

## Juvenile Justice in Maryland – A Historical Evolution

### 1800s

- 1830: Maryland Legislature passes “An Act to Establish a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents” creating for the first time an authority to provide troubled children with homes, education, and job training.
- 1850: House of Refuge opens.
- 1850-1882: Maryland builds four “reform schools” for young people, governed by private boards and segregated by race and sex.
- 1866: Maryland Industrial School for Girls opens, and is operated under various names, finally as the Montrose School, and closing in 1988.
- 1870: House of Reformation & Instruction for Colored Children opens. It operated under various names, renamed to the Cheltenham Youth Facility in 1992.
- 1882: Industrial Home for Colored Girls opens. Merged with Montrose School for Girls in 1962.

### 1910-1918

- House of Refuge (opened in 1850) becomes Maryland School for Boys (1910) and in 1918 becomes the Maryland Training School for Boys.

### 1922

- State Department of Education operates the training schools.

### 1943

- State Department of Public Welfare, Bureau of Child Welfare, Division of Institutions operates the training schools.

### 1960s

- 1966-1969: State Department of Juvenile Services becomes the central coordinating agency for juvenile investigation, probation and aftercare services, and for State juvenile, diagnostic, training, detention, and rehabilitation institutions.
- 1967: State Department of Juvenile Services assumes administrative responsibilities for all State children’s centers and boys’ forestry camps.
- 1968: Patterson House (Group Home for Girls) opens. It closes in 1992.
- 1969: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, organizes the Juvenile Services Administration to administer all schools, youth detention centers, forestry camps, and probation/aftercare programs.

### 1970s

- 1970: Alfred D. Noyes Children’s Center opens in Montgomery County.
- 1972: Group Home for Boys opens, becoming the William Donald Schaefer House in 1992.
- 1972: Maryland Youth Residence Center (MYRC) opens.

### 1980s

- 1982: J. DeWeese Carter Center opens.
- 1985: Maryland Training School for Boys becomes the Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School.
- 1987: Juvenile Services Administration becomes an independent agency.
- 1989: The Department of Juvenile Services becomes a cabinet-level department.

### 1990s

- 1992: Victor Cullen Academy, which was a former tuberculosis sanatorium, opens.
- 1992: Boys’ Village of Maryland renamed to Cheltenham Youth Facility.
- 1999: In November, DJS replaces its existing mainframe application, Information System for Youth Services (ISYS), with a client-server system referred to as the Automated Statewide Support and Information Systems Tools (ASSIST).

### 2002

- Victor Cullen Academy closes.
- HB 1081 - Requires the establishment of a community detention program.

## Juvenile Justice in Maryland – A Historical Evolution (continued)

- HB 1011 - Requires the Department to operate the Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center as a centralized regional juvenile justice intake, assessment, court, and detention facility for Baltimore City and specified the powers and duties related to the Center.
- HB 962 - Authorizes the juvenile court to adopt a treatment service plan recommended by the Department in making a disposition on a specified petition. It also requires the Department to ensure that a treatment service plan adopted by the court is implemented within 25 days after disposition.

### 2003

- Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center (BCJJC) opens in October.

### 2004

- Day/Evening Center in Baltimore City opens in December.
- SB 767 /HB 1141 - Requires a child discharged from a committed residential placement receive step-down aftercare according to specified parameters.

### 2005

- Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School Committed and Impact Programs closes in July.
- HB 1339 - Requires the Secretary of Juvenile Services to establish a Child in Need of Supervision Pilot Program in Baltimore City and County.

### 2007

- Victor Cullen Center reopens in July.
- MYRC closes in October.
- SB 359 - Reorganization and Regionalization requires DJS to serve youth with specified programming that delivers services on a regional basis.

### 2008

- Group Home Reform - Keeping Maryland Youth in Maryland Per Diem Reduction Initiative.
- Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) begins in Baltimore City in January and statewide in November.
- Opens Day/Evening Reporting Center in Prince George's County in November.
- SB 742 - Provides that all contracted residential child care programs must post a "Residents' Bill of Rights" in the facility and provide residents and their parents/guardians a handbook of the policies of the provider.
- Thomas O'Farrell Youth Center closes in December.

### 2009

- Collaboration with Operation Safe Kids to serve VPI youth in Baltimore City and Prince George's County.
- Silver Oak Academy opens (private provider serving only DJS youth).

### 2010

- Child Safety Net Dashboard launches in February.
- HB 1382 - Allows DJS to share juvenile information and collaborate with juvenile justice agencies in the District of Columbia and Virginia.

### 2011

- SB 62 - Authorizes the State Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Services to share educational records when necessary to ensure the appropriate delivery of services.
- HB 1190 - Expands the Child in Need of Supervision Pilot Program to include Cecil County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County.
- The committed female population moves from Waxter Facility to J. Deweese Carter Center in November.
- CHALLENGE behavioral management program is implemented at Carter Center in November. CHALLENGE is designed to change youth behaviors, decision-making, and belief system to support the development of pro-social skills by using clear behavioral expectations within a structured daily routine with positive reinforcers. Ultimately, youth learn that their behaviors and actions are their responsibility.

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## 2012

- SB 245 - Allows DJS to begin to develop a continuum of care by granting the agency the ability to move youth between committed placements.
- CHALLENGE is implemented at Victor Cullen Center in March, the Youth Centers in August, and William Donald Schaefer House in October.
- Central Review Committee is formed to implement the terms of SB 245 and commences its operation in July.
- DJS begins screening for victims of human sex trafficking at the Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center in March. The human trafficking screening tool is expanded to the Alfred D. Noyes Children's Center in December.

## 2013

- HB 245 - Expands DJS's ability to share juvenile information and collaborate with juvenile justice agencies in Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
- Silver Oak Academy receives approval to increase their treatment capacity from 48 beds to 96 beds.
- Under-13 (U-13) Initiative commences in Baltimore City in May. The U-13 Initiative is a school-based intervention designed to provide support and services for juvenile offenders ages 12 years and younger through collaborative partnerships between DJS, Baltimore City Public Schools, the local Department of Social Services, and other child-serving stakeholders.
- From March to May, over 56 training sessions are held where approximately 1,100 Department employees learn to recognize the signs of possible human sex trafficking victimization among youth involved in the juvenile justice system and apply appropriate responses to support possible victims.

## 2014

- The Department begins screening for victims of human sex trafficking at the Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School in March.
- The U-13 Initiative expands to Prince George's County in May.

## 2015

- Accountability Incentives Management (AIM) - DJS Graduated Responses Initiative is implemented statewide in July.
- SB 172 / HB 618 - Requires eligible youth who are charged as adults and require detention to be held in juvenile detention facilities.
- Seven DJS facilities (Alfred D. Noyes Children's Center, J. DeWeese Carter Center, Lower Eastern Shore Children's Center, Meadow Mountain Youth Center, Savage Mountain Youth Center, Victor Cullen Center, and Western Maryland Children's Center) were audited and earned 100% compliance with federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards.



Historical photo from the boys' forestry camps

# Department of Juvenile Services Historical Evolution Highlights Since 2005

