



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:

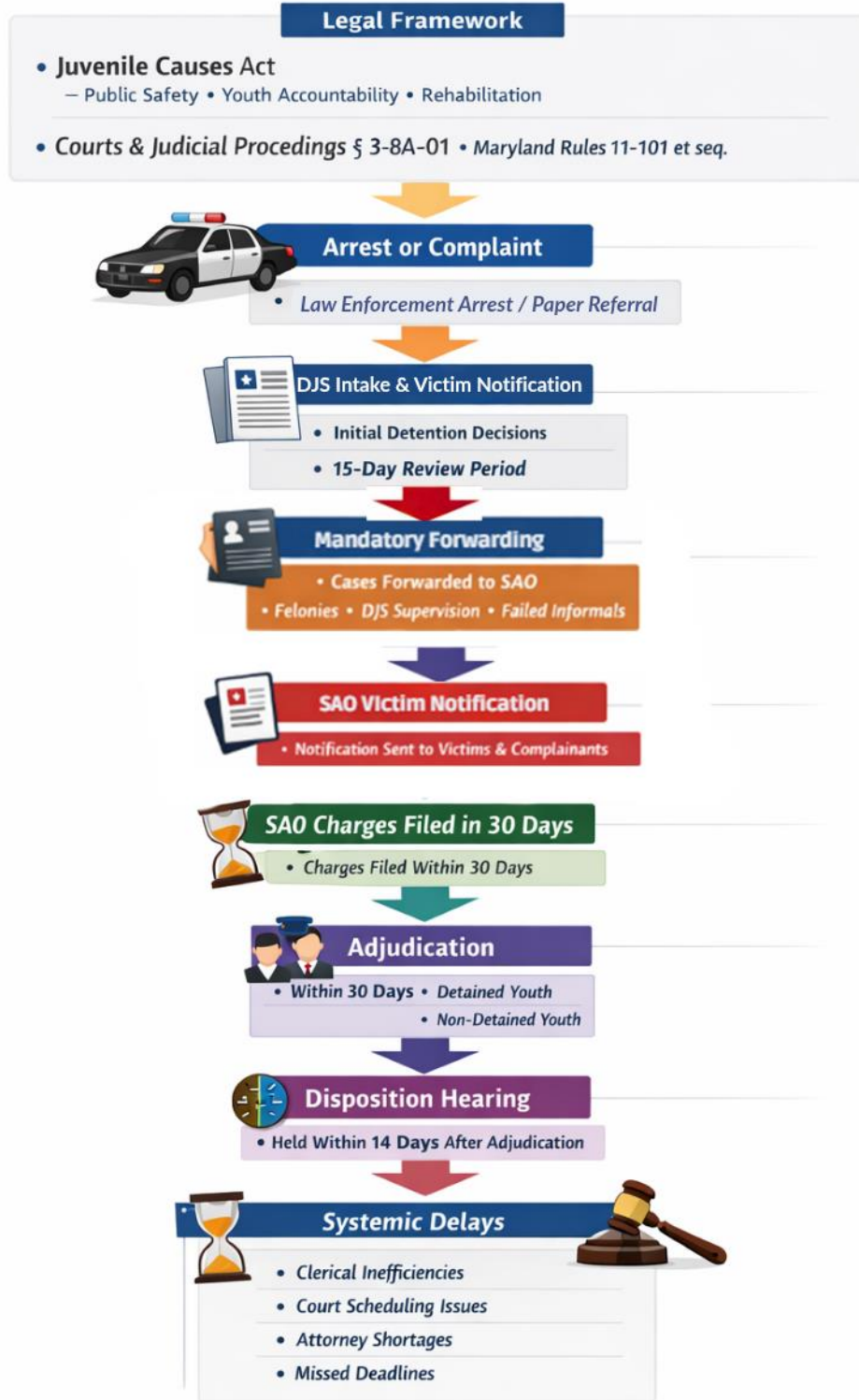
- Victims, Police, or other persons filing juvenile complaints shall be notified electronically of the Department's decision regarding informal adjustments or the denial of petitions. Upon receipt, they must send their signed copy back to the SAO within 30 days of its mailing and/or receipt of the email.

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
# of Respondents Who Had Their Case Postponed At Least Once in 2025	Maximum:	367	Maximum:	266.00
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

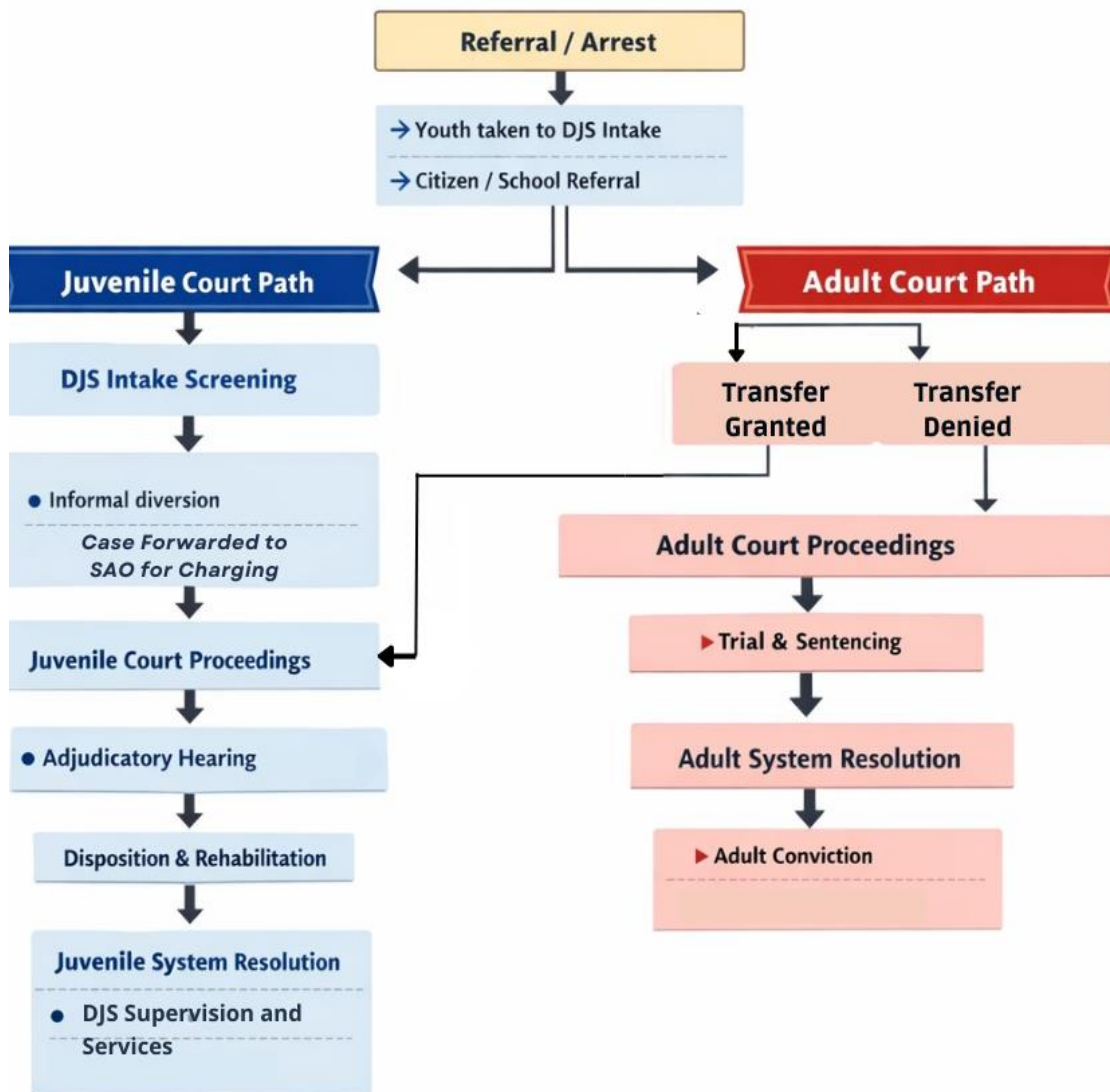
In cases involving crimes of violence (except Robbery), youth aged 16 & 17 are charged in the Circuit Court. This category includes:

- 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	▶ 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.

	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 20, 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	Aimed Robbery	Community		
10/28/2024	5253210	Attempt Murder 1	Backbone Mt.	1/27/25 - 3/20/25, 52d	Case closed
10/30/2024	5314188	Aimed 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 Aimed Robbery	Community		Re-offended, charged with 2nd Degree Assault
11/7/2024	5298479	Aimed Robbery			
11/13/2024	5314206	Aimed Robbery	Probation		Supervision transferred to DC
11/18/2024	5320153	Handgun Possession	Community		Case Closed
11/19/2024	5222349	Aimed Robbery, Handgun Possession	RTC		
11/19/2024	5308602	Minor in Possession of Handgun	Community		
11/21/2024	5180949	Aimed 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	Aimed Carjacking	Community		
12/4/2024	5293071	Aimed Robbery, 2 cases	Backbone Mt	2/6/25 - 4/18/25, 71d	Went AWOL in June of 2025
12/4/2024	5324474	Aimed 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	Aimed Robbery	Victor Cullen	3/4/25 - 6/11/25, 99d	
12/18/2024	5327075	Handgun Possession	Community		
12/18/2024	5297431	Aimed 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	Aimed Carjacking	Victor Cullen	2/20/25 - 4/10/25, 49d	Case closed+A106A100:F119F20A109:F119A95:F119A88:F119F20A109:F119A79:F119F20A109:F119A72:F119A1:F119



BALTIMORE CITY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

IVAN J. BATES, STATE'S ATTORNEY

APPENDIX



Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-1-J

Charges: Third-Degree Burglary, Fourth-Degree Burglary, Malicious Destruction, Trespass, and related charges

Offense Date: June 14, 2024

Arrest Date: N/A, Stack case

Charging Date: August 1, 2024

Initial Arraignment Date: December 10, 2024 - OPD hasn't completed Intake; Juvenile Failed To Appear (FTA)

Second Arraignment: January 7, 2025 - OPD hasn't completed Intake; Juvenile FTA

Third Arraignment: February 18, 2025 – Case Arraigned; Trial Set for April 9, 2025, at 10:30 a.m.

First Trial Date: April 9, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to May 5, 2025, at 1:30 p.m.

Second Trial Date: May 5, 2025 – State prepared; Juvenile FTA; Trial Reset

Third Trial Date: July 9, 2025 – Juvenile FTA; Mother FTA; Trial Reset; Show Cause Reset

Fourth Trial Date: September 10, 2025 – Juvenile FTA; Mother FTA; Trial Reset; Writ Issued

Fifth Trial Date: October 8, 2025 – Juvenile & Mother FTA; Writ Continued

Sixth Trial Date: December 1, 2025 – OPD will not divulge what efforts were made to contact the Juvenile; Case Reset

Outcome: Warrant Active

Prior Contacts: Fourteen prior contacts; On probation to DJS for a felony

Summary:

This case stems from an incident in June 2024, when the Juvenile and two others trespassed into the Victim's backyard and damaged property. The case was referred to DJS on July 15, 2024, and charged by SAO on August 1, 2024.

The Clerk's Office then set the initial arraignment hearing for December 10, 2024. OPD asked twice for the arraignment to be reset because the office had not completed intake for the Juvenile.

The case went to trial on April 9, 2025. The State had witnesses present, and testimony was taken. However, the time allotted for the trial was not sufficient to complete it, so it was continued for approximately a month, until May 5, 2025.

On May 5, 2025, the State was prepared, and witnesses were present; however, the Juvenile failed to appear. The Public Defender advised that the Juvenile was no longer living with their mother and was now living with their grandmother, and that they hadn't received the court summons. The trial was reset for approximately two months. For the next four scheduled trial dates over the following six months, the Juvenile and their mother failed to appear. The Public Defender would not or could not speak to the efforts made to contact the Juvenile, and the warrant issued by the Magistrate remains open.

It has now been approximately 18 months since the offense, and more than six months since the trial started, and the matter remains unresolved, with no resolution for the victim and no services for the Juvenile.

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 private counsel

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

Prior Contacts: Fifteen prior contacts; Committed to DJS on Felony

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.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 25-3-J

Charges: Handgun Wear, Carry, or Transport, Minor in Possession of a Handgun, and related charges

Offense Date: March 28, 2025

Arrest Date: March 28, 2025

Charging Date: March 31, 2025

Initial Arraignment: March 31, 2025

First Trial Date: April 23, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to May 8, 2025

Second Trial Date: May 8, 2025 – Trial Continued; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to May 22, 2025

Third Trial Date: May 22, 2025 – Trial Concluded

Outcome: Facts Sustained on all counts; Committed to DJS

Prior Contacts: Sixteen prior contacts, Committed to DJS on Felony

Summary:

This case is a handgun possession case and represents a best-case scenario for the efficacy of Juvenile trials. The youth was arrested on a Friday, was detained for a Monday arraignment, and was held pending trial, since the Juvenile had failed to appear for a previous robbery case that was pending trial as well. Since only one juvenile was charged, there were no paneling issues, and the State and Defense were prepared for trial on the first trial date. However, the time allotted for both the first and second trials was insufficient, so the adjudication had to be continued twice.

During the hearings, the Juvenile remained detained pending shelter care. This is unusual; however, the Juvenile had a history of failing to appear and housing instability, and prior placements with family members have not been successful. The Magistrate made the Juvenile eligible for a shelter case on April 23, 2025. However, DJS was unable to secure a placement for the Juvenile, so the Juvenile remained detained.

Disposition was set for June 18, 2025, and was continued to July 9, due to a lack of placement options. There is a placement gap for females in the juvenile system; there are no staff secured facilities for girls, so youth are placed on electronic monitoring and sent to group homes, where they then receive services in the community and go to the area public school. This does not provide the same level of attention, safety, and services. This juvenile was finally placed in such a group home in late September 2025, but in less than 30 days, she was ejected from the group home and returned to detention, where she remains as of writing.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 25-4-J

Charges: First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Minor in Possession of a Handgun, and related charges

Offense Date: April 3, 2025

Arrest Date: April 24, 2025

Charging Date: April 7, 2025 (Charged via Warrant)

Initial Arraignment: April 24, 2025

First Trial Date: May 23, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to August 1, 2025

Second Trial Date: August 1, 2025 – Trial Continued; Testimony started but was unable to finish in time allotted, and continued to August 23, 2025

Third Trial Date: August 23, 2025 – Trial Concluded

Outcome: Facts Sustained of nine counts, including First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and Minor in Possession of a Firearm; Committed to DJS

Prior Contacts: One prior contact

Summary:

This case stems from a shooting in early April 2025, when the Juvenile was showing off a firearm. Immediately after the Juvenile shot the victim, they fled the location and were unable to be located by the Police for a month. When the Juvenile was finally arrested, they hadn't been in school for months. The Juvenile was initially detained but was released on electronic monitoring after two weeks.

The trial stretched over three months, during which the Victim and a witness - juveniles themselves - advised they felt pressure not to testify. On the final trial date, the Victim bravely took the stand and testified.

At disposition, the DJS recommended probation, despite a high risk score, substance abuse concerns, school suspensions, and the underlying offense. The Judge felt a higher level of intervention was needed and committed the Juvenile to DJS. The Juvenile is in the community and doing well on supervision. However, three months in, DJS has still not paired the juvenile with therapy or substance abuse counseling.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-5-J

Charges: Second-Degree Burglary, Theft under \$25,000, Malicious Destruction of Property, and related charges

Offense Date: November 24, 2024

Arrest Date: November 26, 2024

Charging Date: November 27, 2024

Initial Arraignment: November 27, 2024

First Trial Date: December 30, 2024 – Defense Postponement; Trial Postponed to January 28, 2025

Second Trial Date: January 28, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted, and continued to March 11, 2025

Third Trial Date: March 11, 2025 – Trial Concluded

Outcome: Facts Sustained on 11 counts of Trespass and Property Damage of the Baltimore City Public School System; Probation

Prior Contacts: Two Prior contacts

Summary:

This case stems from an incident at a Baltimore City Public School where the Juvenile and three others shattered school doors and more than 100 windows, broke metal detectors and vending machines, and stole laptops, causing more than \$600,000 worth of damage.

The Juvenile in question had been arrested ten days earlier on a different case and had been released without supervision. At the initial arraignment and detention review for this case, the Juvenile appeared before the same Magistrate who had released them without supervision ten days earlier. This time, the Magistrate released the Juvenile on electronic monitoring.

The trial lasted three months, during which the Juvenile remained on electronic monitoring but continued to have persistent issues with school attendance. The Juvenile was found Facts Sustained on 11 counts of malicious destruction of property, trespassing, and misdemeanor burglary.

There is a \$10,000 cap on restitution in the Juvenile Court system, so only a fraction of the damage could be covered. In the end, the Juvenile was placed on probation and ordered to pay less than half of 1% of the total damages.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 25-6-J

Charges: Motor Vehicle Theft and related charges

Offense Date: May 3, 2025

Arrest Date: May 3, 2025

Charging Date: May 5, 2025

Initial Arraignment: May 5, 2025

First Trial Date: July 11, 2025 – State Postponement; Trial Postponed to September 3, 2025

Second Trial Date: September 3, 2025 – Defense Postponement; Trial Postponed to October 22, 2025

Third Trial Date: October 22, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted, and continued to December 17, 2025

Fourth Trial Date: December 17, 2025 – Trial Continued; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to December 31, 2025

Fifth Trial Date: December 31, 2025 – Trial Concluded

Outcome: Fact Sustained on Motor Vehicle Theft and related charges

Prior Contacts: Zero Prior contacts

Summary:

This case stems from a series of incidents involving various combinations of three youth, including this Juvenile, who was on GPS monitoring at the time of the offense. The Juvenile was arrested and charged with Motor Vehicle Theft in May 2025. The Juvenile was released from detention on GPS monitoring pending trial.

Both the State and Defense wanted the GPS records for trial, but DJS had not turned them over by the first trial date, so the case was postponed. Once the records were received, Defense requested a postponement.

The trial began more than five months after the offense and took more than two months to conclude. The Victims in the case appeared at every court hearing. On the last day of the year, the trial finally ended, and the Juvenile was found Facts Sustained for Motor Vehicle Theft.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 24-7-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: June 5, 2024

Initial Arraignment: September 24, 2024

First Trial Date: November 4, 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 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to April 2, 2025

Fifth Trial Date: April 2, 2025 – Trial Concluded; Disposition set for May 15, 2025

Outcome: Fact Sustained on Second-Degree Assault & Theft \$100-\$1500; Probation

Prior Contacts: Zero Prior contacts

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 months of postponement, one family hired a private attorney, one case was paneled, and OPD represented the remaining Juveniles.

15 months after the violent offense occurred, the trial concluded, and the Juvenile was found Facts Sustained on Assault and Theft. DJS was ordered to prepare a Social History Investigation for sentencing; however, they failed to prepare one for the May disposition hearing. The Court placed the Juvenile on probation and ordered DJS to staff the case and

match the Juvenile with services. At the following hearing in July 2025, DJS failed to appear in court, and no services had been put in place.

18 months after the offense, and three months after being placed on probation, the Juvenile was engaged in services.

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 Attorneys 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

Prior Contacts: Zero prior contact; One subsequent contact

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.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 25-9-J

Charges: Motor Vehicle Theft and related charges

Offense Date: March 11, 2025

Arrest Date: March 12, 2025

Charging Date: March 12, 2025

Initial Arraignment: March 12, 2025

First Trial Date: April 8, 2025 – OPD Postponed; Motion for Joinder filed; Panel Attorneys needed

Second Trial Date: May 20, 2025– OPD Postponed; Panel Attorneys needed

Third Trial Date: July 11, 2025– OPD Postponed; Panel Attorneys needed

Fourth Trial Date: August 28, 2025– OPD Postponed; Panel Attorneys needed

Fifth Trial Date: September 16, 2025– OPD Postponed; Panel Attorneys needed

Sixth Trial Date: December 15, 2025– Trial Postponed; Panel Attorneys just entered

Seventh Trial Date: February 19, 2026

Outcome: Trial Pending; On probation to DJS for a felony

Prior Contacts: Twenty-seven contacts

Summary:

This case stems from a carjacking that occurred on March 11, 2025. The Juvenile was arrested the next day and charged with this case and one other. The Victim in this case has cooperated and been available for trial dates. As it stands, the current trial date is more than 11 months from the date of the offense.

The Juvenile was only detained in this case pending initial arraignment. Most of the Juvenile's pretrial supervision from March 2025 to present has been on electronic monitoring. When removed from monitoring, the Juvenile was arrested on new charges.

In the time that it has taken OPD to panel this case, the Juvenile has picked up new charges in seven new cases. Some of those Victims have been less cooperative, but four cases from September 2025 have joined the two from March 2025 for February 2026 trial dates. A Violation of Probation is also pending.

Juvenile Trial Case Study: 25-10-J

Charges: Carjacking, Robbery, Second-Degree Assault, and related charges

Offense Date: July 1, 2025

Arrest Date: July 1, 2025

Charging Date: July 2, 2025

Initial Arraignment: July 2, 2025

First Trial Date: July 28, 2025 – State Postponement; Trial Postponed to October 3, 2025

Second Trial Date: October 3, 2025 – Trial Started; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to November 5, 2025

Third Trial Date: November 5, 2025 – Trial Continued; Unable to finish in time allotted and continued to December 3, 2025

Fourth Trial Date: December 3, 2025 – Trial Concluded

Outcome: Facts Sustained on 18 of 19 charges, including Carjacking and the most serious felonies; Committed to DJS

Prior Contacts: Five prior contacts

Summary:

This case stems from a carjacking that occurred on July 1, 2025. The Juvenile was arrested and charged with the offense the next day. The Juvenile was on probation at the time of the offense and was initially detained pending trial. Two weeks later, the Juvenile was released in a Baltimore City hearing, as they were detained by Baltimore County for violating probation.

Over the next three months, DJS attempted to find an appropriate facility for the Juvenile to be placed. The trial in Baltimore City stretched over two months and three hearings before the Juvenile was found Facts Sustained of all but one traffic violation from the violent crime.

Placement is still unclear, as the recommendations in the City case and County case are not aligned, despite the Juvenile already being under a commitment to DJS.

Transfer Case Study: 24-1-T

Transfer Case Charges: Kidnapping, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Armed Carjacking, and related charges

Transfer Date: January 8, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Robbery; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Indicted January 17, 2024

Prior Contacts: Four prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-1-T was charged on January 5, 2023, with Kidnapping, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Armed Carjacking, and related offenses stemming from incidents on December 31, 2022, through January 2, 2023, in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on January 8, 2024.

The juvenile pled to one count of Robbery and was committed to DJS on January 9, 2024. The Juvenile was detained at the Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center pending placement at the Victor Cullen Center. The Juvenile remained on a waitlist for the Victor Cullen Center for over two months. The Juvenile was placed at the Victor Cullen Center on March 26 and stayed for 119 days, leaving the facility on July 23, 2024. The Juvenile turned 18 while at the facility.

The Juvenile was indicted on a new case as an adult in Baltimore County and charged as an adult, so when the Juvenile completed placement at Victor Cullen, they were arrested and held at the Baltimore County Detention Center pending trial in their new case.

The Juvenile pled in June 2025 to Participation in a Criminal Organization, two counts of Armed Carjacking, two counts of Kidnapping, and Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence. The Juvenile was sentenced as an adult to 105 years, with all but 25 years suspended, and five years of supervised probation.

Transfer Case Study: 24-2-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Loaded Handgun, and related charges

Transfer Date: January 24, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested April 16, 2024; Indicted on September 25, 2024

Prior Contacts: Three prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-2-T was charged on June 5, 2023, with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Loaded Handgun on a Person, and related charges in the District Court for Baltimore City. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on January 24, 2024.

The juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm, and was committed to DJS and placed in the community. The Juvenile was ordered to engage with ROCA, attend a Victim Impact session, and remain on GPS until April 12, 2024.

On April 16, 2024, four days after coming off of GPS, the Juvenile was arrested and charged as an adult in Howard County with First-Degree Assault and Handgun charges.

The recommendation from DJS over the summer months was for the Juvenile to remain in the community, despite having incurred new handgun charges, failing to engage with ROCA, and failing to appear for court dates.

Juvenile 24-2-T pled to First-Degree Assault, Conspiracy Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm in May 2025. The Juvenile was sentenced as an adult to 11 years with all but 4 years suspended, and 5 years of supervised probation.

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: Four 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.

Transfer Case Study: 24-4-T

Transfer Case Charges: First-Degree Assault, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, and related charges

Transfer Date: March 6, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Robbery with a Deadly Weapon; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested October 8, 2024; Indicted November 4, 2024

Prior Contacts: Fourteen prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-4-T was charged in Baltimore City Circuit Court with First-Degree Assault, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, and related charges in September 2023. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on March 6, 2024.

The Juvenile pled to Robbery with a Deadly Weapon and was committed to DJS for placement at the Victor Cullen Center.

Due to the transition to MDEC, there are no records of when the Juvenile was at the Victor Cullen Center; by July 2024, however, the Juvenile was in the community and engaged with ROCA.

The Juvenile was arrested on October 8, 2024, at the age of 19, for Armed Carjacking, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, and related charges, and was indicted for that case in Baltimore County Circuit Court on November 4, 2024. As of writing, the trial is pending.

Transfer Case Study: 24-5-T

Transfer Case Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Robbery, Armed Carjacking, and related charges

Transfer Date: March 6, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Robbery with a Deadly Weapon; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested October 7, 2024, and July 25, 2025

Prior Contacts: Eight prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-5-T was indicted in September 2023 for Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Robbery, Armed Carjacking, and related charges. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on March 6, 2024.

The Juvenile pled to Robbery with a Deadly Weapon and was committed to DJS for placement at a Residential Treatment Center on March 15, 2024. The Juvenile was held pending placement; however, approximately three months into detention, DJS revealed they were unable to get the Juvenile into a residential treatment center, due in part to age (18 years old), and asked that the Judge modify the order so they could send the Juvenile to Victor Cullen Center instead. In July, the Judge, finding there was no other option, modified the order to send the Juvenile to Victor Cullen instead. The Juvenile was there for 59 days, from July 2 to August 30, 2024.

When the Juvenile returned to the community, they were placed on GPS and enrolled in school. On October 7, 2024, the Juvenile was arrested and charged in Baltimore County for a carjacking incident from September 2023. That case was also transferred to the Juvenile Court system in February 2025, and supervision was transferred to Baltimore City. The Juvenile worked toward earning their GED and engaged with We Our Us for mentoring services.

On July 25, 2025, at the age of 19, the Juvenile was arrested and charged in Baltimore County for Minor in Possession of a Handgun, Loaded Handgun on a Person, Motor Vehicle Theft, and related charges. Trial is set for February 2026. Their juvenile matters were closed in August of 2025.

Transfer Case Study: 24-6-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Loaded Handgun on a Person, and related charges

Transfer Date: April 22, 2024

Case Outcome: Facts Sustained of Minor in Possession of a Firearm & Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm at trial; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested April 30, 2025, and July 7, 2025

Prior Contacts: Five prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-6-T was charged in Baltimore City Court with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Loaded Handgun on a Person, and related charges in November 2023. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on April 22, 2024.

The case went to trial, and the Juvenile was found Facts Sustained for Minor in Possession of a Firearm & Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm. The Juvenile was committed to DJS for placement at Backbone Mountain Youth Center on May 21, 2024. The Juvenile was placed at Backbone Mountain Youth Center on June 6, for 136 days, until October 21, 2024.

Once back in the community, the Juvenile was referred for mentoring services with We Our Us and to GED programs; however, attendance and engagement were inconsistent. On April 30, 2025, at the age of 19, the Juvenile was arrested in Baltimore City for Possession with Intent to Distribute Narcotics and related charges. The case was indicted on May 28, 2025. The Juvenile is 19 years of age.

On July 7, 2025, the Juvenile was arrested for a 14-count Burglary and Handgun case in Baltimore County, which was indicted on July 28, 2025.

On September 30, 2025, he pled guilty to Conspiracy Possession with Intent to Distribute and was sentenced to five years with all but time served suspended in the Baltimore City case. The Juvenile's Baltimore County case is set for trial in early 2026.

Transfer Case Study: 24-7-T

Transfer Case Charges: Carjacking, Robbery, Second-Degree Assault, and related charges

Transfer Date: May 17, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Carjacking; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested December 17, 2024, January 15, 2025, and February 14, 2025

Prior Contacts: Three prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-7-T was indicted on Carjacking, Robbery & related charges in October 2023. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on May 16, 2024. The Juvenile pled to Carjacking and was committed to DJS for placement on May 22, 2024. The Juvenile was detained pending placement at Peace Academy, a hardware-secure facility. The Juvenile was on the facility's waitlist for approximately three months, finally entering Peace Academy on August 18, 2024. The Juvenile was there for 78 days and was released on November 4, 2024.

The plan had been for the Juvenile to transition to a step-down program towards independent living; however, DJS changed the recommendation to placing the Juvenile in the community with a family member. After hearing arguments, the Court reversed itself and permitted the Juvenile to be placed in the community and to receive services.

The Juvenile was arrested on December 17, 2024, at the age of 19, for Second-Degree Assault and Malicious Destruction of Property in a Baltimore County District Court case. The Juvenile was arrested on January 15, 2025, for a Second-Degree Assault case in Wicomico County and again on February 14, 2025, for a Second-Degree Assault and Dangerous Weapon with Intent to Injure case in Baltimore City. The Juvenile was over 18 years of age at the time of these arrests. The Juvenile was sentenced in the Wicomico County case to nine months in March 2025. Their juvenile cases have been closed.

Transfer Case Study: 24-8-T

Transfer Case Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Robbery, Firearm Use in a Crime of Violence, and related charges

Transfer Date: May 20, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Robbery with a Deadly Weapon; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested September 13, 2024

Prior contacts: Zero prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-8-T was charged in December 2023 with Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Robbery, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related offenses in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on May 20, 2024.

The Juvenile pled to Robbery with a Deadly Weapon on May 22, 2024, and was placed on probation for a year. The Juvenile was referred for mentoring services and GED programs.

The Juvenile was arrested on September 13, 2024, at the age of 18, on a warrant for an Armed Robbery committed on August 30, 2024, and was in possession of a Ghost Gun at the time of arrest. Both cases were charged in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City in September 2024, and the Juvenile pled guilty to Robbery in one case and Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm and Possession of a Ghost Gun in the other. The Juvenile was sentenced to 12 years, with all but three years suspended, and three years of supervised probation upon release. Their juvenile probation was closed unsatisfactorily.

Transfer Case Study: 24-9-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun on a Person, & Handgun on a Person

Transfer Date: June 18, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Handgun on a Person; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested January 16, 2025

Prior Contacts: Two prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-9-T was charged in December 2023 with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun on a Person & Handgun on a Person in Baltimore City. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on June 18, 2024. The Juvenile pled to Handgun on Person, and was committed to DJS and placed in the community on June 25, 2024.

The Juvenile was ordered to participate in ROCA, attend school, and engage in counseling. Following an incident where the Juvenile allegedly broke a neighbor's leg, they absconded from supervision on September 20, 2024.

The Juvenile was arrested on January 16, 2025, for Home Invasion in Baltimore County. The Juvenile was indicted as an adult on 16 counts on January 27, 2025. A transfer hearing and trial are scheduled for early 2026.

Transfer Case Study: 24-10-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Handgun on a Person, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and related charges

Transfer Date: August 2, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested February 5, 2025

Prior Contacts: One prior contact

Summary:

Juvenile 24-10-T was charged in Baltimore City with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Handgun on a Person, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and related charges in October 2023. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on August 2, 2024. The Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm on August 9, 2024, and was committed to DJS for placement.

The Juvenile spent 90 days at Backbone Mountain Center for Youth, from September 11, 2024, to December 10, 2024. When the Juvenile was released to the community, there was a service gap: counseling and mentoring programs were not in place upon the Juvenile's return home.

On February 5, 2025, at the age of 18, the Juvenile was arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Minor in Possession of a Firearm, and related charges. On August 26, 2025, the Juvenile pled guilty to Loaded Handgun on a Person and was sentenced to five years, suspending all but time served, and five years of supervised probation. Their juvenile supervision has been closed out.

Transfer Case Study: 24-11-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Loaded Handgun on a Person, and related charges

Transfer Date: August 15, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm; Probation

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested June 5, 2025

Prior Contacts: One prior contact

Summary:

Juvenile 24-11-T was charged in December 2023 with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Wear, Carry, Transport Loaded Handgun on a Person, and related charges in Baltimore City. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on August 15, 2024.

It took approximately three months for the case to go to trial, at which time the Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm in November 2024. It took another four months for DJS to prepare and correct the sentencing report. Finally, in March 2025, the Juvenile was placed on a one-year probation and ordered to engage in services.

The Juvenile was arrested on June 5, 2025, at the age of 18, and charged with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun in a Vehicle, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, and related charges. At the time of the arrest, DJS had not yet connected the Juvenile with mentoring or counseling services.

In addition to the handgun case, the Juvenile was indicted on Attempted First Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related charges in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City on July 8, 2025. The Juvenile pled guilty to Loaded Handgun on a Person on September 16, 2025, and was sentenced to five years, with all but 18 months suspended, and three years of supervised probation. Their juvenile probation has been closed, and the Attempted First-Degree Murder case is set for trial in 2026.

Transfer Case Study: 24-12-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Possession of a Ghost Gun, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and related charges

Transfer Date: October 12, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Possession of a Ghost Gun, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and Malicious Destruction of Property; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested February 18, 2025, and April 3, 2025

Prior Contacts: Three prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-12-T was charged in Baltimore City Circuit Court with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Possession of a Ghost Gun, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and related charges in March 2024. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on October 12, 2024.

On October 28, 2024, the Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Possession of a Ghost Gun, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and Malicious Destruction of Property, and was committed to DJS for placement in the community.

The Juvenile was referred to ROCA, where they received mentoring and counseling, and assistance getting into a GED program. The Juvenile was arrested in February 2025, less than four months after being committed to DJS, for Motor Vehicle Theft in Baltimore City. DJS processed the new case as a stack case, so it was not arraigned until July 2025.

On April 3, 2025, at the age of 17, the Juvenile was arrested in Baltimore County for Home Invasion, Burglary, Armed Robbery, and related charges. The Juvenile was indicted two weeks later. The Motion to Transfer that case to the Juvenile Court system was denied, and the Juvenile pled guilty to Robbery on October 14, 2025. The Juvenile was sentenced to seven years, with all but three years suspended, and three years of supervised probation.

Transfer Case Study: 24-13-T

Transfer Case Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun in a Vehicle, Motor Vehicle Theft, and related charges

Transfer Date: October 30, 2024

Case Outcome: Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm; Committed to DJS

Date of Re-Offense: Arrested June 4, 2025

Prior Contacts: Forty-nine prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 24-13-T was charged in Baltimore City Court with Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun in a Vehicle, Motor Vehicle Theft, and related charges in April 2024. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on October 30, 2024. The Juvenile pled to Minor in Possession of a Firearm and Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle, and was committed to DJS for placement.

The Juvenile was placed at Backbone Mountain Youth Center on December 30, 2024, and was ejected from the program in March 2025. The Juvenile had completed approximately half of the program before being kicked out for fighting other youth.

The Judge released the Juvenile on April 10, 2025, over objection, because DJS advised that it could provide services to the Juvenile in the community. Almost immediately, there were compliance and attendance issues with mentoring, school, and court. The Juvenile absconded from supervision on May 2, 2025.

On June 4, 2025, at the age of 17, the Juvenile was arrested on an open warrant from Baltimore City, an open warrant from Baltimore County, and two new cases of Second-Degree Burglary.

The Juvenile was indicted over the next few months on four additional cases in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, for two Armed Robberies, First-Degree Assault, and Armed Carjacking, and 15 cases in the Juvenile Court system.

The Transfer hearing for the four Circuit Court cases is scheduled for February 2026.

Transfer Case Study: 25-1-T

Transfer Case Charges: Attempt First-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and related charges

Transfer Date: March 7, 2025

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

Date of Re-Offense: Charged November 25, 2025, and December 9, 2025

Prior contacts: Six prior contacts

Summary:

Juvenile 25-1-T was charged with two counts of Attempted First-Degree Murder, for two separate victims, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Possession of a Rapid Fire Trigger Activator, and related charges in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City on August 31, 2024. The case was transferred to the Juvenile Court system on March 7, 2025.

The Juvenile had been on probation in Anne Arundel County when they were charged in Baltimore City. The Violation of Probation filed in that case coincided with the commitment to DJS in Baltimore City, and the Juvenile was placed at Victor Cullen in March 2025. The Juvenile spent 119 days at Victor Cullen Center and was released to the community on July 3, 2025.

It took approximately two months for services to begin for the Juvenile; mentoring and therapeutics started in September 2025. The Juvenile was charged on November 25, 2025, with Motor Vehicle Theft, Second-Degree Burglary, and Malicious Destruction of Property in a 44-count case in Baltimore County. The Juvenile was also charged on December 9, 2025, in Anne Arundel County with a Second-Degree Assault case. The Juvenile remains committed to DJS.

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.

Transfer Denied Case Study: 25-1-D (17 Years old; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: January 30, 2025

Motion to Transfer filed: March 19, 2025

Extension Request: April 23, 2025

TOF Report: May 13, 2025

Status Conference: May 23, 2025

Transfer Hearing: July 24, 2025

Trial Date: October 6, 2025

Guilty Plea: 14 years suspend all but three years and three years of probation

Case #1

Charges: Attempted First-Degree Murder, First-Degree Assault, Conspiracy to Commit First-Degree Assault, Second-Degree Malicious Burning, and related charges

Facts:

On 12/21/2024 at 4301 Wabash Avenue, the Defendant and other Juveniles were on an MTA train. The Defendant spoke with a witness about rolling paper that the witness picked up off the floor. The Defendant claimed it was his blunt, but the witness kept it and ignored the Juveniles, sitting in the rear of the train car across from the homeless Victim who was sleeping in one of the seats. The witness observed, and the CCTV shows one of the Juveniles (later identified as M.) standing next to the Victim, spraying something from a can on the Victim's jacket, and then setting it on fire as the Defendant appears to record it on his phone. They then fled from the burning Victim. Fortunately, the witness and other patrons were able to remove the Victim from his coat and use a fire extinguisher to put out the fire.

Case #2

Charges: First-Degree Assault, Conspiracy to Commit First-Degree Assault, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Handgun on a Person, Malicious Destruction under \$1,000, and related charges

Facts:

On January 16, 2025, at around 7:25 p.m., in the 4300 block of Chatham Road, three juvenile females were waiting for their rides near Forest Park Senior High, where a basketball game was being played, when the Defendant and two accomplices approached them. One of the assailants yelled, "I know that's not a North Face" (commenting on the Victim's North Face coat), and then demanded that she give her coat and sneakers to

them. The Victim at first refused to do so, but then the Defendant brandished a handgun, pointing it at the females, and then pistol-whipped the Victim in the back of the head before the other two accomplices stripped her of her coat, silver Citizen watch, and Yeezy Adidas sneakers. They threw her iPad to the ground, destroying it. The assailants then fled from the scene.

Case #3

Charges: First-Degree Assault, Conspiracy to Commit First-Degree Assault, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Handgun on a Person, and related charges

Facts:

On January 16, 2025, at approximately 11:30 p.m., police responded to the 2200 block of Druid Park Drive, where the juvenile Victim reported that after he boarded a bus at Towanda Avenue and Druid Hill Park, a person he recognized as DG and another male (later identified as the Defendant) approached him and DG told the Victim, “Take that off.” DG displayed a handgun while the Defendant stole the Victim’s Citizen watch, Nike tech jacket, and a black ski mask. They exited from the bus and fled from the scene. This was captured on CCTV, and the Defendant was positively identified by a detective familiar with the Defendant’s other robbery on the same day, and a photo on Instagram shows him wearing the same pants and sneakers he wore during this robbery.

JUVENILE SUPERVISION:

January 10, 2024 – Motor Vehicle Theft – Facts Sustained and on probation (pending next review) – Doing well on Juvenile Probation

JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS:

January 10, 2024 – Motor Vehicle Theft – Facts Sustained

Transfer Denied Case Study: 25-2-D (17 years old; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: March 8, 2025

Motion to Transfer filed: April 29, 2025

TOF Report: June 2, 2025

Status Conference: August 22, 2025

Transfer Hearing: August 19, 2025

Trial Date: October 2, 2025

Guilty Plea: 10 years suspend all but five years and three years of probation

Case #1

Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, etc.

Facts:

On February 18, 2025, at approximately 6:56 p.m., Police responded to the 1500 block of Montpelier Street after the Victim advised that he was selling an iPad, a Mac Studio computer, a Magic keyboard, an iPad keyboard, and a computer mouse, for a total value of \$4,000. The Victim was planning to meet a prospective buyer at the location and had communicated with a “KC” via text and Facebook. When the Victim arrived at the location, an unknown individual (later positively identified as the Defendant) advised that they were there to purchase the items on behalf of their spouse. During the encounter, the Defendant displayed a black handgun and demanded the Victim’s Apple iCloud info and his property, as the Defendant asked if the Victim wanted to die. The Defendant took the Victim’s property and fled on foot. Through further investigation, including a pawn store ticket for a stolen item pawned by the Defendant’s mother, the Defendant was positively identified as the individual who similarly robbed multiple victims. A search and seizure warrant was conducted on the home of the Defendant, as an additional stolen item was recovered from the Defendant’s room.

Case #2

Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, etc.

Facts:

On February 27, 2025, at approximately 7:18 p.m., Police responded to the 1500 block of Montpelier Street after the Victim advised that he was selling an iPad and a PlayStation 5 on Facebook Marketplace and planned to meet a prospective buyer at the location. The Victim communicated via text and Facebook with a “KC.” When the Victim arrived at the location, an unknown individual (later positively identified as the Defendant) advised that they were there to purchase the items on behalf of their spouse. During the

encounter, the Defendant grabbed the Victim's bag and then displayed a black handgun and threatened the Victim. The Victim screamed for help, and the Defendant left the scene without any of the Victim's property. Through further investigation, the Defendant was positively identified as the individual who robbed the Victim.

Case #3

Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, etc.

Facts:

On March 4, 2025, at approximately 9:10 p.m., the Victim arrived at the Southern District and reported that he was robbed in the 1500 block of Montpelier Street, after he advised that he was selling an iPhone 15 through Facebook Marketplace and was planning to meet a prospective buyer at the location. The Victim communicated via text and Facebook with a "KC." When the Victim arrived at the location, an unknown individual (later positively identified as the Defendant) advised that they were there to purchase the items on behalf of their spouse. While the Defendant was inspecting the iPhone, an unknown male arrived on scene, pointed a handgun at the Victim, and told the Victim to leave. The Defendant and the unknown male then fled the scene on foot with the Victim's iPhone.

Case #4

Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, etc.

Facts:

On March 6, 2025, at approximately 3:20 p.m., the Victim reported that he was robbed at Homestead Street, after he advised that he was selling an iPhone 15 Pro Max through Facebook Marketplace and was planning to meet a prospective buyer at the location. The Victim communicated via text and Facebook with a "KC." When the Victim arrived at the location, an unknown individual (later positively identified as the Defendant) advised that they were there to purchase the items on behalf of their sister. While the Defendant was inspecting the iPhone, an unknown male approached the Victim, pointed a handgun at the Victim, and told the Victim to leave within five seconds. The Defendant and the unknown male then fled the scene on foot with the Victim's iPhone. This Victim in this case positively identified the Defendant through a photo array.

JUVENILE RECORD – Had two other robberies – Nolle Prosequi

Transfer Denied Case Study: 25-3-D (17 years old; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: March 7, 2025

Motion to Transfer filed: March 26, 2025

TOF Report: May 2, 2025

Status Conference: May 9, 2025

Transfer Hearing: June 26, 2025

Trial Date: July 21, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but one year and three years of probation

Case #1

Charges: Minor in Possession of a Regulated Firearm (x2) (one Ghost Gun Polymer 80 chambered and loaded with eight live rounds and one Glock 26 with a converter switch and extended magazine loaded with 27 live rounds), Possession of a Ghost Gun, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm

Facts:

On or about March 7, 2025, at about 4:40 a.m., BPD SWAT Team Officers served a sealed SSW at the 400 block of Laurens Street. Officers knocked, and after several minutes, TM responded to the front door and exited the location. As the SWAT team called out, four additional individuals exited their locations in the home. The dwelling was secured, and all five individuals were brought to the living room. The Group Violence Unit of BPD then entered the location.

Officers of the GVU then recovered a loaded Glock 26 9mm with a rapid-fire activator converter switch that was loaded with an extended magazine that contained 27 live rounds and a loaded and chambered Ghost Gun Polymer 80 9mm that was loaded with a total of eight live rounds - both from a shoe box in the rear bedroom, additional ammunition (one loose round), three iPhones (one belonging to Defendant), and 45 cal loose round in a hall closet. TM advised that their clothes were in the front bedroom, and the Defendant advised that their clothes were in the rear bedroom. While the Glock had a serial number, there was no record of the Glock being registered or stolen.

TM is noted to be prohibited by the MD Gun Center based on being under the age of 30 and having been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult, and also due to being convicted of a crime of violence – Second-Degree Assault, and Loaded Handgun in a Vehicle.

Defendant is noted to be prohibited by the MD Gun Center based on being under the age of 30 and having been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be

a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult.

JUVENILE RECORD – Has two prior Handgun Violation cases – Facts Sustained

Transfer Denied Case Study: 25-4-D (17 Years old; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: February 25, 2025

Motion to Transfer filed: April 13, 2025

TOF Report: April 29, 2025

Status Conference: May 5, 2025

Transfer Hearing: July 21, 2025

Trial Date: August 20, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but 18 months and three years of probation

Case #1

Charges: Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun on a Person, Handgun on a Person, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Illegal Possession of Ammunition

Facts:

The Defendant is before this Court charged with Possession of a Handgun and related charges. Police attempted to pull a car over for a tag violation in the 2700 block of West Franklin Street. Defendant #2 was the driver, and the Defendant was a passenger. Defendant #2 fled and took off at a high rate of speed. Foxtrot and other Police followed. The Defendant was observed throwing a handgun out of the passenger window into the grass. Both defendants then attempted to flee on foot. Both were apprehended. The handgun was recovered and found to be a Ruger LC9 loaded with 1 9mm cartridge in the chamber and 8 more 9mm cartridges in the magazine. **The vehicle that Defendant #2 was driving was stolen from Anne Arundel County and valued between \$13,000-\$15,000.**

JUVENILE RECORD – Handgun Violation on September 11, 2024 – Defendant was driving a stolen vehicle from an armed carjacking

Transfer Denied Case Study: 25-5-D (17 years old; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: June 6, 2025

Motion to Transfer filed: July 25, 2025

TOF Report: August 28, 2025

Transfer Postponed: September 18, 2025 – Defendant Not Transported

Transfer Hearing: October 8, 2025

Trial Date: October 16, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but nine months, and five years of probation

Case #1

Charges: Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Rapid Fire Trigger, etc.

Facts:

On June 6, 2025, at the BP Gas Station located at 5416 Reisterstown Road, Police saw a black Infiniti about to leave, but then immediately parked and was vacated by its occupants when Police arrived. The driver of a black Infiniti, later identified as Defendant #2, entered the store while his front passenger, later identified as the Defendant, walked toward the rear. Believing the actions were due to contraband in the vehicle, the Police continued investigating. When the Police approached, the Defendant began to run while holding on to his waistband and was subsequently escorted back to the Infiniti, where they saw a handgun (equipped with a high-capacity magazine) on the front passenger floorboard. Police entered the store to apprehend Defendant #2, who then discarded the Infiniti keys. After being Mirandized, Defendant #2 admitted ownership of the Infiniti. The handgun was recovered and found to be a loaded and chambered Glock 27 .40 caliber handgun (s/n: MPN220) with an attached rapid-fire trigger. Police also located mail addressed to Defendant #2, the Defendant's MD ID, and a bookbag containing 22 units of suspected cannabis and a digital scale with residue, all inside the Infiniti. Search suspect's person upon arrest, Defendant #2 was found in possession of \$462, while the Defendant had a ziplock bag of suspected cannabis. Both defendants are prohibited from possessing a firearm because they are under 21 years old. Additionally, the Defendant is prohibited because of a juvenile disqualifying offense.

JUVENILE RECORD – Handgun in a Vehicle – probation ended in February 2025

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-6-D (17 years old [16 at arrest]; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: December 22, 2023

Motion to Transfer filed: March 14, 2024

Extension Request: April 22, 2024

TOF Report: April 30, 2024

Status Conference: June 4, 2024

Transfer Hearing: September 9, 2024

Trial Date: November 18, 2024

Guilty Plea: Three years suspend all but time served and two years of probation – Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Handgun and Possession with Intent to Distribute

VOP: October 30, 2025 – Guilty – six months – Pending Murder case in Baltimore County – Victim was 16 years old

Case #1

Charges: Firearm-Drug Trafficking, Controlled Dangerous Substance/Possession with Intent to Distribute, Loaded Handgun on a Person, etc.

On December 22, 2023, police in a marked patrol car observed a group of individuals standing in front of a convenience store. One of the individuals, later identified as the Defendant, looked toward the police vehicle and appeared visibly nervous. The Defendant's eyes became very wide open, and his body stiffened up. Police noticed the Defendant's right jacket pocket appeared heavier than his left.

Police exited the vehicle to conduct a business check on a local business. At which point, the Defendant swiftly placed his right hand into his right jacket pocket and began walking away very quickly. The Defendant also bladed the right side of his body away from the Police. The Police believed this to be characteristic of an armed person. The Defendant was also walking very fast and keeping his right hand/arm stiff to his right side while freely swinging his left arm.

The Defendant and another unidentified individual subsequently began to run while the Police pursued them on foot. Police observed the Defendant jumping the fences in rear yards. After a brief foot chase, the Police were able to apprehend and detain the Defendant as he fell attempting to jump a fence.

When the Police conducted a weapons pat-down, they did not locate any weapons. While performing the weapons pat down, police felt what they believed was a clear plastic bag

containing CDS, more specifically gelatin capsules, in the Defendant's left jacket pocket. Police then recovered one plastic bag containing 30 clear gelatin capsules with a suspected heroin/fentanyl mixture, and one plastic bag with four yellow plastic containers with suspected cocaine. 40 grams of cannabis were also found.

Police went back to where they observed the Defendant jump into a yard before jumping a fence and immediately located and recovered a loaded Ruger LC9s handgun from the ground. The recovered firearm appeared to have been freshly tossed and showed no rust/wear, indicating it had not been there for a long period of time. The firearms ammunition appeared to be in new condition. Also, approximately five to seven feet from where the firearm was located, police recovered the Defendant's phone, which was in the yard where he jumped the fence between yards.

Police made contact with the Defendant's mother to notify her that her youth had been arrested. When the Police advised her that her youth was being charged with a firearm and narcotics offenses, she stated something along the lines of, please don't raid my house; you can come search it now if you want to. The Defendant's mother subsequently gave written consent to search.

When the Police searched the Defendant's room, they recovered one box of Browning FMJ 9mm ammunition, containing 44 9mm cartridges. The ammunition box was missing six 9mm cartridges. It should be noted that the firearm recovered during this incident contained six what appeared to be identical marked FMJ 9mm cartridges inside the magazine of the gun. Those six cartridges are believed to be the six cartridges missing from the ammunition box in the Defendant's room. Police also recovered CDS paraphernalia.

JUVENILE RECORD – August 21, 2023 – Felony Theft. Ordered to attend the Fresh Start Living Classroom Program beginning in November 2023, but was arrested on a Baltimore City matter on December 23, 2023, and detained.

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-7-D (17 years old)

Arrested: April 4, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: June 24, 2024

TOF Report: July 26, 2024

Pre-Trial Conference: August 14, 2024

Status Hearing: September 5, 2024

Transfer Hearing: October 25, 2024

Trial Date: January 9, 2025

Guilty Plea: 10 years suspend all but time served, and three years of probation – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon

VOP: Pending – Defendant charged on February 22, 2025, with Armed Carjacking – Entered a guilty plea on September 2, 2025, to 25 years suspend all but 10 years, and three years of probation

Case #1

Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon (x2), Conspiracy to Commit Robbery with a Deadly Weapon (x2), Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Conspiracy Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Robbery (x2), Second-Degree Assault (x2), and Theft between \$100 and \$1,500 (x2)

On April 4, 2024, at 2:46 p.m., MV#1 and MV#2 reported to police that they had gotten off the bus in the 1300 block of Walker Avenue when they saw a blue Nissan Rogue drive slowly past them. Three unknown suspects then got out of the Nissan and approached them. One of the suspects pointed a silver handgun at the Victims as all three suspects demanded the victims' cell phones and phone passwords. MV#1 gave the suspects his Apple iPhone 15 (\$800 value), and MV#2 gave the suspects his Apple iPhone 14 Pro Max (\$1100 value). The suspects also took MV#1's Asics shoes (\$200 value). The suspects got into the Nissan, which was being driven by a fourth male suspect who had remained inside, and they all fled the scene in an unknown direction. Officers were able to track the Victim's cell phones to the 1600 block of Northbourne Road at 3:53 p.m. and located a group of five juveniles at that location, including the Defendant and four other suspects. The Victims were transported to the scene and identified the Defendant as having been the driver of the Nissan Rogue during the robbery, and two other suspects as having participated in the robbery of the victims.

One of the suspects was 14 years old and was found in possession of MV#2's Apple iPhone 14 Pro Max, but the Victims did not identify him as having participated in the

robbery. The Defendant was found in possession of a silver Ekol Jackal Dual Compact 9mm blank-firing handgun with two blank ammunition in the magazine and one single blank ammunition in his pocket. One of the other suspects identified as having participated in the robbery was in possession of a black Zorak 925 blank handgun with an extended magazine containing 16 blank ammunition. The other suspect, identified as having participated in the robbery, was in possession of MV#1's Asic shoes as well as a key to the 2016 blue Nissan Rogue used in the robbery, which was then located in the 5200 block of Loch Raven Boulevard. The Nissan Rogue was found to have been involved in an armed carjacking earlier the same day at 1:22 p.m. (and that incident is still being investigated). Before these three Defendants' arrests, MV#1's cell phone lost power and could not be located. No injuries were reported to either Victim. The firearms used in the robbery were identified as handgun replicas that fire blank ammunition and do not meet the definition of regulated firearms per the MD Gun Center. (It should be noted that they do meet the definition under Ann. Code MD, Crim. Law Art. 4-204 of a firearm when used in the commission of a felony/crime of violence.)

JUVENILE RECORD

March 6, 2021 – Carjacking – Committed to DJS Placement

March 11, 2021 – Carjacking

April 15, 2021 – Felony Theft

June 24, 2021 – Successful Completion of Green Ridge Youth Center on October 25, 2021

December 14, 2021 – VOP – Committed to DJS Placement

March 21, 2022 – AWOL from Morning Star Youth Academy

June 22, 2022 – Successful completion of Natchez Trace Youth Academy on December 12, 2022

May 1, 2023 – AWOL from Charles Hickey School

May 9, 2023 – Motor Vehicle Theft and First-Degree Assault – Committed to DJS

March 15, 2024 – AWOL from Group Home (Our House)

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-7-D (17 years old)

Arrested: January 19, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: February 16, 2024

Extension Request: March 27, 2024

TOF Report: May 6, 2024

Pre-Trial Conference: May 22, 2024

Trial Date: August 2, 2024 – Postponed

Trial Date: August 15, 2024

Guilty Plea: 15 years – Armed Carjacking

VOP: Pending in Baltimore County, Backing up 13 years for Attempted Robbery with a Deadly Weapon

Case #1

Charges: Armed Carjacking, Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, etc.

Facts:

On January 18, 2024, Victim #1 drove to the 800 block of Ramsey Street with her sister, Victim #2, as front passenger, when an individual, later identified as the Defendant, pointed a handgun at Victim #1 and demanded the car keys. The individual who was with him, later identified as Defendant #2, instructed him to take the Victim's things. The Defendant took Victim #1's cell phone, purse, and contents, while Defendant #2 took Victim #2's cellphone and Bank of America cards. The Defendant then drove away in Victim #2's 2012 Volkswagen Jetta with Defendant #2 as the passenger. Using cellphone tracking capabilities, the Police recovered the cellphones and returned them to the Victims. The Defendants were located inside the vehicle with the use of LPR, and were subsequently apprehended with the help of Foxtrot within two hours of the carjacking, despite their attempt to flee from the Police. Defendant #2 was wearing the same sweatpants owned by the Victim. After being Mirandized, Defendant #2 admitted to being in the front passenger's seat of Victim #2's vehicle, but claimed the sweatpants belonged to their sister. Video surveillance footage corroborated the Victims' rendition of events.

JUVENILE RECORD:

October 13, 2020 – Armed Carjacking – Committed to DJS Placement

April 13, 2021 – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon – Committed to DJS Placement

April 19, 2021 – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon – Committed to DJS Placement

April 21, 2021 – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon – Committed to DJS Placement

April 22, 2021 – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon – Committed to DJS Placement

May 23, 2022 – Successful Completion of Green Ridge Youth Center

May 23, 2022 – November 23, 2022 – Youth Advocate Program

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-8-D (17 years old; Detained)

Arrested: September 29, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: October 31, 2024

TOF Report: February 18, 2025

Status Conference: February 28, 2025

Transfer Hearing: April 30, 2025

Pre-Trial Conference: May 7, 2025

Trial Date: August 21, 2025

Guilty Plea: 30 years suspend all but seven years and five years of probation – Attempted Second-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence

Case #1

Charges: Attempted First-Degree Murder, Attempted Second-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, Second-Degree Assault, Handgun on a Person, Loaded Handgun on a Person, Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Reckless Endangerment, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Discharge of a Firearm in the City

Facts:

On September 18, 2024, Citi Watch notified the Police of a running gun battle in the 500 block of Rose Street. Numerous live rounds and spent casings were located in the block. A shooting Victim was located and transported to the hospital, where he was listed in critical condition. A Citi Watch camera captured the incident. The Victim was observed arguing with an individual who pulled out a large revolver and began shooting and chasing the Victim. Another individual from Rose Street pulls out a gun and chases the Victim, pointing the gun at him; this suspect is observed to rack the handgun repeatedly as if the gun had jammed. A third individual who was on a bicycle pulled out a gun from their pants and fired towards the two suspects who were chasing the Victim. A detective identified the Defendant as the individual shooting at and chasing the victim.

Case #2

Charges: Loaded Handgun on a Person, Handgun on a Person, Possession of a Firearm by a Minor, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm (x2), Illegal Possession of Ammunition, Obstructing & Hindering, Resist/Interfere with Arrest

Facts:

On September 29, 2024, in the 600 block of Luzerne Street, Police approached the Defendant, who was known to have an open warrant. Search suspect's person upon arrest Police recovered a loaded handgun from their pants pocket (six rounds, including one chambered). The handgun was reported stolen on September 7, 2024.

JUVENILE RECORD:

April 21, 2021 – Murder – Committed to DJS

August 2021 – Youth Advocates Program – Unsuccessful

December 21, 2021 – September 21, 2022 – Laurel Oaks Placement – Unsuccessful – transferred back to Baltimore

October 25, 2022 – May 12, 2023 – Victor Cullen Placement – Ejected (Non-Compliant)

October 9, 2023 – November 13, 2023 – Positive Steps Substance Abuse – Non-Compliant

June 23, 2024 – October 6, 2024 – Family Therapy – Non-Compliant

June 27, 2023 – November 27, 2023 – Youth Advocates Program – AWOL

October 12, 2023 – Detained – Thrive Academy – Participated until detained

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-9-D (15 years old; Detained)

Arrested: August 16, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: September 23, 2024

TOF Report: October 24, 2024

Status Conference: December 18, 2024

Status Conference: December 30, 2024

Pre-Trial Conference: February 20, 2025

Transfer Hearing: March 11, 2025 – Postponed – Defendant FTA

Transfer Hearing: April 10, 2025

Pre-Trial Conference: April 14, 2025

Trial Date: May 20, 2025

Guilty Plea: 50 years suspend all but 18 years and five years of probation – Attempted First-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence

Case #1

Charges: Attempted First-Degree Murder (x2), Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and related charges

Facts:

On August 1, 2024, in the 4900 block of Aberdeen Avenue, Police responded to a shooting. Police located Victim #1 suffering from gunshot wounds to the back of his head, upper torso, and arm. Police reviewed surveillance footage of the incident, which captured the suspects fleeing on foot. Investigation revealed that Victim #2 was sitting in the front passenger seat of the vehicle when Victim #1 and the vehicle were shot. Witness(es) identified the Defendant as one of the individuals who shot Victim #1 and shot at Victim #2.

JUVENILE RECORD:

March 31, 2023 – Motor Vehicle Theft – Probation

June 23, 2023 – May 2024 – Live Benevolent (Therapy) – Non-Compliant

August 17, 2023 – Unauthorized Removal of Property – Probation

September 26, 2023 – March 26, 2024 – CHOICE (Mentoring) – Inconsistent Participation

January 31, 2024 – Unauthorized Removal of Property – Probation

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-10-D (17 years old; Detained – YDC)

Arrested: August 31, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: September 25, 2024

TOF Report: December 31, 2024

Trial Date: January 7, 2025 – Canceled

Status Hearing: January 14, 2025

Transfer Hearing: February 25, 2025

Trial Date: March 11, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but one year, and three years of probation – Attempted Second-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence

Case #1

Charges: Minor in Possession of a Handgun; Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Handgun; Illegal Possession of Ammunition

Facts:

On or about 8/31/2024, at about 7:46 a.m., Police were investigating an individual possibly armed with a handgun. The officers observed the Defendant standing directly in front of the suspect, and the Defendant began to flee. The Defendant displayed the characteristics of an armed person. As he ran, he reached into his waistband and threw the suspected handgun at a pickup truck. The officers immediately recovered the handgun and found it to be loaded with a round in the chamber and 15 rounds in the magazine. The Defendant was stopped and had a housekey and a ski mask on his person.

JUVENILE RECORD:

April 22, 2022 – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon – Probation

October 3, 2022 – June 6, 2023 – Counseling – Non-Compliant

December 19, 2022 – June 6, 2023 – Youth Advocacy Program – Non-Compliant

May 23, 2023 – Possession of a Handgun – Committed to DJS

November 21, 2023 – March 27, 2024 – Green Ridge Youth Center – Successful Completion

**April 3, 2024 – September 12, 2024 – Youth Advocacy Program – Unsuccessful
(Detained)**

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-11-D (17 years old; Home Detention)

Arrested: March 7, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: March 26, 2024

Extension Request: June 7, 2024

TOF Report: July 9, 2024

Trial Date: July 8, 2024 – Canceled

Transfer Hearing: October 3, 2024

Bail Revoked: October 30, 2024

Trial Date: December 5, 2024

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but one year, and three years of probation – Attempted Second-Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence

VOP: March 19, 2025 – Continued on Probation

Case #1

Charges: Minor in Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Possession of a Firearm without a Serial Number, Loaded Handgun on a Person, Handgun on a Person, and Handgun on a Person within 100 Yards of a Place of Public Assembly

Facts:

On March 7, 2024, at 3:55 p.m., officers conducting proactive enforcement in the area of the 1000 block of W. Lombard Street observed the Defendant walking on the block and manipulating a bulge on the right side of their waistband area where they had a sweatshirt tied around their waist. Officers turned around to get a better look, and when they got parallel with the Defendant, they took off in unprovoked flight while holding the bulge on their right side. An officer exited the vehicle and pursued the Defendant. As they were running, the officer observed the Defendant pull out a black handgun with an extended magazine and run with it in their right hand. The Defendant ran westbound on Boyd Street and fell behind two trash cans. When they got up and continued running, they no longer had the handgun. Eventually, officers caught the Defendant hiding in the rear yard against a house. Officers then quickly responded to where the Defendant had fallen behind the trash cans and located a P80 handgun (“Ghost Gun”) loaded with one live 9mm cartridge in the chamber and 18 live 9mm cartridges in the magazine. The Defendant is prohibited from possessing any firearms/ammunition based upon his age being under 21 years old. This handgun arrest occurred within 100 yards of Mt. Claire Street Community Garden.

JUVENILE SERVICES PROVIDED

2022 – 2024 – Resurrection Life (Therapy) – Compliant

2018 – 2021 – Transformation Health (Therapy)

2015 – 2018 – Carruthers Clinic (Therapy)

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-12-D (17 years old; Detained)

Arrested: September 3, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: September 17, 2024

Extension Request: November 26, 2024

Trail Date: December 12, 2024 – Canceled

TOF Report: February 4, 2025

Status Hearing: February 13, 2025

Transfer Hearing: April 28, 2025

Trial Date: May 13, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but one year, and three years of probation – Loaded Handgun on a Person

VOP: February 19, 2026 – Rule 4 – Handgun Possession – Sentence of four years

Case #1

Charges: Loaded Handgun on a Person, Minor in Possession of a Firearm, Loaded Handgun in a Vehicle, etc.

Facts:

On September 2, 2024, in the 1200 block of North Montford Avenue, Police saw a burgundy Hyundai with busted-out windows and a DE Temporary tag that had been reported stolen. The vehicle ran a stop sign, drove on the wrong side of the road, and was speeding. It stopped in the rear of 3602 Monterey Road, and both occupants, both wearing masks and hoodies, bailed out and fled while holding their waistbands. One of these suspects, later identified as Defendant #1, was found near the rear of a house, but jumped over a fence in an attempt to flee from police while trying to pull something from their waistband. The Defendant was eventually apprehended by Officer Jimenez and was found in possession of a loaded and chambered Glock 29 10mm handgun with a switch that converts it to a fully automatic firearm. The other suspect, later identified as Defendant #2, was seen fleeing into and out of a wooded area between 3607 and 3609 The Alameda Circle, holding their waistband. Defendant #2 was eventually apprehended. However, Police traced Defendant #2's path of travel and found a loaded and chambered Springfield XDM 45 (s/n: MG491283) 9mm handgun inside a trash can. The said handgun was still glowing hot when fleered by Foxtrot. A witness advised seeing a figure running and placing something inside the trash can. The Hyundai had been reported stolen and had a tampered ignition. Both Defendants are juveniles and, therefore, prohibited from possessing a firearm because they are under 21 years old. Defendant #1

is additionally prohibited because of a juvenile disqualifying offense.

JUVENILE RECORD:

December 21, 2021 – First-Degree Assault – Curfew

February 27, 2023 – Victim Awareness Education – Completed

March 1, 2023 – May 28, 2023 – YAP (Mentoring) – Not Completed

January 5, 2024 – Malicious Destruction – ERC/Mental Health

May 13, 2024 – June 12, 2024 – ERC (After School) – Completed

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-13-D (16 years old; Detained)

Arrested: October 15, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: November 27, 2024

Extension Request: January 9, 2025

Trial Date: January 6, 2025 – Postponed

TOF Report: January 29, 2025

Trial Date: February 28, 2025 – Canceled

Status Hearing: March 6, 2025

Transfer Hearing: April 7, 2025 – Postponed

Transfer Hearing: May 9, 2025

Trial Date: May 13, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but one year, and three years of probation – Loaded Handgun on a Person

Case #1

Charges: Handgun Violation, Possession with Intent to Distribute (Cannabis), Stolen Firearm, Wear, Carry, or Transport of a Firearm

Facts:

October 15, 2024, Police are on patrol around 5400 York Road when they see the Defendant standing outside of 5422 York Road with his hands in his pockets. The Defendant sees the officers, takes their hands out of their pockets, and stands in a bladed position. As the officers approach, the Defendant, wearing a backpack, walks away with one leg stiff as he leaves. Police believe the Defendant is carrying a firearm, so they approach. The Defendant tries to run, but the officers catch them. The officer grabs the Defendant's waistband and immediately feels a firearm. The Defendant is arrested. Police recovered over a pound of cannabis out of the bookbag.

JUVENILE RECORD:

February 28, 2021 – Fourth-Degree Burglary – Probation to DJS

January 4, 2022 – Felony Theft – Probation to DJS

March 21, 2022 – Substance Abuse Treatment – Referred to DITTO

March 31, 2022 – June 9, 2022 – CHOICE (Mentoring) – Successful

December 30, 2022 – Victim Awareness Program – Completed

January 9, 2023 – DITTO – Not Completed

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-14-D (17 years old; Detained)

Arrested: October 12, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: November 15, 2024

Trial Date: February 4, 2025 – Postponed

TOF Report: January 28, 2025

Status Hearing: February 19, 2025

Transfer Hearing: April 21, 2025

Trial Date: May 13, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but one year, and three years of probation – Loaded Handgun on a Person

VOP: Pending – Three new arrests in Anne Arundel County

Case #1

Charges: Loaded Handgun on a Person, Handgun on a Person, Illegal Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Stolen Regulated Firearm, Minor in Possession of a Regulated Firearm, Illegal Possession of Ammunition, and Handgun Near Place of Public Gathering

Facts:

On October 12, 2024, at approximately 9:06 p.m., in the 1300 block of Poplar Grove Street, a large group of people, including the Defendant, was gathered in front of Winchester Famous Deli. The Defendant exhibited characteristics of an armed person with a non-anatomical bulge in their front waistband, blading their body away, a stiff arm, and security checks. A detective approached them from behind and gained control of their arms. The Defendant tensed their body and attempted to reach towards the front of their waistband. As detectives were trying to gain full control, they could feel that the Defendant did, in fact, have a handgun in their front waistband. The Defendant began twisting their body, pulling their arms away, and bringing their legs in toward their body once on the ground. Recovered from the Defendant was a stolen .380 caliber Bersa Thunder handgun loaded with seven live .380 caliber cartridges in the magazine (no live cartridges in the chamber).

JUVENILE RECORD:

September 12, 2022 – Robbery – Probation to DJS

September 13, 2022 – March 13, 2023 – Institute for Family Services – Successful

March 4, 2024 – Robbery with a Deadly Weapon – Probation to DJS

April 11, 2024 – July 25, 2024 – Backbone Mountain Youth Center – Successful

September 5, 2024 – January 2025 – Credible Messenger Movement 3 (Mentoring)

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-13-D (16 years old)

Arrested: October 19, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: November 19, 2024

Extension Request: December 30, 2024

Trial Date: January 27, 2025 – Postponed

TOF Report: March 5, 2025

Status Hearing: March 25, 2025

Transfer Hearing: May 12, 2025

Trial Date: May 28, 2025

Guilty Plea: Five years suspend all but seven months and nine days, and three years of probation – Loaded Handgun on a Person

Case #1

Charges: Loaded Handgun on a Person, Illegal Possession of a Firearm, etc.

Facts:

On October 19, 2024, at 12:10 a.m., Police patrolling the Fells Point corridor observed a group of individuals who appeared to be underage, congregating with an open container of alcohol. At that time, the officers requested that Citiwatch surveillance cameras begin conducting surveillance of the group.

The Citiwatch operator subsequently reported to the officers that Citiwatch had observed one of the individuals in the group, later identified as the Defendant, split off from the group and walk southbound. Citiwatch then observed the Defendant withdraw an object from their waistband, bend over, and place the item on the ground behind a silver Dodge Ram pickup truck that was backed into a driveway.

The Police responded and, upon entering the area, observed the Defendant standing at the rear of the silver Dodge Ram pickup truck. Once the Police slowed down to exit their vehicle, the Defendant began to flee on foot.

An officer quickly exited the vehicle and immediately went to the rear of the silver Dodge Ram truck, where the Defendant was observed on Citiwatch placing an object down, and where the Police on scene had observed the Defendant standing as they pulled into the block, and recovered a Smith & Wesson M&P40 M2.0 40 caliber handgun (s/n: NCY5017). The handgun was loaded with one live 40 Caliber cartridge in the chamber and an additional nine live 40 Caliber cartridges in the magazine. The handgun was

recovered from the ground under the silver Dodge Ram pickup truck, where the Defendant had been observed standing.

After a brief foot chase, the Defendant was stopped and placed under arrest.

The handgun had been reported stolen.

JUVENILE RECORD:

October 31, 2023 – Minor in Possession of a Handgun – Probation

November 14, 2023 – February 13, 2024 – CHOICE (Mentoring) – Successful

Transfer Denied Case Study: 24-14-D (16 years old)

Arrested: July 23, 2024

Motion to Transfer filed: August 7, 2024

Extension Request: September 5, 2024

TOF Report: September 19, 2024

Status Hearing: October 21, 2024

Pre-Trial Conference: December 2, 2024

Transfer Hearing: December 4, 2024

Trial Date: December 5, 2024

Guilty Plea: 10 years suspend all but four years, and three years of probation –
Conspiracy to Commit Robbery with a Deadly Weapon

Case #1

Charges: Robbery with a Deadly Weapon (x2), First-Degree Assault (x2), Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and other related charges

Facts:

The Defendant was arrested and charged with two counts of Robbery with a Deadly Weapon, two counts of First-Degree Assault, Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence, and numerous other charges that occurred on July 23, 2024, at 1:04 a.m. The two Victims had just parked their car in the 5100 block of Hillen Road. The Defendant and two Co-Defendants approached them armed with guns and announced a robbery. The Defendant pointed an AR-style assault rifle at the two Victims. One Co-Defendant pointed what appeared to be a handgun and demanded the Victim's property. The female Victim was robbed of her purse, which contained her car keys and several credit cards. The male Victim had no property that was taken. The Defendant and Co-Defendants then fled the area, and the Victims contacted the Police. When the police arrived, they noted that the female Victim was terrified, could not stop crying, and was severely traumatized. Further investigation revealed that the Defendant and Co-Defendants were using the stolen credit cards to withdraw money from an ATM at a nearby gas station. The Police were able to arrest two of the three armed robbers, including the Defendant. They recovered the Victim's credit cards and a BB gun that looked like a 9mm handgun. They did not recover the AR-15 Assault Rifle that this Defendant pointed during the armed robbery. The Victims positively identified these two Defendants as the persons responsible for this armed robbery.

JUVENILE RECORD:

December 21, 2022 – Motor Vehicle Theft – Probation

February 13, 2023 – Motor Vehicle Theft – Probation

July 5, 2023 – Minor in Possession of a Handgun – Probation

September 15, 2023 – December 6, 2023 – CHOICE (Mentoring) – Successful

September 25, 2023 – April 15, 2024 – Institute for Family Services – Non-Compliant

November 13, 2023 – January 24, 2024 – Next Step Treatment – Did Not Attend

February 29, 2024 – Victim Awareness Education – Did Not Attend



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