



BALTIMORE CITY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RISKS OF
REPEALING AUTOMATIC CHARGING
FOR CERTAIN JUVENILE OFFENSES



The Office of the State’s Attorney for Baltimore City (SAO) is committed to a juvenile justice system that is fair, effective, and capable of delivering accountability while supporting rehabilitation where appropriate. We recognize the importance of ongoing discussions about how best to serve young people, protect public safety, and honor the rights of victims. However, we must all evaluate proposals not only on their stated intent but on their real-world consequences. This proposed legislation to move to Direct File in Maryland appears to be a utopian proposition, and in a perfect world where our juvenile justice system was functioning efficiently and effectively with the proper resources, facilities, and staffing at all levels, then, and only then, would it be the time for that conversation.

The proposal to require that all juvenile cases begin in juvenile court, regardless of the offense or circumstances, poses serious and immediate risks to Maryland’s justice system. The current juvenile system is already operating beyond capacity, struggling to meet statutory timelines, manage caseloads, and provide appropriate services. An across-the-board jurisdictional shift would significantly increase the volume of cases entering juvenile court, placing unsustainable pressure on a system unprepared and ill-equipped to absorb such an influx.

Equally concerning is the impact this change would have on the Office of the Public Defender (OPD), [which has publicly acknowledged](#)—and been reprimanded in court for—its inability to staff and manage its existing juvenile caseload. Courts have issued show cause orders due to the lack of available attorneys, including panel counsel, willing and able to take on juvenile matters. A Panel Attorney is a private counsel approved by OPD to provide representation for Defendants for whom the OPD has a conflict of interest – usually in a case with multiple defendants. The Panel Attorney sends an invoice to OPD for payment upon conclusion of the case. Expanding juvenile jurisdiction without addressing this staffing crisis would delay proceedings, undermine due process, and further erode confidence in the system.

Finally, this proposal fails to adequately consider the rights and needs of victims, who would face longer delays, diminished access to information, and reduced opportunities for meaningful participation in the justice process. Victims—particularly those impacted by serious and violent

offenses—deserve a system that is responsive, timely, and transparent. Any reform that compromises these principles risks causing additional harm to those already affected by crime.

For these reasons, the Office of the State’s Attorney for Baltimore City opposes the proposition that all juvenile cases begin in juvenile court and urges policymakers to consider the operational realities and unintended consequences of such a sweeping change.

While other jurisdictions across the state may experience similar challenges related to juvenile crime and difficulty in holding them accountable, the analysis and observations contained in this report are grounded in data from the Office of the State’s Attorney for Baltimore City and the firsthand, lived experiences of our Juvenile Division Prosecutors who work daily within this system.

Juvenile Timeline

The Juvenile Causes Act establishes a balanced juvenile justice system focused on three goals: protecting public safety, ensuring youth accountability to victims and the community, and promoting the development of responsible, productive young people through rehabilitative services. Juvenile proceedings in Maryland are governed by Courts & Judicial Proceedings §3-8A-01 et seq. and Maryland Rules 11-101 et seq.

Under the current system, the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) is the gatekeeper for all cases that pass through the juvenile justice system. All cases, regardless of the charge, must go through DJS intake first. They make the initial detention decisions when a youth is arrested by the Baltimore City Police Department (BPD). Depending on the type of case a youth is brought in on, they also decide whether to return the case to intake (no intervention), divert it (for pre-charging services), or send it to the SAO for formal charging.

There are two ways cases make their way to the SAO: either through an arrest or through a paper referral (when a youth is released and the officer files a paper complaint). DJS has 15 days from the time they receive a

complaint to inquire into whether the Courts have jurisdiction over the case (does it belong in juvenile court under the law) and whether judicial action would be in the best interest of the youth. Within that 15-day window, they will decide whether to return the case to intake, divert it, or forward it to the SAO.

If a case is forwarded to SAO:

- Charges must be filed within 30 days of the SAO's receipt of the complaint.
- Adjudication must occur within 30 days of arraignment if the youth is detained, or within 60 days if the youth is not detained.

Circumstances when DJS must forward a case to the SAO:

- If it's a felony level case and DJS denies authorization to petition or proposes diversion, they must forward the complaint to SAO and forward a copy of the entire intake case file to the SAO, including past history or any prior contacts with DJS.
- DJS must immediately forward a juvenile complaint against a youth already under their supervision to SAO if they believe the case can be handled outside of court by informal adjustment.
- DJS must automatically forward cases to SAO where diversion was unsuccessful, even if they believe the matter should not go to juvenile court.

Victim notification:

- Victims, Police, or other persons filing juvenile complaints shall be notified electronically of the Department's decision regarding informal adjustments or the denial of petitions. Upon receipt, they must send their signed copy back to the SAO within 30 days of its mailing and/or receipt of the email.

The juvenile justice system is designed to operate within strict statutory timeframes to protect juvenile's rights, ensure due process, and promote the timely resolution of cases. However, in practice, many juvenile matters fail to meet these mandated deadlines. The resulting delays undermine the

goals of the Juvenile Causes Act, burden victims, witnesses, and families, strain court resources, and erode public confidence in the system. Several structural and operational issues contribute to this persistent problem, including clerical inefficiencies, court scheduling practices, and a critical shortage of panel attorneys.

One significant contributor to the delay is the Clerk's office, which plays a central role in processing filings, issuing notices, and coordinating case flow. When clerical functions are slowed by understaffing, backlogs, or administrative errors, the entire case timeline is affected. Even minor delays in docketing petitions or issuing service can push adjudicatory hearings beyond the statutory window, creating a ripple effect that impacts all subsequent stages of the case.

Maryland Juvenile Justice System–Timeline



Court scheduling practices further compound these delays. Currently, adjudicatory hearings are often scheduled in blocks of 30 minutes to an hour to at least begin the adjudication. This allotment is rarely sufficient to present all the evidence, witness testimony, and legal argument. As a result, cases are routinely continued, sometimes multiple times, before they can be completed, months down the road.

For example, in **Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-2-J (Exhibit 1)**, the youth was charged with attempted armed carjacking, conspiracy to carjack, handgun crime of violence, and other related charges. The offense occurred on May 8, 2024, and the SAO charged it on June 18, 2024. The case was then arraigned on September 10, 2024. It was scheduled for trial on October 22, 2024, but postponed due to paneling issues to December 2, 2024; postponed again due to paneling issues to January 28, 2025; and postponed because the case was just paneled and pretrial motions were heard on March 5, 2025. It was then postponed again to May 6, 2025. The adjudication began and continued because the allotted time for the case was insufficient, and the trial finally concluded on June 27, 2025, with a finding of facts sustained on attempted carjacking and related charges. It took six trial dates, almost nine months to conclude this matter, and four months to panel the case.

Another example of the massive delays in the juvenile process is **Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-8-J (Exhibit 2)**. In this case, the youth was charged with robbery, assault, and other related charges. The case was initially arraigned on October 22, 2024, and the first trial date was scheduled on November 6, 2024. It was postponed three times thereafter (on November 5, December 10, and January 21) due to paneling issues. When it reached its fourth trial date on January 31, 2025, the youth failed to appear in court. On the fifth trial date, March 4, 2025, it was postponed yet again due to paneling issues. On the sixth trial date, May 2, 2025, a defense attorney finally entered his appearance on behalf of the youth. And it finally concluded on the seventh trial date, June 26, 2025.

This unfortunate practice forces youth, families, and attorneys to return to court repeatedly for what should be a single trial. It also places an unreasonable burden on the State's witnesses, many of whom must take

time away from work or personal obligations to appear. When witnesses lose faith in the process or are unable or unwilling to return for multiple continuances, cases may be dismissed, further undermining the integrity of the system.

The shortage of Panel Attorneys is itself a major driver of systemic delay. Due to limited panel attorneys, juveniles often wait extended periods before counsel is appointed. This delay alone can push cases far outside the mandated timeframe. Case studies have documented delays of eight to ten months—far beyond what the law envisions and what justice requires. Extended detention stays frequently result, placing juveniles in prolonged confinement solely because the system lacks sufficient legal representation to move their cases forward.

Recent data shared with the SAO and OPD by the Courts (**see graphic below**) shows significant wait times across cases. On average, the data shows it takes about 161 days from the initial appearance of a defense attorney on behalf of a Respondent to the adjudication date. For conflict cases, it takes approximately 129 days from the day OPD enters their appearance on behalf of a Respondent until a panel attorney enters on behalf of that Respondent. The data report clearly shows significant wait times beyond the statutorily required 30/60-day timelines.

# of Respondents That Need Panel Attorney (excludes STET/Mutual Postpone)	# of Days from OPD Entry & Panel Entry	Days	For respondents still without panel attorneys, # of days since OPD entry without panel attorney	Days
25	Average:	129	Average:	114.44
	Minimum:	36	Minimum:	22.00
	Maximum:	367	Maximum:	266.00
# of Respondents Who Had Their Case Postponed At Least Once in 2025				
121	Median:	127	Median:	105.00

# of Days from Initial Appearance to Adjudication	Days	# of Days from Panel Entry to Adjudication	Days
Average:	161	Average:	53
Minimum:	56	Minimum:	16
Maximum:	256	Maximum:	113
Median:	160	Median:	49

OPD has been arguing that they just cannot find Panel Attorneys to take their cases. They believe that their funding for Panel Attorneys is woefully lacking, compared to other agencies, and that the abuse they face from the bench deters attorneys from entering their appearances on behalf of the Respondents. In the beginning, when the paneling issue came to light,

they would wait until the last minute to request a postponement due to the problem with paneling. Victims and witnesses would appear for Court; however, OPD would be aware of their need for a postponement and would wait until the day of adjudication to make their request. OPD would also argue that the case should be dismissed because the SAO violated the statutory time requirements, even though it was the OPD that caused the delay. This issue places a repeated burden on victims and witnesses, who have to take time off work, rearrange their lives, etc., to attend these hearings, and when the trial is continued time and time again, they do not wish to be involved in the process any longer. Victims feel there is no justice for them and lose faith in the system. On the flip side, these issues create a cycle of noncompliance from the youth because they don't see any immediate consequences for their actions.

While cases were getting continued for months on end, the Courts began placing in their Court orders requirements that OPD had up to 14 days to find a panel attorney, or they would have to enter on behalf of the Respondent. OPD began filing Exceptions to these Orders. The Courts have also started issuing Show Causes against OPD, requiring them to explain why they should not be held in contempt for failing to find panel attorneys in a timely manner.

All of this, in turn, harms the youth, frustrates families, burdens victims and witnesses, and weakens the credibility of the juvenile justice system. Addressing these problems will require coordinated reforms: improved staffing and efficiency in the clerks' office, more realistic scheduling practices that allow for full-day or multi-day hearings, and investment in expanding and supporting the panel attorney pool. Without such changes, the system will continue to fall short of its legal obligations and its mission to deliver timely, fair, and developmentally appropriate justice for youth. And most importantly, protect public safety.

Automatic Charging: What is it?

It is critical to understand what the existing law is and the current process for juveniles charged as adults to identify cracks and deficiencies in the system.

Maryland Courts & Judicial Proceedings 3-8A-03 details the ages and offenses for which youth are charged in the Circuit Court.

In cases of First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Rape, and First-Degree Sex Offense, youth aged 14 years and older are charged in the Circuit Court. A youth charged in Circuit Court with any of these charges is eligible for transfer of their case to the Juvenile Courts.

In cases involving handguns and other firearms, youth 16 & 17 years old are charged in the Circuit Court. This category includes:

- Wear, Carry, Transport Handgun & Wear Carry Transport Loaded Handgun (On Person, or In Vehicle)
- Minor in Possession of a Regulated Firearm
- Possession of an unregistered Short-barreled Shotgun, Short-barreled Rifle
- Illegal Possession of Regulated Firearm
- Possess, Sell, Transfer Stolen Regulated Firearm
- Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Crime
- Possess, Own, Carry, Transport a Firearm by a Drug Felon
- Firearm Drug Trafficking
- Use of a Firearm in a Felony Crime of Violence
- Use or Possession of a Machine Gun in the Commission of a Crime of Violence
- Use or Possession of a Machine Gun for an Offensive or Aggressive Purpose

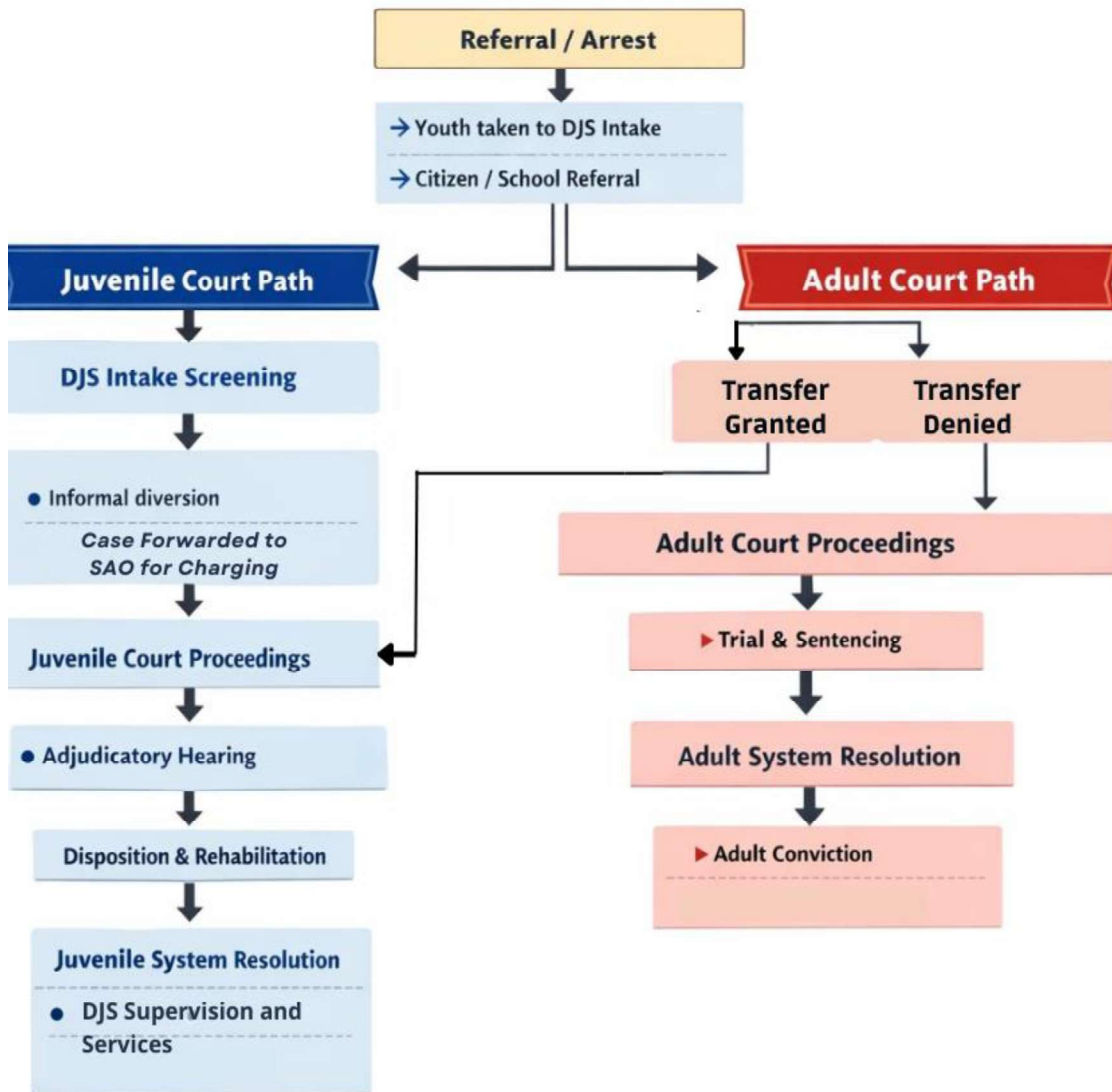
In cases involving crimes of violence (except Robbery), youth aged 16 & 17 are charged in the Circuit Court. This category includes:

- Abduction & Kidnapping
- Second-Degree Murder

- Voluntary Manslaughter (not involuntary manslaughter)
- Second-Degree Rape
- Armed Robbery, also known as Robbery with a Deadly Weapon
- Second- and Third-Degree Sex Offense
- First-Degree Assault
- Carjacking & Armed Carjacking

All of these cases are eligible for transfer to the Juvenile Courts.

Maryland Juvenile Justice System Process



Age & Transfer Rules (Maryland)

< 13	Age 14+	Ages 15+	Ages 16-17	Adult Court
Juvenile Court	Certain Serious Crimes to Adult Court	Judge May Transfer to Adult Court	Adult Court for Major Offenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Conviction Case Dismissed

Juvenile Court Focuses on Rehabilitation.
Adult Court Focuses on Punishment.

Reverse Waiver Possible for Youth Ages 14–17 in Adult Court.

The proposal to end automatic charging of juveniles into the adult system is not a solution to the challenges facing public safety—it is a step toward deepening an already failing structure. The current juvenile justice system is struggling under the weight of its existing caseload. Introducing direct charging would not only fail to address these systemic deficiencies but would actively worsen them, harming youth, overwhelming courts, and undermining community safety.

The reality is that the system cannot handle the cases it currently has. Significant delays already plague juvenile matters due to chronic scheduling problems, insufficient courtroom availability, and a severe shortage of panel attorneys. Cases routinely fall outside mandated timeframes, not because of the conduct of the youth involved, but because the infrastructure responsible for processing these cases is stretched beyond capacity. Adding more cases to this environment would only magnify these delays, pushing adjudications even further out and eroding the integrity of the process.

Transfers: How do they work?

Once a youth has been charged in Circuit Court, they are immediately provided with an attorney from OPD. This is different from how quickly youth are represented in the Juvenile Courts.

In the Juvenile system, youth are required to be represented; however, OPD has faced show-cause hearings and reprimands from Judges due to their inability to provide panel attorneys to youth in a timely manner. Meaning that despite the expectation that all youth will be represented, the reality is that many youths wait months before an attorney is assigned to their case.

However, youth charged in the Circuit Court are assigned a Public Defender from a specialized unit at OPD, and those cases take priority. In cases where multiple youth are charged in both the Circuit Court and the Juvenile Court, OPD takes the Circuit Court cases for the youth and panels the Juvenile Court cases, which can take weeks and months.

Once a defense attorney enters their appearance in the Circuit Court case, they can file a Motion to Transfer Jurisdiction. This filing allows the Circuit

Court Judge to request that the DJS prepare a Transfer of Jurisdiction (TOJ) Report. The TOJ report includes a record of any prior services DJS has provided to the youth, school reports (including grades, absences, and any IOPs or 504s), information about the youth's home and social life, and a psychologist's evaluation. The Statement of Probable Cause for the case is also included. The purpose of the report is to provide the parties – State's Attorney, Defense Attorney, and Judge - with information about the youth and his or her circumstances, so that the Judge can ultimately decide whether the case should stay in the Circuit Court or be transferred to the Juvenile Court.

DJS has 45 days to prepare the TOJ report. If DJS needs more time to write the report, they will ask the Judge to grant them an extension. Once the TOJ is complete, it is sent to the parties, and a Judge is assigned to hear arguments on the Motion to Transfer Jurisdiction.

The burden of proof in a transfer hearing rests with the Defense. The Defense must demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not), that transfer is in the best interest of the youth or of society. This process requires the Court to weigh factors such as the youth's age, maturity, amenability to treatment, prior record, and the nature of the alleged offense. The inquiry is forward-looking: the judge must determine whether the juvenile system's rehabilitative resources are better suited to address the youth's needs and protect public safety.

Having the TOJ report is extremely useful for the SAO. We are aware that crimes do not occur in a vacuum and rely on the TOJ report to fill in our understanding of the juveniles, their circumstances, and experiences. We speak with the victims, assess the viability of the evidence, and determine which services would best help the juvenile in each and every case up for transfer. Sometimes we agree with the Defense that the juvenile is best served in the juvenile system and that the case should be transferred to the Juvenile Court. Sometimes, the case should remain in Circuit Court, and we argue against the transfer.

The current process enables all parties involved in the case to see a fuller picture of the juvenile, not just the offense, but what home and school are like, if there was a history of similar offenses, or if this was an escalation, or even an aberration. If minors are to be charged no matter the offense in

Juvenile Court, we will not have this background information before we file a motion to waive the case to Circuit Court.

This is in part because the juvenile has the incentive to talk with the DJS workers and the psychologist writing the TOJ report – that information will help their case be transferred to the Juvenile Court.

A motion to have a case moved from the Juvenile Court to the Circuit Court is called a Waiver. And the State's Attorney is given less than three weeks from the date of charging to file that motion. We have to make that call without a TOJ report. And while DJS is directed to prepare a report similar to a TOJ, there is no incentive for the juvenile and their family to cooperate with DJS, since the youth/Defense doesn't want their case moved to the Circuit Court, and the burden lies with the State.

This will mean more cases in the Juvenile Courts, resulting in longer waitlists, less supervision, and fewer services. With the lack of accountability, there will be more recidivism.


In 2025, in Baltimore City, approximately 265 cases involving a transfer from Circuit Court to Juvenile Court were heard by a Judge. Of those, 146 cases were transferred to the Juvenile Courts. That is 55%. In the remaining cases, the Motion to Transfer was denied, and the cases remained in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

Some of the juveniles charged in the Circuit Court had more than one case, so while 146 cases were transferred to the Juvenile Courts, 130 juveniles were responsible for them. Once transferred, the vast majority pled and were committed to DJS. In approximately half of the cases transferred the top count was a Firearm charge. 19% were Armed Robberies, and 15% were Attempted Murder cases.

Of the 130 juveniles, approximately 43% were placed in the community, 24% were placed at Staff Secure Facilities, and 23% were placed at Hardware Secure Facilities. Three juveniles were placed at Residential Treatment Centers. Five juveniles are waiting for placement.

If you were to compare cases that originated in the Juvenile Court with transfer cases, more transfer cases result in DJS placement. In the TOJ

report, DJS advises where and how the juvenile charged could receive services, such as at a staff-secure facility like Backbone Mountain Youth Center or a hardware-secure facility like Victor Cullen. The TOJ report states that the average length of stay at the Youth Centers operated by DJS is three to five months.



Juvenile Transfer Data

	2024	2025
Cases with Hearings	195	265
Cases Denied Transfer	66	98
Cases Granted Transfer	129	146
% of Handgun Cases	46%	45%
% of Handgun Cases Transferred	74%	67%
% of Handgun Cases Denied Transferred	27%	32%

2024 - 66% of cases transferred | 2025 - 55% of cases transferred

However, the reality is vastly different.

In 2025, the majority of youth placed in the facility remained there for less than three months. The longest placement lasted 195 days, or about six and a half months. Unfortunately, that youth went AWOL upon returning to the community and is now pending a Violation of Probation.

It is the expectation that youth with transferred cases will receive more intensive services. The crimes they have been charged with are grave, and they have had to prove to a Judge that they are amenable to services, and DJS has advised that they have services tailored for the youth.

However, when it comes time to provide those services, DJS is often empty-handed.

Even in cases where specific agreements regarding placement and service types have been made, and DJS has said on the record that the agency can meet the need, they have failed to make good on their promises. This outcome leaves Judges and attorneys frustrated, and the youth underserved.

Even the basic placement and supervision process has service gaps. Take these case studies from 2024 and 2025:

Transfer Case Study: 24-3-T

Transfer Case Charges: Attempted First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related charges

Transfer Date: March 5, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to First-Degree Assault; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested May 22, 2025; Indicted on June 11, 2025

Prior Contacts: 4 prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-3-T was indicted for Attempted First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related

charges on October 26, 2023. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on March 5, 2024.

The Juvenile pled to First-Degree Assault and was committed to DJS for placement at Green Ridge Youth Center. The Juvenile was detained for approximately two months pending placement at Green Ridge, and he was transferred there on May 16, 2024. He was at Green Ridge for 166 days, returning to the community on October 29, 2024.

The transition process was not smooth – the Juvenile was not enrolled in school for approximately three months, and once enrolled in school, did not attend. DJS was unable to connect the Juvenile with therapeutic services for more than six months, and the Juvenile found the mentoring services unengaging, as they reported contact was primarily by phone. The Court placed the Juvenile on GPS and other forms of electronic monitoring, but there were consistent violations.

The Juvenile was charged as an adult on May 22, 2025, in Baltimore City with Attempted First-Degree Murder, Attempted Second-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, and related offenses. The Juvenile was indicted on June 11, 2025, and a Motion to Transfer Jurisdiction was filed. As of writing, that motion will be heard in February 2026.

Juvenile Case Timeline – (24-3-T)

Date	Event	Key Notes
Oct 26, 2023	Initial Indictment	Attempted First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, and Use of a Firearm.
Mar 5, 2024	Transfer to Juvenile Court	Case moved from adult jurisdiction.
May 16, 2024	Placement @ Green Ridge Youth Center	Detained approximately two months awaiting placement.
Oct 29, 2024	Returned to Community	Completed 166 days at Green Ridge.
Oct 2024 – Mar 2025	Service Gaps	No school enrollment for approximately three months; services delayed > 6 months; repeated GPS violations.
May 22, 2025	Re-Offense Arrest	Charged with Attempted Murder, First-Degree Assault, and related offenses.
Jun 11, 2025	Re-Offense Indictment	Defense counsel filed a motion to transfer jurisdiction.
Feb 2026	Transfer Hearing (Scheduled)	Court to determine proper jurisdiction.

System Impact Summary

- Delayed placement and service access undermined rehabilitation.
- Community services and facilities faced persistent waitlists and capacity limits.
- Inconsistent monitoring and engagement preceded re-offense.
- This case highlights structural strain within the Juvenile Justice System.

Transfer Case Study: 25-2-T

Transfer Case Charges: Attempt First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related charges

Transfer Date: March 17, 2025

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to First-Degree Assault and Discharge of a Firearm in Baltimore City; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested November 26, 2025

Prior contacts: Three prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 25-2-T was charged with Attempted First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related charges in October 2024 in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on March 17, 2025.

The Juvenile pled to First-Degree Assault and Discharge of a Firearm in Baltimore City and was committed to DJS for placement. The Juvenile was detained for approximately two months pending placement at the Victor Cullen Center. The Juvenile was at the Victor Cullen Center for 83 days, from May 8, 2025, to July 30, 2025.

In the community, there were consistent issues with attendance and grades at school, and substance abuse. Despite these reports, DJS advocated rescinding the commitment and closing probation in December.

On November 26, 2025, the Juvenile was arrested for Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Loaded Handgun on a Person, Possession of a Ghost Gun, and related charges in Baltimore City.

Juvenile Transfer Case Timeline - (25-2-T)

Date	Event	Key Notes
Oct 2024	Initial Charges (Adult Court)	Charged in Circuit Court with Attempted First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm, and related offenses.
Mar 17, 2025	Transfer to Juvenile Court	Case transferred from Circuit Court to Juvenile Court jurisdiction.
Mar 17, 2025	Disposition / Plea	Juvenile pled to First-Degree Assault and Discharge of a Firearm in Baltimore City.
Mar-May 2025	Detention Pending Placement	Detained approximately two months awaiting placement.
May 8, 2025	Placement @ Victor Cullen Center	Committed to the Department of Juvenile Services for residential placement.
May 8-Jul 30, 2025	Residential Commitment	Remained at Victor Cullen Center for 83 days.
Jul 30, 2025	Return to Community	Released from residential placement to community supervision.
Aug-Nov 2025	Community Supervision Issues	Persistent issues with school attendance, academic performance, and substance abuse.
Dec 2025	DJS Recommendation	Department of Juvenile Services advocated rescinding commitment and closing probation.
Nov 26, 2025	Re-Offense Arrest	Arrested for Illegal Possession of Regulated Firearm, Loaded Handgun on Person, Possession of a Ghost Gun, and related charges.
Nov 26, 2025	New Charges Filed	Firearm-related charges filed in Baltimore City.
Nov 26, 2025	System Impact Note	Re-offense occurred following release and recommendation to close probation.

While DJS claims that they can handle the influx of cases eliminating automatic charging would bring, that claim, like the 85% of cases transferred stat cited by the JJDPA, is a total fiction.

Every placement facility has a waitlist, sometimes double-digits in length. Nearly every single detention facility is completely full; the only one with occupancy is one of two detention centers for young women. Services in the community are inconsistent, and availability varies by jurisdiction. Baltimore City is a larger jurisdiction with more resources, so while there may be four to five mentoring organizations available to youth, many other districts in the State have only one option.

Despite the options available, there are still waitlists for services in the City. As in the example above, it takes months for DJS to connect youth with therapeutic services, despite having two organizations it regularly contracts with. This delay in services means diminished services, which

affects rehabilitation, which is the whole point of the Juvenile Justice System.

YDC

The Youth Detention Center (YDC) was created out of necessity, not convenience. Its purpose is rooted in a fundamental legal requirement: the separation of youth under 18 from adult detainees with respect to sight and sound. Federal and state law mandate that minors held in secure custody must not be housed where they can see or hear adult inmates. For years, this requirement posed a significant challenge for adult detention facilities, which were never designed to safely or legally house juveniles. YDC emerged as the solution—a dedicated space where youth could be held in compliance with sight-and-sound laws while receiving age-appropriate supervision, structure, and services.

There has been a recent push to request that youth automatically charged as adults be housed in DJS juvenile detention facilities pending their Transfer hearings. Despite a clear legal foundation, DJS facilities undermine the very protections the law requires. Once a youth is placed in DJS custody, DJS is not bound by the same sight-and-sound rules that govern adult detention settings. Youth who turn 18 while in DJS custody are not separated from the under-18 population, a direct violation of the principles that led to the creation of YDC in the first place. Those over the age of 18 may be housed with those under the age of 18, posing a serious safety risk for individuals. One example of this is a case of a female juvenile who had reached the age of 18. The DJS case manager had requested her removal from the DJS detention facility where she was being housed because she was creating a dangerous situation for those youth being held there under juvenile jurisdiction. She posed as a correctional officer at times, acting as a negative influence on younger individuals and causing problems for the facility's staff.

Beyond compliance issues, DJS is simply not equipped to absorb additional youth. The agency is operating at capacity, with waitlists for detention beds and placement options that are already scarce. DJS has openly acknowledged that it is still working to build out programming and expand its service capacity. As a result, youth placed in DJS facilities often

receive minimal programming—typically limited to workbooks or self-guided materials. The lack of structured, consistent services leaves young people without the educational, therapeutic, and developmental support they need during a critical period of their lives. When a youth is awaiting a transfer hearing and is physically moved to a juvenile detention facility pending the transfer of their case, they are placed in a pending placement unit. These youth are receiving “good time” credits while held in the DJS pending placement unit, which counted toward their treatment service hours when they finally reached placement. This practice still exists and has not ceased, thereby reducing the time a youth spends at a treatment facility. This, in turn, shortens the rehabilitative services they were to receive at the actual treatment facility. Youth spent as little as 30 days in a treatment facility. For perspective, for a youth to be placed in a facility, they must have been found Facts Sustained of a felony or a handgun.

YDC, by contrast, was built not only to meet legal requirements but to provide meaningful services. Youth housed at YDC receive daily educational instruction through Eager Street Academy, as well as mentoring, counseling, and structured programming designed to support their academic progress and emotional development. They receive substance abuse, mental health, and health care services. Some youth even earn their GEDs while detained—an outcome that is simply not occurring in DJS detention settings. YDC offers a level of programming, consistency, and individualized attention that DJS facilities, due to capacity constraints and resource limitations, cannot currently match.

The claim that youth at YDC are “not receiving services” is not only inaccurate—it reverses the reality. Youth transferred to DJS facilities lose access to robust programming. YDC is the environment where services are actually being delivered. The confusion likely stems from the assumption that juvenile facilities inherently provide better programming. But what people don’t understand is that detention pending a hearing versus actual placement into a facility for treatment purposes are very different. Youth awaiting a hearing in a juvenile detention facility are not receiving the full array of services YDC provides while they are pending a hearing. And the current conditions within DJS detention facilities do not support the assumption that youth are receiving better programming. The

system is overwhelmed, under-resourced, and unable to meet the needs of the youth already under its jurisdiction. Adding more youth—especially those charged as adults—would only deepen the strain.

In summary, if Direct File is implemented, the juvenile system would be flooded with cases it cannot handle. DJS already struggles to house and serve the youth it receives under original jurisdiction. DJS provides real-time information about detention availability on its website, but there is none currently. Placement options are limited, waitlists are long, and youth often sit for extended periods without access to appropriate treatment or services. The youth presently held in adult detention facilities are usually those who have turned 18 since their arrest—individuals who, by law, must be separated from minors. DJS has not been able to comply or is blatantly ignoring this requirement, further demonstrating that it is not positioned to take on additional responsibility.

Meaningful juvenile justice reform must be grounded in practicality, capacity, and fairness—not aspiration alone. While the goal of improving outcomes for young people is shared across stakeholders, the proposal to mandate that all juvenile cases originate in juvenile court would overwhelm an already strained system, exacerbate existing deficiencies in indigent defense, and impose unacceptable burdens on victims seeking justice.

The juvenile justice system cannot be asked to do more without first being given the resources, staffing, and infrastructure necessary to succeed. Nor can reforms move forward in a way that disregards judicial warnings, ignores documented capacity failures, or diminishes victims' voices.

The Office of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City remains committed to thoughtful, data-driven reforms that balance rehabilitation with accountability and protect public safety. We stand ready to work collaboratively on solutions that strengthen the juvenile justice system without destabilizing it. However, we cannot support a proposal that, as currently conceived, risks breaking a system already struggling to function and undermines the very principles it seeks to advance.

Baltimore's communities—its youth, its victims, and its families—deserve better.

Exhibit 1

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-2-J

Charges: Attempted Armed Carjacking, Conspiracy Carjacking, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related charges

Offense Date: May 8, 2024

Arrest Date: N/A, Stack case

Charging Date: June 18, 2024

Initial Arraignment date: September 10, 2024

First Trial date: October 22, 2024 – OPD Postponement to Panel

Second Trial Date: December 2, 2024 – OPD Postponement to Panel

Third Trial Date: January 28, 2025 – Defense Postponement; Case just paneled

Fourth Trial Date: March 5, 2025 – Motions Hearing; Trial Postponed

Fifth Trial Date: May 6, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to June 27, 2025

Sixth Trial Date: June 27, 2025 – Trial Concluded

Outcome: Facts Sustained on Attempted Carjacking and related charges; Committed to DJS

Priors & Contacts: 15 Prior Contacts; Committed to DJS on Felony

Juvenile Trial Case Timeline – (24-2-J)

Date	Event	Key Notes
May 8, 2024	Offense Date	Attempted Armed Carjacking and related offenses.
June 18, 2024	Charging Date	Formal juvenile charges filed.
Sept 10, 2024	Initial Arraignment	Respondent arraigned in Juvenile Court.
Oct 22, 2024	First Trial Date	Defense postponement to panel.
Dec 2, 2024	Second Trial Date	Defense postponement to panel.
Jan 28, 2025	Third Trial Date	Defense postponement; case just paneled.
Mar 5, 2025	Fourth Trial Date	Motions heard; trial postponed.
May 6, 2025	Fifth Trial Date	Trial began but not completed; continued.
June 27, 2025	Sixth Trial Date	Trial concluded; Facts Sustained.
June 27, 2025	Outcome	Committed to the Department of Juvenile Services.

Summary:

This case is an attempted armed carjacking of a Lyft driver in May 2024. Three youths, including this Juvenile, carjacked the Victim using a short-barreled shotgun, striking him on the side of the face with the butt of the gun. There was a tussle over the car keys, and the Juveniles began to assault the Victim, during which time the vehicle crashed into a street pole. The Juveniles were identified a few days later and had already been arrested for other offenses in other jurisdictions.

The SAO charged this case in June 2024. It was arraigned on September 10, 2024. However, due to paneling issues, the case was not assigned to a defense attorney until January 2025.

Then, due to docket time restraints, only motions were heard on the fourth trial date. 363 days after the incident, the case finally went to trial on May 6, 2025.

Again, there was not enough time in the docket for the adjudication to finish, so it was continued for more than seven weeks, until June 27, 2025. It was at that sixth trial date, over a year after the violent offense, that the trial concluded, and the Juvenile was found Facts Sustained on Attempted Carjacking and related charges.

Exhibit 2

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-8-J

Charges: Robbery, Second-Degree Assault, Theft \$100-\$1500, and related charges

Offense Date: January 13, 2024

Arrest Date: N/A, case charged via summons

Charging Date: July 3, 2024

Initial Arraignment: October 22, 2024

First Trial Date: November 6, 2024 – OPD Postponed; Motion for Joinder filed; Panel Attorneys needed

Second Trial Date: December 10, 2024 – OPD Postponed for Motions Hearing; Panel Attorneys needed

Third Trial Date: January 21, 2025 – Motions Hearing; Trial Reset; Panel Attorneys needed

Fourth Trial Date: January 31, 2025 – Juvenile Failed to Appear

Fifth Trial Date: March 4, 2025 – OPD Postponed; Panel Attorney needed

Sixth Trial Date: May 2, 2025 – Trial Postponed for a new defense attorney entering

Seventh Trial Date: June 26, 2025 – Juvenile decides to plead

Outcome: Facts Sustained on Second-Degree Assault; Probation

Priors & Contacts: Zero prior contacts; One subsequent contact

Juvenile Trial Case Timeline – (24-8-J)

Date	Event	Key Notes
Jan 13, 2024	Offense Date	Robbery, Second-Degree Assault, Theft, and related offenses.
July 3, 2024	Charging Date	Case charged via summons.
Oct 22, 2024	Initial Arraignment	Respondent arraigned in Juvenile Court.
Nov 6, 2024	First Trial Date	Trial postponed; motion for joinder filed; panel attorneys needed.
Dec 10, 2024	Second Trial Date	Trial postponed for motions hearing; panel attorneys needed.
Jan 21, 2025	Third Trial Date	Motions hearing; trial reset; panel attorneys needed.
Jan 31, 2025	Fourth Trial Date	Juvenile failed to appear.
Mar 4, 2025	Fifth Trial Date	Trial postponed; panel attorney needed.
May 2, 2025	Sixth Trial Date	Trial postponed for new defense counsel.
June 26, 2025	Seventh Trial Date	Juvenile elected to plead.
June 26, 2025	Outcome	Fact Sustained on Second-Degree Assault; placed on probation.

Summary:

This case stems from a robbery at the State Center Metro Station involving a group of Juveniles in January 2024. It took some time for MTA police to identify the individuals involved, but they confirmed the identity of this Juvenile in April 2024.

The case was charged via Stack, and so there were no services or supervision provided by DJS before trial.

Four Juveniles were charged with the offense, raising concerns about a conflict of interest and the need for OPD to assign panel attorneys to three of the cases.

After 18 months, on the seventh trial date, the Juvenile decided to plead guilty and not proceed to trial. The Juvenile is placed on probation for a year, concurrent with the probation they were already on.

As of writing, the Juvenile has missed multiple court hearings and has not been connected with a mentor.

Exhibit 3

Redacted 2024 Transfer Placement Information

The chart below tracks the judicial outcomes for the 118 youth whose cases were transferred to the Juvenile Court system in 2024. The highlighted yellow indicates that the respondent reoffended or went AWOL within 18 months.

Of the 118 respondents, 70 were supervised in the community. 16 of them reoffended, and two went AWOL. One was the victim of a homicide.

28 respondents were placed at Staff Secure facilities. Subsequently, three went AWOL, and seven reoffended.

13 respondents were placed at Hardware Secure facilities. Subsequently, six reoffended.

24% of juveniles transferred to the Juvenile Court system reoffended. If you include those who went AWOL, we are at 28%. More than a quarter of youth transferred to the Juvenile Court system end up back in Circuit Court or become noncompliant with supervision within 18 months.

More than 40% of the transfer cases involve violent crimes against victims. Nearly a third of the respondents reoffended. The re-offenses are not shoplifting cases; these are handgun cases, attempted murder cases, armed robberies, and assaults. This trend shows that the current system is broken; it simply is not meeting the needs of the juveniles it currently serves.

Youth sent to placement facilities used to spend six to nine months there; now, they are released after completing 80% of their prescribed hours, spending as little as 27 days there before DJS deems them ready to return to the community.

The idea that it won't be a problem to take on everyone charged criminally under 18, when DJS cannot successfully serve the half that are transferred, is irresponsible and, quite frankly, dangerous.

2024 Transfer Placement Data

Decision Date	Actor ID	Charge	Placement?	Duration	Notes
1/9/2024	5077013	Kidnap & Robbery	Victor Cullen	3/26/24 - 7/23/24, 119d	Respondent was just sentenced to 105 yrs in Balt County gang case
1/10/2024	5169544	Firearm Drug Trafficking	Community		Case closed
1/11/2024	5151492	Handgun Possession	Community		Sentenced as adult in Possession with Intent to Distribute Narcotics case
1/23/2024	5183796	Aimed Robbery			
1/24/2024	5197809	Handgun Possession	Community		Case closed
1/24/2024	5158022	Handgun Possession	Community		Re-offended, sentenced to 11 yrs in Howard County for 1st Degree Assault, Conspir. Firearm Crime of Violence & Illegal Possession of Regulated Firearm
1/26/2024	5122893	Handgun Possession	Green Ridge	2/28/24 - 6/7/24, 100d	Case closed
2/5/2024	5195144	Handgun Possession	Community		
2/15/2024	5223429	Handgun Possession	Community		
2/15/2024	5178745	Handgun Possession	Community		
2/15/2024	5145026	Aimed Carjacking & Handgun Possession	Backbone Mt	Not documented	Went AWOL 9/10/24, case closed
2/21/2024	5228119	Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
2/22/2024	5193699	Handgun Possession	Probation		Re-offended in August 2024 with a handgun charge
2/22/2024	5222636	Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
2/22/2024	5210556	Handgun Possession	Community		
2/23/2024	5214319	Handgun Possession	Probation		Case Closed
2/29/2024	5211544	Carjacking	Probation		Case Closed
3/5/2024	5210959	Attempt Murder 1	Green Ridge	5/16/24 - 10/29/24, 166d	Re-offended, charged with Attempt 2nd D Murder
3/6/2024	5011627	Assault 1	Victor Cullen	Not documented	Re-offended charged with Armed Carjacking case in Baltimore County, Juvenile case close unsatisfactorily
3/6/2024	5084348	Aimed Robbery	Victor Cullen	7/2/24 - 8/30/24, 59d	Re-offended, charged with Carjacking case in Balt County and kept on probation until he picked up Handgun charge as 19yr old, at which point juvie cases were closed out
3/19/2024	5137818	Murder	Rockdale	9/23/24 -	Agreement was to 2 yrs of out-of-state placement
3/25/2024	5198002	Firearm Drug Trafficking	Backbone Mt	4/25/24 - 8/6/24, 103d	
4/4/2024	5228674	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Community		Case Closed
4/4/2024	5218915	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Community		
4/8/2024	5238845	Possession with Intent to Distribute Narcotics & Handgun Possession	Backbone	4/23/24 - 6/1/24, 39d	Case closed
4/9/2024	5193531	Assault 1 & Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
4/10/2024	5211534	Carjacking	Community		Case Closed
4/11/2024	5156125	Firearm Drug Trafficking	Probation		Re-offended, charged with Possession with Intent to Distribute Narcotics
4/12/2024	5172913	Attempt Murder 1	Backbone Mt	7/11/24 - 10/4/24, 85d	Moved to NC from Backbone Youth Center
4/22/2024	4978445	Handgun Possession	Backbone Mt	6/7/24 - 10/21/24, 136d	Re-offended, Conspiracy Narcotic Distribution case, on adult probation with Baltimore County case pending
4/29/2024	5198791	Handgun Possession	Community		
5/2/2024	5183942	Handgun Possession	Community		
5/7/2024	5227142	Aimed Robbery	Morning Star Academy	8/23/24 - 1/21/25, 151d	
5/16/2024	5236318	Handgun Possession	Community		

5/17/2024	5200823	Carjacking	Peace Academy	8/18/24 - 11/4/24, 78d	Re-offended, serving adult sentence and has mutiple cases
5/20/2024	5236116	Armed Robbery	Probation		Re-offended, serving sentence for Armed Robbery
5/21/2024	5155540	Handgun Possession	Probation		
5/22/2024	5240982	Armed Robbery	Community		Case Closed
5/23/2024	5245641	Handgun Possession	Community		Re-offended and serving sentence for Handgun Possession
5/28/2024	5256434	Handgun Possession			
5/29/2024	5246533	Armed Robbery	Community		Case Closed
6/3/2024	5240983	Armed Robbery	Community		Case Closed
6/5/2024	5145850	Attempt Murder 1	Victor Cullen	6/25/24 - 9/22/24, 182d	Case closed
6/10/2024	5231105	Armed Robbery	Community		Case Closed
6/10/2024	5219834	Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
6/11/2024	5255997	Handgun Possession	RTC		
6/11/2024	5162677	Rape	CTC	11/7/2024 -	
6/18/2024	5240069	Handgun Possession	Community		Went AWOL September 2024, pending Home Invasion case in Baltimore County
6/24/2024	5239616	Handgun Possession	Probation		
6/26/2024	5227003	Armed Robbery	Community		
6/27/2024	5227385	Armed Robbery	Community		Re-offended, charged with 1st Degree Assault
6/27/2024	5146426	Handgun Possession	Green Ridge	10/30/24 - 12/17/24, 48d	Went AWOL March 2025
6/27/2024	5260897	Assault 1 & Robbery	Backbone Mt	8/13/24 - 12/4/24, 113d	Re-offended, charged with 2nd D Assault
6/29/2024	5257110	Handgun Possession	Green Ridge	9/11/24 - 12/13/24, 93d	Case closed
7/2/2024	5253466	Handgun Possession	Community		
7/3/2024	5198412	Armed Carjacking	Victor Cullen	7/10/24 - 1/9/25, 183d	Case closed
7/3/2024	5195264	Handgun Possession	Community		Went AWOL June 2025
7/11/2024	5201404	Armed Robbery	Community		Re-offended August 2024, charged with Handgun Possession
7/11/2024	5285397	Handgun Possession	Probation		Re-offended, charged with Motor Vehicle Theft
7/18/2024	5287017	Handgun Possession	Community		
7/26/2024	5245688	Handgun Possession	Probation		
8/1/2024	5238879	Firearm Drug Trafficking	Backbone Mt, then Green Ridge	9/4/24 - 11/25/24, 82d	Supervision transferred to Frederick Co.
8/1/2024	5275043	Handgun Possession	Probation		Case Closed
8/2/2024	5210930	Handgun Possession	Backbone Mt	9/11/24 - 12/10/24, 90d	Reoffended, now on adult probation for Handgun Possession
8/8/2024	5254569	Handgun Possession	Backbone Mt	9/20/24 - 2/4/25, 137d	Re-offended, charged with Firearm Drug Trafficking
8/12/2024	5264932	Attempt Murder 1	Backbone Mt	12/2/24-2/6/25, 66d	
8/13/2024	5213702	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Community		
8/13/2024	5256908	Handgun Possession	Community		Youth was killed in homicide on 8/20/25
8/15/2024	5225707	Carjacking	Community then RTC		
8/15/2024	5244842	Handgun Possession	Probation		Re-offended, serving sentence for Handgun case
8/22/2024	5301294	Armed Carjacking	VC-->Backbone	12/19/24 - 4/16/25 118d, 4/16/25 - 6/13/25, 58d	
8/22/2024	5225831	Handgun Possession	Backbone Mt	9/16/24-12/10/2024, 82d	Case Closed
8/26/2024	5156107	Handgun Possession	Community		
8/26/2024	5222540	Attempt Murder 1	Victor Cullen	10/29/24 - 11/25/24, 27d	**case not in MDEC
8/26/2024	5274060	Handgun Possession	Community		
8/26/2024	5263195	Handgun Possession	Community		Re-offended, charged with Handgun Possession
8/26/2024	5287010	Firearm Drug Trafficking	Community		
8/27/2024	5263549	Handgun Possession	Community		
8/27/2024	5260898	Assault 1 & Robbery	Community		
8/30/2024	5277788	Handgun Possession	Green Ridge	10/22/24 - 2/4/25, 105d	Case Closed Unsat.
8/30/2024	5260005	Handgun Possession	Community		

9/3/2024	5296150	Participate in Criminal Gang	Backbone	10/7/24 - 12/23/24, 77d	
9/10/2024	5286987	Handgun Possession	Community		
9/16/2024	5262245	Handgun Possession	Community		
9/17/2024	5183787	Handgun Possession	Community		
9/17/2024	5257526	Handgun Possession	Victor Cullen	10/8/24-5/9/25* 213d	Re-offended, went AWOL in June & pending Motor Vehicle Theft charges
9/19/2024	5290564	Handgun Possession	Community		
10/11/2024	5269956	Firearm Drug Trafficking	Community		**case not in MDEC
10/17/2024	5264932	Assault 1	Backbone Mt	12/2/24-2/6/25, 66d	
10/18/2024	5299550	Handgun Possession	Community		
10/22/2024	5283220	Handgun Possession	Community		Re-offended serving sentence for Robbery case in Baltimore County
10/22/2024	5314052	Armed Robbery	Community		
10/28/2024	5253210	Attempt Murder 1	Backbone Mt.	1/27/25 - 3/20/25, 52d	Case closed
10/30/2024	5314188	Armed Robbery	Community		Supervision transferred to PG County, adult matters pending
10/30/2024	5304073	Handgun Possession	Backbone	12/30/24 - 3/4/25 (ejected)	Went AWOL, re-offended, charged with multiple adult cases
11/6/2024	5306303	Handgun Possession	Community		
11/7/2024	5060887	Attempt Armed Robbery	Community		Re-offended, charged with 2nd Degree Assault
11/7/2024	5298479	Armed Robbery			
11/13/2024	5314206	Armed Robbery	Probation		Supervision transferred to DC
11/18/2024	5320153	Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
11/19/2024	5222349	Armed Robbery, Handgun Possession	RTC		
11/19/2024	5308602	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Community		
11/21/2024	5180949	Armed Robbery	Backbone Mt	11/4/24 - 2/10/25, 98d	Supervision transferred to PA
11/27/2024	5320664	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Victor Cullen	11/7/25 -	Re-offended, charged with Attempt Murder
12/3/2024	5326742	Handgun Possession	Community		
12/4/2024	5300387	Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
12/4/2024	5281337	Armed Carjacking	Community		
12/4/2024	5293071	Armed Robbery, 2 cases	Backbone Mt	2/6/25 - 4/18/25, 71d	Went AWOL in June of 2025
12/4/2024	5324474	Armed Robbery	Green Ridge --> Backbone Mt	12/17/24 - 5/19/25, 153d	Re-offended, charged with Motor Vehicle theft
12/5/2024	5330752	Handgun Possession	Community		Re-offended, charged in 2 cases, Possession with Intent to Distribute Narcotics, & Assault and false imprisonment case.
12/6/2024	5309226	Handgun Possession	Green Ridge	1/15/25 - 4/4/25, 79d	
12/11/2024	5331478	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Morning Star Academy	1/15/25 - 7/14/25, 180d	
12/16/2024	5281735	Armed Robbery	Victor Cullen	3/4/25 - 6/11/25, 99d	
12/18/2024	5327075	Handgun Possession	Community		
12/18/2024	5297431	Armed Robbery			Victims not coop, Resp lives in PA
12/18/2024	5321252	Handgun Possession	Community		
12/18/2024	5326715	Attempt Murder 1	Green Ridge	2/13/25 - 4/11/25, 57d	
12/19/2024	5241144	Armed Carjacking	Victor Cullen	2/20/25 - 4/10/25, 49d	Case closed+A106A100:F119F20A109:F119A95:F119A88:F119F20A109:F119A79:F119F20A109:F119A72:F119A1:F119