (Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties);
- Central Region (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, and Howard counties);
- Eastern Region (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties); and
- Western Region (Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties).

The department's stated goals are to ensure the safety of the public and of youth, reduce recidivism rates of supervised and committed youth, and reduce youth involvement with the juvenile justice system through diversion efforts and partnerships with law enforcement.

## ***Performance Analysis: Managing for Results***

---

### **1. Complaints and Dispositions Rise, Remain Below Prepandemic Levels**

#### **Juvenile Arrest Trends and Sources of Complaints**

Juvenile arrest trends for calendar 2018 to 2022 are shown in **Exhibit 1**. Total juvenile arrests over the five years are down 44.5%, though the number of arrests increased by 32.7% between calendar 2021 and 2022, almost returning to 2020 levels. Compared with calendar 2019, calendar 2022 arrests were 45.2% lower. There were 1,876 juvenile arrests in calendar 2022 from jurisdictions using the summary reporting system methodology of crime data reporting and 8,442 arrests for people under 18 from jurisdictions using the national incident-based reporting system methodology.

**Exhibit 1**  
**Juvenile Arrest Trends**  
**Calendar 2018-2022**

	<u><b>2018</b></u>	<u><b>2019</b></u>	<u><b>2020</b></u>	<u><b>2021</b></u>	<u><b>2022</b></u>	<u><b>% Change 2018-2022</b></u>	<u><b>% Change 2021-2022</b></u>
Total Arrests	18,577	18,822	10,371	7,775	10,318	-44.5%	32.7%
Arrest Rate	3,070	3,121	1,643	1,237	1,650	-46.2%	33.3%

Note: Arrest rate is per 100,000 children in Maryland, ages 10 through 17.

Source: *Crime in Maryland* reports; Department of Legislative Services; Maryland State Data Center

Complaints can be made to DJS by law enforcement, schools, parents, and members of the community. Arrests and referrals from school resource officers are the primary way that youth become involved with DJS and with the juvenile justice system. Other sources of complaints to DJS include transfers from the adult court system, complaints from citizens, and technical violations of probation. Complaints to DJS are categorized by the most serious offenses involved in the referral, and data from fiscal 2023 is summarized in **Exhibit 2**. Of the 12,388 complaints, 65.0% are related to alleged misdemeanors. Approximately 4.1% of complaints were related to Child in Need of Supervision (CINS) petitions. A CINS petition may be filed for a child who requires guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation and is required by law to attend school and is habitually truant; is habitually disobedient, ungovernable, and beyond the control of the person having custody; acts in a way that is dangerous to self or others; or has committed an offense applicable only to children. Since Chapter 41 of 2022 took effect in June 2022, DJS reports that the number of CINS referrals has nearly doubled. DJS held educational briefings with stakeholders in calendar 2023 to demonstrate how CINS petitions may be used to connect youth to services.

---

**Exhibit 2**  
**Alleged Offenses for Youth Referred to the Department of Juvenile Services**  
**Fiscal 2023**

<u>Most Serious Offense Category</u>	<u>Intake Cases</u>	<u>% of Complaints</u>
Crime of Violence	1,560	12.6%
Felonies	1,616	13.0%
Misdemeanors	8,058	65.0%
Ordinance Offenses	51	0.4%
Citations	595	4.8%
Child in Need of Supervision	508	4.1%
Interstate Warrant	0	0.0%
<b>Total Complaints</b>	<b>12,388</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Department of Juvenile Services

---

### **Complaints and Dispositions**

**Exhibit 3** displays the total number of complaints received by DJS over the past decade and complaint dispositions. Key trends are as follows:

- DJS received 12,388 complaints in fiscal 2023, a 14.9% increase from the previous year and a 74.5% increase over the historic low in fiscal 2021. Compared to fiscal 2020, the number of complaints in fiscal 2023 was 16.8% lower.
- A larger percentage of the complaints received in fiscal 2023 did not require court intervention compared to the prior year. Approximately 65.5% of cases received in fiscal 2023 were either resolved at intake (54.1%) or referred for informal intervention (11.4%), compared with 68.6% in fiscal 2022. The number of complaints closed at intake decreased compared with fiscal 2022 but remains over half of all decisions. The number of cases referred to informal interventions rose to 1,414 in fiscal 2023 and accounted for 11.4% of all dispositions. This reflects a modest decrease from fiscal 2014, when informal cases accounted for 17.1% of dispositions. The department attributes the rise in the share of cases diverted from formal court processing, in part, to the implementation of its Intake Decision Tool, which it started using in July 2020 to identify a youth’s risk along with their strengths and service needs.
- Formal cases are those that require court intervention. The 4,274 formal cases accounted for 34.5% of dispositions in fiscal 2023. Though these cases rose 26.1% from fiscal 2022,

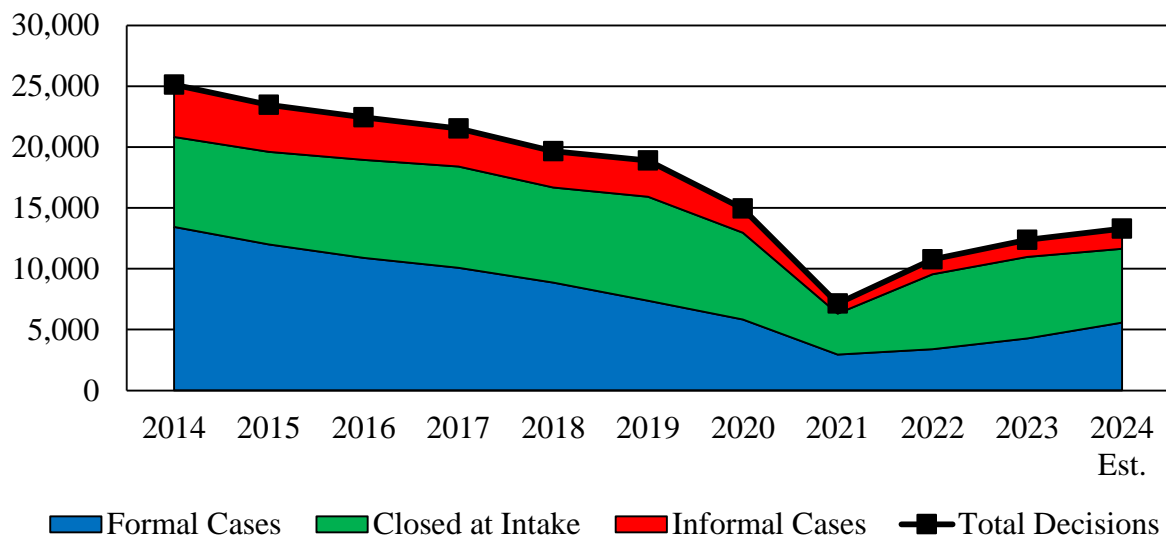
*V00A – Department of Juvenile Services*

they remain 26.7% lower than in fiscal 2020. Data from the first few months of fiscal 2024 suggests that the number of formal cases may rise again but stay below fiscal 2020 levels.

- Fiscal 2023 represents the fifth year that the number of cases closed at intake exceeded the number formally referred to the State Attorney’s Office. This is consistent with the department’s efforts to minimize youth interactions with the criminal justice system.
- Fiscal 2024 YTD data suggest that there could be an increase in all cases compared to fiscal 2023. Based on data through December 2023, complaints are projected to increase by 7.4% from fiscal 2023. This could be an underestimation as the YTD data includes July, August, and September, months that typically have fewer referrals due to students’ summer vacations. This estimated increase would still represent a 10.7% decrease from the fiscal 2020 level.

---

**Exhibit 3**  
**Complaints by Dispositions**  
**Fiscal 2014-2024 Est.**



Note: Fiscal 2024 estimate is based on data from the first six months of the fiscal year.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

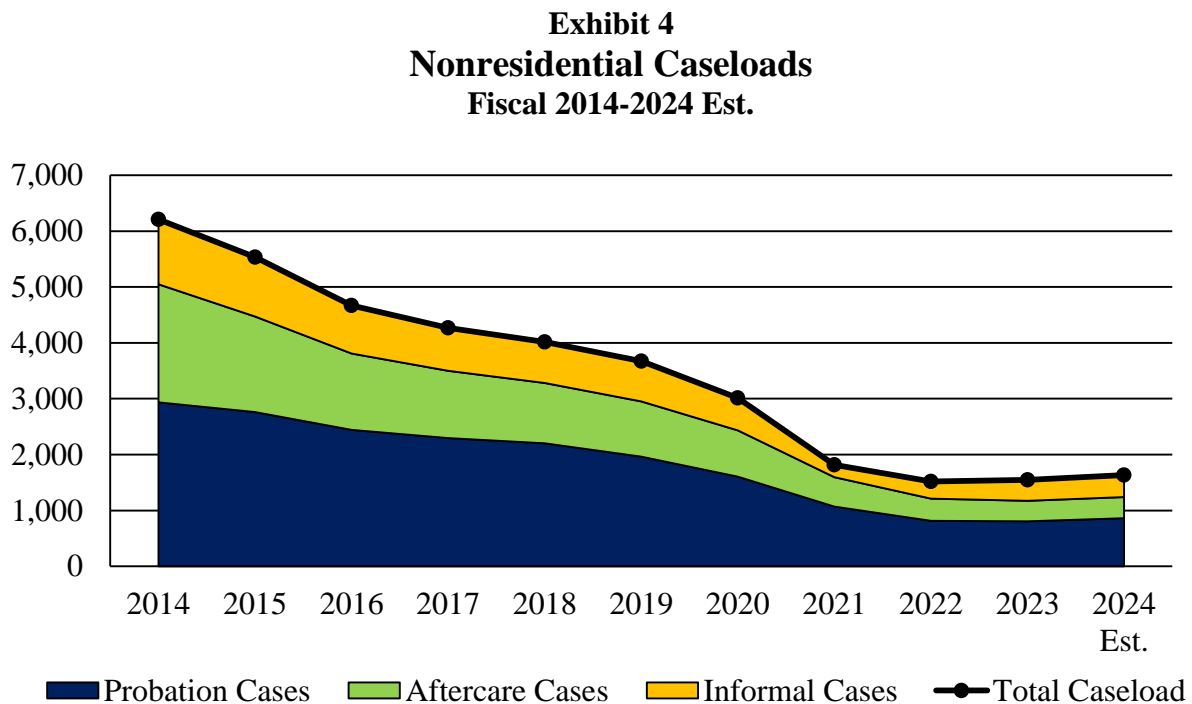
---

## 2. Nonresidential Population Trends

The nonresidential placement population includes youth who are receiving informal supervision, on probation, or in aftercare programming. There are three types of nonresidential populations:

- Informal, or pre-court, supervision is an agreement between DJS and a youth and their family to enter into counseling and/or DJS monitoring. The youth can avoid court involvement.
- Youth on probation receive court-ordered supervision in the community that requires the youth to meet court-ordered probation conditions, which may include school attendance, employment, community service, restitution, or counseling.
- Aftercare programming provides supervision and individualized treatment services to youth in the community following discharge from a residential program.

Nonresidential population trends are shown in **Exhibit 4**.



Note: Fiscal 2024 data reflects the first six months of the fiscal year.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

Consistent with the overall decline in complaints, the department's nonresidential caseload trends have similarly declined since fiscal 2014. Though complaints rose in fiscal 2022, the nonresidential caseload continued to drop until fiscal 2023. Between fiscal 2014 and 2022, the total nonresidential caseload decreased 75.6%. However, between fiscal 2022 and 2023, the caseload increased 2.0%. In fiscal 2023, probation cases accounted for 52.1% of caseloads, aftercare cases for 23.7%, and informal cases for 24.2%. YTD data for fiscal 2024 suggests that informal caseloads will increase slightly as efforts to divert youth from residential placements continue.

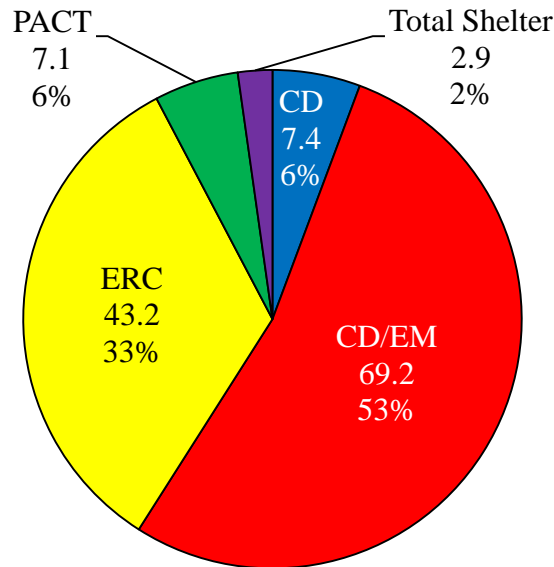
### 3. Alternatives to Detention Programming

DJS limits the number of youths committed to its facilities by diverting youth to more therapeutic placements when possible, such as an alternative to detention (ATD) program. When a youth enters the juvenile system, DJS personnel administer the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) to produce a recommendation of whether the youth should be detained, placed in ATD, or released. DRAI determines the youth's risk level based on the severity of their offense, offense history, supervision, and their history of failing to appear for court. DRAI was updated in December 2022 and must also be considered by juvenile courts when evaluating whether continued detention is necessary. If it is determined that it is in the best interest of the youth to be placed in ATD, they may be placed into one of the following programs:

- ***Community Detention, with or without Electronic Monitoring:*** Youth are restricted to stay at home and may only leave for court-ordered or DJS-approved activities (*i.e.*, work, school, etc.). More restrictive forms of community detention include the use of ankle monitors and global positioning system tracking.
- ***Evening Reporting Centers (ERC):*** Youth are transported to and from ERCs to receive meals, tutoring, counseling, and other services. In addition to DJS-operated ERCs, private providers of ERC programming include the Pre-Adjudication Coordination and Transition Center in Baltimore City; Pride Youth Services in Montgomery County; and Lead for Life, Inc. in Anne Arundel and Wicomico counties.
- ***Shelter Care:*** Youth are provided shelter beds in cases in which the youth is unable to return home (because a parent is unable or refuses to retrieve the youth, for example).

**Exhibit 5** shows the number of cases by ATD program category. Electronic monitoring is the most frequently used program, accounting for 57.4% of the cases in fiscal 2021, 54.5% in fiscal 2022, and 53.3% in fiscal 2023.

**Exhibit 5**  
**Alternatives to Detention**  
**Average Daily Enrollment by Program**  
**Fiscal 2023**



CD: community detention  
CD/EM: community detention with electronic monitoring  
ERC: Evening Reporting Center  
PACT: Pre-Adjudication Coordination and Transition Center

Source: Department of Juvenile Services

---

#### **4. Secure Detention Population Surpasses Fiscal 2020 Levels**

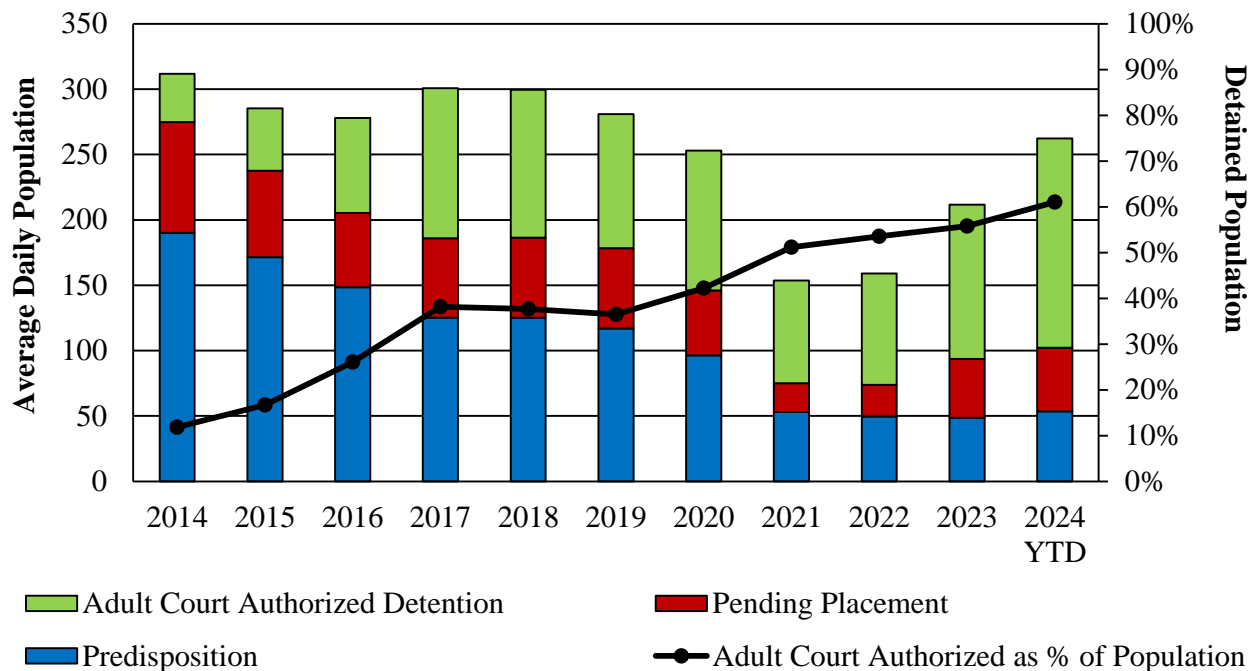
The detained ADP consists of three populations: the secured detention predisposition population; the secured pending placement population; and the adult court authorized detention population (or “adult court population”). In fiscal 2014, DJS began to divert youth charged as adults from adult detention to juvenile detention, per an agreement with Baltimore City. This agreement was codified and expanded statewide with the enactment of Chapter 69 of 2015, which requires a court to order a youth charged as an adult to be held in juvenile detention pending transfer if that youth is eligible to be transferred to the juvenile system.

Prior to the pandemic’s onset, the total detained population had shown signs of stability even as overall complaints declined. However, ADP fell from 253 in fiscal 2020 to 154 in fiscal 2021 and then increased slightly to 159 in fiscal 2022. While overall complaints declined

during the pandemic, the operations of the Judiciary also yielded reductions in the detained and committed populations. On April 13, 2020, an order was issued directing local courts to find alternatives to detaining juveniles in facilities to minimize their risk of contracting COVID-19. This order formalized DJS’s practice of minimizing youth interaction with the juvenile court system as well as its pivot toward community rather than residential programming during the pandemic.

Since overall complaints rose 74.5% between fiscal 2021 and 2023 and the courts have been fully operational, the ADP has risen to 262.4 in fiscal 2024 YTD. This figure is 3.8% higher than in fiscal 2020, even as the predisposition and pending placement population ADPs remain 44.5% and 2.0% below their fiscal 2020 levels, respectively. The adult court population has become a larger percentage of the overall detained ADP with each year, as seen in **Exhibit 6**. The adult court population now accounts for 61.0% of the detained population – the highest proportion since DJS assumed responsibility in fiscal 2014. The growth in this population is contributing to higher utilization rates within DJS detention facilities. Additional discussion can be found in the Issues section of this analysis.

**Exhibit 6**  
**Average Daily Population and Percentage of Adult Court Authorized**  
**Fiscal 2014-2024 Est.**



Note: Fiscal 2024 data reflects the first six months of the fiscal year.

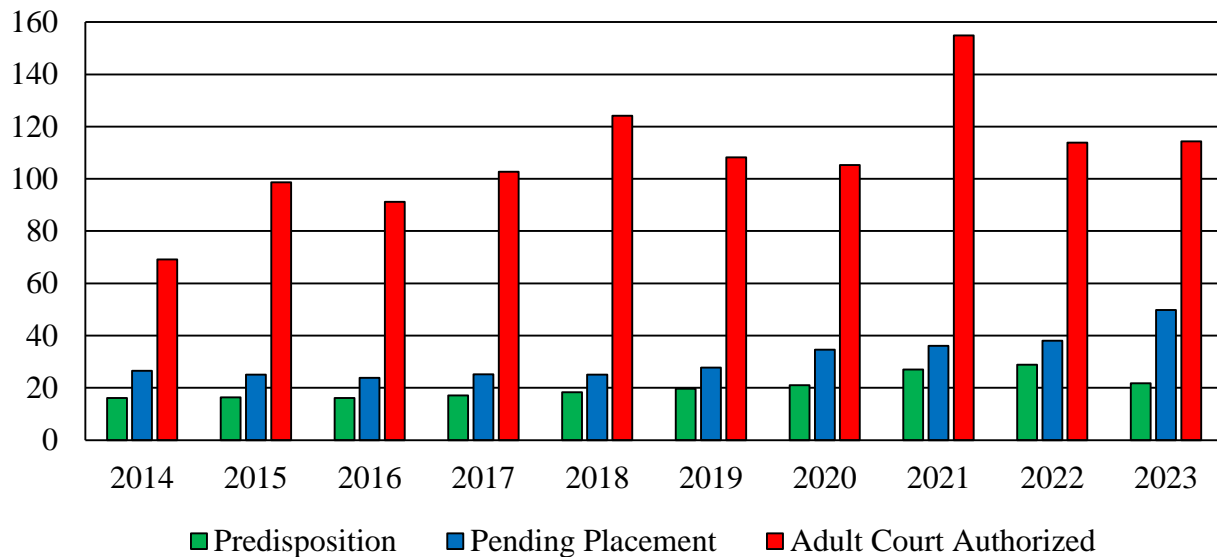
Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services



## Average Length of Stay Increases for the Pending Placement Population

Compared to prepandemic levels in fiscal 2019, the average length of stay (ALOS) for the predisposition, pending placement, and adult court authorized populations have increased by 10.6%, 79.1%, and 5.6%, respectively. The change, shown in **Exhibit 7**, is most dramatic for the pending placement population. As the ADP for pending placement youth increased 85.2% between fiscal 2022 and 2023, ALOS for the population increased by 30.7%. Additional discussion of the department’s detention population can be found in the Issues section of this analysis.

**Exhibit 7**  
**Average Length of Stay by Placement**  
**Fiscal 2014-2023**  
**(Time in Days)**



Source: Department of Juvenile Services

## 5. Committed Residential Population Trends

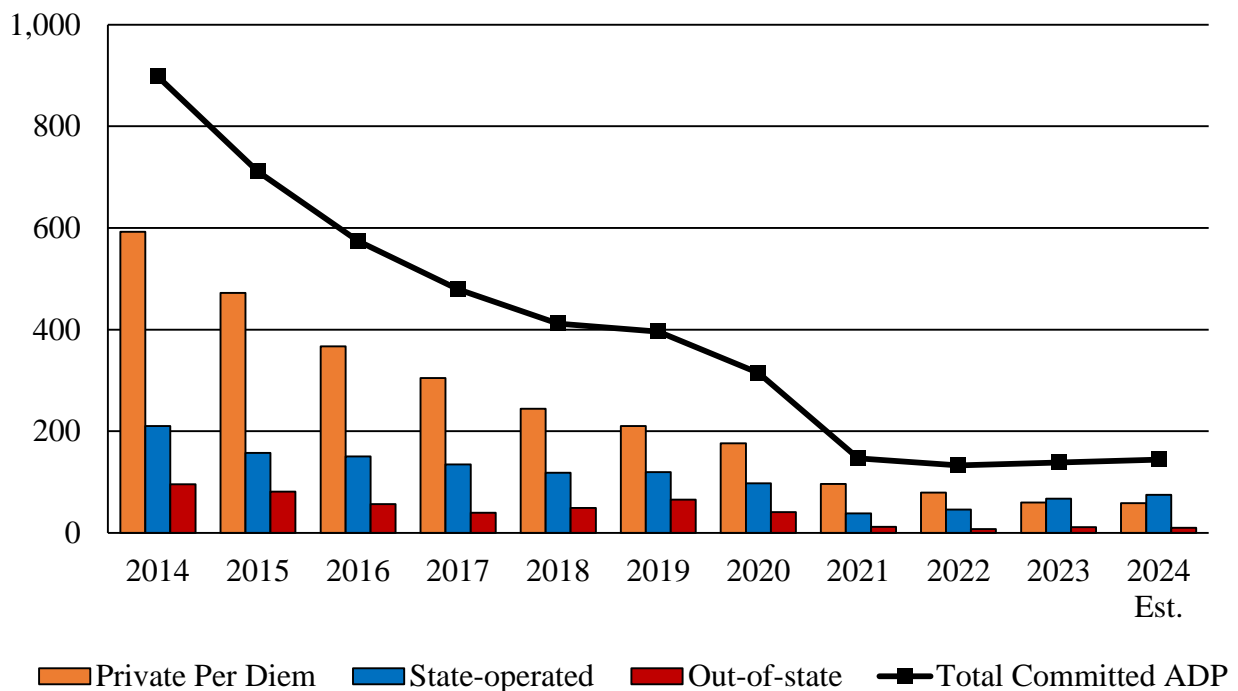
DJS has established three levels of residential program placements based largely on the level of program restrictiveness:

- Level I includes all programs where youth reside in a community setting and attend community schools;

- Level II includes programs where educational programming is provided on grounds, and youth movement and freedom is restricted primarily by staff monitoring or supervision; and
- Level III programs provide the highest level of security by augmenting staff supervision with physical attributes of the facility, *e.g.*, locks, bars, and fences.

State-run committed residential facilities do not provide adequate capacity to accommodate the number of youths requiring out-of-home placements (OOHP) nor do they provide the full complement of programming required to address the variety of treatment needs for the committed population. To that end, DJS contracts with private in-state and out-of-state vendors to provide services to committed youth. **Exhibit 8** shows the committed residential ADP for each of the possible committed placements between fiscal 2014 and 2024 YTD.

**Exhibit 8**  
**Committed Residential ADP**  
**Fiscal 2014-2024 Est.**



ADP: average daily population

Note: Fiscal 2024 data reflects the first six months of the fiscal year.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

Consistent with the overall DJS population trends, the committed residential ADP continued to decline in fiscal 2020 and 2021. The committed population continued to fall in fiscal 2022 to approximately 133 youths but rose by 4.5% in fiscal 2023, with almost all of the growth coming from placements in State-operated facilities. Growth is expected to continue in fiscal 2024 based on the first six months of data.

State-operated placements are programs at facilities that are operated and owned by DJS. This population saw a 46.8% increase in fiscal 2023, with youth ADP rising from 45.7 to 67.1. ADP to State-operated facilities in fiscal 2023 was also higher than private per diem or out-of-state entities. Even as ADP rises in fiscal 2024, the utilization of State-operated placements remains 37.1% lower than it was in fiscal 2019.

Per diem placements are programs operated by private providers, and the State pays for only the number of days that a youth is actually placed in the program. Since fiscal 2014, the private per diem ADP has fallen by 90.1% to 58.8 in fiscal 2024 YTD.

The out-of-state ADP increased by 3.8 youths, or 49.4%, in fiscal 2023. Out-of-state placements accounted for just 8.3% of the department's total committed ADP in fiscal 2023. During the pandemic, DJS made efforts to bring youths back in-state and reduce the number of placements made out-of-state. These efforts were successful and have been continued; fiscal 2023 and estimated fiscal 2024 data is 82.4% and 84.3% lower than in fiscal 2019, respectively. Additional discussion of the department's committed population can be found in the Issues section of this analysis.

## **6. Strategic Reentry Measures and Recidivism**

In fiscal 2016, DJS adopted the Strategic Reentry Plan as the department began to shift its focus toward improving its community supervision function, particularly aftercare and reentry services. As youth leave the juvenile justice system, they face several challenges in joining their communities once again. This includes reenrolling in school, finding work, or addressing somatic or behavioral health needs. DJS established this plan with the intention of achieving the following goals:

- reduce recidivism rates by providing supervision to all youth returning home from committed care;
- engage families of committed youth at all key case planning decision points;
- connect all committed youth in need of educational services to local education resources;
- connect all youth to local employment services and resources; and

- connect all youth in need of behavioral or somatic health services to local resources to provide continuity of care as the youth leaves committed care.

The reentry process is managed by regional reentry teams who oversee each youth's return to their community. A reentry staffing meeting is held 45 days prior to release from an OOHP. During this meeting, the youth's housing plan, educational and occupational needs, ongoing behavioral/somatic health service requirements, and family relationships are reviewed. Families of committed youth are invited and encouraged to participate in the reentry planning process. After the youth has been in the community for 30 days, a DJS reentry specialist follows up with the youth and family to ensure that the youth has accessed all needed services, has successfully enrolled in school, and remains in stable and suitable housing. The outcomes of the follow-up visits are documented and reported to the department, as shown in **Exhibit 9**.

---

**Exhibit 9**  
**Strategic Reentry Plan Performance Measures**  
**Fiscal 2019-2023**

<b><u>Strategic Measure</u></b>	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>	<b><u>2021</u></b>	<b><u>2022</u></b>	<b><u>2023</u></b>
Committed youth with identified behavioral health needs connected with service providers 30 days from discharge	84.9%	82.4%	82.0%	83.9%	69.2%
Families of committed youth who felt informed during their child's commitment and reentry process	94.4%	96.9%	100.0%	81.0%	N/A
Committed youth seeking employment who are employed within 30 days of discharge	14.4%	23.9%	23.3%	46.8%	15.2%
Families of committed youth attending youth reentry planning meetings	82.4%	86.0%	97.4%	91.7%	81.5%
Committed youth reenrolling in community schools at release*	N/A	N/A	88.9%	86.0%	83.3%
Youth in Department of Juvenile Services facilities completing program units in education, work readiness, life skills, wellness, specific trade, or on-the-job training*	N/A	N/A	70.0%	82.9%	85.6%

\* Indicates that this is a new reporting measure

Note: The department reports that fewer than anticipated youth reentry checklists were completed in fiscal 2023.

Source: Fiscal 2025 Managing for Results

---

The percentage of families of committed youth who felt informed during their child’s commitment and reentry process was not reported in fiscal 2023. Going forward, DJS will instead report the percentage of youth and families meaningfully engaged in the case planning process, as measured by a survey of youth and families. Only one of the other five measures improved since fiscal 2022, and only two measures have improved compared to fiscal 2019 or the first year of available data. Though the percentage of committed youth with identified behavioral health needs connected with service providers 30 days from discharge exceeded 82.0% in fiscal 2019 through 2022, in fiscal 2023 it fell 14.7 percentage points. Compared with fiscal 2022 data, these measures suggest that youths are more engaged in program units while in DJS care. However, this did not translate into a higher percentage of committed youth seeking employment who are employed within 30 days after discharge. That measure fell 31.6 percentage points between fiscal 2022 and 2023. While these measures detail efforts to better ease a youth’s transition back into their community, DJS’s recidivism measures provide a greater understanding of how many youths return to the juvenile justice system.

Additional strategic reentry measures will be reported for fiscal 2024, including the percentage of:

- youth connected to services, supports, and opportunities consistent with their case plan at release, then 30 days, 6 months and 1 year after release;
- committed youth engaged at least 20 hours per week of employment, training, service or education within 30 days of release from a residential placement on probation; and
- youth remaining enrolled in their community school during DJS involvement.

Youth recidivism rates within two and three years of release have decreased as detailed in **Exhibit 10**.

**Exhibit 10**  
**Youth Recidivism Rates within Two and Three Years of Release**  
**Fiscal 2017-2021**

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2020</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<b>Two Years</b>	<b>Three Years</b>	<b>Two Years</b>	<b>Three Years</b>	<b>Two Years</b>	<b>Three Years</b>	<b>Two Years</b>	<b>Three Years</b>	<b>Two Years</b>	<b>Three Years</b>
Rearrest Juvenile/Adult	61.4	67.0	60.7	64.1	61.7	66.3	53.8	59.5	52.5	-
Readjudication/ Conviction	29.4	34.7	30.1	32.2	26.7	30.0	22.9	27.0	19.4	-
Recommitment/ Incarceration	19.7	23.2	20.6	22.5	18.7	20.6	14.3	16.7	10.6	-

Source: Department of Juvenile Services

The rearrest rate within two years of release fell 1.3 percentage points between fiscal 2020 and 2021; the readjudication rate fell from 29.4% to 19.4% between the fiscal 2017 and 2021 cohorts; and the recommitment rate fell from 19.7% in fiscal 2017 to 10.6% in fiscal 2021. The decline of the rearrest rates suggests that policing practices are rearresting youth at a slower rate, while the decline in the readjudication and recommitment rates suggest that the juvenile justice system has been effective in reducing youth involvement in the judicial system. One explanation for why youth are beginning to be rearrested at a slower rate is that total youth arrests decreased in calendar 2020 and 2021, likely in connection to the pandemic. There was a 57.8% decline in the number of juvenile arrests between fiscal 2019 and 2021.

The rearrest rate within three years decreased from 66.3% in fiscal 2019 to 59.5% in fiscal 2020, and the readjudication rate decreased from 30.0% to 27.0% in the same period. The recommitment rate also fell from 20.6% in fiscal 2019 to 16.7% in fiscal 2020. The declines in the two-year recidivism metrics extending to the three-year recidivism measures is a positive indicator that fewer youths returned to the juvenile justice system during the pandemic.

## **Fiscal 2024**

### **Implementation of Legislative Priorities**

#### **Roca, Inc.**

DJS received \$1 million in general funds through Section 19 of the fiscal 2024 Budget Bill to expand the services of Roca, Inc. around the State. These funds were in addition to the \$2 million general fund mandate for the organization's operations, as required by Chapter 596 of 2021. The fiscal 2025 allowance includes the \$2 million in mandated funding for Roca, Inc. DJS reports that Roca is now operating in Baltimore County in addition to Baltimore City. In fiscal 2024, Roca staff were permitted to enter DJS facilities and to better prepare youth for engagement with Roca after their time in DJS care.

#### **Safe Summer Initiative**

The fiscal 2024 working appropriation grew by \$3,144,329 in federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds for the Safe Summer Initiative. This initiative was launched in June 2023 and is a DJS-led program that prioritizes early intervention for youth in the juvenile justice system. DJS coordinated with the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy (formerly known as the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services) and the Department of Human Services (DHS) to allocate funds. The spending plan for the initiative, shown in **Exhibit 11**, includes \$5.0 million in ARPA funds. Despite its name, the initiative is expected to last for the duration of fiscal 2024. One of the elements funded through DJS – Thrive Academy – is expected to expand operations and is funded with general funds in fiscal 2025. Additional information about the Thrive Academy can be found in the Proposed Budget Change section of this analysis. **DJS should comment on how ARPA funds are being used by local governments to support the initiative.**

**Exhibit 11**  
**Safe Summer Initiative Spending Plan**  
**Fiscal 2024**

**GOCPP – Children’s Services Unit**

Grants to 10 local management boards	\$571,960
Title II Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention grants, including: \$0.2 million for Aramina Freedom Initiative, Inc. and \$0.1 million for the Anne Arundel County Partnership for Children, Youth and Families	283,711

**DHS – Family Investment Administration**

Grants for positive youth development from September 2023 to September 2024, including: \$0.3 million for Helping Our Youth Achieve MD; \$0.3 million for the TIME Organization; and \$0.3 million for We Our Us Men’s Movement	1,000,000
---	-----------

**DJS – Community and Facility Operations Administration**

Local governments, including: \$0.8 million for Baltimore City, \$0.3 million for Baltimore County; and \$0.3 million for Montgomery County	1,330,594
Thrive Academy operations in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties	1,663,735
DJS Jobs program	150,000

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>
--------------	--------------------

GOCPP: Governor’s Office of Crime Prevention and Policy

DHS: Department of Human Services

DJS: Department of Juvenile Services

Note: The Children’s Services Unit was moved to the Governor’s Office for Children by executive order 01.01.2024.05. The same order renamed the Governor’s Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services to GOCPP.

Source: Governor’s Office of Crime Prevention and Policy; Department of Human Services; Department of Juvenile Services

---

**Fiscal 2025 Overview of Agency Spending**

DJS receives \$338.6 million in the Governor’s fiscal 2025 allowance. Approximately 73% of the allowance supports DJS’s personnel expenses; the department relies on its large workforce to not only support day-to-day operations of its facilities but also to provide security at its facilities and the rehabilitative programming for the youth who move through the DJS system. With over 2,100 regular positions, DJS is one of the largest agencies in the Executive Branch.

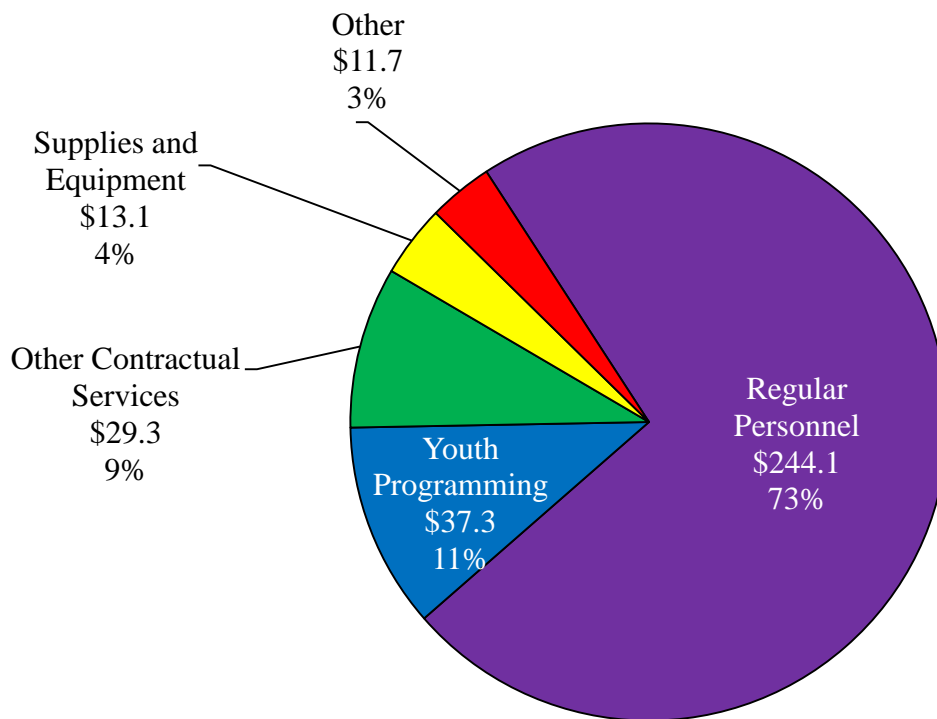
*V00A – Department of Juvenile Services*

Youth programming, including the purchase of care services and youth education programming, accounts for approximately 11.0%, or \$37.3 million, of the fiscal 2025 allowance. These services are contracted out to private vendors who provide a variety of programs and services, such as language interpretation, mental health evaluations, and behavioral health treatment. As discussed later in this analysis, these costs fluctuate according to the department’s population trends. Changes to the department’s budget are primarily driven by changes in personnel costs and youth programming expenditures.

The remaining funds, approximately 16.9% of the total, are allocated to contractual services, supplies and equipment-related expenses, and other expenses, as shown in **Exhibit 12**.

---

**Exhibit 12**  
**Overview of Agency Spending**  
**Fiscal 2025 Allowance**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



Note: The fiscal 2025 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management and are not included in this agency’s budget.

Source: Fiscal 2025 Governor’s Allowance

---



## Proposed Budget Change

DJS’s budget increases by \$12.5 million in fiscal 2025. **Exhibit 13** provides additional detail on the factors driving this change. Much of the increase is attributable to net increases in the department’s personnel budget (\$9.7 million), which is discussed in the Personnel Data section of this analysis. Other large changes include the net expansion of the Thrive Academy (\$2.7 million), and higher medical care costs for youth (\$1.6 million). Growth in these areas is offset by lower costs of interagency agreements for non-residential care and the removal of funds for the purchase of instructional material and library supplies.

### Exhibit 13 Proposed Budget Department of Juvenile Services (\$ in Thousands)

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Fund</b>	<b>Federal Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>How Much It Grows:</b>				
Fiscal 2023 Actual	\$291,334	\$2,813	\$5,924	\$300,071
Fiscal 2024 Working Appropriation	312,947	4,196	8,984	326,127
Fiscal 2025 Allowance	<u>328,893</u>	<u>3,399</u>	<u>6,314</u>	<u>338,606</u>
Fiscal 2024-2025 Amount Change	\$15,945	-\$797	-\$2,670	\$12,479
Fiscal 2024-2025 Percent Change	5.1%	-19.0%	-29.7%	3.8%
<b>Where It Goes:</b>				<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b>Personnel Expenses</b>				
Salary increases and associated fringe benefits, including fiscal 2024 cost-of-living adjustment and increments.....				\$17,067
Overtime earnings.....				3,391
Net reduction of 20.0 positions.....				-1,399
Workers’ compensation premium assessment.....				-1,931
Fiscal 2024 reclassification costs for resident advisor positions.....				-3,577
Turnover expectancy increases from 5.75% to 7.72% .....				-3,894
<b>Population-driven Adjustments</b>				
Medicine, medical equipment, and medical care contracts .....				1,616
Food and food services .....				657
Youth uniforms.....				428
Recreational supplies .....				216
Per diem expenditures, including education per diems .....				132
<b>Initiatives and Legislative Priorities</b>				
Thrive Academy operations in all regions in fiscal 2025 .....				4,350
Reduction of funds for Roca, Inc.....				-1,000
Removal of American Rescue Plan Act funds for the Safe Summer Initiative, including \$1.7 million for the Thrive Academy in fiscal 2024 .....				-3,144

*V00A – Department of Juvenile Services*

<b>Where It Goes:</b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b>Other Changes</b>	
Budgeting MD THINK in line with fiscal 2023 actual expenditures for ongoing development of CJAMS .....	1,096
Telecommunications, including the replacement of five phone systems .....	1,019
700 MHz radio system operating costs and radio equipment.....	898
Motor vehicle costs.....	802
Janitorial services and repairs and maintenance of buildings and roads .....	789
DoIT services allocation and software contracts .....	541
DGS and non-DGS rent.....	136
Office supplies .....	-220
Utilities: electricity, water, sewage, fuel .....	-237
Contractual employment, including the elimination of 11.5 contractual positions.....	-511
Reimbursement from local education boards for educational costs of youth accounted for in the counties but attending school through MSDE .....	-1,273
Instructional and library supplies .....	-1,687
Nonresidential purchase of care interagency agreements.....	-2,250
Other .....	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,479</b>

CJAMS: Child, Juvenile, and Adult Management System  
DGS: Department of General Services  
DoIT: Department of Information Technology  
MD THINK: Maryland Total Human-services Integrated Network  
MHz: megahertz  
MSDE: Maryland State Department of Education

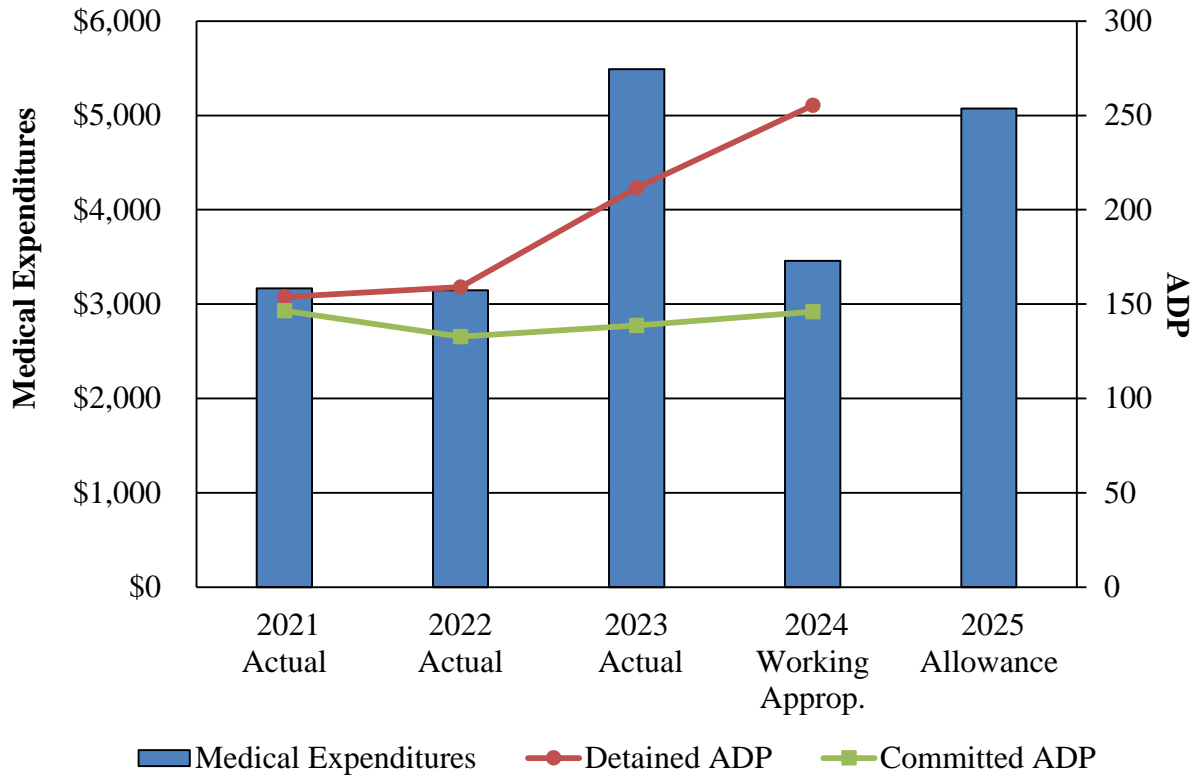
Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. The fiscal 2024 impacts of statewide salary adjustments appear in the Statewide Account in the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and adjustments are not reflected in this agency's budget. The fiscal 2025 impacts of the fiscal 2024 statewide salary adjustments appear in this agency's budget. The fiscal 2025 statewide salary adjustments are centrally budgeted in DBM and are not included in this agency's budget.

---

## **Medical Expenditures for Youth Are Aligned with Fiscal 2023 Actuals**

Between fiscal 2024 and 2025, expenditures related to medical care increased by approximately \$1.6 million, or 46.3%. Based on the first four months of data, the detained and committed ADPs for youth may increase by 20.6% and 5.3% in fiscal 2024, respectively. Though it is too early to determine how the populations may change in fiscal 2025, it is likely that medical expenditures are underbudgeted in the working appropriation. As shown in **Exhibit 14**, corresponding with the 33.0% and 4.5% increases in the populations from fiscal 2022 to 2023, actual expenditures rose 74.4%. Compared with fiscal 2023, the allowance is 1.7% lower. **DJS should comment on whether a deficiency is required to meet the costs of medical care for youth in fiscal 2024 or how funding will be realigned.**

**Exhibit 14**  
**Medical Expenditures for DJS-involved Youth**  
**Fiscal 2021-2025**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**



ADP: average daily population

Note: Fiscal 2024 data for Detained and Committed ADP reflects the first four months of the fiscal year.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

## Thrive Academy

The Thrive Academy is a community-based gun violence prevention program and case management model. Youth who are identified as being at high risk of being a victim or perpetrator of gun violence are provided with services such as life coaches, financial incentives, work and service stipends, relocation assistance, and college tuition or vocational training. Though it began as part of the Safe Summer Initiative, DJS will continue and expand its operations in fiscal 2025.

In the Thrive Academy model, youth in need of services are identified, and DJS contracts with organizations in different regions to provide services. DJS identifies potential participants for the program by reviewing its information about youth who were in some way involved with DJS over the past few years and through conversations with the following: law enforcement; community members; DJS staff; public defenders; and prosecutors. DJS issued the first notice of funding availability on August 10, 2023, and launched the program on September 1, 2023, in Baltimore City and Baltimore County with two partner organizations. In January 2024, operations began in Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties with two additional partner organizations.

In fiscal 2024, DJS is supporting this initiative with \$1.6 million in ARPA funds. DJS reports that fiscal 2024 operations in Prince George's County are being funded by a private foundation. General funds will be used for the cost of the program in all jurisdictions in fiscal 2025; and the cost increases by \$2.7 million between fiscal years. Across the four jurisdictions in fiscal 2024, there are 49 youths who are enrolled. **DJS should comment on how it will procure services in fiscal 2025, the expected youth participation in fiscal 2025, the estimated cost of the program per participant in fiscal 2024 and 2025, and how the use of the Thrive Academy will be evaluated over time for efficacy and affordability.**

### **Case Management Information System Replacement**

Critical to the department's management capabilities is its case management information system. From calendar 1999 through 2023, DJS used a client database referred to as the Automated Statewide System of Information Support Tools (ASSIST) along with other reporting systems. ASSIST is expected to be replaced by the end of fiscal 2024 with the Child, Juvenile, and Adult Management System (CJAMS). Previously, this transition was expected to be completed in fiscal 2023. The new case management system is securely hosted on a State-government-shared platform. Implementation of CJAMS will allow DJS to participate in the Maryland Total Human-services Integrated Network (MD THINK) along with other State agencies, including the Maryland Department of Health, DHS, and the Maryland Department of Labor. MD THINK will integrate human services systems in the State. The allowance includes an increase of \$1.1 million for the department's MD THINK contract. DHS estimates that the estimated platform/platform services costs, any design development and implementation costs, and one year of maintenance and operations to be approximately \$14.5 million.

### **Phone System Replacement**

The allowance increases approximately \$1.0 million for telecommunications in the Departmental Support program. DJS reports that the growth is due to the need to replace certain phone systems. While there are 15 sites where phone systems are at their end of life, DJS plans to replace them over the course of four years and only replace five in fiscal 2025. The phone systems at the Cambridge office, Hilton Street office, Reisterstown Plaza ERC, Rockville office, and Snow Hill office have been used 18 to 19 years beyond their predicted life cycle.

## ***Personnel Data***

---

	<b><u>FY 23</u></b>	<b><u>FY 24</u></b>	<b><u>FY 25</u></b>	<b><u>FY 24-25</u></b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Working</u></b>	<b><u>Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
Regular Positions	2,162.95	2,162.95	2,142.95	-20.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>48.80</u>	<u>76.50</u>	<u>65.00</u>	<u>-11.50</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,211.75</b>	<b>2,235.45</b>	<b>2,208.95</b>	<b>-31.50</b>

### ***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding

New Positions

165.51

7.72%

Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 1/31/24

240.00

11.12%

Vacancies Above Turnover

74.49

- The allowance reflects a reduction of 20 regular positions. While 4 positions are transferred from DJS to the Governor’s Office for Children in fiscal 2024, DJS retains the associated funding for the positions in fiscal 2024. The remaining 16 positions were removed because they were long-term vacancies. The removed positions included the following: 1 administrator; 3 case management specialists; 1 program specialist; 1 residential group life manager; 1 resident advisor trainee; 2 superintendents; 1 food service supervisor; 1 mental health graduate professional counselor; 1 nurse practitioner/midwife; 1 procurement officer; 1 psychology associate, doctorate; 4 registered nurses; 1 social worker; and 1 teacher.
- Between fiscal 2024 and 2025, DJS removes a net 11.5 contractual positions. Some of the removed contractual positions include 13 resident advisor trainee positions and 9 maintenance mechanic senior positions. The decline in contractual positions is offset by the addition of positions intended for employment of youth, including 10 Green Cadet program positions and 5 Youth Opportunities Learning Occupations (YOLO) youth employment program positions. The Green Cadet program is available to youth in Baltimore City, and the YOLO program is available in committed residential facilities in western Maryland. DJS reports that it plans to expand YOLO participation to its female youth population.

## **Personnel Expenses**

Personnel expenses increase by approximately \$9.7 million in fiscal 2025. Growth is understated to the extent that salary enhancements for fiscal 2024 and 2025 are centrally budgeted in the Statewide Account. While salary increases and associated fringe benefits including the fiscal 2024 cost-of-living adjustment and increments add \$17.1 million to the allowance, and overtime expenses add \$3.4 million, growth is offset by an increase in the turnover rate, the removal of fiscal 2024 reclassification costs for resident advisor positions, and lower anticipated

*V00A – Department of Juvenile Services*

workers' compensation costs. The department's overtime allowance increases by \$3.4 million to bring funding approximately in line with fiscal 2023 actual spending and to account for higher salaries. DJS reports that overtime is underbudgeted in the working appropriation, and it is reviewing strategies to realign existing funds to address the projected deficit. As the department continues to address its use of overtime spending, it will report additional information in its annual Managing for Results submission. Though data is not yet available because Workday reports are not able to generate the data needed, DJS plans to track the percentage of overtime hours worked by direct-care staff.

## *Issues*

---

### **1. Department Launches Its 2024-2028 Strategic Plan**

On January 31, 2024, DJS released its *2024-2028 Strategic Plan*. This document states four broad goals – improve public safety, improve youth outcomes, build partnerships to improve all outcomes, and achieve organization excellence – that the department intends to achieve. To address all the goals by December 31, 2028, DJS presented 11 strategies that are supported with roadmaps. Many of the strategies are addressed in the fiscal 2024 and 2025 budgets, including create an intensive intervention for youth at risk of gun violence involvement; create and implement a comprehensive community investment strategy; and right-size spending and space. The intensive intervention for youth at risk of gun violence is the Thrive Academy (for more information, see the Proposed Budget Change section of this analysis). The roadmaps are further broken down into short-term, mid-term, and long-term actions. Approximately 40 short-term actions are to be completed by the end of fiscal 2024, and many are connected to the department’s funding goals. Funding is provided in the DPA in fiscal 2025 for actions that support the goal of building partnerships to improve all outcomes.

#### **Enhance Services Continuum**

The DPA includes \$7.0 million in general funds in the fiscal 2025 allowance for the effort to enhance the DJS services continuum in fiscal 2025. The funding would allow DJS to provide additional services to youth who cannot be prosecuted, youth on probation and placed in the community, and youth who are on aftercare following their OOHP. Funds would be used to fill service gaps and provide additional community-based programming. **DJS should provide a spending plan for this funding enhancement in fiscal 2025 and describe the services needed by youth in these populations.**

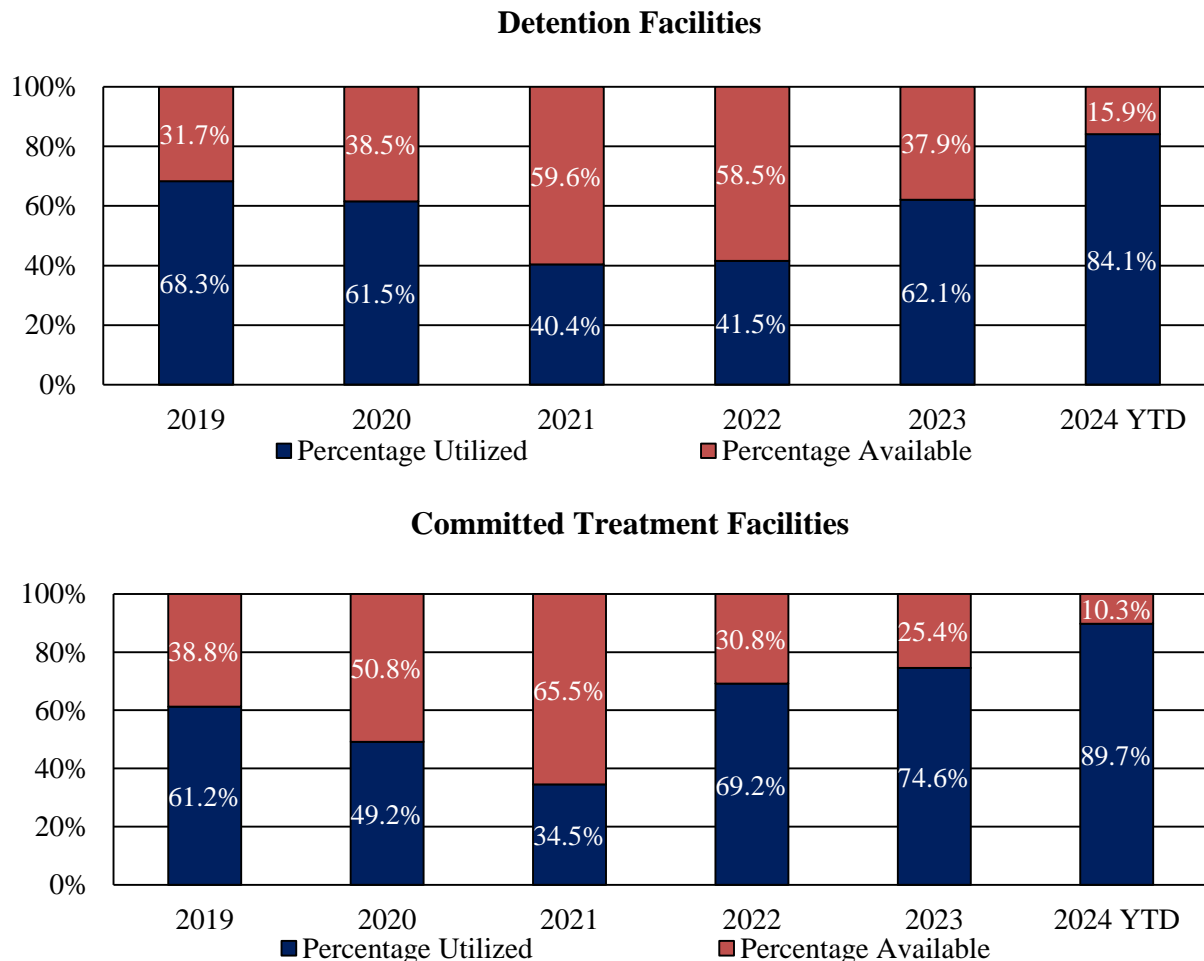
#### **Community Investment Initiative**

Beginning in fiscal 2025, DJS intends to work with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and DHS to launch three opportunity networks and provide funding to nonprofits that address crime and improve communities. The DPA includes \$5.0 million in general funds in the fiscal 2025 allowance for CII in fiscal 2025. DJS will also work with community organizations, local management boards, and local care teams to establish CII and opportunity network structures. The department reports that it will increase the number of opportunity networks to 10 over the next three fiscal years. **DJS should comment on how it will work with DPSCS and DHS to launch the opportunity networks, how the site locations will be chosen, and how it will procure services.**

## 2. Department Lacks a Current Facilities Master Plan

The eighth strategy in the 2024-2028 *Strategic Plan* is to right-size spending and space in congregate residential facilities. This is a particularly important goal while the department's residential populations are increasing compared to their pandemic-era levels, as discussed in the performance results section of this analysis. Though ADP for detained and committed youth remains below its prepandemic levels, actions taken by DJS in recent years have reduced the total bed space available for both populations, as shown in **Exhibit 15**.

**Exhibit 15**  
**Utilization Rates of Detention and Committed Treatment Facilities**  
**Fiscal 2019-2024 YTD**



YTD: year to date

Note: Fiscal 2024 data reflects the first six months of the fiscal year.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services



*V00A – Department of Juvenile Services*

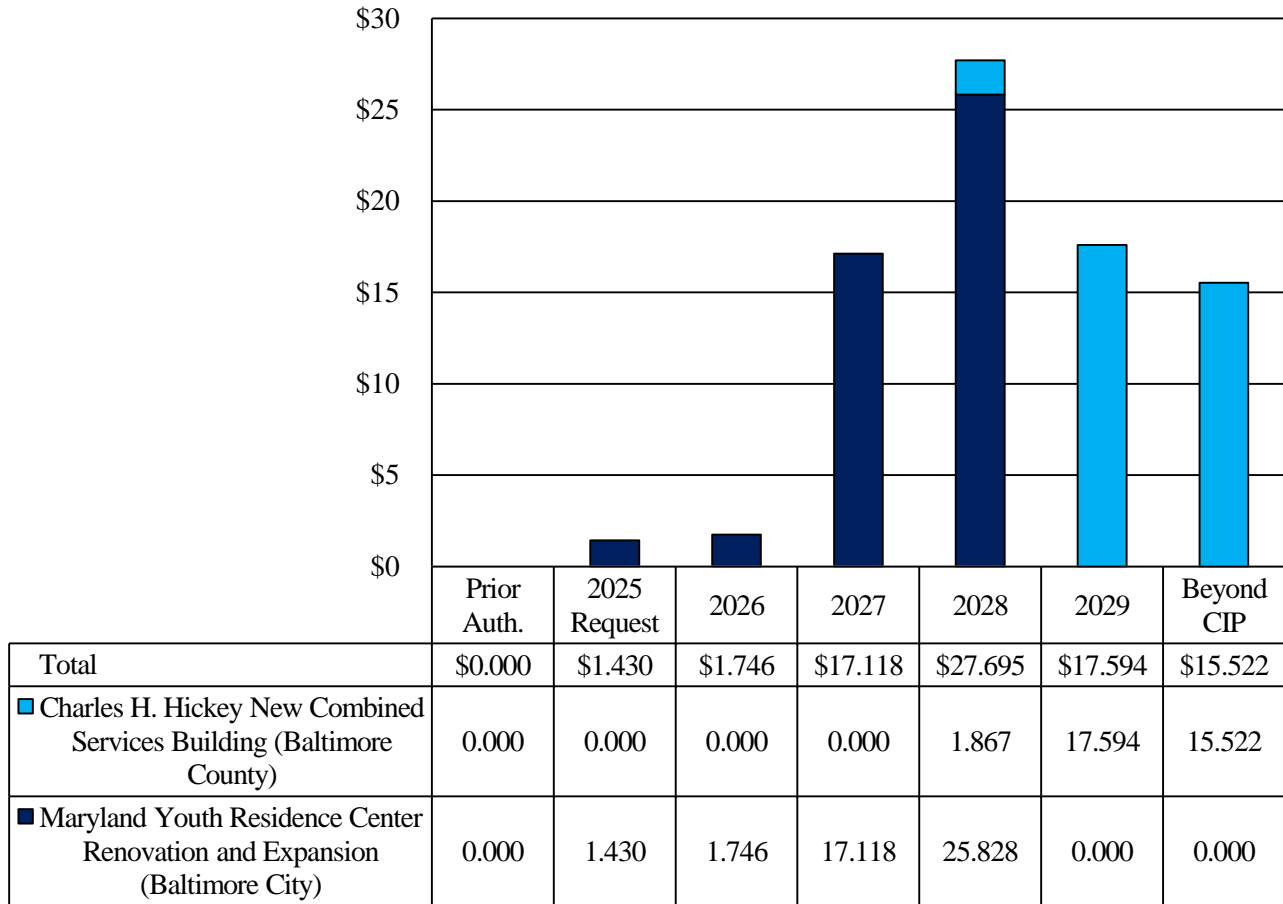
On different occasions, facilities were closed, or populations were moved to bring youth closer to their communities, to provide better service provision for female youth, to address staffing issues, and because of poor facility conditions. At the end of fiscal 2020, DJS closed the J. DeWeese Carter Center and the Meadow Mountain Youth Center. In fiscal 2021, there were seven open detention facilities with a total capacity of 383 youth and six open committed facilities with a total capacity of 110 youth.

In fiscal 2022, the Thomas J.S. Waxter (Waxter) Children’s Center closed. Female youth who were placed at Waxter then moved to the Alfred D. Noyes Children’s Center (Noyes). Also in fiscal 2022, Backbone Mountain Youth Center had its capacity decreased to 18 for most of the fiscal year, Garrett Children’s Center closed in November 2022, and Victor Cullen Center’s capacity decreased from 48 to 18. Detention capacity stayed the same, while the capacity of committed centers fell from 110 to 66.

In fiscal 2023, Noyes was closed for renovations, and its staff relocated to the Cheltenham Youth Detention Center. This resulted in the detention capacity decreasing from 383 to 341. The Green Ridge Mountain Quest facility closed a few weeks later in November 2022. The bedspace at Backbone Mountain Youth Center, Green Ridge Youth Center, and Victor Cullen Center were increased in fiscal 2023, bringing the capacity at committed treatment facilities from 66 to 84 in fiscal 2023, partially to support greater population demands.

The department has not required the use of capital funds to manage these changes in its bed capacity. The utilization of capital funds may be appropriate, and funding in the fiscal 2025 capital budget is included for a committed treatment center. Additionally, according to the strategic plan document, by the end of fiscal 2024, DJS will “launch system assessment to determine spending, space utilization, program utilization, and other resource allocation.” The assessment should be a priority for the department as its most recent FMP was created in 2015 and includes projects that the department no longer intends to pursue. The current *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP) is shown in **Exhibit 16**.

**Exhibit 16**  
**Department of Juvenile Services *Capital Improvement Plan***  
**Fiscal 2025-2029**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



CIP: *Capital Improvement Program*

Note: All projects are funded with general obligation bonds.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2025 *Capital Improvement Program*

The fiscal 2025 capital budget includes provisions to deauthorize funding for two projects previously provided to DJS: the Cheltenham Youth Treatment Center for male and female youth; and the Cheltenham Youth Detention Center – Addition for Females. Of the two projects in the current CIP, only one includes planned residential space. The Maryland Youth Residence Center, when completed, would increase the committed facility capacity for male youth by 24 as early as June 2028.

DJS reports that it is in the process of assessing all facilities and will have a new FMP completed by December 31, 2024. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends withholding \$100,000 in general funds pending the submission of the FMP by January 1, 2025.**

### **3. Report on Out-of-home Placement Wait Times**

DJS is the second largest youth-placing agency in Maryland for youth who require an OOHP. During the 2023 session, the budget committees were concerned that youth may require treatment and must wait for services to be provided. The committees requested that DJS provide a report by January 1, 2024, on the wait times that the youth it places experience before receiving a community-based placement, hospitalization, family home placement, or a non-community-based placement, including a breakdown of wait times by jurisdiction. Data was requested for calendar 2023 and any previous years for which data was available. DJS submitted its report on February 6, 2024, using a fiscal year format. While the provision of data in fiscal years makes it more comparable to data that the department compiles in the department's annual *Data Resource Guide*, it is not consistent with the calendar year format used in the annual *State of Maryland Out-of-Home Placement and Family Preservation Resource Plan*, to which DJS is a contributor.

DJS reports that ALOS for a youth pending placement to an OOHP was 52.2 days in fiscal 2023. The report does not specify how the 52.2 figure was calculated. Youth may be pending placement while in a DJS-operated detention facility or while home, home with additional services, home under community detention and/or electronic monitoring, in family shelter care, in structured shelter care, in acute care hospitals, or in psychiatric respite care programs. Wait times for each type of OOHP were not provided. ALOS for youth post-disposition and youth post-removal from a treatment program in each detention facility were provided for the youth in DJS-operated detention facilities only.

The report was submitted late, and though it contained information relevant to the request, the data was not provided in the requested format. **DLS recommends the committees adopt language withholding \$50,000 in fiscal 2025 general funds pending the submission of an updated report by January 1, 2025.**

## ***Operating Budget Recommended Actions***

---

1. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

, provided that \$50,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of general administration may not be expended until the Department of Juvenile Services submits a report to the budget committees on the wait times that the youth it places experience before receiving a community-based placement, hospitalization, family home placement, or a non-community-based placement, including a breakdown of wait times by jurisdiction. Data should be provided for calendar 2024 and any previous years for which data is available. The report shall be submitted by January 1, 2025, and the budget committees shall have 45 days from the date of the receipt of the report to review and comment. Funds restricted pending the receipt of a report may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other purpose and shall revert to the General Fund if the report is not submitted to the budget committees.

**Explanation:** The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) is the second largest youth-placing agency for youth who require an out-of-home placement (OOHP). DJS treats youth who are involved in Maryland’s juvenile justice system. During the 2023 session, the committees were concerned that youth may require treatment and must wait for services to be provided. The committees requested that DJS provide a report by January 1, 2024, on the wait times that the youth it places experience before receiving a community-based placement, hospitalization, family home placement, or a non-community-based placement, including a breakdown of wait times by jurisdiction. A report on this topic that was requested by the budget committees in the 2023 session was submitted on February 6, 2024, but did not contain all the requested information. Though the department currently provides the average daily population and average length of stay for its pending placement population through the annual publication of its Data Resource Guide, wait times are not available by placement type. Data should be provided for calendar 2024 and any previous years for which data is available.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Report on OOHP wait times	DJS	January 1, 2025

2. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

Further provided that \$100,000 of this appropriation made for the purpose of general administration may not be expended until the Department of Juvenile Services submits a report to the budget committees containing its next Facilities Master Plan, including a long-range plan for future capital projects.

**Explanation:** The committees are interested in a comprehensive review of the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) facility conditions and the needs of the detained and committed

*V00A – Department of Juvenile Services*

populations. Since the last Facilities Master Plan (FMP) was created in 2015, its residential populations have decreased, and many of the proposed detention and treatment projects did not receive capital funding.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Report on the FMP	DJS	December 31, 2024

## ***Updates***

---

### **1. Policies and Practices Evaluation of the Juvenile Services Education Board, Superintendent, and the Department**

Chapter 147 of 2021 transferred the Juvenile Services Education Program and Board to DJS from the Maryland State Department of Education. The board and program have the responsibility of implementing and providing educational programming and services to all juveniles placed in DJS-operated detention and committed facilities. Chapter 147 also required that by January 1, 2024, DJS contract with a public or private entity to conduct an empirical evaluation of policies and practices regarding the educational services provided to juveniles in residential facilities. In conducting the study, the entity with which DJS contracts must review the effectiveness of current policies and practices, including student educational and disciplinary outcomes; if specified educational plans are meeting juvenile needs; the quality of the curriculum; and how conducive the educational setting is to learning. The entity must, after completing its review, develop recommendations to improve the delivery of juvenile educational services. By October 1, 2026, the entity must report its findings and recommendations to DJS, the Governor, and the General Assembly. DJS reports that a scope of work for the empirical evaluation is currently being drafted. The cost of this evaluation in fiscal 2024 and 2025 is estimated to be \$30,000 in each year.

## **Appendix 1**

### **2023 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency**

The 2023 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that DJS prepare two reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the DLS Library website.

- **Report on CINS Complaints:** There were 547 total CINS cases across all jurisdictions in fiscal 2023, with 506 cases for which CINS was the most serious offense. There were 418 cases resolved at intake, 83 which were informed, and 5 which resulted in a formal position. Further discussion of this data can be found in the Performance Analysis section of this analysis.
- **Report on OOHP Wait Times:** DJS is the second largest youth-placing agency for youth who require an OOHP, and the committees requested that DJS provide a report on the wait times that the youth it places experience before receiving a community-based placement, hospitalization, family home placement, or a non-community-based placement. Youth pending placements waited an average of 52.2 days for their OOHP in fiscal 2023. Further discussion of this data can be found in the Issues section of this analysis.

**Appendix 2**  
**Object/Fund Difference Report**  
**Department of Juvenile Services**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 23</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 24</u> <u>Working</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 25</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 24 - FY 25</u> <u>Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	2,162.95	2,158.95	2,143.95	-15.00	-0.7%
02 Contractual	48.80	76.50	65.00	-11.50	-15.0%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>2,211.75</b>	<b>2,235.45</b>	<b>2,208.95</b>	<b>-26.50</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 213,338,313	\$ 231,495,293	\$ 241,151,055	\$ 9,655,762	4.2%
02 Technical and Special Fees	2,042,748	3,495,352	2,984,096	-511,256	-14.6%
03 Communication	1,458,365	2,297,186	3,925,033	1,627,847	70.9%
04 Travel	688,582	582,040	662,982	80,942	13.9%
06 Fuel and Utilities	5,127,408	5,699,381	5,462,716	-236,665	-4.2%
07 Motor Vehicles	1,368,773	1,435,561	2,237,483	801,922	55.9%
08 Contractual Services	56,627,379	60,849,982	66,681,485	5,831,503	9.6%
09 Supplies and Materials	7,364,152	7,427,526	7,560,479	132,953	1.8%
10 Equipment – Replacement	1,601,906	994,118	1,436,121	442,003	44.5%
11 Equipment – Additional	1,176,210	614,816	170,909	-443,907	-72.2%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	3,179,920	7,443,875	2,403,022	-5,040,853	-67.7%
13 Fixed Charges	3,781,004	3,791,851	3,930,674	138,823	3.7%
14 Land and Structures	2,316,535	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 300,071,295</b>	<b>\$ 326,126,981</b>	<b>\$ 338,606,055</b>	<b>\$ 12,479,074</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Fund	\$ 291,334,228	\$ 312,947,341	\$ 328,892,519	\$ 15,945,178	5.1%
03 Special Fund	2,812,892	4,195,661	3,399,083	-796,578	-19.0%
05 Federal Fund	5,924,175	8,983,979	6,314,453	-2,669,526	-29.7%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 300,071,295</b>	<b>\$ 326,126,981</b>	<b>\$ 338,606,055</b>	<b>\$ 12,479,074</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2025 allowance does not include statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

V00A – Department of Juvenile Services



**Appendix 3**  
**Fiscal Summary**  
**Department of Juvenile Services**

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 23 Actual</u>	<u>FY 24 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 25 Allowance</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>FY 24 - FY 25 % Change</u>
01 Office of the Secretary	\$ 10,213,690	\$ 9,608,662	\$ 10,410,743	\$ 802,081	8.3%
01 Departmental Support	45,838,847	43,830,331	50,993,310	7,162,979	16.3%
01 Community Operations Administration and Support	84,457,054	94,145,762	97,128,178	2,982,416	3.2%
02 Facility Operations Administration and Support	140,431,597	153,452,899	156,770,232	3,317,333	2.2%
03 Juvenile Services Education Program	19,130,107	25,089,327	23,303,592	-1,785,735	-7.1%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 300,071,295</b>	<b>\$ 326,126,981</b>	<b>\$ 338,606,055</b>	<b>\$ 12,479,074</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
General Fund	\$ 291,334,228	\$ 312,947,341	\$ 328,892,519	\$ 15,945,178	5.1%
Special Fund	2,812,892	4,195,661	3,399,083	-796,578	-19.0%
Federal Fund	5,924,175	8,983,979	6,314,453	-2,669,526	-29.7%
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>\$ 300,071,295</b>	<b>\$ 326,126,981</b>	<b>\$ 338,606,055</b>	<b>\$ 12,479,074</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2025 allowance does not include statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

RowID	IncidentNumber	Age	Gender	Race	Arrest Date	Arrest Time	ArrestLocation	IncidentOffense	IncidentLocation	Charge	ChargeDescription	District	Post	Neighborhood	GeoLocation
110811		8	M	B	9/13/2024	12:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2M0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
124724	24H10157	14	M	B	8/31/2024	18:44:00+00	1900 SMALLWOOD ST	Unknown Offense	1900 SMALLWOOD ST	2 0910	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Western	726	Mondawmin	(39.3097,-76.6528)
77968		14	M	B	10/14/2024	10:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
62852		14	M	B	10/29/2024	11:06:00+00		Unknown Offense		1C0990	CON-MURDER - FIRST DEGREE				(.)
44893		14	M	B	11/16/2024	14:05:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
167329		15	M	B	7/23/2024	08:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1338	HOME INVASION				(.)
165156		15	M	B	7/25/2024	10:23:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
163946		15	M	B	7/26/2024	17:37:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0990	MURDER - FIRST DEGREE				(.)
141951		15	M	B	8/15/2024	22:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
112010		15	M	B	9/12/2024	08:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
12805		15	M	B	12/22/2024	15:30:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
350724		15	M	B	1/28/2025	06:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0990	MURDER - FIRST DEGREE				(.)
186590	24G01805	16	M	B	7/5/2024	22:45:00+00	600 BROADWAY ST	Unknown Offense	600 BROADWAY ST	1 2801	HGV				(.)
179166		16	M	B	7/12/2024	06:25:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
170527	24G06810	16	M	B	7/20/2024	12:48:00+00	600 GLOVER ST	Unknown Offense	600 GLOVER ST	1 1786	HGV	Southeast	224	Mcelderry Park	(39.2982,-76.5803)
167336	24G07623	16	M	B	7/23/2024	03:37:00+00	1500 HAVENWOOD RD	Unknown Offense	1500 HAVENWOOD RD	2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY	Northeast	412	Hillen	(39.3404,-76.5925)
163961		16	M	B	7/26/2024	07:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
163962		16	M	B	7/26/2024	07:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
161805		16	M	B	7/28/2024	09:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
160723		16	M	B	7/29/2024	22:40:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
160768		16	M	B	7/29/2024	09:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1785	HANDGUN ON PERSON				(.)
153045	24H01672	16	M	B	8/5/2024	22:12:00+00	800 BELGAIN AVE	Unknown Offense	800 BELGAIN AVE	1 5285	HGV				(.)
144242	24H04235	16	M	B	8/13/2024	22:19:00+00	2600 FRANKLIN ST	Unknown Offense	2600 FRANKLIN ST	1 2801	HGV	Western	724	Rosemont Homeowners/	(39.2934,-76.6591)
140803	24H05157	16	M	B	8/16/2024	14:45:00+00	3100 BALTIMORE ST	Unknown Offense	3100 BALTIMORE ST	2 0480	HGV	Southeast	228	Patterson Park Neighborn	(39.2925,-76.5732)
135453	24H06717	16	M	B	8/21/2024	13:48:00+00	2700 WASHINGTON BLVD	Unknown Offense	2700 WASHINGTON BLVD	1 1786	HGV	Southern	924	Morrell Park	(39.2642,-76.6549)
123523	24H10226	16	M	B	9/1/2024	13:01:00+00	3400 RAMBLEWOOD AVE	Unknown Offense	3400 RAMBLEWOOD AVE	1 0826	CARJACKING				(.)
122374	24I00318	16	M	B	9/2/2024	22:30:00+00	3400 SPELMAN RD	Unknown Offense	3400 SPELMAN RD	2 1103	RAPE				(.)
121354	24I00988	16	M	B	9/3/2024	21:00:00+00	100 COLVIN ST	Unknown Offense	100 COLVIN ST	1 5285	HGV	Central	122	Jonestown	(39.2916,-76.6031)
119360		16	M	B	9/5/2024	21:20:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0642	REG FIREARM-UNLAWFUL SALE/TRAN				(.)
114126	24I03372	16	M	B	9/10/2024	23:11:00+00	100 PRATT ST	Unknown Offense	100 PRATT ST	1 5285	HGV	Central	111	Inner Harbor	(39.2873,-76.6128)
110810	24I04251	16	M	B	9/13/2024	12:00:00+00	600 CHERRY HILL RD	Unknown Offense	600 CHERRY HILL RD	1 5285	HGV	Southern	917	Cherry Hill	(39.2505,-76.6223)
108556	24I04825	16	M	U	9/15/2024	01:52:00+00	100 SOUTH ST	Unknown Offense	100 SOUTH ST	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Central	121	Inner Harbor	(39.2878,-76.6109)
106539	24I05778	16	M	B	9/17/2024	17:19:00+00	3900 EIERMAN AVE	Unknown Offense	3900 EIERMAN AVE	1 1420	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Northeast	421	Arcadia	(39.3308,-76.5667)
106540		16	M	B	9/17/2024	16:34:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
93708		16	F	B	9/29/2024	21:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
93707	24I09959	16	F	B	9/29/2024	21:30:00+00	600 LUZERNE ST	Unknown Offense	600 LUZERNE ST	1 1786	HGV				(.)
91715	24J00317	16	M	B	10/1/2024	22:45:00+00	600 REEDBIRD AVE	Unknown Offense	600 REEDBIRD AVE	1 5285	HGV	Southern	917	Cherry Hill	(39.2477,-76.6177)
85130	24J02103	16	F	B	10/7/2024	04:35:00+00	2000 DIVISION ST	Unknown Offense	2000 DIVISION ST	1 5285	HGV	Western	712	Druid Heights	(39.3072,-76.6369)
85092	24J02367	16	M	B	10/7/2024	21:40:00+00	700 KEVIN RD	Unknown Offense	700 KEVIN RD	1 1786	HGV	Southwest	811	Rognel Heights	(39.296,-76.6867)
78908		16	M	B	10/13/2024	20:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
76924	24J04966	16	M	B	10/15/2024	19:40:00+00	5400 YORK RD	Unknown Offense	5400 YORK RD	1 1106	HGV	Northern	523	Homeland	(39.3557,-76.6102)
72731	24J06009	16	M	B	10/19/2024	00:12:00+00	400 BOND ST	Unknown Offense	400 BOND ST	1 5285	HGV	Central	126	Felts Point	(39.2863,-76.5956)
68763		16	M	B	10/23/2024	19:13:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1785	HANDGUN ON PERSON				(.)
67671	24J08154	16	M	B	10/24/2024	23:15:00+00	1400 LOMBARD ST	Unknown Offense	1400 LOMBARD ST	1 5285	HGV	Southwest	823	Union Square	(39.2867,-76.6396)
56624		16	M	B	11/4/2024	15:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
56622	24J01686	16	M	B	11/4/2024	15:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 5285	POSS OF FIREARM MINOR				(.)
49882	24K03379	16	M	B	11/11/2024	16:30:00+00	2600 WOODLAND AVE	Unknown Offense	2600 WOODLAND AVE	1 0825	CARJACKING	Northern	517	Cylburn	(39.3469,-76.6611)
49893	24K03242	16	M	B	11/11/2024	13:20:00+00	3700 SPRINGWOOD AVE	Unknown Offense	3700 SPRINGWOOD AVE	1 0825	UNARAMED CARJACKING	Northeast	425	Hamilton	(39.3503,-76.544)
42982	24K05717	16	M	U	11/18/2024	21:15:00+00	1000 HOMEWOOD ST	Unknown Offense	1000 HOMEWOOD ST	1 1420	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				(.)
42995		16	M	B	11/18/2024	18:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0990	MURDER - FIRST DEGREE				(.)
30990	24K09113	16	M	B	12/2/2024	11:30:00+00	5700 STUART AVE	Unknown Offense	5700 STUART AVE	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Northwest	627	Mount Washington	(39.3599,-76.6744)
29000		16	M	B	12/4/2024	07:50:00+00		Unknown Offense		1A0825	ATT-CARJACKING				(.)
23533		16	M	B	12/10/2024	00:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
12798	24L06554	16	M	W	12/22/2024	17:16:00+00	1800 MILTON ST	Unknown Offense	1800 MILTON ST	1 1415	ARMED CARJACKING				(.)

11598		16	M	B	12/24/2024	01:15:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
10569		16	M	B	12/26/2024	18:16:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
7189	24L08781	16	M	B	12/30/2024	23:50:00+00	1400 STRAWFLOWER RD	Unknown Offense	1400 STRAWFLOWER RD	1 0826	ARMED CAR JACKING				(,)
380527		16	M	B	1/1/2025	00:17:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
380533	25A00003	16	M	B	1/1/2025	00:01:00+00	1300 GUILDFORD ST	Unknown Offense	1300 GUILDFORD ST	1 5285	HGV				(,)
368625		16	M	B	1/12/2025	17:15:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(,)
358519		16	M	W	1/21/2025	09:40:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
350704	25A07782	16	M	B	1/28/2025	16:55:00+00	1300 CARROLL ST	Unknown Offense	1300 CARROLL ST	1 0493	HGV	Southern	922	Washington Village/Pigto	(39.2794,-76.6351)
349553		16	M	B	1/29/2025	12:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
349551	25A04577	16	M	B	1/29/2025	12:30:00+00	2200 DUKELAND ST	Unknown Offense	2200 DUKELAND ST	2 0705	ROBBERY	Western	726	Panway/Braddish Avenue	(39.3131,-76.664)
190562	24G00270	17	M	B	7/1/2024	19:05:00+00	3700 OAKMONT AVE	Unknown Offense	3700 OAKMONT AVE	1 5285	HGV	Northwest	624	Langston Hughes	(39.3432,-76.6775)
185489	24G02078	17	M	B	7/6/2024	18:00:00+00	2000 ASHTON ST	Unknown Offense	2000 ASHTON ST	1 1786	HGV	Southwest	822	Carrollton Ridge	(39.2829,-76.6484)
184477	24G02160	17	M	B	7/7/2024	03:09:00+00	900 WATSON ST	Unknown Offense	900 WATSON ST	1 5285	HGV	Central	122	Jonestown	(39.2897,-76.6039)
181320	24G03396	17	M	B	7/10/2024	19:00:00+00	3800 HAYWARD AVE	Unknown Offense	3800 HAYWARD AVE	1 1415	ARMED ROBBERY	Northwest	625	Arlington	(39.3473,-76.6833)
175939	24G04942	17	M	B	7/15/2024	12:44:00+00	1700 FAYETTE ST	Unknown Offense	1700 FAYETTE ST	2 0910	AGG.ASSAULT	Southwest	826	Franklin Square	(39.2894,-76.6445)
167311	24G07906	17	M	B	7/23/2024	18:35:00+00	5400 PARK HEIGHTS AVE	Unknown Offense	5400 PARK HEIGHTS AVE	1 1786	HGV	Northwest	625	Arlington	(39.3515,-76.6834)
165130	24G08543	17	M	B	7/25/2024	17:28:00+00	200 SPRING CT	Unknown Offense	200 SPRING CT	1 1786	HGV	Central	123	Dunbar-Broadway	(39.2937,-76.5979)
163950	24G08846	17	M	B	7/26/2024	16:18:00+00	4100 ORCHARD RIDGE BLVD	Unknown Offense	4100 ORCHARD RIDGE BLVD	1 1785	HGV	Eastern	327	Orchard Ridge	(39.31,-76.5607)
163945	24G08915	17	M	B	7/26/2024	18:25:00+00	1200 POTOMAC ST	Unknown Offense	1200 POTOMAC ST	1 1106	HGV	Eastern	324	Berea	(39.3051,-76.5758)
159629		17	M	B	7/30/2024	14:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1786	LOADED HANDGUN ON PERSON				(,)
151912		17	M	B	8/6/2024	19:53:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
148627		17	M	B	8/9/2024	06:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
144296	24H03963	17	M	B	8/13/2024	04:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1285	HGV				(,)
141981		17	M	B	8/15/2024	15:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
141968	24H04860	17	M	B	8/15/2024	18:00:00+00	3200 BELAIR ST	Unknown Offense	3200 BELAIR ST	1 5285	HGV				(,)
140804	24H05157	17	M	B	8/16/2024	14:45:00+00	3100 BALTIMORE ST	Unknown Offense	3100 BALTIMORE ST	2 0480	HGV	Southeast	228	Patterson Park Neighborh	(39.2925,-76.5732)
140777	24H05271	17	M	B	8/16/2024	21:21:00+00	3200 BELAIR RD	Unknown Offense	3200 BELAIR RD	1 5285	HGV	Eastern	321	Clifton Park	(39.3208,-76.5748)
138604	24H05886	17	M	B	8/18/2024	23:40:00+00	200 WASHINGTON ST	Unknown Offense	200 WASHINGTON ST	1 5285	HGV	Southeast	222	Care	(39.2945,-76.5897)
136459	24H03534	17	M	B	8/20/2024	20:51:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
136460	24H06530	17	M	B	8/20/2024	20:51:00+00	5500 BOWLEYS LN	Unknown Offense	5500 BOWLEYS LN	1 1786	HGV	Northeast	427	Frankford	(39.3189,-76.5521)
136466		17	M	B	8/20/2024	18:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 5285	POSS OF FIREARM MINOR				(,)
135430	24H06851	17	M	B	8/21/2024	20:50:00+00	3400 SPELLMAN RD	Unknown Offense	3400 SPELLMAN RD	1 5285	HGV				(,)
135466	24H06603	17	F	B	8/21/2024	02:51:00+00	300 LOMBARD ST	Unknown Offense	300 LOMBARD ST	1 7399	ROBBERY	Central	121	Downtown	(39.2882,-76.6104)
134372		17	M	B	8/22/2024	09:52:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
129031		17	M	B	8/27/2024	09:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0825	CARJACKING				(,)
125829	24H09820	17	M	B	8/30/2024	18:57:00+00	2900 GREENMOUNT AVE	Unknown Offense	2900 GREENMOUNT AVE	2 0480	HGV	Northern	528	Abell	(39.3236,-76.6097)
124716	24H10172	17	M	B	8/31/2024	19:45:00+00	500 LOUDON AVE	Unknown Offense	500 LOUDON AVE	1 1106	HGV	Southwest	816	Allendale	(39.2926,-76.6828)
124717	24I10171	17	M	B	8/31/2024	19:45:00+00	500 LOUDON AVE	Unknown Offense	500 LOUDON AVE	1 5285	HGV	Southwest	816	Allendale	(39.2926,-76.6828)
122386	24I00601	17	M	B	9/2/2024	19:47:00+00	2300 BIDDLE ST	Unknown Offense	2300 BIDDLE ST	1 5285	HGV	Southeast	225	Broadway East	(39.3048,-76.585)
122385	24I00601	17	M	B	9/2/2024	19:48:00+00	2300 BIDDLE ST	Unknown Offense	2300 BIDDLE ST	1 1314	HGV	Southeast	225	Broadway East	(39.3048,-76.585)
115251		17	M	B	9/9/2024	10:30:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
114149	24I02774	17	M	B	9/10/2024	14:23:00+00	2400 MONUMENT ST	Unknown Offense	2400 MONUMENT ST	1 1420	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Southeast	225	Milton-Montford	(39.2989,-76.5836)
110820		17	M	B	9/13/2024	09:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
110819	24I04311	17	M	B	9/13/2024	09:00:00+00	700 BETHNAL RD	Unknown Offense	700 BETHNAL RD	1 5285	HGV	Southwest	815	Yale Heights	(39.275,-76.6908)
108557	24I04825	17	M	W	9/15/2024	01:52:00+00	100 SOUTH ST	Unknown Offense	100 SOUTH ST	1 5285	HGV	Central	121	Inner Harbor	(39.2878,-76.6109)
107576	24G01511	17	M	B	9/16/2024	19:40:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
105457	24F01777	17	M	B	9/18/2024	16:05:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
103167	24I06832	17	M	B	9/20/2024	16:30:00+00	800 BRIDGEVIEW RD	Unknown Offense	800 BRIDGEVIEW RD	1 5285	HGV	Southern	917	Cherry Hill	(39.2484,-76.6243)
100058	24I07833	17	M	B	9/23/2024	16:36:00+00	100 HIGHLAND ST	Unknown Offense	100 HIGHLAND ST	2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
100034	24I01944	17	M	B	9/23/2024	22:38:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 5285	HGV				(0.0)
98962	24I08241	17	M	B	9/24/2024	20:25:00+00	2300 NORFOLK ST	Unknown Offense	2300 NORFOLK ST	1 1786	HGV	Southern	923	Westport	(39.2646,-76.6387)
94728	24I09677	17	M	B	9/28/2024	21:50:00+00	900 BELGIAN AVE	Unknown Offense	900 BELGIAN AVE	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Northern	525	Pen Lucy	(39.3407,-76.6033)
92789	24I10318	17	M	B	9/30/2024	19:57:00+00	1100 WOODYEAR AVE ST	Unknown Offense	1100 WOODYEAR AVE ST	1 5285	HGV				(,)
90687		17	M	B	10/2/2024	16:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(,)
90686		17	M	B	10/2/2024	16:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)

90688		17	M	B	10/2/2024	16:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 5299	FIREARM USE/FEL-VIOL CRIME				(.)
85127		17	M	B	10/7/2024	06:20:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
84079		17	M	W	10/8/2024	15:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
84080		17	M	W	10/8/2024	15:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
84054		17	M	B	10/8/2024	21:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
82038		17	M	B	10/10/2024	09:35:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
82037		17	M	B	10/10/2024	09:39:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
79958	24J04087	17	M	B	10/12/2024	21:10:00+00	1300 POPLAR GROVE ST	Unknown Offense	1300 POPLAR GROVE ST	1 1786	HGV	Western	723	Winchester	(39.3022,-76.6655)
77950	24J04669	17	M	B	10/14/2024	17:00:00+00	2000 ROBB ST	Unknown Offense	2000 ROBB ST	1 5285	HGV	Eastern	314	East Baltimore Midway	(39.3132,-76.6036)
77936	24J04692	17	M	B	10/14/2024	20:40:00+00	4100 FREDERICK AVE	Unknown Offense	4100 FREDERICK AVE	1 1786	HGV	Southwest	814	Irvington	(39.2819,-76.6834)
75887		17	M	B	10/16/2024	10:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
75888		17	M	B	10/16/2024	10:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
70790	24J06737	17	M	B	10/21/2024	11:45:00+00	2700 COLD SPRING LN	Unknown Offense	2700 COLD SPRING LN	1 1786	HGV	Northern	516	Central Park Heights	(39.3395,-76.6672)
62863		17	M	B	10/29/2024	08:30:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
62856		17	M	B	10/29/2024	10:30:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
60771		17	M	B	10/31/2024	11:25:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
60751	24J00360	17	M	B	10/31/2024	15:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1106	HGV				(.)
59717		17	F	B	11/1/2024	15:36:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(.)
56633	24K01073	17	M	B	11/4/2024	12:34:00+00	1700 GORSUCH AVE	Unknown Offense	1700 GORSUCH AVE	1 1786	HGV	Eastern	315	Coldstream Homestead N	(39.321,-76.594)
55593		17	M	B	11/5/2024	12:24:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1785	HANDGUN ON PERSON				(.)
51729	24K02846	17	M	B	11/9/2024	18:20:00+00	2500 PRESTON ST	Unknown Offense	2500 PRESTON ST	1 1686	HGV	Eastern	324	Berea	(39.306,-76.5826)
32848	24K09346	17	M	U	11/30/2024	23:20:00+00	3500 FRANKLIN ST	Unknown Offense	3500 FRANKLIN ST	2 0480	HGV	Southwest	816	Allendale	(39.2929,-76.676)
32847	24K09346	17	M	U	11/30/2024	23:30:00+00	3500 FRANKLIN ST	Unknown Offense	3500 FRANKLIN ST	2 0480	HGV	Southwest	816	Allendale	(39.2929,-76.676)
28946		17	M	B	12/4/2024	23:15:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1785	HANDGUN ON PERSON				(.)
22596		17	M	B	12/11/2024	18:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
22618	24L03110	17	M	B	12/11/2024	10:30:00+00	1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	Unknown Offense	1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	1 1455	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Western	713	Upton	(39.304,-76.6354)
20716		17	M	B	12/13/2024	19:39:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
17382		17	M	B	12/17/2024	19:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
17400	24L04962	17	M	B	12/17/2024	12:00:00+00	3500 CLIFTMONT ST	Unknown Offense	3500 CLIFTMONT ST	1 1786	HGV				(.)
14632		17	M	W	12/20/2024	22:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
11215		17	M	U	12/25/2024	16:30:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
7188	24L08781	17	M	B	12/30/2024	23:50:00+00	1400 STRAWFLOWER ST	Unknown Offense	1400 STRAWFLOWER ST	1 0826	ARMED CAR JACKING				(.)
373245	24L03507	17	M	B	1/8/2025	22:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
371015	24C09226	17	M	B	1/10/2025	03:54:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(.)
366276		17	M	B	1/14/2025	13:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
364147		17	M	B	1/16/2025	11:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
364148		17	M	B	1/16/2025	11:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1C1420	CON-ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
362989	25A04901	17	M	B	1/17/2025	19:01:00+00	1100 PARK AVE	Unknown Offense	1100 PARK AVE	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Western	716	Bolton Hill	(39.3046,-76.621)
362985		17	M	U	1/17/2025	20:35:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1338	HOME INVASION				(.)
358500	25A05946	17	M	B	1/21/2025	12:47:00+00	2200 BRYANT ST	Unknown Offense	2200 BRYANT ST	1 1118	HANDGUN VIOLATION				(.)
358517		17	M	B	1/21/2025	09:41:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
357418	25A06242	17	M	B	1/22/2025	14:00:00+00	2400 LIBERTY HIEGHTS ST	Unknown Offense	2400 LIBERTY HIEGHTS ST	1 5285	HGV				(.)
354090	25A07073	17	M	B	1/25/2025	12:50:00+00	2800 JEFFERSON ST	Unknown Offense	2800 JEFFERSON ST	2A0705	ARMED ROBBERY	Southeast	224	Mcderry Park	(39.2971,-76.5775)
354087	25A07114	17	M	B	1/25/2025	13:00:00+00	1600 VINCENT CT	Unknown Offense	1600 VINCENT CT	2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY	Western	711	Sandtown-Winchester	(39.3069,-76.644)
349541	25A04577	17	M	B	1/29/2025	14:57:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
349543		17	M	B	1/29/2025	14:57:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
349542		17	M	B	1/29/2025	14:57:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
348463		17	M	B	1/30/2025	07:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
348413	25A08792	17	M	B	1/30/2025	18:53:00+00	2900 KIRK AVE	Unknown Offense	2900 KIRK AVE	1 5285	HGV	Eastern	315	Coldstream Homestead N	(39.3245,-76.5957)
190556	24G00310	18	M	B	7/1/2024	21:18:00+00	1300 BALTIMORE ST	Unknown Offense	1300 BALTIMORE ST	1 1118	CDS VIOLATION	Southwest	826	Franklin Square	(39.2884,-76.6383)
190569	24G00241	18	M	B	7/1/2024	17:00:00+00	3800 BOSTON ST	Unknown Offense	3800 BOSTON ST	2 2220	TRESSPASING	Southeast	217	Brewers Hill	(39.2776,-76.5642)
189452	24G00736	18	M	B	7/2/2024	22:55:00+00	2400 FREDERICK AVE	Unknown Offense	2400 FREDERICK AVE	1 1415	AGGRAVATED ASSULT	Southwest	825	Millhill	(39.2825,-76.6552)
188483	24F08118	18	M	B	7/3/2024	19:54:00+00	3400 REISTERSTOWN RD	Unknown Offense	3400 REISTERSTOWN RD	1 1136	STOLEN AUTO	Northern	513	Park Circle	(39.3265,-76.6585)
186611	24F07762	18	M	B	7/5/2024	10:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
186599		18	M	B	7/5/2024	18:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(.)

186594	24G01763	18	M	B	7/5/2024	20:00:00+00	600 EDGEWOOD ST	Unknown Offense	600 EDGEWOOD ST	1 5285	HGV	Southwest	812	Edgewood	(39.2941,-76.6756)
185499	24G01925	18	M	B	7/6/2024	12:00:00+00	400 AISQUITH ST	Unknown Offense	400 AISQUITH ST	2 0480	HGV	Central	125	Oldtown	(39.2955,-76.6022)
181341	24G03335	18	M	B	7/10/2024	13:37:00+00	5100 BELAIR RD	Unknown Offense	5100 BELAIR RD	1 0990	MURDER-FIRST DEGREE	Northeast	422	Frankford	(39.336,-76.5537)
181342		18	M	B	7/10/2024	13:13:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
180247	24G02642	18	M	B	7/11/2024	17:30:00+00	500 GLOVER ST	Unknown Offense	500 GLOVER ST	1 1119	CDS: POSS W/I DIST: NARC	Southeast	224	Mcelderry Park	(39.2971,-76.5802)
180245	24G03806	18	M	B	7/11/2024	18:09:00+00	6100 BELAIR RD	Unknown Offense	6100 BELAIR RD	1 5285	HGV	Northeast	425	Cedmont	(39.3492,-76.5366)
180238	24G03874	18	F	B	7/11/2024	22:08:00+00	2200 N. DUKELAND ST	Unknown Offense	2200 N. DUKELAND ST	1 1415	ROBBERY	Western	726	Panway/Braddish Avenue	(39.3133,-76.6645)
179124	24G04223	18	M	B	7/12/2024	21:45:00+00	1700 THAMES ST	Unknown Offense	1700 THAMES ST	1 1136	STOLEN AUTO	Central	128	Fells Point	(39.282,-76.5925)
174819	24G05415	18	M	B	7/16/2024	13:20:00+00	1800 BIDDLE ST	Unknown Offense	1800 BIDDLE ST	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Southeast	221	Broadway East	(39.3045,-76.5924)
173773	24F05193	18	M	B	7/17/2024	21:01:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0700	ROBBERY				(,)
172688	24F10239	18	F	B	7/18/2024	21:30:00+00	3300 ESTHER PL	Unknown Offense	3300 ESTHER PL	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO				(0,0)
169430	24F08949	18	M	B	7/21/2024	19:50:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
169462	24G06989	18	M	W	7/21/2024	02:20:00+00	6 CROSS ST	Unknown Offense	6 CROSS ST	1 1415	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	Southern	927	Federal Hill	(39.2769,-76.6148)
168370		18	M	B	7/22/2024	21:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
168386	24G07500	18	M	B	7/22/2024	16:50:00+00	500 WILSON ST	Unknown Offense	500 WILSON ST	1 1119	CDS	Western	713	Upton	(39.3051,-76.6325)
167325		18	F	B	7/23/2024	10:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
165132	24F05374	18	M	B	7/25/2024	16:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
165123	24G08577	18	M	B	7/25/2024	19:05:00+00	3000 OLIVER ST	Unknown Offense	3000 OLIVER ST	1 1786	HGV	Eastern	324	Berea	(39.3083,-76.5757)
165166	24G08364	18	M	B	7/25/2024	03:37:00+00	2300 WINCHESTER ST	Unknown Offense	2300 WINCHESTER ST	1 1285	ILLEGAL POSS AMMO	Western	721	Bridgeview/Greenlawn	(39.3022,-76.6547)
163948		18	M	B	7/26/2024	16:50:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
163938	24G08951	18	M	B	7/26/2024	21:00:00+00	1600 ORLEANS ST	Unknown Offense	1600 ORLEANS ST	1 1285	ILLEGAL POSS OF AMMO	Southeast	222	Dunbar-Broadway	(39.2954,-76.5954)
163965	24G08689	18	F	B	7/26/2024	03:30:00+00	400 BALTIMORE ST	Unknown Offense	400 BALTIMORE ST	1 0043	OBSTRUCTION AND HINDERING	Central	114	Downtown	(39.2899,-76.61)
162846	24G09292	18	M	B	7/27/2024	20:30:00+00	1200 POPLAR GROVE ST	Unknown Offense	1200 POPLAR GROVE ST	1 1786	HGV				(0,0)
161814	24G09333	18	M	B	7/28/2024	00:18:00+00	300 CHARLES	Unknown Offense	300 CHARLES	1 1784	HGV				(,)
160749	24G09807	18	M	B	7/29/2024	15:22:00+00	2800 WINCHESTER ST	Unknown Offense	2800 WINCHESTER ST	2 3550	CDS	Western	721	Winchester	(39.3015,-76.6637)
160746	24G09836	18	M	W	7/29/2024	16:13:00+00	1400 HORNERS ST	Unknown Offense	1400 HORNERS ST	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION				(,)
159626	24G09531	18	M	B	7/30/2024	14:30:00+00	3900 EDMONDSON AVE	Unknown Offense	3900 EDMONDSON AVE	1 1202	ARMED CARJACKING	Southwest	812	Edmondson Village	(39.2941,-76.6814)
158570	24G10545	18	F	B	7/31/2024	16:40:00+00	3200 BELAIR RD	Unknown Offense	3200 BELAIR RD	1 1415	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Eastern	321	Clifton Park	(39.3208,-76.5748)
158571		18	F	B	7/31/2024	16:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(,)
157509	24H00306	18	M	B	8/1/2024	20:00:00+00	600 FRANKLIN ST	Unknown Offense	600 FRANKLIN ST	1 0908	CDS	Central	115	Seton Hill	(39.295,-76.6245)
156375	24H00504	18	F	B	8/2/2024	12:47:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	1ST DEGREE ASSAULT				(,)
156374		18	M	B	8/2/2024	14:11:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1785	HANDGUN ON PERSON				(,)
156364		18	M	B	8/2/2024	22:09:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1106	REG FIREARM:ILLEGAL POSSESSION				(,)
156382		18	M	B	8/2/2024	08:25:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
155221		18	M	B	8/3/2024	00:01:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
154137	24H01167	18	M	B	8/4/2024	17:00:00+00	900 CAROLINE ST	Unknown Offense	900 CAROLINE ST	1 0600	CDS PWID	Central	125	Gay Street	(39.3007,-76.5981)
153075		18	M	B	8/5/2024	16:15:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(,)
148606		18	M	B	8/9/2024	17:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
148605	24H02806	18	M	B	8/9/2024	17:00:00+00	2400 STOCKTON ST	Unknown Offense	2400 STOCKTON ST	1 1119	CDS VIOLATION	Western	728	Penn North	(39.309,-76.6422)
146396		18	M	B	8/11/2024	12:05:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(,)
146411	24H03233	18	M	B	8/11/2024	00:30:00+00	100 CHARLES ST	Unknown Offense	100 CHARLES ST	2 0480	CARJACKING	Central	111	Downtown West	(39.2872,-76.6152)
142001	24H04773	18	M	B	8/15/2024	12:15:00+00	2100 LAFAYETTE ST	Unknown Offense	2100 LAFAYETTE ST	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION				(,)
141984	24H04776	18	F	B	8/15/2024	14:36:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION				(,)
137603		18	M	B	8/19/2024	12:00:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
136455	24H06553	18	M	B	8/20/2024	22:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				(0,0)
136471	24H06419	18	M	B	8/20/2024	14:57:00+00	2400 FRANCIS ST	Unknown Offense	2400 FRANCIS ST	1 1786	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Western	728	Penn North	(39.3112,-76.6404)
135459		18	M	B	8/21/2024	13:18:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0700	ROBBERY				(,)
134360		18	M	B	8/22/2024	15:00:00+00	800 30TH ST	Unknown Offense	800 30TH ST	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Northern	527	Better Waverly	(39.3236,-76.6062)
133271	24H07337	18	M	B	8/23/2024	10:15:00+00	1800 WASHINGTON ST	Unknown Offense	1800 WASHINGTON ST	1 1119	CDS W/INT TO DIS	Eastern	325	Broadway East	(39.3112,-76.5906)
133281	24H07262	18	F	B	8/23/2024	01:30:00+00	2 HOPKINS PL	Unknown Offense	2 HOPKINS PL	1 1415	COMMON ASSAULT	Central	111	Downtown	(39.2893,-76.6179)
133242	24H07529	18	M	U	8/23/2024	21:30:00+00	2400 JEFFERSON ST	Unknown Offense	2400 JEFFERSON ST	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Southeast	224	Mcelderry Park	(39.2968,-76.5835)
126957	24H09250	18	F	B	8/29/2024	03:38:00+00	2400 WILKENS AVE	Unknown Offense	2400 WILKENS AVE	1 1415	AGGURATIVE ASSAULT				(,)
125828	24H09820	18	M	B	8/30/2024	18:57:00+00	2900 GREENMOUNT AVE	Unknown Offense	2900 GREENMOUNT AVE	2 0480	HGV	Northern	528	Abell	(39.3236,-76.6097)
123517	24H10226	18	M	B	9/1/2024	15:15:00+00	4300 RAMBLEWOOD AVE	Unknown Offense	4300 RAMBLEWOOD AVE	1 0826	CARJACKING				(,)
120423		18	M	B	9/4/2024	01:50:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 3010	BURGLARY/2ND DEGREE/GENERAL				(,)

119364		18	M	B	9/5/2024	20:20:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1783	HANDGUN IN VEHICLE				(.)
119386	24I01594	18	M	B	9/5/2024	12:26:00+00	700 STREEPER ST	Unknown Offense	700 STREEPER ST	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Southeast	226	Madison-Eastend	(39.2994,-76.5775)
115206	24I02984	18	M	B	9/9/2024	19:21:00+00	300 ARLINGTON AVE	Unknown Offense	300 ARLINGTON AVE	1 1415	ARMED ROBBERY	Southwest	827	Poppleton	(39.2925,-76.6356)
115227		18	M	B	9/9/2024	13:05:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
115244		18	M	B	9/9/2024	10:56:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
113040	24I03675	18	M	B	9/11/2024	17:00:00+00	200 CAREY ST	Unknown Offense	200 CAREY ST	1 1786	HGV	Southwest	823	Mount Clare	(39.2855,-76.638)
113031	24I03702	18	M	B	9/11/2024	20:04:00+00	2800 EDMONDSON AVE	Unknown Offense	2800 EDMONDSON AVE	2 0700	UNARMED ROBBERY	Southwest	823	Penrose/Fayette Street O	(39.2943,-76.6634)
110825		18	M	B	9/13/2024	07:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(.)
110824	24I04250	18	M	B	9/13/2024	07:00:00+00	1600 LAMLEY ST	Unknown Offense	1600 LAMLEY ST	1 5285	HGV				(0,0)
110792	24I04429	18	M	B	9/13/2024	21:30:00+00	400 BLOOM ST	Unknown Offense	400 BLOOM ST	1 1786	HGV	Western	712	Druid Heights	(39.3092,-76.6353)
107616	24I05169	18	M	B	9/16/2024	05:36:00+00	700 HOMESTEAD ST	Unknown Offense	700 HOMESTEAD ST	2 0480	ARMED ROBBERY	Northern	527	Better Waverly	(39.3266,-76.6065)
107622	24I05116	18	F	W	9/16/2024	00:05:00+00	1600 SHADYSIDE RD	Unknown Offense	1600 SHADYSIDE RD	1 1415	ASSAULT SEC. DEGREE	Northeast	412	Hillen	(39.3385,-76.591)
105460	24I02188	18	M	B	9/18/2024	15:24:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
105453	24I06190	18	M	B	9/18/2024	18:10:00+00	3000 E. OLIVER ST	Unknown Offense	3000 E. OLIVER ST	2 1020	ESCAPE/ASSAULT POLICE	Eastern	324	Berea	(39.3083,-76.5757)
103155		18	M	B	9/20/2024	20:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(.)
103162	24I06824	18	M	B	9/20/2024	17:10:00+00	2800 SPELMAN RD	Unknown Offense	2800 SPELMAN RD	1 1106	HGV	Southern	917	Cherry Hill	(39.2454,-76.6281)
100066		18	M	B	9/23/2024	13:40:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
97914		18	M	B	9/25/2024	15:26:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(.)
96827	24I08984	18	M	B	9/26/2024	22:16:00+00	100 WOLFE ST	Unknown Offense	100 WOLFE ST	2 0910	ARMED ROBBERY	Central	127	Upper Fells Point	(39.2902,-76.5905)
96855	24I08614	18	M	B	9/26/2024	13:40:00+00	5100 RAINTREE WAY	Unknown Offense	5100 RAINTREE WAY	1 1466	STOLEN AUTO	Northeast	427	Parkside	(39.3208,-76.5528)
96856	24I08614	18	M	B	9/26/2024	13:40:00+00	4800 ABERDEEN AVE	Unknown Offense	4800 ABERDEEN AVE	1 1466	STOLEN AUTO	Northeast	427	Frankford	(39.3197,-76.5512)
96840	24I08887	18	M	B	9/26/2024	17:38:00+00	3800 WEST BAY AVE	Unknown Offense	3800 WEST BAY AVE	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Southern	913	Brooklyn	(39.2319,-76.5953)
95778		18	M	B	9/27/2024	08:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(.)
95781		18	M	B	9/27/2024	05:47:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(.)
95762	24I09224	18	M	B	9/27/2024	15:18:00+00	3700 GARRSION ST	Unknown Offense	3700 GARRSION ST	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION				(.)
92793	24I10299	18	M	B	9/30/2024	18:55:00+00	2100 ASHTON ST	Unknown Offense	2100 ASHTON ST	1 1106	HGV	Southwest	831	Carrollton Ridge	(39.2824,-76.6498)
90710		18	M	U	10/2/2024	08:04:00+00		Unknown Offense		3 3600	SEX OFFENSE THIRD DEGREE				(.)
88468	24I04772	18	M	B	10/4/2024	16:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 3000	BURGLARY-FIRST DEGREE				(.)
85098	24I02313	18	M	B	10/7/2024	18:45:00+00	1000 BARRE ST	Unknown Offense	1000 BARRE ST	1 1686	HGV	Southern	926	Barre Circle	(39.2831,-76.6274)
84075		18	M	B	10/8/2024	16:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(.)
84086	24I02628	18	M	B	10/8/2024	11:00:00+00	2400 ASHLAND AVE	Unknown Offense	2400 ASHLAND AVE	1 5285	ATTEMPT 1ST DEGREE MURDER	Southeast	225	Milton-Montford	(39.3008,-76.5834)
84064	24I02702	18	M	B	10/8/2024	19:23:00+00	1100 BELVEDERE AVE	Unknown Offense	1100 BELVEDERE AVE	1 1111	CDS POSS	Northeast	414	Glen Oaks	(39.3604,-76.5969)
84076		18	M	B	10/8/2024	16:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(.)
83044	24I03119	18	M	B	10/9/2024	20:00:00+00	1000 CHARLES ST	Unknown Offense	1000 CHARLES ST	1 0521	LARCENY	Southern	927	Federal Hill	(39.2777,-76.6146)
79986		18	M	B	10/12/2024	00:06:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(.)
78906	24I04380	18	M	B	10/13/2024	22:50:00+00	2400 HOFFMAN ST	Unknown Offense	2400 HOFFMAN ST	1 1415	COMMON ASSAULT	Eastern	323	Broadway East	(39.3067,-76.5833)
74834	24I01251	18	M	B	10/17/2024	13:00:00+00	1900 NORTHBOURNE RD	Unknown Offense	1900 NORTHBOURNE RD	1 5285	HGV	Northeast	413	Perring Loch	(39.3538,-76.5809)
72713	24I06210	18	M	B	10/19/2024	17:21:00+00	1200 POTOMAC ST	Unknown Offense	1200 POTOMAC ST	1 5285	HGV	Eastern	324	Berea	(39.3051,-76.5758)
70788	24I05220	18	M	B	10/21/2024	12:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(.)
69779	24I07036	18	M	B	10/22/2024	04:00:00+00	4900 GOODNOW RD	Unknown Offense	4900 GOODNOW RD	1 1415	COMMON ASSAULT	Northeast	426	Frankford	(39.3257,-76.5486)
68762	24I07709	18	F	B	10/23/2024	20:00:00+00	5200 GOODNOW RD	Unknown Offense	5200 GOODNOW RD	1 1415	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Northeast	426	Frankford	(39.3251,-76.5451)
67670	24I08140	18	M	B	10/24/2024	23:24:00+00	2300 HARFORD RD	Unknown Offense	2300 HARFORD RD	1 0826	CAR JACKING / ROBBERY	Eastern	314	East Baltimore Midway	(39.316,-76.5964)
64662	24I09047	18	M	B	10/27/2024	18:05:00+00	2900 CLIFTON PARK TER	Unknown Offense	2900 CLIFTON PARK TER	1 5285	HGV	Eastern	321	Belair-Edison	(39.3222,-76.5761)
63761	24I09195	18	M	B	10/28/2024	08:45:00+00	2700 MADISON ST	Unknown Offense	2700 MADISON ST	1 1415	COMMON ASSAULT	Southeast	226	Madison-Eastend	(39.2999,-76.579)
60750	24I10376	18	M	B	10/31/2024	16:00:00+00	700 FREMONT AVE	Unknown Offense	700 FREMONT AVE		DIRT BIKE	Western	714	Harlem Park	(39.2969,-76.6333)
59731	24K00007	18	F	B	11/1/2024	00:45:00+00	500 LIGHT ST	Unknown Offense	500 LIGHT ST	1 1415	ASSAULT	Central	111	Inner Harbor	(39.2832,-76.6128)
55598	24K01395	18	M	B	11/5/2024	11:30:00+00	6200 TRAMORE ST	Unknown Offense	6200 TRAMORE ST	1 1415	COMMON ASSAULT				(.)
55583	24K01509	18	M	B	11/5/2024	17:00:00+00	2900 BRENDAN AVE	Unknown Offense	2900 BRENDAN AVE	1 0493	HGV	Eastern	321	Belair-Edison	(39.3236,-76.5717)
54685	24K01570	18	M	B	11/6/2024	00:13:00+00	1500 1500 PENNSYLVANIA ST	Unknown Offense	1500 1500 PENNSYLVANIA ST	1 5285	HGV				(.)
53708		18	F	B	11/7/2024	10:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(.)
53676	24K02177	18	M	B	11/7/2024	20:40:00+00	1100 DRUID HILL ST	Unknown Offense	1100 DRUID HILL ST	1 5285	HGV				(.)
52625	24K00680	18	F	B	11/8/2024	22:00:00+00	900 CAROLINE ST	Unknown Offense	900 CAROLINE ST	1 0690	FALSE STATEMENT	Central	125	Gay Street	(39.3012,-76.597)
52631	24K02579	18	M	B	11/8/2024	21:30:00+00	1300 HILTON ST	Unknown Offense	1300 HILTON ST	1 5285	HGV	Northwest	615	Rosemont	(39.3015,-76.6719)
52630		18	F	B	11/8/2024	22:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0700	ROBBERY				(.)
52626	24K02580	18	F	B	11/8/2024	22:00:00+00	900 CAROLINE ST	Unknown Offense	900 CAROLINE ST	1 0521	THEFT	Central	125	Gay Street	(39.3007,-76.5977)

52628	24K08784	18	F	B	11/8/2024	22:00:00+00	900 CAROLINE ST	Unknown Offense	900 CAROLINE ST	1 1415	UNARMED ROBBERY	Central	125	Gay Street	(39.3012,-76.597)
49889	24D02527	18	M	B	11/11/2024	14:02:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
49880		18	M	B	11/11/2024	17:50:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1785	HANDGUN ON PERSON				(,)
48908		18	M	W	11/12/2024	11:29:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(,)
45941		18	M	B	11/15/2024	13:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
45925		18	M	B	11/15/2024	19:00:00+00	1000 BRENTWOOD AVE	Unknown Offense	1000 BRENTWOOD AVE	1 5285	STOLEN AUTO	Central	124	Johnston Square	(39.3018,-76.6089)
45921		18	M	B	11/15/2024	19:05:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1136	STOLEN AUTO				(,)
45922		18	M	B	11/15/2024	19:05:00+00	1000 BRENTWOOD AVE	Unknown Offense	1000 BRENTWOOD AVE	1 5285	STOLEN AUTO	Central	124	Johnston Square	(39.3018,-76.6089)
43023		18	F	B	11/18/2024	08:30:00+00		Unknown Offense			Unknown Charge				(,)
42045	24K05929	18	M	B	11/19/2024	14:25:00+00	3900 BELVEDERE AVE	Unknown Offense	3900 BELVEDERE AVE	1 1119	CDS	Northwest	625	Arlington	(39.3447,-76.6821)
42034	24J01494	18	M	B	11/19/2024	20:08:00+00	1100 WOODYEAR ST	Unknown Offense	1100 WOODYEAR ST	1 1136	STOLEN AUTO	Western	715	Sandtown-Winchester	(39.3014,-76.6397)
41116	24K06367	18	M	B	11/20/2024	20:20:00+00	200 VINCENT ST	Unknown Offense	200 VINCENT ST	1 1119	CDS	Southwest	823	Mount Clare	(39.2853,-76.643)
37124	24K07902	18	M	W	11/25/2024	21:10:00+00	7000 PARK HEIGHTS AVE	Unknown Offense	7000 PARK HEIGHTS AVE	1 1415	ASSAULT	Northwest	628	Fallstaff	(39.3666,-76.7059)
36391	24K08028	18	M	B	11/26/2024	08:26:00+00	1500 EAGER ST	Unknown Offense	1500 EAGER ST	2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY	Central	125	Gay Street	(39.3018,-76.5977)
36380	24K00849	18	M	B	11/26/2024	12:00:00+00	600 PORT ST	Unknown Offense	600 PORT ST	1 1118	CDS	Southeast	224	Mcelderry Park	(39.298,-76.583)
36360	24K08228	18	M	B	11/26/2024	19:30:00+00	5100 REISTERSTOWN ST	Unknown Offense	5100 REISTERSTOWN ST	1 1111	CDS VIOLATION				(,)
34849		18	M	B	11/28/2024	10:50:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0825	CARJACKING				(,)
33858		18	M	B	11/29/2024	21:10:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0480	MOTOR VEH/UNLAWFUL TAKING				(,)
33855	24K09078	18	M	B	11/29/2024	22:40:00+00	500 MCELDERRY ST	Unknown Offense	500 MCELDERRY ST	1 1466	STOLEN AUTO	Central	125	Oldtown	(39.2958,-76.6038)
31002	24L00270	18	F	W	12/2/2024	03:00:00+00	3200 FOSTER AVE	Unknown Offense	3200 FOSTER AVE	1 1130	BURGLARY	Southeast	212	Canton	(39.2846,-76.57)
28951		18	M	B	12/4/2024	20:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(,)
28966	24L01044	18	M	B	12/4/2024	15:20:00+00	2600 CHASE ST	Unknown Offense	2600 CHASE ST	2 3030	BURGLARY	Southeast	226	Biddle Street	(39.3039,-76.5809)
28026		18	M	B	12/5/2024	21:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0077	FAILURE TO APPEAR				(,)
27082		18	M	B	12/6/2024	16:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0700	ROBBERY				(,)
27083		18	M	B	12/6/2024	16:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0700	ROBBERY				(,)
23515		18	M	B	12/10/2024	12:07:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0705	ARMED ROBBERY				(,)
18995	24L04389	18	F	B	12/15/2024	16:02:00+00	3000 GARRISON AVE	Unknown Offense	3000 GARRISON AVE	1 1415	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Northern	517	Central Park Heights	(39.3488,-76.6715)
14644	24L05934	18	M	B	12/20/2024	11:07:00+00	2900 FAYETTE ST	Unknown Offense	2900 FAYETTE ST	1 1420	AGG ASSAULT	Southeast	227	Ellwood Park/Monument	(39.2948,-76.5755)
14647		18	M	B	12/20/2024	10:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(,)
13683	24L06353	18	M	B	12/21/2024	19:45:00+00	500 38TH ST	Unknown Offense	500 38TH ST	1 1415	ARMED ROBBERY	Northern	526	Waverly	(39.3352,-76.608)
12125		18	M	B	12/23/2024	17:30:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(,)
8852	24L08128	18	F	B	12/28/2024	17:35:00+00	1000 HOMEWOOD ST	Unknown Offense	1000 HOMEWOOD ST	1 1415	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				(,)
7187	24L08781	18	M	B	12/30/2024	23:50:00+00	1400 STRAWFLOWER RD	Unknown Offense	1400 STRAWFLOWER RD	1 0826	ARMED CARJACKING				(,)
380521	25A00061	18	F	B	1/1/2025	01:45:00+00	100 CALVERT ST	Unknown Offense	100 CALVERT ST	1 1415	ASSAULT	Central	121	Inner Harbor	(39.2877,-76.6122)
380531	25A00003	18	M	B	1/1/2025	00:01:00+00	1300 GUILFORD AVE	Unknown Offense	1300 GUILFORD AVE	1 5285	HGV	Central	117	Mid-Town Belvedere	(39.3047,-76.6121)
379595		18	M	B	1/2/2025	21:35:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
379611	25A00458	18	M	B	1/2/2025	13:00:00+00	2600 CHASE ST	Unknown Offense	2600 CHASE ST	1A1118	CDS	Southeast	226	Biddle Street	(39.3039,-76.581)
372081		18	M	B	1/9/2025	16:40:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 0990	MURDER - FIRST DEGREE				(,)
369843	25A01892	18	M	B	1/11/2025	11:45:00+00		Unknown Offense			FAIL TO REGISTER GUN OFFENDER				(,)
368606	25A03279	18	F	B	1/12/2025	23:00:00+00	2800 WOODBROOK AVE	Unknown Offense	2800 WOODBROOK AVE	1 1415	AGG ASSAULT	Western	727	Auchentoroly-Parkwood	(39.314,-76.646)
368628		18	M	B	1/12/2025	16:45:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1420	ASSAULT-FIRST DEGREE				(,)
366284	25A02637	18	F	B	1/14/2025	11:30:00+00	3700 BELAIR RD	Unknown Offense	3700 BELAIR RD	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Northeast	421	Herring Run Park	(39.3249,-76.5694)
365262		18	M	B	1/15/2025	08:00:00+00		Unknown Offense		2 0910	ATT 1ST DEG. MURDER				(,)
359550	25A05668	18	M	B	1/20/2025	14:30:00+00	3200 GREENMOUNT AVE	Unknown Offense	3200 GREENMOUNT AVE	2A3550	CDS	Northern	527	Better Waverly	(39.3273,-76.6092)
356331	25A06490	18	M	B	1/23/2025	11:45:00+00	3500 COTTAGE AVE	Unknown Offense	3500 COTTAGE AVE	2 0480	STOLEN AUTO	Northern	513	Park Circle	(39.3285,-76.6576)
355193	25A06969	18	M	B	1/24/2025	22:00:00+00	1500 MULBERRY ST	Unknown Offense	1500 MULBERRY ST	1 5285	HGV	Southwest	826	Harlem Park	(39.2932,-76.6414)
355212	25A06747	18	F	B	1/24/2025	12:20:00+00	1800 PENNSYLVANIA ST	Unknown Offense	1800 PENNSYLVANIA ST	1 1467	HINDERING				(,)
351796	25A07760	18	F	B	1/27/2025	15:17:00+00	400 NICOLL AVE	Unknown Offense	400 NICOLL AVE	1 1415	SEC DEGREE ASSAULT	Northern	522	Lake Evesham	(39.3655,-76.6108)
350684		18	M	B	1/28/2025	20:29:00+00		Unknown Offense		1 1415	ASSAULT-SEC DEGREE				(,)
349522	25A08513	18	M	B	1/29/2025	21:00:00+00	400 20TH ST	Unknown Offense	400 20TH ST	1 0600	AGG ASSAULT	Eastern	313	Barclay	(39.3126,-76.6108)
348450	25A08664	18	M	B	1/30/2025	12:04:00+00	2700 W. COLD SPRING ST	Unknown Offense	2700 W. COLD SPRING ST	1A1118	CDS VIOLATION				(,)
348412	25A08792	18	M	B	1/30/2025	18:53:00+00	2900 KIRK AVE	Unknown Offense	2900 KIRK AVE	1 5285	HANDGUN VIOLATION	Eastern	315	Coldstream Homestead M	(39.3245,-76.5957)