

CHARLOTTE A. CRUTCHFIELD, ESQ.
Legislative District 19
Montgomery County

Government, Labor, and
Elections Committee

Subcommittees

Chair, Corrections

Local Government/Bi-County Agencies
and Administration



The Maryland House of Delegates
6 Bladen Street, Room 403
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
410-841-3485
800-492-7122 Ext. 3485
Charlotte.Crutchfield@house.maryland.gov

THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

February 19, 2026

The House Judiciary Committee
The Honorable Sandy J. Bartlett
6 Bladen Street,
House Office Building, Room 101
Annapolis, MD 21401

Re: House Bill 890: Family Law-Child Abuse and Neglect Investigations (“Know Before They Knock” Family Right to Notice Act

Dear Chairwoman Bartlett and Members of the Committee:

For decades now, “Miranda Rights” have laid the foundation for protecting someone’s Constitutional rights during a criminal investigation. However, these protections are nonexistent for parents or guardians who are involved in child welfare investigations, even though there are many similarities between the intrusive nature of a criminal investigation and a child welfare investigation.

HB890 will require that the Department of Human Services or law enforcement provide parents or guardians notice of their rights prior to the commencement of a non-emergency child welfare investigation resulting from alleged abuse or neglect. Also, known as “Miranda Rights” for parents. Miranda Rights will be given to parents or guardians in writing to explain the details of the proceedings; including rules; and their rights to cooperate or decline any requests during an investigation.

Caseworkers are permitted to do broad, sweeping searches of parent’s homes in the name of child safety. However, the invasiveness of these searches generates more trauma and long-term consequences for the children and family units. Especially since most of these investigations do not find any evidence of child maltreatment. By requiring that case workers

provide parents under investigation with clearly delineated rights, we are taking the first step in a direction towards mitigating institutional harm.

Child welfare investigations are often initiated with a much lower standard of suspicion than criminal investigations, and many of them yield no findings of child abuse or neglect.¹ Yet, homes and even bodies are being searched unfettered, day in and day out, in blatant violation of both parents' and children's constitutionally protected right to privacy and family integrity.

Caseworkers doing investigations not only have the authority to search far outside of the scope of the allegations being investigated, they are also permitted to "strip search children" during their scrutiny into someone's private life under the threat of separating children from their families if parents and caretakers do not cooperate.² In Maryland in 2021, 21,367 children were the subjects of child welfare investigations, of those children investigated, approximately 15,000 (71%) of the children investigated had their cases closed with no evidence of abuse or neglect. Of the approximately 6,000 children who had allegations substantiated 60% (approximately 3,718) were found to have experienced some form of neglect. Of which the majority would remain in the home and families would receive services through alternative response.³ This means that most families that were investigated were unnecessarily subjected to invasive searches without being informed of their rights beforehand. The harms of this kind of intrusive investigation by case workers outweigh the purported goals of keeping children safe.

Further, a child welfare investigation often directly involves police. Caseworkers enlist the help of law enforcement to both enter the home and conduct the investigation, especially when parents refuse entrance into their homes.⁴ While police officers are not able to enter and search the home of a criminal suspect without a warrant in a criminal matter, these same police can enter the home, assist the caseworker in searching the home, question parents and use force to remove a child without a warrant and without advising the parent of their rights while on a call for an investigation.

Absent proper Miranda warnings and advisement, parents' rights are further violated in that any evidence collected during a child welfare investigation is automatically forwarded to the State's Attorney's Office under COMAR. Anything that caseworkers find during these investigations may be used to leverage criminal prosecution against the adults in the home.

Requiring caseworkers to inform parents of their rights holds the caseworkers accountable to their actions and creates a means by which individuals can protect themselves against broad, warrantless, and unnecessary searches.⁵ It protects children from the trauma that comes from the threat of being removed from a loving home and allows parents to make informed decisions to keep their children and families safe. Additionally, because these systems disproportionately

¹ <https://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/cwodatasite/pdf/maryland.html>

² [NY Times](#)

³ <https://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/cwodatasite/pdf/maryland.html>

⁴ <https://www.propublica.org/article/child-welfare-search-seizure-without-warrants>

⁵ [Family Court Justice: Miranda Rights for Families | NYU Wagner](#)

impact black and brown families and their children, it is even more important to enact legislation that protects the marginalized and vulnerable members of our community.⁶ Statistically it is projected that by the age of 18, 53% of all black children nationwide will be subject to a child welfare investigation.

Those who are against implementing “Miranda Rights” for parents claim that it will prevent caseworkers from being able to do necessary searches and will jeopardize the safety of children.⁷ However, In a Pro Publica article published in 2024, Connecticut, one of the first states in the country to experiment with this issue, has proven that providing parents with “Miranda Rights” actually helps investigations go more smoothly.⁸ According to the deputy commissioner of operations at the Connecticut Department of Children and Families, “there has been no negative impact on child safety” and the “greater transparency... [brings] down the anxiety of the interaction” during the initial investigation.⁹ Texas has also followed suit and they passed their own “Miranda Rights” for parents legislation.¹⁰

I respectfully request a favorable report for House Bill 890.

Sincerely,

Delegate Charlotte Crutchfield

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ <https://hrlr.law.columbia.edu/files/2023/03/Newport-Finalized-5.23.23.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.propublica.org/article/child-welfare-search-seizure-without-warrants>

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ <https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/88R/billtext/pdf/HB00730F.pdf#navpanes=0>