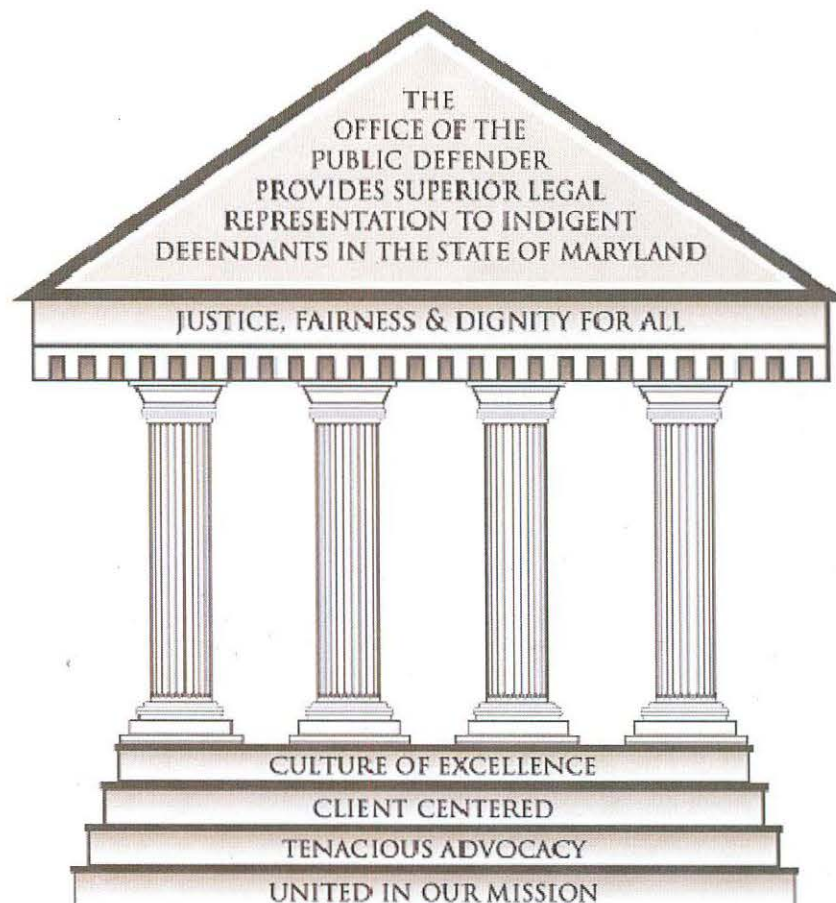


STATE OF MARYLAND OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER



FISCAL YEAR 2016 ANNUAL REPORT With Strategic Plan

Paul B. DeWolfe
Public Defender

www.opd.state.md.us

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LETTER FROM THE PUBLIC DEFENDER



As a member of the Justice Reinvestment Commission, I was privileged to serve with members of the legislature, judiciary, prosecution, defense bar and many other partners in the criminal justice system in drafting perhaps the most sweeping reform legislation in decades. The Commission was established as a result of bipartisan support to reverse the decades-long trend of draconian sentencing policies which inevitably led to mass incarceration of non-violent offenders convicted of drug and property crimes. The report from the Justice Reinvestment Commission formed the basis of the Justice Reinvestment Act which passed both houses with overwhelming support and was signed into law by the Governor. While most of the provisions of the Act are not scheduled to take effect until October of 2017, the reforms are already having the effect of shifting policy in the areas of parole, sentencing guidelines and sentencing practices. Most significantly, Maryland has joined many other states in ending the mandatory minimum sentencing statutes which tie the hands of judges who are more inclined to substitute treatment solutions instead of imprisonment for those addicted to substances and for the mentally ill. More needs to be done in the upcoming years to reverse the decades-long “war on drugs” approach to substance abuse. However the historic Justice Reinvestment Act is a very promising start. The Public Defender’s Office is proud to have served as a staunch advocate for reform in this process.

This annual report contains our yearly caseload charts, which measure attorney caseloads in each of the districts and divisions against the Maryland caseload standards developed by the case-weighting study prepared by the National Center for State Courts in 2005. Progress has been made by OPD in reducing caseloads in juvenile court in nearly all jurisdictions. The caseloads of our attorneys in district court (misdemeanors) and circuit court (felony) remain prohibitively high again this year. Excessive caseloads are considered the number one constitutional issue facing indigent defense systems nationwide. In a recent “Statement of Interest” filed in federal court in New York State, the Attorney General of the United States opined that there exists “constructive denial of counsel” when, “on a systemic basis, lawyers for indigent defendants operate under substantial structural limitations, such as severe lack of resources, unreasonably high workloads, or critical understaffing of public defender offices, and/or when traditional markers of representation---such as timely and confidential consultation with clients, appropriate investigation, and meaningful adversarial testing of the prosecution’s case---are absent or are significantly compromised on a systems-wide basis”. Recently the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania allowed criminal defendants to sue a county in an effort to prove the public defender’s office isn’t adequately funded to provide effective assistance of counsel. The solution to prohibitively high caseloads may be achieved either by increasing the number of attorneys in the jurisdictions with excessive caseloads

or by paneling cases to the private bar when caseloads begin to exceed standards. Both these solutions were proposed last year (without success) by OPD in the form of bills before the General Assembly and budget requests to the executive branch agency, the Department of Budget and Management. Another solution which OPD is again working with its legislative partners would involve decriminalization or removing jail-as-an-option for low level criminal and traffic infractions. This strategy has been employed in other states (and in Maryland with the decriminalization of small amounts of marijuana) without impacting public safety. Removing a jail penalty for minor traffic and criminal offenses such as Driving without a License or Trespassing (for example) would significantly reduce the workload of district court attorneys and bring these caseloads within standards without adding additional funds or resources. OPD will continue to advocate for these reforms. Along these lines, OPD responded to the request by the Department of Justice to publicly comment on its findings in the DOJ's Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department (the DOJ Report). This report documented a pattern or practice of engaging in unconstitutional stops, searches, arrests, excessive force and retaliation and disproportionately targeting African Americans in their enforcement strategies. OPD's thirty-six page response can be found on our website. However, I would like to highlight a few of the recommendations which if adopted statewide would result in significant savings within the criminal justice system and would have the concurrent effect of reducing attorney workload, again without adding additional funds or resources.

Recommendation 25: Encourage increased use of citations in lieu of arrests: Zero tolerance philosophies and practices encourage widespread arrests and detention, some charges can be issued by citation in lieu of arrest.

Recommendation 30: Establish a comprehensive and effective crisis intervention team: This encourages statewide solutions to assisting individuals with mental illnesses, reduces force and violence and reduces the need for these individuals to have further involvement in the criminal justice system.

Recommendation 35: Support legislation that minimizes the arrest and detention of nuisance and petty offenses. Zero tolerance strategies have resulted in the disproportionate attention to petty offenses with thousands of arrests resulting in no charges being filed or charges that are ultimately not pursued by the prosecution.

These recommendations and others will be pursued in collaboration with OPD's legislative partners in an on-going effort to reduce excessive caseloads resulting from over-criminalizing of petty offenses and minor transgressions of the law.

Our attorneys throughout the state continue to achieve successful results for their clients. These achievements, too numerous to list, are a testament to the dedication, commitment

and passion of all our employees. We are inspired in this work by OPD's vision statement, Justice, Fairness and Dignity for All.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul B. DeWolfe', written in a cursive style.

Paul B. DeWolfe
Public Defender
September 30, 2016



Office of the Public Defender Core Values

Culture of Excellence

- We embody the highest standards of professionalism in all aspects of our work.
- We act with integrity.
- We consistently follow best practices.
- We embrace diversity.
- We learn from our experiences.
- We continuously raise the bar through healthy competition.
- We are open to new ideas and concepts.
- We are hard-working, dedicated, and committed.
- We expect excellence.

Tenacious Advocacy

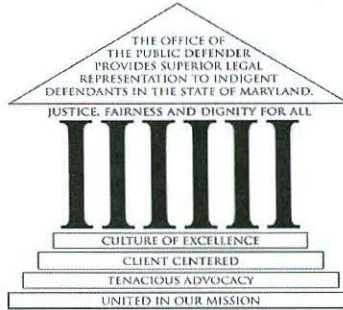
- We litigate aggressively.
- We are relentless and resourceful problem solvers for our clients.
- We are engaged, prepared, passionate, and assertive.
- We advocate for our clients at every opportunity.

Client Centered

- We are compassionate.
- We strive to achieve our client's objectives.
- We communicate effectively with our clients at every stage.
- We counsel our clients about their choices.
- We listen and are responsive to our clients.
- We respect and advocate for the dignity of each individual.

United in Our Mission

- We are one team working toward shared goals.
- We value and appreciate every employee.
- We take a collaborative approach in all that we do.
- We celebrate our successes as a community.
- We promote shared resources.
- We are inclusive, respectful and supportive of each other.



OPD Strategic Plan, 2011-2016

Focus Area

Cultivate a Culture of Excellence

Goals	Strategy	Measurement
1. Develop clear standards of work performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish and Communicate Performance Standards. b. Conduct performance reviews based on performance standards. c. Establish formal and informal ways to reward excellence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance standards published for each Job description. % of performance reviews completed. Publish leadership guide and training program. Pilot Program developed.
2. Build a talent-based organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assess and identify gaps in talent in all areas of OPD operations. b. Create a program through which OPD can identify, recruit and hire top talent. c. Identify ways to cultivate talent within OPD for all OPD positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency with which talent needs are clearly and routinely communicated with relevant partners. A progressive recruiting strategy is actively utilized. Publish guide and training for leaders on talent development.
3. Develop mechanisms that promote excellence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Communicate current development in law, policies and practices affecting our clients. b. Study approaches to achieve vertical representation. c. Manage caseloads guided by caseload standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of vehicles available and frequency of use. Variety of vehicle available and frequency of use. An accurate and effective case management procedure is utilized.
4. Build and support diverse teams that reflect all segments of society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create an inclusive work environment that fosters creativity and innovation, while promoting collegial engagement through awareness and leadership training. b. Communications – Ensure that diversity and inclusion initiatives, actions and results are transparent to employees and stakeholders. c. Engage various external stakeholder groups that support and serve the OPD's diversity values and interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPD workforce reflects diversity of our community. Collaborations leverage diversity and empowers all employees. Leadership provides regular communication and activities are provided agency wide. Partnerships with diversity stakeholders are created and maintained.

Focus Area (cont.)

Cultivate a Culture of Excellence

Goals

Strategy

Measurement

5. Promote OPD as a national leader in public defense.

a. Establish and implement strategy and protocols for media outreach and response.

Media policy developed and communicated. Number of earned media hits supporting OPD's work and issues.

b. Establish and implement social media strategy and guidelines.

Social media guidelines established and disseminated. Number of tweets, facebook posts, etc.

c. Engage websites as a resource for clients, policymakers and other stakeholders.

Website is comprehensive and up-to-date. Increased traffic to website.

Focus Area

Client Centered

Goals

Strategy

Measurement

1. OPD provides best legal representation through vigorous advocacy in courtroom and out.

a. Develop team representation that draws on the collective expertise and resources of the OPD and OPD partners

Number & frequency of team-based case reviews.

b. Design training and professional development programs for defense team members.

Portfolio of development programs available, frequency of communication about programs and level of participation

c. Develop pro bono Guidelines and leverage area law firm resources.

Number of law firms engaged in OPDs Work

2. Ensure the defense team includes the client.

a. Promote active participation of the client on the defense team.

Standard developed, published and assessed regarding client and family member contact by the team.

b. Institute practice of early and frequent contact of the defense team with client and family members.

Standard developed, published and assessed regarding client and family member contact by the team

3. Secure client access to necessary, related services.

a. Create relationships to develop related services and links to those services.

Breadth of services established in each office.

Focus Area

Leadership & Management

Goals

Goals

Strategy

Measurement

1. Ensure clear, transparent, and consistent communication.

- a. Established processes within each management unit to regularly exchange information with their "customers."
- b. Develop communication media that are user friendly, substantive, and utilized.
- c. Develop interpersonal communication skills and strategies.

Number of identified management units with process to exchange information.

Variety of media available and frequency of use.

Number of training and other resources supporting interpersonal communications skill and strategies.

2. Allocate available resources fairly, consistent with OPD priorities.

- a. Establish and communicate clear priorities.
- b. Communicate how resources will be allocated consistent with those priorities.
- c. Evaluate strengths and needs regularly with input from OPD staff.

Priorities published regularly.

Resource allocation published regularly.

Process established for OPD staff to provide input on strengths and needs; Senior management reviews as a regular agenda item.

3. Appoint effective managers.

- a. Establish regular & progressive management skills training.
- b. Establish HR management consultation, counseling and support services for agency managers.
- c. Hold managers accountable to management standards.

Frequency of management skills trainings.

HR staff are fully trained and actively support.

Performance standards and reviews incorporate management standards.

Focus Area

Positive Work Environment

Goals	Strategy	Measurement
1. Create a team-driven agency.	a. Compose relevant teams throughout the organization.	Publish groupings of relevant teams.
	b. Create avenues for collaboration between teams.	Variety of media available and frequency of use.
2. Improve morale within the agency.	a. Enhance employee understanding of their contribution to the agency mission.	Number of employees who understand their contribution to the agency
	b. Establish ways to appreciate each employee's contribution to the agency's mission.	Frequency of expressions of appreciation.
	c. Create opportunities for professional advancement and professional development.	Professional development resources and paths for professional advancement established.
3. OPD employees have resources and adequate physical workplaces.	a. Provide adequate, safe, clean physical work space.	A standard workspace checklist is completed quarterly.
	b. Provide adequate office equipment, supplies and services.	ASU completes regular need assessment for each office.
	c. Establish standard resource package for new employees.	All new employees receive a resource package.
	d. Provide sufficient training to ensure full use of resources.	Post-training survey of resource use demonstrates increased use of resources.
	e. OPD employees have resources and adequate physical workplaces.	Build partnership to leverage outside resources.

Focus Area

IT - Mission Critical

Goals	Strategy	Measurement
1. Achieve and maintain current technology.	a. Continuously assess agency technology needs.	Number of quarterly technology assessment committee meetings held.
	b. Develop a comprehensive IT financing plan.	I/T financing plan published.
	c. Ensure resources meet agency technology priorities.	Survey results demonstrate high level of user satisfaction with IT resources.
	d. Secure technology resources through the Association for the Public Defender of Maryland.	Technology resources and funds solicited.
2. Empower full use of technology resources.	a. Develop incentives to encourage full use of technology resources.	Number of users leveraging incentives.
	b. Provide full access to resources.	Survey results demonstrate high level of satisfaction with access to resources.
3. Innovate to achieve efficiencies & synergy.	a. Establish business processes and standards that best leverage IT.	Number of business processes that are evaluated as highly satisfactorily.
	b. Insure IT division has resources and structure to support IT leadership and innovation.	Number of business processes that are evaluated as highly satisfactorily.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Office of the Public Defender is to provide superior legal representation to accused indigent defendants in the State of Maryland.



DECLARATION OF POLICY

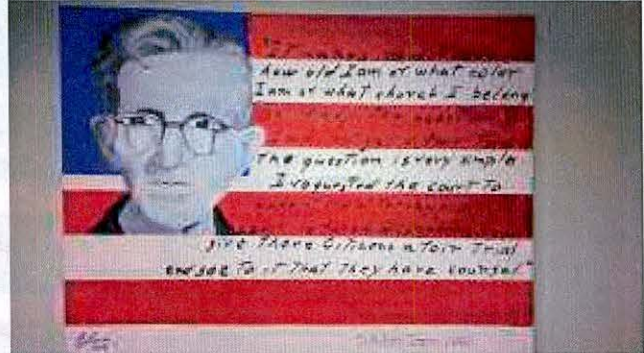
It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of Maryland to provide for the realization of the constitutional guarantees of counsel in the representation of indigents, including related necessary services and facilities, in criminal and juvenile proceedings within the State, and to assure effective assistance and continuity of counsel to indigent accused taken into custody and indigent defendants in criminal and juvenile proceedings before the courts of the State of Maryland, and to authorize the Public Defender to administer and assure enforcement of the provisions of this article in accordance with its terms.

Maryland Code (2001, 2008 Repl. Vol.), §§ 16-101 through 16-403 of the Criminal Procedure Article.

PUBLIC DEFENDER OPERATIONS

Prior to the creation of the Office of the Public Defender by the Maryland Legislature on July 1, 1971, the appointment of counsel for indigent defendants in state prosecutions was limited to those cases where, in the judgment of the trial court, "a just regard for the rights of the accused require[d] it." Acts of 1886, Ch. 46, Section 1. Thus, by statute, in Maryland there was no *right* to appointed counsel, only the discretionary authority of the trial court to appoint counsel.

On March 18, 1963, the United States Supreme Court, in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963), announced that the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution guaranteeing the right to counsel in federal prosecutions, applied with equal force to state prosecutions. Between the years 1963 and 1970, the United States Supreme Court continued to expand the right to counsel beyond the trial itself to include the right to counsel at line-ups, custodial interrogations, preliminary hearings and arraignments.



In response to the continuing expansion of the right to counsel, the Governor of Maryland created a Commission to study the need for a statewide public defender system. This culminated in the passage of Article 27A, creating a statewide public defender system funded by the State of Maryland which opened its doors in 1972.¹

A thirteen-member Board of Trustees is composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and one member each appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates respectively. The Board of Trustees appoints a Public Defender who serves a six-year term.

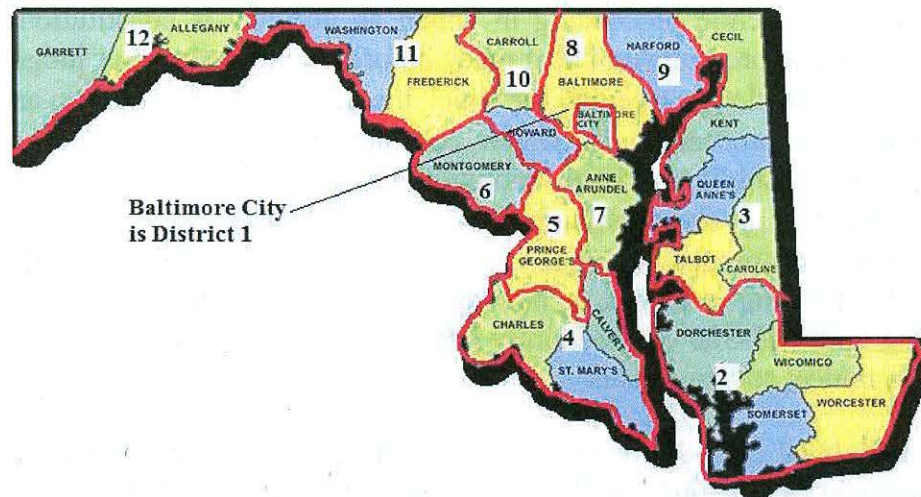
OPD Structure

The General Administration of the Office of the Public Defender provides statewide administrative and management support for its statewide divisions and Division Chiefs, twelve districts and the District Public Defenders, and over 900 employees statewide. In addition to the Public Defender and Deputy Public Defender, General Administration includes the following Administrative departments:

- (1) Administrative Services Unit
- (2) General Counsel
- (3) Information Technology
- (4) Government Relations
- (5) Human Resources
- (6) Recruitment
- (7) Training

¹ The OPD enabling statute can be found in Criminal Procedure Article, Title 16. The statute sets forth OPD's mandate, structure, and eligibility for OPD representation.

The State is divided into twelve operational districts, conforming to the geographical boundaries of the District Court of Maryland. The District Public Defenders appointed by the Public Defender with the approval of the Board of Trustees, are responsible for representing all eligible indigent defendants in the District, Juvenile and Circuit Courts within their geographical boundaries.



In addition to the district offices, there are statewide operational divisions within the OPD that represent indigent defendants at all levels of the criminal justice process and in other proceedings where the rights of indigent defendants are implicated:

Statewide Divisions

- (1) The Appellate Division;
- (2) The Post Conviction Defenders Division, formerly Collateral Review Division;
- (3) The Children In Need of Assistance Division (CINA);
- (4) Mental Health Division (Involuntary Institutionalization Services)
- (5) The Litigation Support Unit consists of a collaboration of the following Units or Divisions:
 - (a) The Major Crimes and Complex Litigation Division
 - (b) The Forensics Division;
 - (c) The Juvenile Protection Division;
 - (c) The Mental Health Unit;
 - (d) The Social Work Division.
- (6) The Innocence Project

OPD Representation

By statute, OPD provides representation of an indigent individual in the following situations:

- Criminal or juvenile proceedings in which a defendant (or party) is alleged to have committed a serious offense. Md. Code, Criminal Procedure Article, §16-204(b);
- Criminal or juvenile proceeding in which an attorney is constitutionally required to be present prior to presentment being made before a commissioner or judge;
- In a post-conviction proceeding for which the defendant has a right to an attorney;
- In any other proceeding in which confinement under a judicial commitment of an individual in a public or private institution may result;
- In a proceeding involving children in need of assistance;
- In a family law proceeding under Title 5, Subtitle 3, Part II or Part III of the Family Law Article, including a parent, a hearing in connection with guardianship or adoption; a hearing under §5-326 of the Family Law Article for which the parent has not waived the right to notice; and an appeal.

“An individual may apply for services of the Office as an indigent individual, if the individual states in writing under oath or affirmation that the individual, without undue financial hardship, cannot provide the full payment of an attorney and all other necessary expenses of representation...” Md. Code, Criminal Procedure Article, § 16-210(a). Every applicant for OPD services must complete a detailed written application that includes income, expenses, and assets that are measured against the projected expenses of representation based on the complexity of the case and the charges involved, as mandated by statute.

The January 2012 Court of Special Appeals mandate from *DeWolfe v. Richmond* now requires OPD to provide representation to indigent clients at judicial bail reviews. This new responsibility places additional burdens on both OPD attorneys and intake staff. To comply with this mandate, OPD received sufficient funding to staff the judicial bail review hearing in all jurisdictions. The addition of attorney and support staff resulted in some relief to the excessive attorney caseloads in District Operations.

Eligible clients are represented in court by Assistant Public Defenders except when there is an ethical conflict. In those cases, the Public Defender, or District Public Defender, appoints a panel attorney from the public defender’s list of private attorneys approved to represent public defender clients. Panel attorneys receive \$50 per hour, subject to a maximum of \$750 in most misdemeanor cases and \$3,000 for most felony cases. The Public Defender exercises discretion in approving fees exceeding the maximum amount.

More information about the Office of the Public Defender is available at the website: <http://www.opd.state.md.us>.

District Operations

The Public Defender's Office employs over 900 employees, 570 attorneys alone. There are 49 offices located throughout the twelve districts within the state. Most of the offices are located in the District Court Buildings, while some are located in detention centers and mental health facilities. The District Public Defender supervises each district and each has a Deputy District Public Defender. Due to budget constraints, panel attorneys are now primarily used in cases involving conflicts-of-interest.

In 2015, the overall number of cases opened decreased in all but one of the agency's twelve districts. Each District is classified as either Urban, Suburban or Rural. The caseload standard is different for each regional classification. Generally, each attorney is assigned to handle cases in one of the three areas of law, circuit, district or juvenile. However many of the attorneys in the rural districts handle cases in all areas of law, circuit, district and juvenile. This leads to a constant shift in assignment in an attempt to predict growth or decline in the number of cases opened.

This section outlines the caseloads of attorneys of OPD. In addition to actual caseloads, OPD staff attorneys must represent clients at pretrial hearings, bond reviews, bench warrant hearings, non-support and contempt hearings and they perform other supporting duties as a result of support staff vacancies. For this reason, the workload standards, while an important benchmark in determining effective assistance at trial, do not fully measure the extent to which the agency is understaffed.

OPD continues to address the challenge of excessive caseloads. Added to this challenge is the increase in the utilization of problem solving courts and specialty dockets, requiring more and more intensive attorney input. Attendance at problem solving courts are not included in caseloads. Currently, the Office of Problem Solving Courts (OPSC), oversees 36 drug courts, 2 re-entry courts, 3 mental health courts, 10 truancy reduction courts, and 2 Veterans Courts. According the FY2015 Annual Report of the Office of the Problem Solving Courts, there were over 3,600 participants in the problem solving courts programs and these courts held nearly 24,000 hearings. These court require strict court oversight of the progress of the participants as they progress through each phase of the program. As a result, the courts have increased their level of involvement in the pretrial or predisposition phases of a case and conduct frequent review hearings. OPD attorneys and/or panel attorneys represent their clients at such hearings in all of the jurisdictions. Budget constraints continue to prevent OPD from increasing its attorney positions to meet the demand of staffing these hearings. Additionally, the same constraints prevent OPD from increasing the support personnel needed to assist the attorneys and document the cases and the number of hearings to accurately reflect the amount of work required to meet the demands of the court.

District One Baltimore City

Elizabeth Julian is the District Public Defender of the largest District in the Office of the Public Defender. District One has seven locations throughout Baltimore City. There is an office located in each of the three court houses, as well as at the Juvenile Justice Center. There are two offices located downtown near the Baltimore City Circuit Court. The other office is located at the Baltimore City Central Booking & Intake Facility. District One has instituted a team representation model consistent with its local as well as the agency strategic plan.

Unlike other districts, District One has a Youthful Defendant Unit. This Unit is comprised of a group of attorneys, social workers, and OPD staff who represents children charged as adults in Baltimore City. They work as a team to achieve the best possible results for the clients. The Unit provides zealous and comprehensive representation through all phases of the criminal case both within and outside of the courtroom. The Unit continues to follow the client through the juvenile system if the case is transferred and also provides representation in post-disposition matters when the case is closed. Likewise, if the case remains in adult court jurisdiction, the team continues to represent the client through disposition in circuit court.

District One is divided into three regional districts, Eastside, Southern, and Westside. There is an OPD office in the courthouse at each of these regional districts. Each office represent OPD clients for offenses charges within the regional district.

In addition to the dockets at the Eastside District Court Building, Eastside OPD attorneys staff the Early Resolution Court (ER). The number of cases docketed for ER court has significantly declined attributable to the decriminalization of possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana. ER Court provides innovative solutions and alternatives to traditional criminal prosecution. Many of these cases are disposed through the performance of community service in lieu of guilty findings. A Circuit Court protocol permits eligible clients to proceed in the ER Court with the assurance that their Circuit Court probation will not be violated. The success of the ER Court has helped to limit the growth of cases docketed for trial. These cases are not considered in the attorney caseload. Eastside OPD attorneys also staff the Veteran's Court and Prostitution Courts. These courts are used as diversionary courts for those eligible to participate. To add to the staffing issues at Eastside, all domestic violence cases are held at Eastside regardless of where the charges originated.

Baltimore City District Court cases where competency evaluations are ordered are referred to the Mental Health Court docket. These dockets are managed by two attorneys at the Hargrove District Court (Southern District).

Drug Treatment Court dockets are heard at the Borgerding District Court (Westside) where two attorney dedicate their time to staff the Court and attend the many hearings scheduled by the court to monitor compliance of participants. There is also a Drug treatment court at the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, where one attorney manages the dockets.

The number of cases opened in District One has declined each year for the last four years. For the first time since caseload standards were established in 2005, Baltimore City has met caseload standards in each area of law.

The following charts represent a comparison between the number of cases opened and the caseloads for District One over the past two calendar years.

District One
2014 – 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	49,689	38,333
Total Number of Attorneys	153.5	146.5

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (156)	168	134
District (728)	620	543
Juvenile (182)	75	64

**District Two
Lower Eastern Shore
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester Counties**

District Two, covers the lower eastern shore of Maryland with five office locations, one located in each of the counties within the jurisdiction. Worcester County has two locations; one is located at the court building in Ocean City, Maryland and operates only during the summer months. The other is located in Snow Hill.

The District Public Defender is Chasity Simpson. There are 22 attorneys employed in District Two, many of them handle a mixed caseload in all three areas of law (circuit, district, and juvenile), depending on staffing and caseload needs. The attorneys also staff the nine problem solving courts. As indicated in the charts below the slight decrease in the number of cases opened did not have any impact on caseload compliance when comparing to 2014.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	12,460	11,793
Total Number of Attorneys	22	22

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (191)	170	160
District (630)	1,058	1,021
Juvenile (271)	336	309

**District Three
Upper Eastern Shore
Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne and Talbot Counties**

District Three, covers the upper eastern shore of Maryland with an office in each of the five counties. The District Public Defender is Stefan Skipp, whose primary office is in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland. The Deputy District Public Defender, Michael Pappafotis, is stationed in Centreville, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland. There were a total of 21 attorneys assigned to this District in calendar year 2015. The attorneys in this district not only handle a mixed caseload but in some instances, cover staffing shortages in other counties within the District. The diverse caseload allows this district to readjust assignment to address caseload needs.

District Three began to use the Maryland Electronic Courts (MDEC) system in July of 2016. MDEC is the case management system of the courts which requires any document filed with the court to be done electronically. They have experienced much of the same workload issues experienced by District Seven, who have been using the system since October, 2014. The additional obstacle facing District Three is that with the exception of Cecil County, none of the counties have intake staff. The duty to perform intake eligibility interviews fall on the secretaries, who are overburden by the additionally requirements to e-file documents into the courts new case management system.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	11,492	10,169
Total Number of Attorneys	21	21

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (191)	473	355
District (630)	640	482
Juvenile (271)	78	180

**District Four
Southern Maryland
Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties**

There is an office location in each of the three Counties in District Four. Michael Beach is the District Public Defender assigned to the Charles County office. The Deputy District Public Defender and a managing supervising attorney supervise the other two offices. During 2015, District Four is the only district that experienced an increase in the total number of cases opened. Additional staffing had little impact on caseloads, as the increase in the number of district court was more than 15%.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	15,348	17,352
Total Number of Attorneys	24	26

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (191)	275	270
District (630)	889	1,076
Juvenile (271)	311	220

**District Five
Prince George's County**

District Public Defender (DPD), Janet Hart supervises the two District 5 offices. For the fourth year in a row, District Five represented the second largest OPD district handling 13% of the agency's total statewide caseload. Staffing shortage lead to an increase in the caseloads for district court cases. Added to the pressure of caseload for this district, District Five is the only district that has every category of problem solving courts, including being one of only two districts that have a veteran's court.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	29,151	27,377
Total Number of Attorneys	54	51

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (140)	170	147
District (705)	1,228	1,728
Juvenile (238)	381	262

**District Six
Montgomery County**

Allen Wolf is the District Public Defender for District Six. He supervises its two locations; one in Silver Spring and the other in Rockville.

During Calendar year 2015, District Six experienced a decrease in the number of cases opened. The reduction in the number of cases opened coupled with additional staffing, lead to decreases in the caseload in the circuit court and district court areas of law. However, an increase in the number of cases opened in juvenile court of 28%, increased the caseload.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	19,866	17,202
Total Number of Attorneys	32	36

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (140)	116	91
District (705)	1,489	1,069
Juvenile (238)	93	111

**District Seven
Anne Arundel County**

William Davis oversees operation in the three office locations. There is a location at the Glen Burnie and Annapolis District Court buildings as well as one on Margaret Avenue in Annapolis. Staff reassignment resulted in the decrease in the caseload in the district court caseloads, while an unpredicted 36% decrease in the number of cases opened in juvenile court led to a decrease in the case load of 50%. This unpredicted decrease is a factor being considered in readjusting resources of District Seven.

In October of 2014, Anne Arundel County became the first jurisdiction to use the Maryland Electronic Courts (MDEC) e-filing system. In order to file electronically, there are additional steps. All filings are required to be filed in PDF format. Any document OPD wishes to file must be created and then converted into PDF format. OPD must then access the system and scan the document into the correct case file. Additionally, documents filed in traffic cases must be filed in each related citation. This creates an onerous burden on support staff as most traffic cases have multiple citations. Prior to MDEC, staff would create a document and file the document with the clerk's office. In traffic cases, only one document needed to be filed, even if there were multiple related citations.

Along with the implementation of MDEC, the state's attorney (SAO) for Anne Arundel County has changed the procedure by which it provides discovery to OPD. The SAO no longer sends a hard copy of the Discovery. Discovery is provided in digital format through the Hightail. OPD now must link into Hightail and print the discovery. At times discovery for a case has several files and sub-files which must be identified and printed.

Budget constraints prevent OPD from hiring sufficient personnel to take on these additional duties. Support staff and attorneys are required to work past the end of the day and weekends in order to perform the duties necessary to keep up with these changes.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	18,961	17,816
Total Number of Attorneys	30	30

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (140)	216	230
District (705)	1,262	1,193
Juvenile (238)	118	59

**District Eight
Baltimore County**

Donald Zaremba supervises the office located in Towson. The office now employs 48 full time attorneys and three half time attorneys. The attorneys in District 8 cover three District courthouse locations: Towson, Essex and Catonsville, as well as the Circuit Court. The number of cases opened in 2015 represents a minimal decrease in the number of cases handled by the district overall. As a result, caseloads continue to exceed standards in every area except juvenile.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	21,417	20,749
Total Number of Attorneys	49.5	49.5

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (140)	212	229
District (705)	885	750
Juvenile (238)	167	143

**District Nine
Harford County**

The Harford County office is located on Bond Street and is supervised by District Public Defender, Kelly Casper. There were 15 attorneys at the end of 2015. Despite a decrease in the number of cases opened, loss of staff lead to an increase in the district court caseload.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	6,861	6,359
Total Number of Attorneys	16	15

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (191)	288	239
District (630)	725	824
Juvenile (271)	136	75

**District Ten
Central Maryland
Carroll and Howard Counties**

Carol Hanson supervises the two offices situated in Ellicott City and Westminster, as well as the 22 attorneys on staff. Despite a decrease in the number staff, a significant reduction in the number of cases opened resulted in compliance in district court caseloads for the first time.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	12,503	9,669
Total Number of Attorneys	23	22

Calendar Year – Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (191)	238	214
District (630)	713	614
Juvenile (271)	264	168

**District Eleven
Frederick and Washington Counties**

Mary Riley is the District Public Defender with an attorney staff of twenty-five full time attorneys. Like most every other jurisdiction, juvenile cases dropped significantly. It is predicted that this district will meet compliance with juvenile and circuit court caseloads should the reduction in the number of cases opened continue for the current calendar year.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	13,013	12,903
Total Number of Attorneys	25	25

Calendar Year - Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	Caseload	Caseload
Circuit (191)	264	267
District (630)	730	723
Juvenile (271)	484	285

District Twelve
Allegany and Garrett Counties

District Twelve is comprised of Allegany and Garrett counties with a total of ten staff attorneys. The District Public Defender is James Malone. During 2015, this district is one of only four districts that experienced an increase in the number of circuit court cases opened. And, one of two district that experienced growth in the number of district court cases opened. However, a dramatic decrease in the number of juvenile cases opened resulted in only a 3% increase in the total number of cases. Like most rural districts, many of the attorneys staffed at this location handle cases in all three areas of law. Their workload and caseload vary depending on the need.

2014 v. 2015 Comparison

	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	4,626	4,746
Total Number of Attorneys	10	10

Calendar Year - Caseload Comparison

Area of Law	2014 Caseload	2015 Caseload
Circuit (191)	187	191
District (630)	729	761
Juvenile (271)	163	153

STATEWIDE DIVISIONS

There are four distinct statewide operating divisions within the Office of the Public Defender. The Agency also has three Specialty Divisions: Litigation Support, Juvenile Protection and The Innocence Project.

Appellate Division

Brian Saccenti is the Chief Attorney of the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division represents OPD clients in direct appeals from the circuit court to the Court of Special Appeals of Maryland. The Appellate Division also represents clients on appeals to the Maryland Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

The lawyers of the OPD Appellate Division handle the majority of the appeals from criminal cases, juvenile delinquency cases, and child access cases in the State of Maryland.

CINA Division (Children In Need of Assistance)

Vanita Taylor is the Chief of the CINA Division. When the local Department of Social Services (DSS), through their Child Protective Services Unit (CPS), institute court proceedings regarding abuse or neglect of a child by a parent or legal guardian, the CINA Division's attorneys represent the parents/legal guardians.

The Office of the Public Defender provides legal representation through all of the stages of the Juvenile Court case. These stages may include:

- (a) Emergency Shelter Care Hearing
- (b) Adjudication Hearing
- (c) Disposition Hearing
- (d) Review of Placement Hearing
- (e) Permanency Planning Hearing
- (f) Court Ordered Mediation
- (g) Termination of Parental Rights
- (h) Guardianship Review Hearing

Post Conviction Defenders Division

Becky Feldman is the Chief Attorney of the Post Conviction Defenders Division (PCD). Originally named the Inmate Services Division, the name was changed to the Collateral Review Division. In 2015, the name was changed to the Post Conviction Defenders Division and it celebrated its 40th anniversary. This Division provides representation at state post-conviction hearings, DOC parole revocations and immigration coram nobis hearings. The Post Conviction Defenders unit has developed a five year plan outlining 18 specific goals to provide client-

centered representation, improve leadership and management, develop a culture of excellence and positive work environment, and leverage technology to improve processes and representation.

The PCD has created a team model of representation. To date there are three teams:

1. The Youth Resentencing Project –with a current focus on resentencing of youths sentenced to life in prison without parole for crimes committed before reaching age 18. Recent Supreme Court cases give some 270 Marylanders serving such sentence hope at a chance for a re-sentencing opportunity.
2. The *Unger* Litigation Team – in response to the Courts decision in *Unger v. State*
3. The *Brady* Litigation Team – which assures the protections guaranteed by the 1963 decision of *Brady v. Maryland*.

Additionally the PCD has established various client outreach initiatives such as the Free Mind Book Project, which donates books to DOC institutions; and, the attorneys within the unit regularly attend lifer meetings at the various institutions across the state to provide clients with updated post conviction information. The PCD has also developed a Pro Bono Program, to recruit and train private pro bono attorneys.

Mental Health Division (MHD) (Involuntary Institutionalization Service)

The Mental Health Division (MHD), consisting of 7.5 attorneys is headed by Chief Attorney, Carroll McCabe. The principle office is located in Baltimore County. However they are also located in three state-run mental health facilities.

The MHD represents clients facing involuntary commitment to mental health facilities. The MHD champions the liberty and self-determination of individuals confined in public and private mental health facilities across the State. MHD handles involuntary civil commitment hearings that arise from allegations that an individual is dangerous to themselves or others due to a mental illness. MHD tenaciously advocates for the release of individuals committed to the custody of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene after a finding of Not Criminally Responsible by Circuit and District Courts throughout the State. MHD monitors proposed legislation and regulations to protect and advance the rights of individuals with psychiatric and intellectual disabilities.

Specialty Divisions

Litigation Support Unit

Steve Mercer is the Director of the Litigation Support Unit. The Litigation Support Unit assists attorneys throughout the state with their trial and litigation preparation. The Litigation Support unit is comprised of several specialized units and provides support in the following areas:

- A. Major Crimes and Complex Litigation Division: Katy O'Donnell is the Director of the Major Crimes and Complex Litigation Division, formerly named The Aggravated

Homicide Division. The Major Crimes and Complex Litigation Division provides instruction, support, consultation and direct representation in homicides and other complex criminal litigation cases. The Division incorporates the agency's core values of client-centered and tenacious advocacy by utilizing a multidisciplinary collaborative team approach to major litigation based on a capital defense model. The Division also provides advanced litigation training incorporating a comprehensive, integrated approach to litigation, advanced motions practice, team representation, advanced mitigation advocacy and complex litigation strategy.

B. Forensics Division: OPD's Forensic Division continues to be known nationally as one of the premier Forensic Science litigation units in the country. The tragic and continuing saga of wrongful convictions illustrates that many are avoidable if there is meaningful scrutiny of scientific evidence. The Forensic Division provides OPD attorneys with training as well as technical and litigation support in order to facilitate effective use of defense experts as well as cross examination of state forensic experts.

In that regard, the Forensics Division has been charged with the following:

- (1) Formalize collaborative relations with Districts/Divisions to increase the utilization of forensic experts and to ascertain forensics needs specific to the individual Districts/Divisions
- (2) Develop experts in all present and emerging forensic fields
- (3) Provide individualized and specialized training in the respective Districts/Divisions
- (4) Provide trial support in cases with forensic evidence
- (5) Draft and litigate comprehensive forensic discovery motions
- (6) Litigation by the Division of unique or groundbreaking litigation
- (7) Development and maintenance of a forensic expert transcript databank

C. Mental Health Unit: A mental health attorney specialist assists trial lawyers with obtaining appropriate experts, case reviews, trial preparation and, if necessary, direct litigation of competency and criminal responsibility issues at trial.

D. Social Work Division: OPD's Social Work Division serves as a national model that is examined by other public defender offices around the country. With specialized training in forensic services, our licensed social workers join with defense attorneys to provide holistic representation by assessing the underlying causes of clients' behaviors, and developing individualized recommendations for treatment. OPD social workers collaborate with one another, attorneys, investigators, mental health professionals, educators, family members, and anyone else who may provide insight pertaining to the lives of their clients.

By investigating a client's social history, our social workers unearth the root causes of a client's decision-making, and develop meaningful plans to remove barriers to success in the future. Social workers meet with clients, family members and other support networks

to unearth, scrutinize and evaluate client information, then use that information to offer alternatives to incarceration and expert testimony.

Juvenile Protection Division

Deborah St. Jean is the Director of the Juvenile Protection Division. The Juvenile Protection Division serves as a specialized statewide division to monitor the conditions of confinement of all OPD juvenile clients committed to the care and custody of Juvenile Services. JPD is also responsible for protecting the individual rights of juveniles who are committed to DJS facilities, ensuring the safety and appropriateness of their placements and assuring timely implementation of juvenile court orders. The JPD is comprised of three attorneys, one social worker and one paralegal, who work collaboratively with the trial attorneys who represent the individual juvenile ensuring that the commitment orders for those clients are fully complied with and ensuring the health, education and safety of the juveniles while detained.

The JPD's responsibility for this oversight and advocacy for committed juveniles is consistent with the mission of the Office of the Public Defender and the legal services that are provided to adult clients.

The Innocence Project

The OPD also operates the Innocence Project in collaboration with the University of Baltimore Law School Law Clinic, (UBLC). OPD provides one staff attorney to this project. Support for this attorney is provided by the UBLC. This unit screens over 200 cases annually to assess whether an inmate claiming innocence may have a viable wrongful conviction claim. It utilizes contemporary forensic testing on old evidence retained by the police. It litigates viable innocence claims through all stages of the process.

Annual Caseloads Report Calendar Year 2015

The following charts illustrate the number of cases opened and the average annual caseload per attorney in each of the agency's Districts and Divisions. The State of Maryland, in compliance with recommendations of the American Bar Association, adopted caseload standards for all Maryland case types in 2005.² These standards protect the right to *effective* assistance of counsel by establishing the maximum number of cases an attorney can competently handle. The following charts measure average annual attorney caseloads against these caseload standards and compares the data to the previous year in order to predict trends in the case data.

The Office of the Public Defender uses caseload data to project its personnel and operating budget needs, support its operating budget submissions and allocate its resources effectively across the state.

By any measure, attorney caseloads continue to exceed acceptable caseloads. Caseload standards were established to protect *effective* representation as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, the Maryland Declaration of Rights and Maryland law. The American Bar Association has declared that public defenders have an ethical obligation to decline new cases when current caseloads prevent them from effectively representing their clients. As the charts show, excessive caseloads jeopardize effective assistance of counsel, statewide. In 2015, the number of cases opened declined, most significantly for the number of juvenile cases opened. As a result, juvenile caseload standards were met in all but three of its twelve districts. Reduction in the number of cases opened also provided in some relieve of caseloads for district and circuit court cases.

**OPD -Ten Year Growth
Cases Opened**

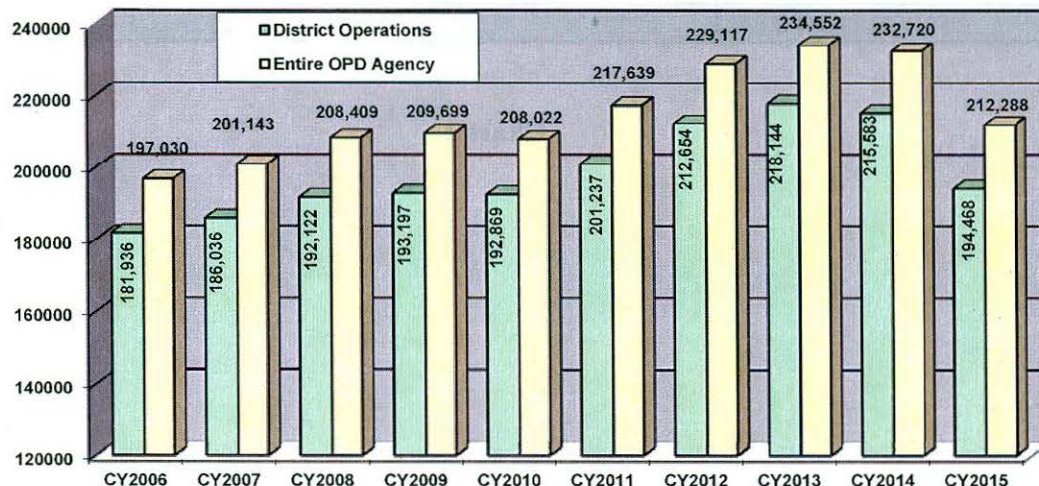


Chart 1

² Methodology used to establish caseload standards, case-weighting study and detailed caseload standards are published in "Maryland Attorney and Staff Workload Assessment, 2005" by the National Center for State Courts.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER
Calendar Year 2015 Open Cases
Per District Or Division & Area of Law

Calendar Year 2015	CIRCUIT	DISTRICT	JUVENILE	DISTRICT TOTALS
DISTRICT 1	12,099	23,827	2,407	38,333
DISTRICT 2	2,172	8,833	788	11,793
DISTRICT 3	3,415	6,527	227	10,169
DISTRICT 4	3,656	12,927	769	17,352
DISTRICT 5	4,875	19,630	2,872	27,377
DISTRICT 6	1,848	14,508	846	17,202
DISTRICT 7	2,953	14,466	397	17,816
DISTRICT 8	5,760	13,451	1,538	20,749
DISTRICT 9	2,004	4,199	156	6,359
DISTRICT 10	2,373	6,756	540	9,669
DISTRICT 11	3,335	8,540	1,028	12,903
DISTRICT 12	957	3,592	197	4,746
SUB-TOTALS	45,447	137,256	11,765	194,468
DIVISIONS				
APPELLATE	931			
CINA	6,406			
POST CONVICTION DEFENDERS	2,998			
MENTAL HEALTH	7,485			
DIVISION TOTALS	17,820			17,820
OPD GRAND TOTAL				212,288

Chart 2

AVERAGE ANNUAL CASELOAD BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

BALTIMORE CITY - URBAN DISTRICT 2014-2015 Average Annual Caseload

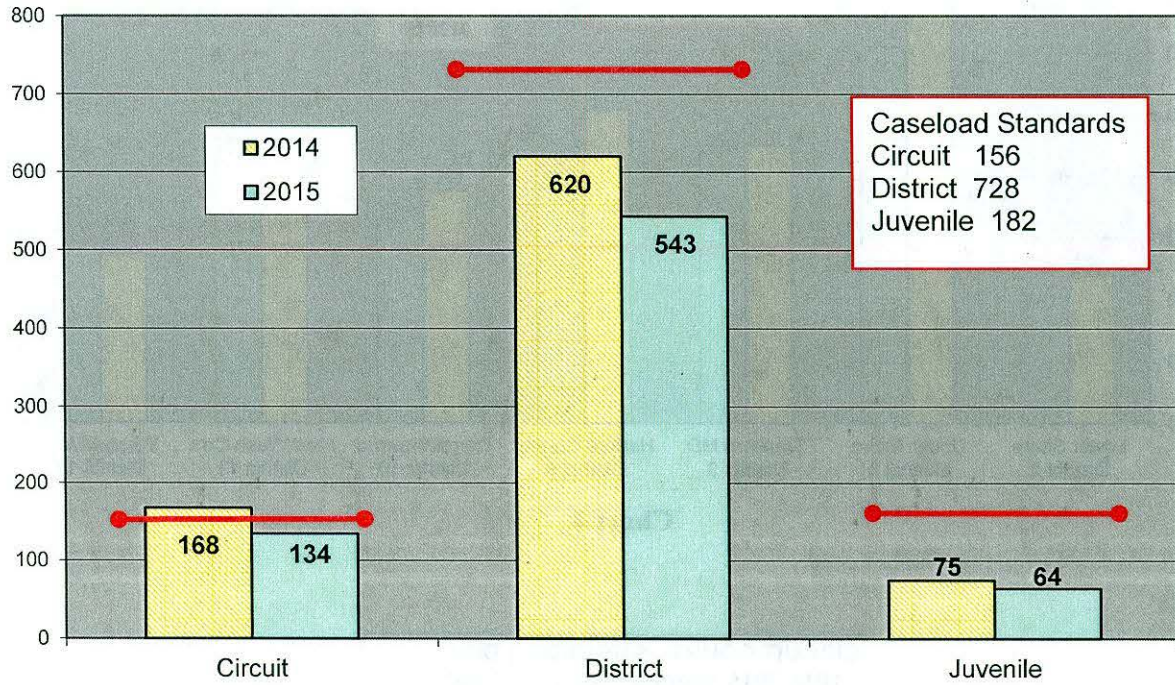


Chart 3

**CIRCUIT COURT - RURAL DISTRICTS
2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads**

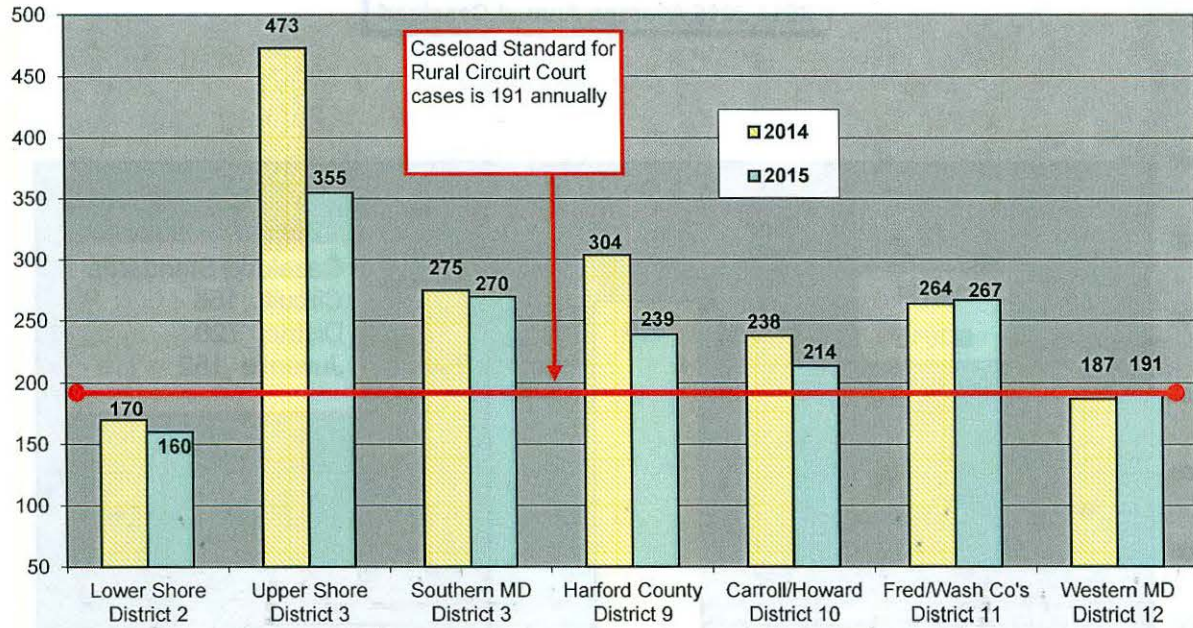


Chart 4

**CIRCUIT COURT - SUBURBAN DISTRICTS
2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads**

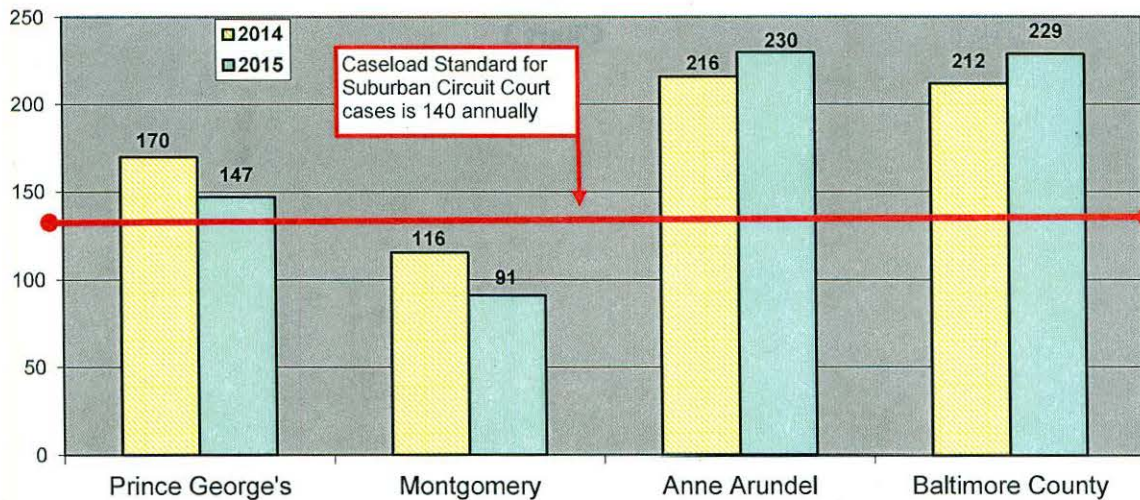


Chart 5

**DISTRICT COURT - RURAL DISTRICTS
2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads**

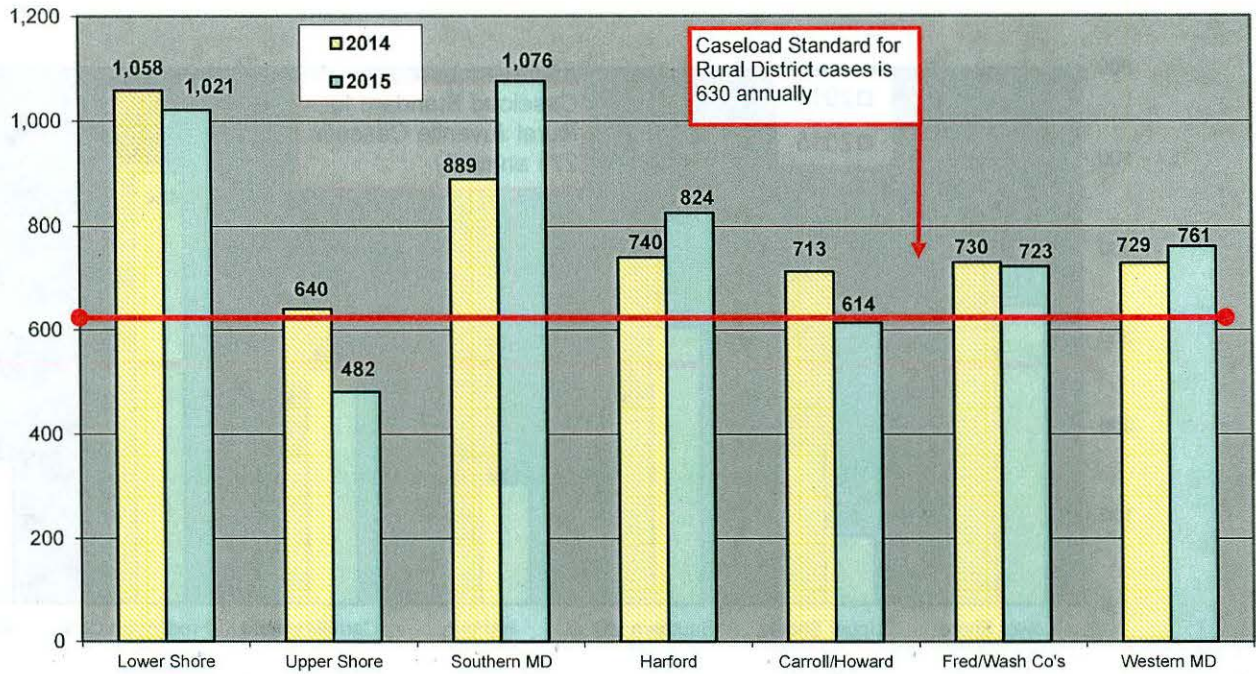


Chart 6

**DISTRICT COURT - SUBURBAN DISTRICTS
2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads**

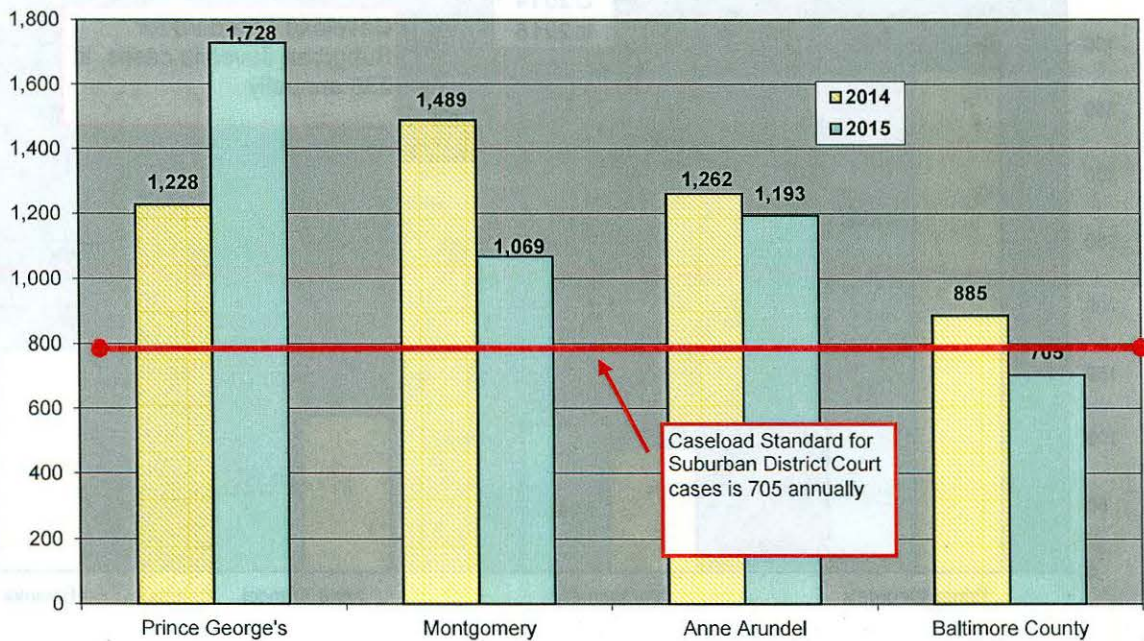


Chart 7

**JUVENILE COURT - RURAL DISTRICTS
2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads**

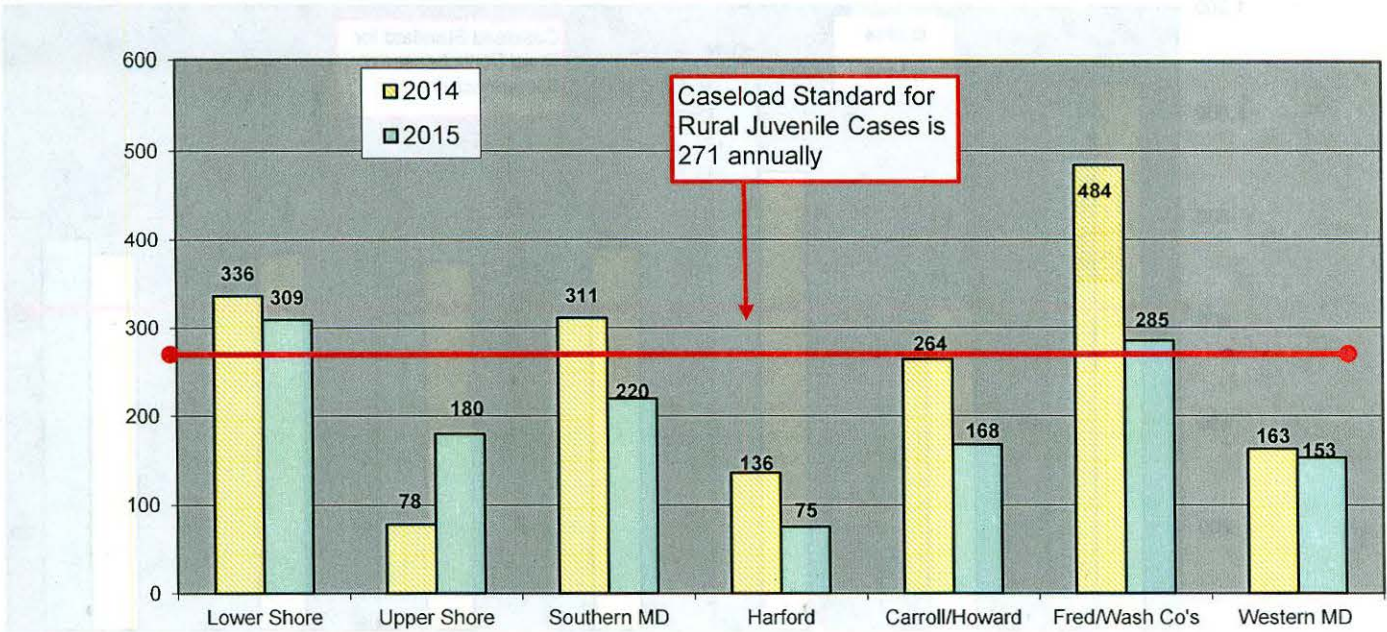


Chart 8

**JUVENILE COURT - SUBURBAN DISTRICTS
2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads**

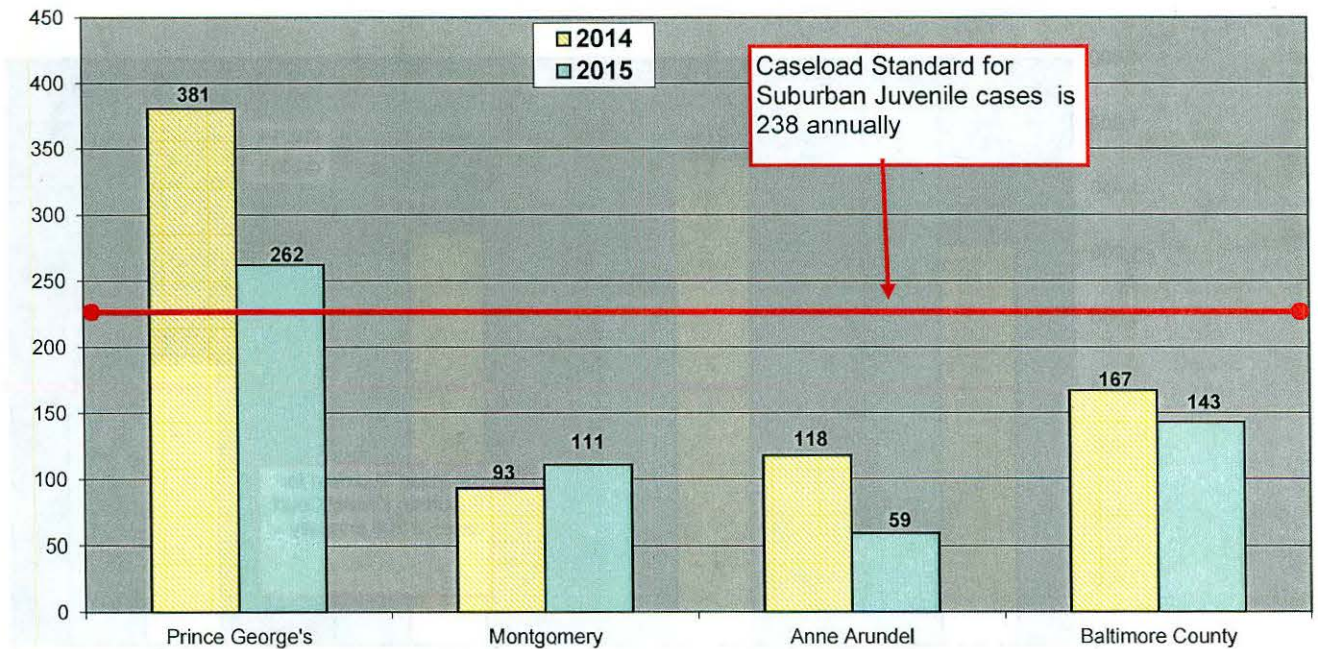


Chart 9

**2014-2015 Average Attorney Caseloads
Divisions**

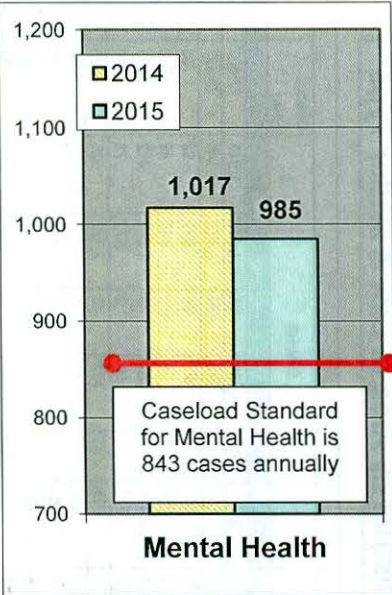
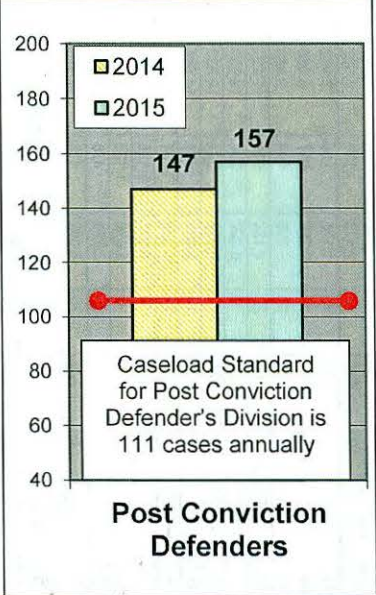
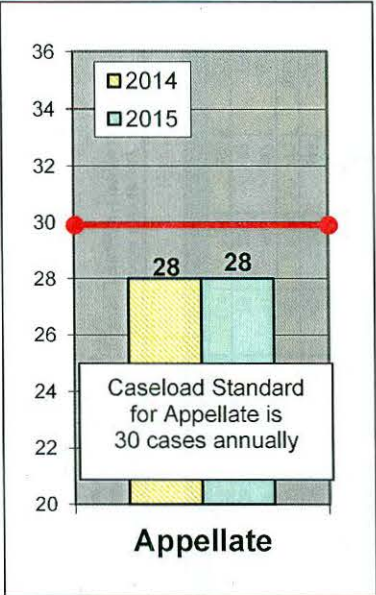


Chart 10

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER
CY2015 Total OPD Cases Opened by District by Area of Law & Matter Type

Matters Opened		Circuit							Circuit Total	District						District Total	Juvenile		Juvenile Total	Total
Calendar Year 2015		CI	DA	JT	NS	OC	SC	VC	CR	OD	PH	SD	TR	VD	DE	VJ			Total	
District	County																			
01	Baltimore City	4,457	418	4,658	320	46	124	2,076	12,099	13,757	10	4,215	24	4,475	1,346	23,827	2,355	52	2,407	38,333
01 Total		4,457	418	4,658	320	46	124	2,076	12,099	13,757	10	4,215	24	4,475	1,346	23,827	2,355	52	2,407	38,333
02	Dorchester County	106	26	114	22	48	20	141	477	851	17	127	24	619	92	1,730	251	6	257	2,464
	Somerset County	75	7	35	50	-	2	41	210	473	1	5	-	245	49	773	30	8	38	1,021
	Wicomico County	358	38	153	79	17	29	291	965	2,475	14	150	4	1,216	412	4,271	301	108	409	5,645
	Worcester County	206	18	86	50	7	6	147	520	1,220	1	91	2	672	73	2,059	83	1	84	2,663
02 Total		745	89	388	201	72	57	620	2,172	5,019	33	373	30	2,752	626	8,833	665	123	788	11,793
03	Caroline County	81	8	178	14	1	7	145	434	456	2	13	1	253	72	797	10	-	10	1,241
	Cecil County	206	37	934	59	1	12	487	1,736	1,468	1	91	-	865	148	2,573	128	4	132	4,441
	Kent County	51	4	151	33	2	-	77	318	233	2	27	2	271	52	587	28	-	28	933
	Queen Anne's County	102	27	297	18	3	34	112	593	452	14	77	6	461	159	1,169	24	5	29	1,791
	Talbot County	62	2	84	30	3	40	113	334	530	-	79	9	623	160	1,401	28	-	28	1,763
03 Total		502	78	1,644	154	10	93	934	3,415	3,139	19	287	18	2,473	591	6,527	218	9	227	10,169
04	Calvert County	163	3	173	353	4	19	230	945	1,539	1	106	10	1,156	250	3,062	133	17	150	4,157
	Charles County	667	31	469	383	3	54	462	2,069	3,920	-	244	5	2,229	487	6,885	371	89	460	9,414
	St. Mary's County	204	18	113	149	12	28	118	642	1,930	3	44	10	799	194	2,980	146	13	159	3,781
04 Total		1,034	52	755	885	19	101	810	3,656	7,389	4	394	25	4,184	931	12,927	650	119	769	17,352
05	Prince George's County	1,508	67	2,142	145	48	115	850	4,875	10,331	16	823	4	8,222	234	19,630	2,212	660	2,872	27,377
05 Total		1,508	67	2,142	145	48	115	850	4,875	10,331	16	823	4	8,222	234	19,630	2,212	660	2,872	27,377
06	Montgomery County	788	507	12	112	15	16	398	1,848	6,950	17	709	18	6,033	781	14,508	767	79	846	17,202
06 Total		788	507	12	112	15	16	398	1,848	6,950	17	709	18	6,033	781	14,508	767	79	846	17,202
07	Anne Arundel County	912	182	675	98	12	80	994	2,953	7,371	9	877	6	5,078	1,125	14,466	312	85	397	17,816
07 Total		912	182	675	98	12	80	994	2,953	7,371	9	877	6	5,078	1,125	14,466	312	85	397	17,816
08	Baltimore County	1,865	299	2,061	290	22	178	1,045	5,760	6,830	8	1,125	120	4,892	476	13,451	1,403	135	1,538	20,749
08 Total		1,865	299	2,061	290	22	178	1,045	5,760	6,830	8	1,125	120	4,892	476	13,451	1,403	135	1,538	20,749
09	Harford County	335	214	524	279	31	35	586	2,004	1,893	173	148	45	1,450	490	4,199	126	30	156	6,359
09 Total		335	214	524	279	31	35	586	2,004	1,893	173	148	45	1,450	490	4,199	126	30	156	6,359
10	Carroll County	103	27	431	139	52	116	534	1,402	1,180	2	121	23	721	207	2,254	135	8	143	3,799
	Howard County	274	69	323	23	1	82	199	971	1,858	3	266	38	1,957	380	4,502	378	19	397	5,870
10 Total		377	96	754	162	53	198	733	2,373	3,038	5	387	61	2,678	587	6,756	513	27	540	9,669
11	Frederick County	263	43	779	134	8	31	439	1,697	1,916	3	260	14	1,314	425	3,932	263	204	467	6,096
	Washington County	396	77	348	274	121	68	354	1,638	2,584	4	341	43	1,288	348	4,608	379	182	561	6,807
11 Total		659	120	1,127	408	129	99	793	3,335	4,500	7	601	57	2,602	773	8,540	642	386	1,028	12,903
12	Allegany County	211	15	399	32	3	24	137	821	1,607	34	247	41	490	267	2,686	117	36	153	3,660
	Garrett County	27	8	33	21	3	22	22	136	468	4	27	73	235	99	906	39	5	44	1,086
12 Total		238	23	432	53	6	46	159	957	2,075	38	274	114	725	366	3,592	156	41	197	4,746
Total		13,420	2,145	15,172	3,107	463	1,142	9,998	45,447	72,292	339	10,213	522	45,564	8,326	137,256	10,019	1,746	11,765	194,468

Key			
CI = Crim Information/Indictment	SC = Sentence Review CI	SD = Sentence Review District	DE= Juvenile Delinquency
DA = District Court Appeal	VC = VOP - Circuit	TR = Traffic - District	VJ = Violation of Probarion - Juvenile
JT = Jury Trial Demand	CR = Criminal - District	VD = Violation of Probation - District	
NS = Non-support	PH = Preliminary Hearing		

Chart 11

**STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER LISTINGS**

ADMINISTRATION

6 Saint Paul Street, Suite 1400
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
(410) 767-8460

Paul B. DeWolfe, Public Defender
Charles Dorsey, III, Deputy Public Defender
Ricardo Flores, Director, Legislative Affairs
Lynn Bellamy, EEO Officer
A. Stephen Hut, General Counsel
Patrice Fulcher, Director of Training
Cynthia Knight, Human Resources Director
Kathleen Mattis, Director of Admin. Services
Johanna Leshner, Director of Recruitment
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District Court - Eastside

Eastside Courts Building
1400 East North Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21213
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District Court - Westside

Borgerding District Court/MSC
5800 Wabash Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21215
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District Court - Southern

John R. Hargrove, Sr. Building
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Elkton, Maryland 21921
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