

# Criminal Justice Coordinating Council



## Meeting Minutes June 11, 2024

### **Opening:**

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was called to order at 8:01 a.m. on June 11, 2024 by Rebecca Young, Deputy Administrative Officer for Public Safety.

### **Voting CJCC Members Present:**

Chief Robert McCullough, Honorable Dorothy Wilson, Maria Fields, Walt Pesterfield, James Dills and Scott Shellenberger were present.

### **Attendees:**

Rebecca Young, Honorable Kimberly Davis, Captain Douglas Giza, Aimee Bollinger-Smith, Elise Andrews, Tanya Smith, Mark Millsbaugh, Meg Ferguson, Hilary Siakor-Sirleaf, Kevin Ledford, Jessica Pearre, David Greer, Brittany Jackson, Jennifer Magin, Lt. Michael Sansosti, Shawna Johnson, Jessica Borits, Captain Michael Cortez III, Colonel John McGann, Delmonica Hawkins, April Lewis, Quiana Harris, Lisa Morris and Kelly La Valley were present.

### **Welcome Remarks:**

Rebecca Young, Deputy County Administrative Officer for Public Safety, welcomed and thanked the members for attending.

### **Approval of Minutes**

Minutes for the April 9, 2024 meeting were presented. Motions were made, seconded and carried to adopt the minutes for both meetings

### **Committee Reports:**

- **Domestic Violence Coordinating Council – Aimee Bollinger-Smith:**
  - DVCC's last meeting was on June 7, 2024. Lt. Walter Weiss and Renee Nelson from the Baltimore County Sheriff's Office spoke about the role of officers in the circuit court and serving of protection orders.
  - The Domestic Violence Conference will be on September 20, 2024 at the Hilton Garden Inn, White Marsh. There will be six workshops offered in the morning and the afternoon. The keynote

speakers will be Roberta Roper in the morning and Officer George Mussini in the afternoon. Jamal Moses will do lunch time self-care.

- Working on getting CEU's (Continuing Education Credits) approved for social workers and nurses.

- **Forensic Mental Health Workgroup – Tanya Smith:**

- The last meeting was held on May 8, 2024.
- Still struggling with inmates awaiting transfers to state hospitals.

**Presentations:**

- **Substance Abuse and Distribution Trends – Baltimore County Police Department – Lt. Michael Sansosti:**

- VICE/NARCOTICS SECTION ORGANIZATONAL STRUCTURE:

- ▲ EAST (PC 6, 8, 9, 11 & 12)

- East Major Case:
  - Mid-upper-level dealers
  - Wiretaps
  - Extensive/Prolonged investigations
- Eastern CDU:
  - Low-mid level dealers/customers
  - Community-based complaints
  - Onview-based investigations

- ▲ HUNT VALLEY

- Admin:
  - Two Analysts
  - Asset Forfeiture
  - Heroin Coordinator
  - Cadet
- Vice
- Diversion
- HIDTA
- 8 TFOs

- ▲ WEST (PC 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7)

- West Major Case:
  - Mid-upper-level dealers.
  - Wiretaps
  - Extensive/Prolonged investigations.
- Western CDU:
  - Low-mid level dealers/customers.
  - Community-based complaints.

- Onview-based investigations.
- VICE/NARCOTICS PERSONNEL AND WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT:
  - Keeping the Machine Moving:
    - Readjusting schedules within the confines of the contract.
    - Maintaining on-call status
    - Responding to all fatal overdose cases
    - Assisting each other within the Section
    - Addressing all community narcotics complaints
    - Continue collaboration with other CIB and precinct-level units for alternative targeting of suspects and intelligence gathering.
    - Phone analysis
- VICE/NARCOTICS SECTION WORKLOAD:
  - East and West Community Drug Units (2023):
    - Felony cases – 138
    - Arrests – 83
    - Misdemeanor cases – 71
    - Arrests – 45
    - Cases Assigned – 404
    - Undercover Operations – 80
    - Search Warrants – 54
    - Currency Seized - \$454,007.00
    - Firearms Seized – 30
  - Major Case Teams (2023):
    - Felony cases – 36
    - Arrests – 81
    - Misdemeanor cases – 7
    - Arrests – 22
    - Cases Assigned – 163
    - Undercover Operations – 35
    - Search Warrants- 122
    - Currently Seized - \$1,325,606
    - Firearms Seized – 175
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2024 Section Totals:
    - Felony cases – 43
    - Arrests – 47
    - Misdemeanor cases – 19
    - Arrests – 5
    - Cases Assigned – 136
    - Undercover Operations – 54
    - Search Warrants – 70
    - Currency Seized - \$139,155.00

- Firearms Seized - 50

- VICE/NARCOTICS SECTION 2023 SEIZURES:

- Heroin – 391 grams – (Approx. 14 ounces)
- Fentanyl – 5,839 grams – (Approx. 6 kilograms)
- Cocaine – 38,044 (Approx. 38 kilograms)
- Marijuana – 815,505 grams (Approx. 1,700 lbs.)
- Methamphetamine – 4,523 grams – (Approx. 4.5 kilograms)
- MDMA – 866 grams
- Opioids – 1,220 pills
- Benzodiazepine – 229 pills
- Miscellaneous – 112 pills
- Firearms – 205
- Currency - \$1,779,613

- CANNABIS IN BALTIMORE COUNTY:

- Quick Facts:
  - From May 1, 2023 through May 1, 2024 there were 331 countywide calls for service where “marijuana” was listed in the comments of the call.
  - The calls ranged from overdoses, disturbances, drug use/possession, and trespassing.
  - Baltimore County has eighteen cannabis dispensaries.
  - Many violent incidents in Baltimore County can be attributed to illicit cannabis activity due to the open market.

- CANNABIS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND:

- Cannabis-related calls to poison control have increased, particularly in youth exposures:
  - Student exposures to cannabis in school.
- Total cannabis-related calls from youth ages five and under increased eight-fold from 2018 to 2021 (10 to 86 calls, respectively.) In 2021, more than half of calls for youth under the age of five were for edible cannabis products.
- Beginning in 2020, there were more cannabis-related calls attributed to edible consumption versus all other methods. In addition, more edible cannabis calls were due to unintentional versus intentional consumption.

- CANNABIS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND: Since the Launch of the Adult-Use Cannabis Sales: What Changed 2022 to 2023:

- Frequency of Use: 21.3 to 22.1 (Average days of use per month)
- Perceived Efficacy: 73% to 77% (Percent of patients who perceive medical cannabis to be very or extremely effective)
- Use During Pregnancy/Breastfeeding: 56% to 75% (Percent of pregnant and/or breastfeeding respondents who reported consuming cannabis in the past month)
- Drugged Driving: 18% to 39% (Percent of respondents who drove under the influence of cannabis one or more times in the past month)

- Medical-Only Use: 66% to 70% (Patients who reported consuming cannabis solely for medical purposes)
  - Safe Storage: 62% to 54%: (Patients who reported always storing their medical cannabis in a safe, locked location in their home)
- METHAMPHETAMINES IN MARYLAND:
    - Abuse in Maryland and Baltimore County is limited and the drug is infrequently available.
      - VNS personnel have noticed a slight uptick in “meth” possession in Baltimore County in the past two to three years, but it is still fairly infrequent.
    - In the past twenty years, only approximately five to ten methamphetamine production operations have been located in Baltimore County.
      - Most methamphetamines located in Baltimore County are of “user quantities.”
      - Most larger quantities that come in Maryland and Baltimore County come in through mail and package carriers from out of state.
  - COCAINE IN MARYLAND:
    - Most abused drug in Baltimore County.
    - In 2018, we began to see Fentanyl mixed with Cocaine.
      - Prior to this, Fentanyl was only seen mixed with Heroin.
    - Since 2018, there have been 61 overdose deaths related to a Fentanyl/Cocaine mixture in Baltimore County.
  - BALTIMORE COUNTY OVERDOSES TO DATE:
    - 2023 Year End Totals:
      - YTD Fatal Overdoses- 220
      - YTD Non-fatal Overdoses – 717
      - YTD Fentanyl-related Overdoses – 185
    - 2024 Quick Stats (Current Year only):
      - YTD Fatal Overdoes – 65
      - YTD Non-fatal Overdoses – 153
      - YTD Fentanyl-related Overdoses – 39
      - Fatal Overdoses Up to This Date the Previous Year – 82 – Percentage Change Down 20.73
      - Non-Fatal Overdoses Up to This Date the Previous Year – 264 – Percentage Change – Down 42.05
      - Fentanyl-related Overdoses Up to This Date the Previous Year – 73 – Percentage Change - Down 46.58
  - OPIOD OVERDOSE DECREASE THEORY:
    - The availability of Narcan is saving lives.
    - More awareness has been brought to the issue with commercials, radio ads, and signage.
    - With the availability of Narcan, coupled with the advent of the Good Samaritan Law, the reporting of non-fatal overdoses has reduced.
  - BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE RESPONSE TO FATAL OVERDOSES:

- A Vice/Narcotics Detective responds to every reported fatal overdose in Baltimore County 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- Upon the Detective's arrival on the scene:
  - The scene is examined for evidence of drug use.
  - Any cell phones are collected.
  - Any and all persons who are, or were, present at the death scene are reinterviewed.
- **BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE RESPONSE TO FATAL OVERDOSES:**
  - An independent investigation into an identified illicit drug distributor yields the most successful prosecutions, but requires a partnership between the prosecutor and the department.
    - Example – Multiple deaths attributed to one distributor can lead to federal prosecution.
  - Detectives initiate a fatal overdose investigation by documenting all the information and intelligence obtained. They then attempt to identify the illicit drug distributor where the drug distributor becomes the target of the investigation.
- **FATAL OVERDOSE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES:**
  - Cellphone Extraction – Detectives collect the victim's phone for forensic cellular extraction.
  - Coupled with the extraction, records are obtained from the service provider for analysis, identification, and targeting.
  - Informant Development
  - Cold Contacts and Undercover Operations
  - Warrant Services
  - Arrest and Prosecution
- **ENFORCEMENT AND INTERDICTION EFFORTS:**
  - Teamwork and collaboration are crucial.
    - Capitalizing on relationships with local, state, and federal partners.
  - Overdose Tracking and Statistics:
    - MD state grant-funded Heroin Coordinator that works in the Vice/Narcotics Section. Review and analyze data from all overdose reports for an internal database.
  - Any multiple non-fatal overdose victims that are identified and their names are provided to the Health Department for intervention efforts.
    - Statistics and victim information is provided to the Health Department monthly for their reporting and response procedures.
  - Any trends, or "hot spot" areas, are identified and that information is provided to VNS supervision for targeting, investigation, actions, and enforcement.
- **FEDERAL TASK FORCE OFFICERS:**
  - Baltimore County Vice/Narcotics Section has eight Task Force Officers assigned to DEA/Homeland Security Investigations (HSI).
    - HSI Baltimore – Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST)
    - HSI Baltimore – Transnational Cyber Crimes Team
    - DEA Group 52 – Heroin Task Force

- DEA Group 51 – HIDTA Violent Traffickers Initiative
  - DEA Strike Force One
  - HIDTA Delivery Systems Parcel Interdiction Initiative (DSPII)
  - DEA Group 56 – Mass Transportation Initiative
  - DEA Group 50 – Tactical Diversion Squad
- Partner with local, state, and federal prosecutors on cases with ties to, or roots in, Baltimore County.
- **Baltimore County Circuit Court Family Recovery Support Program & Adult Drug Treatment Court - Shawna Johnson**
- Family Recovery Support Program:
    - What is the Family Recovery Support Program?
      - FRSP is a voluntary, collaborative, non-adversarial program for parents with active custody or CINA cases and suffer with substance use disorder.
      - Provides an incentive-based approach as well as family engagement activities to promote parent-child bonding, self-care events to promote mental wellbeing, and life skills training.
  - Family Recovery Support Mission Statement:
    - What is our mission?
      - To preserve families who suffer with substance use disorder (SUD)
      - To strengthen familial bonds between parents and children
      - To provide an opportunity to access and engage in an intensive, structured support program
      - Reinforce healthy parenting and lifestyle habits
      - Increase self-awareness, self-respect, and self-esteem
  - Family Recovery Support Program Model:
    - FRSP is a 10-month program with 4 phases with specific requirements for phase promotions:
      - Attend FRSP hearings
      - Submit to Drug Testing
      - Comply with Treatment Provider
      - Participate in a Peer Support Group
      - Complete Phase packets
    - FRSP the Numbers - Current Numbers as of May 31, 2024:
      - Program Began in 2009 as FRC (Family Recovery Court)
      - 14 active participants
        - 8 in Phase I
        - 4 in Phase II
        - 1 in Phase III
        - 1 in Phase IV
      - 5 people graduated the program in 2023
      - 4 have been administratively discharged in the last year; one deceased

- 2023 to May 31, we have received 56 referrals
    - 11 yes
    - 45 no or unable to reach
  - 22 observations, with 12 no shows
  - 16 admissions dating from January 2023 to May 31, 2024
- Participant Highlights:
    - Depending on the Phase, participants are tested 2-8 times per month
    - 100% of active participants are in substance use disorder treatment
    - 56% of active participants receive mental health treatment
    - 67% are employed
    - 100% are actively engaged with their children via supervised or unsupervised activities, as well as being assigned a PEER
  - Family Engagement Events:
    - Family Engagement Events are designed to provide the participant and their children bonding opportunities and quality time outside of regular visitation.
- **Baltimore County Circuit Court Adult Drug Treatment Court: Jessica Pearre**
- Mission Statement:
    - What is Drug Treatment Court??
      - It is a voluntary, non-adversarial, judicially supervised program for substance-abusing offenders charged in the Baltimore County circuit Court.
    - What is our mission?
      - To reduce dependency by using community resources combined with treatment and comprehensive support services to enable eligible offenders to sustain a crime-free, sober life.
      - Our goal is to decrease drug-related crime by providing need-specific treatment and services for substance abusers, thereby enhancing the quality of life for both participants and community.
      - Our focus is on assisting our participants in achieving self-sufficiency and become responsible members of the community by living drug-free despite life's obstacles and pressures.
  - Referrals can be made through:
    - Judges
    - Office of the Public Defender/Private Bar
    - State's Attorney's Office
    - Division of Parole and Probation
    - Treatment Providers
    - Corrections
    - Law Enforcement
    - Pre-Trial Services



- Disqualifying Factors:
  - Under 18 years old
  - Not facing charges in the Baltimore County Circuit Court or cannot remain accessible to Baltimore County.
  - Prior convictions for crimes of violence (including attempt or conspiracy)
  - See MD Crim. Law §14-101
  - An exception may be made if the conviction is 10+ years old
  - Charged w/arson, child abuse, child pornography, sex offense, or weapons offense
  - Registered sex offenders or offenders w/active gang affiliation.
  - Offenders w/active detainers or warrants or unresolved legal issues in other jurisdictions.
  - Offenders on parole or mandatory release are also disqualified.
  - Offenders who aren't diagnosed w/a substance use disorder or whose mental health issues cannot be managed in a community-based treatment program or far outweigh their substance use issues.
  
- Step 4: Plea Hearing:
  - Once the treatment plan is in place, the case gets set in for a plea hearing, also called “Drug Treatment Court Admission,” before a DTC Judge
    - At the hearing, a guilty plea is entered based on the agreement reached between the State and Participant (per the terms of the eligibility letter and contract)
  - The DTC contract is signed by the ASA, referring defense attorney, Judge and the Participant.
    - This contract outlines what charges the participant is pleading guilty to and the sentence recommendations of the State in the event of successful completion (suspended sentence) or termination of unsuccessful (period of incarceration)
  
- Drug Court Design:
  - Drug Treatment Court is divided into 4 distinct phases with differing guidelines and requirements.
  - It takes a minimum of 16 months to complete.
  
- The 4 Phases of Drug Treatment Court:
  - Phase 1 is for introductions and is a minimum of 3 months
  - Phase 2 is a stabilization and engagement and is a minimum of 3 months
  - Phase 3 is for intensive engagement and participation and is a minimum of 4 months
  - Phase 4 is for continuing care and is a minimum of 6 months
  
- Components of Drug Treatment Court:
  - Eligibility screening, plea and admission
  - Substance abuse treatment
  - Medication Assisted Treatment (if warranted)
  - Community supervision & monitoring
  - 12 step/self-help meetings
  - Employment/education
  - Treatment planning and case management

- Incentives and Sanctions
  - Community service/volunteering
  - Medication management
  - Drug Court workbooks and written assignments
  - Mental health therapy
  - Peer support & supportive services
  - Curfew checks and daily check-ins through DTC app
  - Randomized drug screening
- Active Participants:
    - Counties where our participants currently reside:
      - Baltimore County
      - Harford County
      - Baltimore City
      - Cecil County
      - Anne Arundel County
      - Frederick County
      - Carroll County
    - Participant Highlights:
      - Our program has over 90% approval rate from the participants themselves
      - Average of 2 drug tests per week per participant
      - 100% of active participants, not incarcerated are engaged in SUD and over 80% are actively engaged in Mental Health Treatment
      - 100% of active clients are receiving weekly non-clinical case management, peer support, and ancillary services
- The Numbers:
    - Program began September 2021
    - 30 active participants
      - 8 in phase 1
      - 7 in phase 2
      - 8 in phase 3
      - 6 in phase 4
      - 1 currently incarcerated and on “pause”
    - 5 active referrals that we are working on
    - 10 people have graduated the program
    - 7 people have been terminated for noncompliance
    - 1 person has been administratively discharged
    - Calendar year 2023: 32 referrals
      - 18 yes
      - 14 no
- Benefits of Drug Treatment Court:

- Reduces recidivism rates
- Holds participants accountable for attending treatment through weekly and daily updates. Nationally, Drug Treatment Courts yield a 75% higher success rate than traditional voluntary treatment models.
- Fills gaps in services that participants might need to be successful
- Cost Savings. Over \$21 MILLION DOLLARS in the last 2 years in Maryland alone
- Maryland Saved an Average of \$14,352 Per Participant in Reduced Criminal Justice and Societal Cost Outcomes Over 2 Years.
- ▶ \$36,566 – ATC
  - Rearrests - \$368
  - Court Cases - \$3,425
  - Prison Days - \$14,352
  - Parole and Probation Days - \$2,065
  - Treatment - \$1,721
  - Victimizations - \$14,636
- ▶ \$50,918 - Comparison
  - Rearrests - \$387
  - Court Cases - \$3,722
  - Prison Days - \$22,796
  - Parole and Probation Days - \$3,088
  - Treatment - \$2,714
  - Victimizations - \$18,212

\*Note:  $\$50,918 - \$36,566 = \$14,352$  savings per participants.  $\$14,352$  per participant multiplied by 1,498 participants = \$21,499,296.

○ **The District Court of Maryland for Baltimore County Adult Recovery Court Program – Honorable Kimberly M. Davis:**

- Introduction:
  - Many individuals in our community are living with substance use disorder and have difficulty leading productive lives. What happens when individuals with substance use disorder become involved with the courts? This presentation will explain adult recovery court proceedings.
- The Adult Recovery Court Program:
  - The District Court of Maryland for Baltimore County Adult Court (ARC) Program is a specialty court that provides specialized supervision for court-involved individuals with substance use disorders.
  - The ARC Program is designed to reduce recidivism, promote stabilization and maintenance of sobriety, and productive engagement in the community.
  - Defendants must be competent to be eligible for referral to the ARC Program.
  - The ARC Program is a voluntary program and Defendants must elect to enter the program.
  - Defendants are screened for eligibility by the PSC Coordinator and the Office of the State’s Attorney.
  - Once determined eligible by the PSC Coordinator and the State, Defendant enters the ARC Program and receives specialized supervision and resources.
  - Defendant must successfully complete four phases for successful completion of the ARC.

- Eligibility Requirements – The following parties are **eligible** to participate in the Adult Recovery Court Program:
  - Baltimore County resident
  - Adult offenders over 18 years of age
  - Evidence of substance use disorder, whether diagnosed or undiagnosed
  - Pending case(s) that evidence the existence of substance use disorder
  - Pending charge, history of offenses, and/or convictions that appear to be related to, influenced by, or exacerbated by an offender’s substance use and/or disorder.
  - Violations of probation for allegations of non-technical violations of probation, related to, influenced by, or exacerbated by substance use disorder.

\* **Eligibility criteria can be waived at the discretion of the Adult Recovery Court Team on a case-by-case basis.**

- Who is eligible To Participate in the ARC?
  - The following parties are **ineligible** to participate in the Adult Recovery court Program:
    - Offenders under the age of 18
    - Offenders eligible for diversion programming or a lesser restrictive means of supervision.
    - Offenders identified as a dealer for profit with no substance use dependence diagnosis.
    - Offenders who are a registered sexual offender
    - Offenders with ongoing active gang affiliation
    - Offenders with active detainers or warrants
    - Offenders who substance abuse assessment does not indicate substance use disorder
    - Offenders with severe mental health issues that are not able to be managed in a community based mental health treatment program
    - Offenders who are unwilling to participate voluntarily
    - Any unresolved criminal charges in other jurisdictions
    - Current/pending case in a DUI and/or a DWI, of which “influence” or “impaired” refers only to the consumption of alcohol
    - Current/pending offense is domestic violence in nature
    - Offender has a criminal history consisting of violent offenses and/or ARC referral is made within five (5) years of conviction of a violent crime.
    - For purposes of determining whether a case embodies violent offenses, a party is disqualified if convicted of any of the following offenses: murder, manslaughter, rape, sex offenses in the first, second and third degrees, burglary in the first, second and third degrees, first-degree arson, kidnapping, robbery, carjacking, first-degree assault, first-degree escape, attempts to commit any of the aforementioned offenses and carrying or using a firearm in the commission of an offense.

\* **Eligibility criteria can be waived at the discretion of the Adult Recovery Court Team on a case-by-case basis.**

- Areas of focus:
  - Substance Use Disorders:
    - Substance use disorders are the primary diagnosis.

- Substance use disorder is a co-occurring disorder with a mental health disorder.
- Resources are provided using a holistic approach.
  - Treatment (Inpatient or IOP)
  - Housing
  - Employment
  - Insurance
  - Treatment/therapy for co-occurring disorders
- Mental Health Disorders:
  - Mental health disorders are the secondary diagnoses.
  - Mental Health disorders are treated with therapy and medication management.
- Types of Disposition:
  - Pre-Trial
    - Participants enter the ARC Program prior to trial.
    - Participants receive a NP or Stet upon successful completion of the ARC Program.
  - Post-plea
    - Participants enter the ARC Program after entering a plea and the Court entering a finding of guilty.
    - Participants are sentenced after successful completion of the ARC Program or upon termination of participation in the ARC Program.
  - Post-Sentence
    - Participants enter the ARC Program after entering a plea and the Court entering a finding of guilt.
    - The participant is placed on supervised probation with the special condition of successful completion of the ARC Program.
- The Baltimore County Adult Recovery Court Program is scheduled on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month.
- o State's Attorney's Office – Drug Court – Scott Shellenberger, State's Attorney:
  - A bulk of murder cases that were over drugs are marijuana related.
    - The legalization of marijuana has not changed this outcome
  - There is a low number of participants in drug court because:
    - Drug Court is hard work on the participant's part.
      - Defense attorneys often don't want to set clients up for failure if they cannot comply with Drug Court's conditions.
  - Drug Court can be a life-long positive change for the participants.
  - Jessica Borits works with Judge Davis in the District Court Adult Recovery Program:
    - Every other week the State's Attorney's Office, the presiding judge, panel attorney case managers, probation agent and sometimes a Peer Recovery Specialist, have an informal discussion in regards to the participant, the progress they are making, what they might need, and any sanctions that may be necessary, to come up with a plan for court. The participant goes in front of the court for an informal hearing and the aforementioned is discussed on the court record, then the next steps going forward are addressed.

- Drug Treatment Court is very important and serves a great purpose and is addressed in the bulk of cases that are presented before a judge in Baltimore County.
- Public Defenders Office – Mental Health, Drug Court - James Dills, District Public Defender:
  - Public Defender’s Office is a huge proponent of drug treatment courts.
  - Drug Court is more difficult in District Court, because of the lower-level types of cases that are dealt with, having the offender submit to going to Drug Court every two weeks is very difficult.
  - Mental Health process updates:
    - The Office of the Public Defender is involved in litigation with both the District and Circuit courts, to get the Maryland Department of Health to place incompetent persons into facilities. Sanctions by way of monies have been issued on the MDH.
    - CJCC should come together as a group to use the monies provided by the MDH sanctions and come up with ways to help the people who are suffering from the aforementioned issues.
    - Possible find ways to enhance Mobile Crisis Unit services.
    - More diversionary processes.
    - Rebecca Young, the CJCC will revisit this topic in October.

**Roundtable Updates:**

- Judge Wilson gave an update on the first Schools in the Court Program, which met for the first time on May 22, 2024 at the Catonsville District Court. Three schools were involved, one of the programs goals was to show students how the choices that you make may have unwanted consequences. Thank you to the Baltimore County Police Department for bringing the K-9 unit, officers who work with the Mobile Crisis Unit were also in attendance. A mock traffic stop was presented. The SAO, OPD and Shock Trauma were also present. There will be another Schools in the Court Program presentation in the fall of 2024 and will be ongoing.
- Mobile Crisis through the Health Department, is working in consultation, to build a crisis stabilization crisis receiving center.

**Next Steps:**

- The next CJCC meeting will be held on October 8, 2024. The topic for October will include Mental Health Challenge Solutions, with additional topics forthcoming.

**Adjournment:**

- Motions were made, seconded and carried for adjournment. Meeting was adjourned at 9:06 a.m. The next meeting will be held on October 8, 2024, at 8:00 a.m., Room #118, Historic Courthouse in Towson, Maryland.