



MEETING MINUTES

Criminal Justice Coordinating Commission

Wednesday, May 22, 2024

7:30am – 9:00am

In Person Location: *Executive Office Building*

(101 Monroe Street, Rockville, MD 20850)

Auditorium (Located on the Lobby Level of the Building)

&

Virtual: [Microsoft Teams Meeting](#)

Or call in (audio only): [+1 443-692-5768,,561737888#](tel:+14436925768)

Phone conference ID: 561 737 888#

Members Present: Kurt van der Walde (Chair), Dawn Luedtke (Vice Chair), Maxwell Uy, Marcus Jones, James Bonifant, John McCarthy, Florence Jewell, Ben Stevenson, Eric Schneider, Stefan LoBuglio, Rochelle Perry, Karen Bushell, Kathryn Pontzer, Rolando Santiago, Darryl McSwain, John Nesky, Jeff Morris (DJS Rep), *Earl Stoddard (Staff), Lindsay Bolt (Minute Taker)*
(Online)-Debra Grandy, Jeff Waldstreicher, Dira Treadvance, Carole Brown, Jeff Ewart (FRS rep),

Members Absent:, Richard Madaleno, Gail Roper, Mark Sroka, Antonio DeVaul, Victor Brito, Sherri Koch, Marielsa Bernard

Guests: Sidney Katz, Sarah Wolf, Arnecia Moody, Kisha Davis, Ivan Downing, Susan Farag, Scott Atkins, Keena Jones, James Johnson, Robert Lehman, Christopher Feldenzer, Tammy Bulla, Carol Cichowski, S.A Flynn, Francha Davis, Lisa Mandel-Trupp, Monica Martin, Jordan Satinsky, Damon Monteleone, Steve Neff

1. General Business

Kurt van der Walde, CJCC Chair

Summary

- Review of 01/24/2024, and 03/27/24 Minutes for approval
- Presentation to Chief Jones of the Certificate of Recognition and Appreciation serving on the CJCC (Last CJCC meeting prior to Chief Jones Retirement)

Action:

- Board votes (17 Yes, 0 No) to approve the 1/24/2024 & 3/27/2024 Minutes (Sheriff Uy/ 2nd Chief Jones)

- John McCarthy, Sheriff Uy, Councilmember Sidney Katz., Councilmember Dawn Luedtke, Dr Santiago, Judge Bonifant and Kurt shared stories, appreciation, and best wishes to Chief Jones on his retirement at the end of June 2024.

2. Standing Agency Updates

- Circuit Court (Judge Bonifant)
 - Circuit Court Stats:
 - For the 4th straight month the # of pending criminal cases has gone down (995 cases as of yesterday)
 - The number of pending Juvenile cases has gone down (currently 195 cases)
 - Michael Beach (former Public Defender for Montgomery County) has left and Liz Zoulias is the Acting District Public Defender currently
 - Next week the Circuit Court of Montgomery County will host, facilitated by the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy's Centers for Excellence, a 2-day conference on the Sequential Intercept Model with 120 participants who are within the local criminal justice, behavioral health and community stakeholder space.
 - Goal: Identifying existing resources, gaps, and opportunities for helping adults with behavioral health needs (who are involved or at risk in the criminal justice system)
- MCPD (Chief Jones)
 - Crime Stats:
 - Violent Crime is down in Montgomery County; only 1 homicide in 2024 -which has been solved!
 - Shootings are down
 - Robberies are up as well as Auto Thefts
 - Dr. Santiago noted Overdoses are DOWN
- State's Attorney (John McCarthy)
 - Due to the packed agenda, we skipped updates from the State's Attorney

3. Discussion: MCPS Attendance and Truancy Data, Policies, and Prevention

Damon A. Monteleone, MCPS
Assoc. Superintendent, Office of
Well-Being, Learning, and
Achievement

Steven Neff, MCPS
Director of Pupil Personnel and
Attendance Services

See PowerPoint Presentation enclosed proceeding the Minutes

- Review of MCPS definitions of Attendance
- This is a national issue: changing views on value of in-person attendance
- Spoke about “Attendance Works” pilot in which MCPS sends supportive messages to parents of students absent 3, 5, and 10 days during the quarter
- MCPS staff is focused on relationship building for students, if the student feels they belong (whether in a sport, club or supportive teacher); they are more likely to attend
- MCPS is aware that for many students the choice between making money for themselves and or their family vs going to school is hard
 - [Career Readiness Programs](#)

4. Briefing: Legislative Review of Juvenile Justice Bills

Senator Jeff Waldstreicher,
District 18, Montgomery County

- The Juvenile Justice Reform Act Passed ([HB0814/SB652](#))
 - The Juvenile System is broken and we need to hold the system accountable
 - Expanded DJS jurisdiction with regard to cases involving 4th degree Rape, Possession of a Firearm and Animal Abuse. Automatic CINA petition of Auto Thefts.
 - 80% of children who complete services do not recidivate
- A Bill ([HB1250](#)) that failed but we hope to bring back next session is regarding Theft of a Firearm is not a felony, depending on the dollar value of the gun stolen.
- [HB0947](#) passed - which holds the Gun Industry accountable for their role in fueling epidemic from gun violence, allowing the Attorney General or local state’s attorneys to sue firearm manufactures and gun dealers (Gun Industry was able to previously hide behind a federal law, “Protection of lawful commerce in arms act”)
- Comments from the CJCC members
 - State’s Attorney John McCarthy thanked Waldstreicher as did Sheriff Uy for the support
 - Sen. Waldstreicher thanked members for their increased participation in Annapolis
 - Earl noted Adrian Tyree (DJS) has been in talks with him and Chief Jones around pre-arrest diversion and intake into DJS.

See PowerPoint Councilmember Luedtke created to breakdown the Juvenile Justice reform law with context of previously existing provisions, enclosed proceeding the Minutes

5. Subcommittee Reports

Kurt van der Walde, CJCC Chair

- Legislative Subcommittee (Lead: Sheriff Uy)
 - Subcommittee is focused on identifying/tracking and reviewing legislation relevant to CJCC

- Juvenile Justice Trends Subcommittee (Lead: Stefan LoBuglio)
 - Currently meeting the 3rd Wed of every month virtually
 - Subcommittee is focused on understanding the current programs and services offered alongside the data of Juvenile Justice statistics in the County

6. Wrap-Up and Adjourn Kurt van de Walde, CJCC Chair

- Sheriff Uy introduced recently promoted Assistant Sheriff Keena Jones

Next Full Commission Meeting: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 (7:30am-9am)

***In Person Location: Executive Office Building (101 Monroe Street, Rockville, MD) Auditorium
& Virtual via Microsoft Teams link***

Chronic Absenteeism

Montgomery County Criminal Justice
Coordinating Commission
May 22, 2024

Key Attendance Definitions

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Chronically Absent | A student who misses 10% or more of the days they are enrolled, regardless of reason 18 or more days absent in a school year About 2 days absent per month from September to June |
| Truant | A student who is absent, unexcused, for 20% or more of the days they are enrolled |

MCPS is focusing efforts on **chronically absent** students using preventative, problem-solving, and trauma-informed strategies, with an emphasis on family and student engagement, in alignment with Maryland State Department of Education accountability measures

Around the Nation: An Increase in Chronic Absenteeism

Students Are Missing School Because They're Too Anxious to Show Up

State, town leaders address ways to combat absenteeism in Rhode Island



Soaring chronic absenteeism in California schools is at 'pivotal moment'

The74

Student Absenteeism Up as Kentucky Schools Recover from Some Hard Years

NATIONAL

Study finds the school absenteeism rate is double what it was before COVID



Let's Talk New Mexico

Let's talk about chronic absenteeism

SUBSCRIBER-ONLY NEWSLETTER
Jessica Grose

OPINION

Lenient Grading Won't Help Struggling Students. Addressing Chronic Absenteeism Will.

Chronic Absenteeism Has More Than Doubled in Atlanta Public Schools

Nearly half of Black students in APS were considered chronically absent during the 2021-2022 school year.

Ohio sets goals to attack school absenteeism

BY: SUSAN TEBBEN - NOVEMBER 1, 2023 4:50 AM



Around the Nation: Why is this?

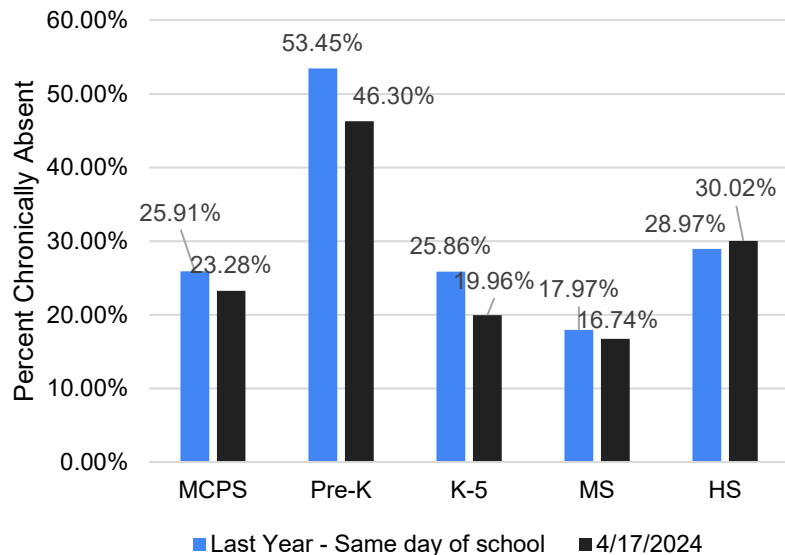
- The pandemic and online learning platforms **shifted the culture** around the value of in-person attendance.
- Youth **mental health** crisis.
- Some students do not see themselves in their school community; they **do not feel welcome**, do not see themselves in the curriculum, and have **no sense of belonging**.
- Public school is an **antiquated system**; the day-to-day student experience has not really changed in over a hundred years.
- Attending school is a **luxury for some students** - and may involve choosing between learning or supporting their family.

2022–2023 School Year: The Groundwork

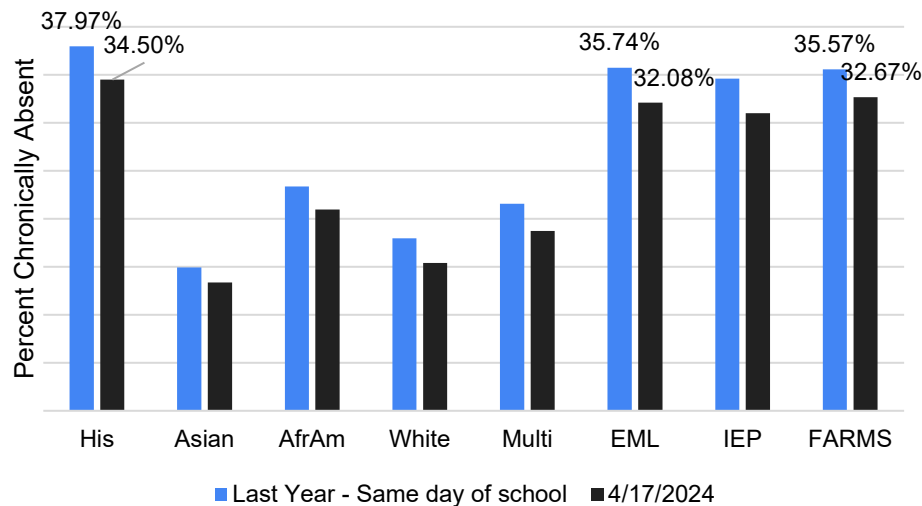
- MCPS Stakeholder Groups (Beginning Fall 2022)
 - Impact of Culture and Climate on Attendance
 - School Attendance Plans
 - Student-Centered Accountability
 - Innovative Academic Pathways
- Consultation with National Partners
 - Attendance Works (2023–2024 Pilot Program)
 - EveryDay Labs
 - American Enterprise Institute
 - Future Ed- Georgetown University

Attendance Data

Chronic Absenteeism - 4/17/24



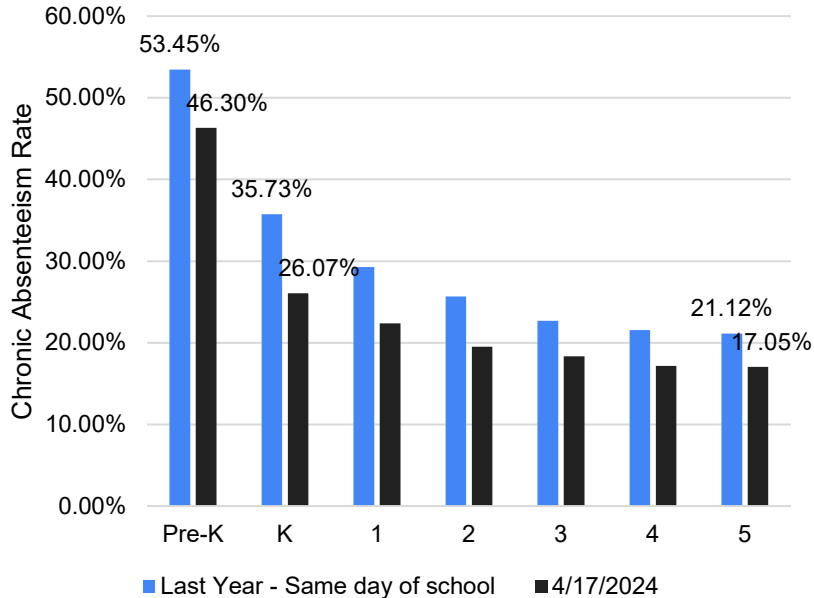
Chronic Absenteeism - 4/17/24



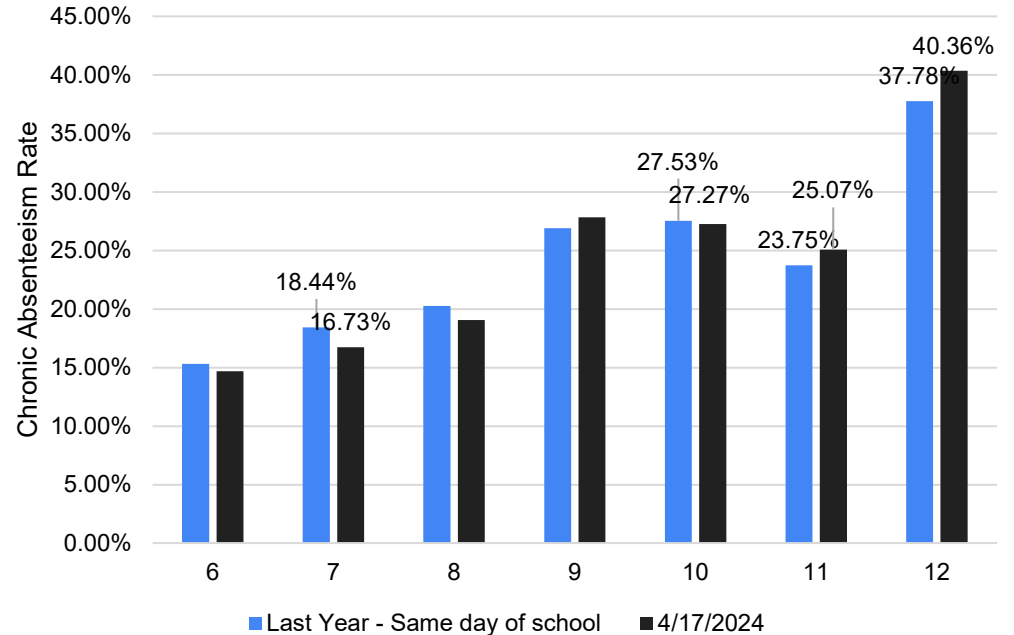
NOTE: These data are unofficial and are pulled from the MCPS attendance dashboard; H-Hispanic/Latino; BI/Afr/Am- Black or African American; Multi- 2 or More Races; EML- Emergent Multilingual Learners; IEP- Individualized Education Program; FARMS- Free and Reduced-price Meals System

Attendance Data

2022–2023 Point in Time Comparison - 4/17/24



2022–2023 Point in Time Comparison - 4/17/24



NOTE: These data are unofficial and are pulled from the MCPS attendance dashboard; Pre-k- Pre Kindergarten; K- Kindergarten; 1-12- Indicated Grade Levels

What the Current Research Tells Us We Need to Do

- Restore the belief that showing up to school every day matters for students well-being and academic success.
- Address the erosion in the positive conditions for learning crucial to motivating daily attendance.
- Avoid punitive responses and focus on positive problem solving when absences do occur.
- Use data-informed district and school teams to guide action and identify effective practices.
- Invest in a long-term, multi year approach.

Attendance Strategies That Are Making an Impact

Positive messaging
around the
importance of
attendance

Addressing **school
and classroom
culture and climate;**
fostering welcoming
learning environments

**Specific Focus on
attendance** in the
School Improvement
Plan; Well-being
Goals

Ongoing, **real-time
attendance data
analysis** and action
via Student
Well-being Teams

Central Office
**Accountability
Structures and
Processes;** Weekly
school monitoring and
targeted support

**Student - Parent -
Community**
engagement and
partner
collaboration

Student Well-being Teams: From Monitoring to Intervention

Teacher conducts parent outreach and consults with school counselor and Pupil Personnel Worker

Student referred to Student Well-being Team (SWBT); multidisciplinary root cause analysis

Attendance improves; monitor progress

Student displays attendance decline

Student/family circumstances reviewed during attendance data monitoring; additional outreach

Implement targeted interventions; document and monitor progress

Attendance does not improve; return to SWBT

Partnerships

Community Partners

Bridge to Wellness, Wellness Center, Community Schools, Department of Recreation, county non-profit organizations

Montgomery County State's Attorney's Office

Truancy Prevention Program – in 1 high school and expanded from 19 to 25 middle schools during the 2023–2024 school year

Attendance Works

Attendance Communities of Practice in 16 pilot schools in two clusters with the highest chronic absenteeism rates

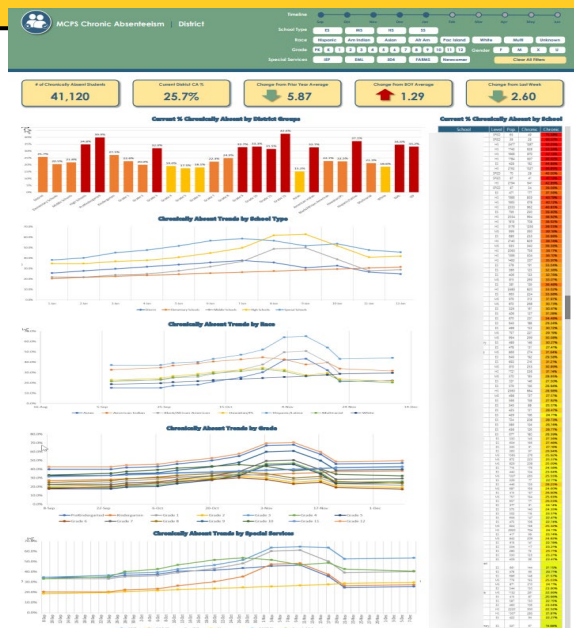
Enhanced Attendance Structures

Proactive and Preventative Attendance Measures

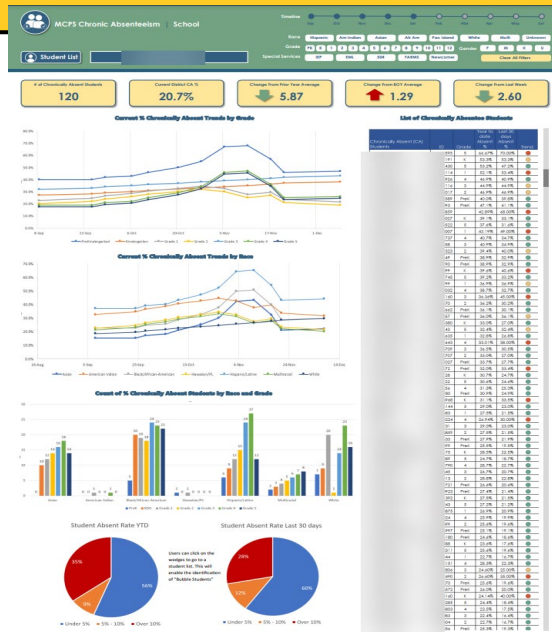
- Regular, proactive community communications around the importance of attendance
- Building the capacity of staff and school teams via common district resources and processes
- Summer 2024 Enhanced professional development for Student Well-being Teams
- Development of Attendance Data Dashboard
- Revamping the method, and the language, in which we proactively communicate attendance concerns

Chronic Absenteeism Monitoring Dashboard

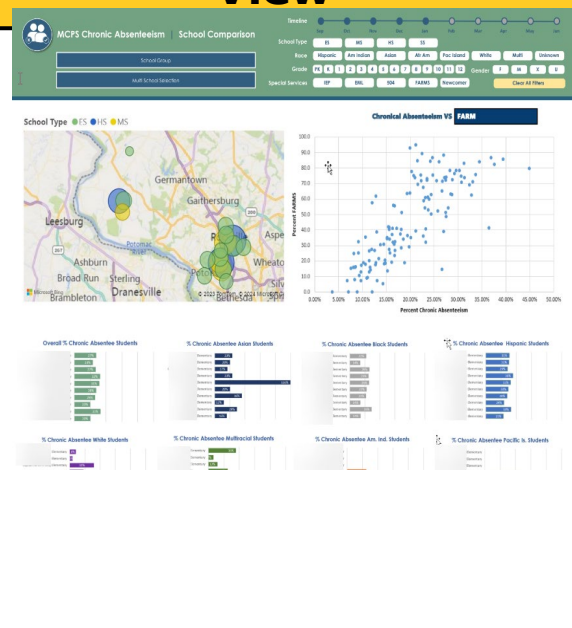
District View



District View



School Comparison View



Attendance Monitoring and Interventions

Differentiating Support and Response Based on Data

Central Services monitoring real-time attendance data on a weekly basis

- Sharing data in monthly meetings with the Office of School Support and Well-being directors
- Sharing data with the Office of the Deputy Superintendent's leadership team

School teams monitoring attendance data on a bi-weekly basis

- Quantitative data to identify student groups which are less engaged - cusp students
- Qualitative data to learn the reasons for that disengagement
- Individual student and family concerns addressed through the SWBT

The Road Ahead

- Grading and Reporting Stakeholder Workgroup
 - Considering grading and reporting practices that will incentivize high school students to attend classes more regularly
- Innovative and Flexible Course Offerings
 - Alternative timing and format programming
 - Leveraging the content offerings of the Montgomery Virtual Academy
 - Supporting schools to pilot innovative scheduling approaches

Discussion

JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM 2024 EDITION

Dawn Luedtke
Montgomery County Councilmember
District 7



Office of Councilmember
Dawn Luedtke

LEAD UP TO THE 2024 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

- Chair Luke Clippinger held three day long hearings in the House Judiciary Committee to talk through the issues.
 - September 13, 2023: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gaqBh5lhLk>
 - November 8, 2023: https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Committees/Media/false?cmte=jud&clip=UD_11_8_2023_meeting_1&ys=2023rs
 - December 5, 2023: https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Committees/Media/false?cmte=jud&clip=UD_12_5_2023_meeting_1&ys=2023rs
- Comprehensive legislation sponsored by the presiding officers and respective



IDENTIFIED PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS

- Efficacy of electronic monitoring for community detention
- Ensuring juveniles follow through with services
- Missing backstops for case review
- Lack of standardized processes between law enforcement and DJS



MONTGOMERY CO. STATS

Auto Thefts:

| Juvenile | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 68 | | 53 | |
| 265 | | | | | |
| | | | | 125 | 101 |

| Young Adult | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | 107 | 126 | 388 |
| | | | | 110 | 142 |

Weapons Offenses:

| Juvenile | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 214 | 123 | 159 | 322 |
| | | | | | 359 |

| Young Adult | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | |



JUVENILE LAW MYTHS vs. FACTS

- All juveniles referred to DJS by the police are incarcerated.
- Most juvenile offenders are violent

Neither of these statements are true

1. The overwhelming majority of matters referred to DJS by law enforcement or otherwise are “released at intake” without community detention or detention in a juvenile facility.
2. Most juvenile offenders are non-violent, misdemeanor offenses.
3. A small percentage of juvenile offenders are engaged in violent, repetitive conduct that causes significant victimization of other youth as well as community fear.

CHANGES

- Jurisdiction of the juvenile court updated
 - alleged delinquency if 13 years old; or
 - at least 10 years old and alleged to have committed an act that if committed by an adult would be:
 - A crime of violence (Crim. Law. ~~1401~~)
 - A crime involving handguns (Crim. Law ~~243~~ or 4-204)
 - A crime involving firearms (Pub. Safety ~~133~~, 5134, 5138, 5142, 5-203, or ~~5703~~)
 - Aggravated cruelty to animals (Crim. Law ~~606~~)
 - Sexual offense in the third degree (Crim. Law ~~807~~)



WHAT ABOUT?

- No juvenile court jurisdiction over a child at least 14 years old alleged to have committed an act that if done by an adult is a crime punishable by life imprisonment and any other charges against the child stemming from the same incident.
- Children ages 16 and up for violations of the Transportation Article, or operating a boat that don't involve incarceration.
- Children ages 16 and up for a series of felony charges.
- Child who was previously convicted as an adult of a felony and is charged with another crime that would be a felony if committed by an adult.
- Peace order proceedings.



TIMING AND PROCEDURES

Intake officer has 15 business days to determine jurisdiction and whether judicial action is in best interest of the public OR the child;

Exception: If law enforcement requests detention and intake does not authorize it, they have only 2 business days for the judicial action determination.

For complaints that would be felonies if committed by an adult, or any of the firearms related offenses, if the intake officer denies the petition, they have to immediately forward the complaint to the State's Attorney along with the complete case file and any and all prior intake involvement with the child.



WHAT IF THEY WERE ALREADY UNDER DJS SUPERVISION?

If intake denies the petition or proposes “informal adjustment” there is immediate review by the State’s Attorneys Office.

Preliminary review over jurisdiction and best interest standard.

SAO has 30 days to file a petition and/or peace order;

Refer the complaint to DJS for informal disposition;

Dismiss the complaint.

NOTE: Intake officer can proceed with informal adjustment while SAO conducts preliminary review.



AUTO THEFTS BY UNDER 13

Intake officer mandated to file a petition alleging that the child is in need of supervision (CINS)



INFORMAL ADJUSTMENTS

- Child shall be subject to appropriate supervision and, if intake conference occurs, child and parent/guardian must appear
- Cannot exceed 90 days unless:
 - Extended by the Court;
 - Intake officer determines additional time needed for SUD treatment or mental health program
- Victim, child and child's parent/guardian must consent to the informal adjustment
 - If no consent, intake officer must authorize filing of a petition and/or peace order OR deny and trigger the SAO review process.
 - Same process if intake officer believes the requirements can't be completed during period of informal adjustment proceed as above.



LACK OF JURISDICTION?

- If no jurisdiction OR intake officer concludes that neither informal adjustment nor judicial action is appropriate:
 - May deny filing of petition and/or peace order
 - If denied, intake officer must inform about the decision, the reasoning, and the right to seek review:
 - Victim;
 - Arresting Officer; AND
 - Person or agency that filed the complaint



TAKING A CHILD INTO CUSTODY

- Not just arrests or pursuant to arrest warrants:
 - Court orders
 - By law enforcement or other person authorized by the Court if reasonable grounds to believe that the child is in immediate danger and the child's removal is necessary for the child's protection.
 - By law enforcement or other person authorized by the Court if reasonable grounds to believe that the child has run away from the child's parents, guardian, or legal custodian.



ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES POST ARREST

- Officer must:
 - Complete a written complaint or citation to DJS
 - If child was referred to an at-risk youth prevention and diversion program, must complete and forward a written report to DJS indicating diversion to:
 - A law enforcement diversion program, including one operated by local SAO;
 - Diversion program operated by another agency or org;
 - Local care team; OR
 - Another community-based service provider



DETENTION FACTORS

- Can't be detained before a hearing if the allegedly delinquent act would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult unless:
 - They were firearms related offenses; OR
 - Child has been adjudicated delinquent at least twice in the preceding 2 years; OR
 - Child was under DJS supervision when the alleged act occurred AND the alleged act if committed by an adult would be subject to a penalty of more than 2 years imprisonment and would not be assault in the 2nd degree.



DETENTION IF UNDER 13

- May not be placed in detention for those firearms offenses in 4-203 or 4-204 of Crim. Law Art. or 5-133, 5-134, 5-138, 5-142, 5-203, or 5-703 of the Pub. Safety Art. AND child has not previously been adjudicated delinquent for one of those offenses.



OTHER PROHIBITIONS ON COMMITMENT TO DJS

- Not allowed if most serious offense is possession of cannabis;
- Those which would be misdemeanor offenses if an adult, except firearms related offenses;
- A technical violation;
- A first-time violation for making a false statement, report, or complaint of an emergency or crime.
- BUT the court may commit the child to another appropriate agency.



COMMUNITY DETENTION VIOLATION

- If a child violates the conditions of community detention, and its necessary to protect the child or others, the intake officer may authorize detention of the child.
- If a violation occurs of community detention WITH electronic monitoring, DJS has to notify the juvenile court, SAO, and child's defense attorney within 24 hours of the violation.



WHAT ABOUT VICTIMS?

- Court must consider oral or written victim impact statements in determining disposition.
- Notice provisions as previously discussed regarding disposition or decision at intake not to proceed with a petition or peace order.
- Provision for State Board of Victim's Services to advise victims and their representatives of how to file a complaint with DJS alleging that a child is in need of supervision.



WHERE DO SCHOOLS FIT IN?

- If a child is committed to DJS upon finding of delinquency or CINS, the court may notify the local school system of the finding.
- If a court rescinds the commitment order it may also notify the local school system that the child is no longer committed to the custody of DJS.
- NOTE: This is notification only and no transmittal of the child's juvenile records may be made.



PROBATION

- Different parameters for probationary periods allowed depending on offense:
 - If most serious offense would be **misdemeanor** if committed by an adult, probation is 1 year.
 - Can be extended by three months upon good cause shown for purposes of ensuring child completes a treatment or rehabilitative program or service.
 - Maximum probation is 2 years.
 - If most serious offense would be **felony** if committed by an adult, probation is 2 years.
 - Extension for good cause allowed for a maximum of 3 years.
 - **EXCEPTION:** for felony where clear and convincing standard has been met with good cause shown and in the best interest of the child, it may extend for a period not to exceed 4 years.



TREATMENT SERVICE PLANS

- A plan recommended at the disposition hearing by DJS to propose specific assistance, guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation of a child.
 - Juvenile counselor is required to meet with the child and the parent/guardian/custodian to discuss the plan.
 - If parent/guardian/custodian refuses to meet or is unable to meet, the treatment service plan must indicate that and specify the reason if known.
 - At a minimum, the plan must include:
 - Recommended level of supervision for the child;
 - Specific goals for the child and family to meet and timelines;
 - Statement of any condition that the parent/guardian/custodian must change to alleviate any risks to the child;
 - Statement of the services to be provided to the child and child's family; and
 - Any other information that may be necessary to make a disposition consistent with the child's best interests and the protection of the public interest.
 - If Court adopts the plan, DJS must ensure implementation of the plan within 25 days of the disposition.
 - If plan requires specified supervision, mentoring, mediation, monitoring, or placement, implementation is considered to have occurred ONLY when that all occurs.
 - If there's a failure to implement, court must within 7 days of receiving the certification schedule a disposition hearing within 30 days.
 - DJS is required to provide written certification to the Court within 25 days of disposition informing whether implementation has occurred and explain attempts made to ensure implementation. DJS also has to forward a copy of the certification to the Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform and Emerging and Best Practices for evaluation of patterns of failed implementation.
 - The Court has to be provided with a progress report for the child if the child has two or more unexcused absences from a treatment program that the child is ordered to attend as a condition of probation.



CHILD SEX OFFENDERS

- Juvenile registrant on sex offender registry may not knowingly enter:
 - Public or nonpublic elementary or secondary education buildings;
 - A family child care home;
 - A child care institution
 - A home where informal child care takes place.
- Prohibited from working for an entity that does work at any of those facilities.
- Can receive their public education either through:
 - Home and hospital instruction
 - RICA
 - As specified in other county BOE policy
 - Non-public special education program if the program has been notified that the child is a juvenile sex offender registrant and the school has given the child specific written permission to attend.



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF CHILDREN

- Annual report now requires reporting to DJS on:
 - Number of children referred to an at-risk youth prevention and diversion program in the previous year;
 - Age, gender, and race of children referred to a risk youth prevention and diversion program in the previous year; and
 - The number of children currently enrolled in an at-risk youth prevention and diversion program.



DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

- Secretary must develop a State Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan, including:
 - inventory of all in-day treatment programs and residential care programs and an accounting of the residence of all clients;
 - inventory of nonresidential treatment programs;
 - specify the needs of the various areas of services for clients, including alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation services;
 - specify the needs of clients, including predelinquent diversion services programs;
 - establish priorities for the different services needed;
 - set standards for the quality of residential services and outreach services;
 - include a program dedicated to reducing recidivism rates of clients;
 - include programs dedicated to diverting children from the juvenile justice system;
 - include programs developed for youth at the highest risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of gun violence;
 - include programs developed specifically for individuals at least 10 years old and under the age of 15 years who are at the highest risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of gun violence;
 - include programs developed for youth involved in motor vehicle theft; AND
 - include any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.



HELPFUL LINKS

- December 1, 2019 Interim Report of JJRC:
https://dls.maryland.gov/pubs/prod/NoPblTabMtg/CmsnJuvRefCnel/mjjrc_dlh-signedcopy.pdf
- January 1, 2021 Final Report of JJRC:
https://dls.maryland.gov/pubs/prod/NoPblTabMtg/CmsnJuvRefCnel/JJRC_FinalReport.pdf
- October 1, 2021 Supplemental Report of JJRC:
https://dls.maryland.gov/pubs/prod/NoPblTabMtg/CmsnJuvRefCnel/JJRC_Report-Final_2021SupplementalReport.pdf
- 2022 Legislative Implementation Presentation:
https://djs.maryland.gov/Documents/JJRC/JJRCingPublic_2022.pdf

