

to the General Assembly was required, and an appropriation of \$5,000 annually for two years was included, provided that the managers could raise \$30,000 from private subscription. In 1882, the Industrial Home for Colored Girls was established, with the Governor appointing two out of eleven managers, and tax-exempt status (Chapter 291, Acts of 1882).

All of the above institutions as private corporations carried out their public role as caretakers for the State's youthful offenders. However, two of them in 1918 became public agencies of the State. The former House of Refuge, then known as the Maryland School for Boys, became the Maryland Training School for Boys, the State's reformatory institution for white boys (Chapter 300, Acts of 1918), and its counterpart for white girls, formerly the Maryland Industrial School for Girls or the Female House of Refuge, was designated as the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls (Chapter 303, Acts of 1918).

In an executive reorganization in 1922, both training schools together with the Maryland School for the Deaf, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education (Chapter 29, Acts of 1922). When Maryland established the Maryland Training School for Colored Girls as its reformatory institution for black girls, superseding the Industrial Home for Colored Girls, it too was placed under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Schools (Chapter 367, Acts of 1931). The State completed its acquisition of private reformatory institutions by taking over the House of Reformation at Cheltenham to be its reformatory for black boys and renaming it Cheltenham School for Boys (Chapter 70, Acts of 1937).

In 1943, the State Department of Public Welfare was given specific supervisory authority over both public and private institutions "having the care, custody or control of dependent, delinquent, abandoned or neglected children" (Chapter 797, Acts of 1943). Under the Department's Bureau of Child Welfare, a Division of Institutions oversaw the State's training schools for delinquent children: Maryland Training School for Boys, Montrose School for Girls (formerly the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls), Cheltenham School for Boys, and Maryland Training School for Colored Girls.

The Department of Juvenile Services originated as an agency of the same name in 1966 (Chapter 126, Acts of 1966). That former department, in 1967, assumed administrative responsibilities for all State juvenile training schools, children's centers, and boys' forestry camps that previously had been overseen by the State Department of Public Welfare. At the same time, the Department of Juvenile Services initiated a single statewide program for juvenile probation and aftercare services, formerly provided by the counties, Baltimore City, the State Department of Public Welfare, and the State Department of Parole and Probation. In 1969, the Department of Juvenile Services, then known as the Juvenile Services Administration, was placed within the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Chapter 77, Acts of 1969). It became an independent agency named the Juvenile Services Agency in 1987 (Chapter 290, Acts of 1987). The Agency was restructured as a principal department of State government in 1989 (Chapter 539, Acts of 1989).

In the past twenty-five years the State has significantly altered the way it cares for troubled youth. Maryland no longer relies heavily on custodial care in institutions to treat juveniles who have violated the law. Juvenile Services' most recent reform initiative is best characterized by the 1988 closing of the Montrose School and expansion of community-based alternatives to institutionalization.

The Department of Juvenile Services provides individualized care and treatment, consistent with the public safety, to youth under the age of eighteen who violate the criminal law, or are likely to violate the law, or whose behavior is such that they may endanger themselves or others. The Department administers a continuum of services and programs and, whenever feasible, serves troubled youth in their homes or in community-based residential settings. Services include probation, aftercare supervision, community-based residential programs, and a full range of nonresidential and residential services provided by private vendors.

In addition, the Department operates institutional programs for juveniles who pose a risk to public safety. The Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School, which serves adjudicated delinquents who cannot be served in a less restrictive setting, provides an array of specialized educational and treatment services to committed youth. The Department's five detention facilities provide short-term residential care to juveniles awaiting trial or court disposition.

The Department also licenses private and publicly operated residential programs serving troubled youth.