Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan 2012 - 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to Executive Order 01.01.2005.36, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) is charged with drafting a three year Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan (Plan) for the State of Maryland, and with submitting annual updates in each of the following two years. The first Plan was drafted and submitted in 2005. Since that initial Plan was written and submitted, updates were submitted each year, thereafter. Now, pursuant to the mandate in Executive Order 01.01.2006.36, GOCCP is pleased to submit a new three year Plan for dramatically reducing crime and disorder in Maryland's communities.

Although there are many facets to this Plan, the over-arching theme is Security Integration. Security Integration means that there must be seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing between and among all state and local agencies involved in the criminal justice system. This Plan is intended to focus, organize, and coordinate multi-agency initiatives, and serve as a platform for the constant evolution of public safety strategies in Maryland.

Maryland continued its crime fighting progress in 2011, building upon the successes of the key components of the Plan partially developed and implemented in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. With the vision and leadership of Governor Martin O'Malley and Lt. Governor Anthony Brown, and in partnership with the Maryland General Assembly and the new Administration in Washington, now more than ever, crime reduction is inextricably linked to federal, state, and local collaboration. Real-time information-sharing, more effective crime analysis and crime fighting technology capacities, strategic targeting of violent offenders, and improved community resources combined with practical legislative changes that support these elements are achieving a dramatic reduction in crime for Maryland.

BACKGROUND

The Uniform Crime Report issued by the Maryland State Police for January 2010 through December 2010 (i.e., the last year for which complete crime data are available) showed significant reductions in crime when compared with 2009. Moreover, in many key crime categories the total number of reported crimes and the crime rates were at historic lows.

Consider the following:

➢ Homicide dropped by 3% from 2009 to 2010. The total number of homicides in 2010 (n= 426) was the lowest since 1986, and the homicide rate of 7.4 per 100,000 in population was the lowest ever reported.

➢ Robbery dropped by 8% from 2009 to 2010. The number of robberies reported in 2009 (n= 11,053) was the lowest ever recorded, and the robbery rate of 191.4 per 100,000 in population was the lowest in history.

➢ Aggravated assaults fell by 6% from 2009 to 2010. The number of reported aggravated assaults (n= 18,898) was the lowest since 1983, and the aggravated assault rate of 327.3 per 100,000 in population was the lowest it has been since 1976.

- ➢ Total violent crime in the state decreased by 6% from 2009 to 2010. The total number of violent crimes reported in 2010 (n= 31,605) was the lowest since 1978, and the violent crime rate of 547.4 per 100,000 in population was the lowest ever reported.

- ➢ Breaking and entering dropped by 1% from 2009 to 2010. The number of breaking and entering crimes reported in 2010 (n= 36,700) was the lowest since 2005, and the breaking and entering rate of 637.5 per 100,000 in population was the lowest ever reported.

- ➢ The total number of larceny/thefts decreased by 6% from 2009 to 2010. The number of reported larceny/thefts in 2010 (n= 118,583) was the lowest recorded, and the larceny/theft rate of 2,053.9 per 100,000 in population was the lowest ever reported.

- ➢ Motor vehicle thefts dropped by 8% from 2009 to 2010. The number of reported motor vehicle thefts in 2010 (n= 18,029) was the lowest since 1984, and the motor vehicle theft rate of 312.3 per 100,000 in population was the lowest in history.

- ➢ Total property crime decreased by 5% from 2009 to 2010. The total number of property crimes reported in 2010 (n= 173,312), and the property crime rate of 3,001.8 per 100,000 in population were the lowest ever recorded.

- ➢ Total crime dropped by 5% from 2009 to 2010. The total number of crimes reported in 2010 (n= 204,917), and the total crime rate of 3,549.2 per 100,000 in population were the lowest ever recorded.

It is important to note that crime statistics are not abstract numbers. The crime reductions, cited above, indicate that 11,004 fewer crimes were reported in 2010 and fewer Marylanders had to experience the trauma of victimization.

Maryland Crime: 2009 - 2010
Total Crime

	2009	2010
	215,878	204,917

Maryland Crime: 2009 - 2010 Violent Crime

33,614 (2009)
31,605 (2010)

Maryland Crime: 2009 - 2010 Property Crime

182,264 (2009)
173,312 (2010)
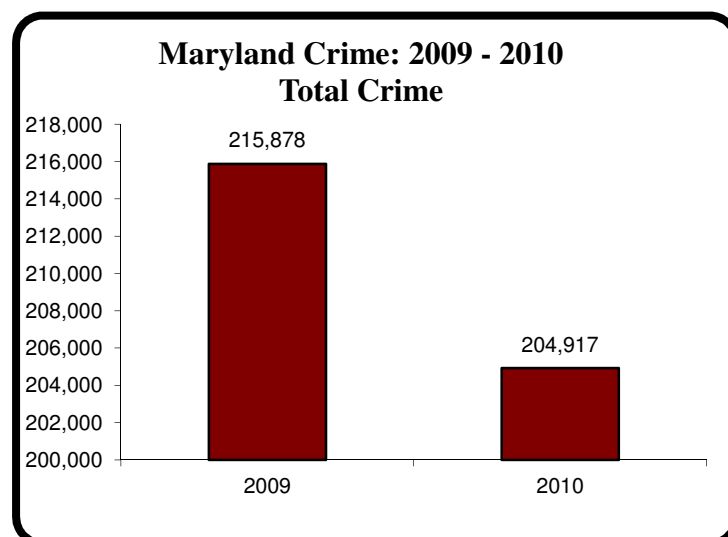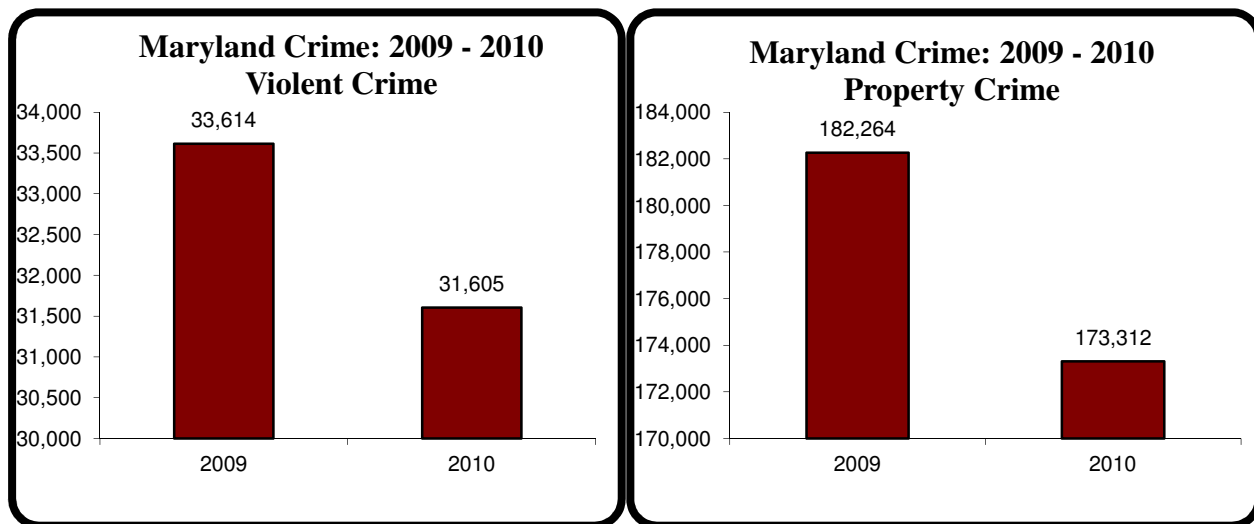
Maryland Crime Rankings

Crime Type	2010 Total	Ranking	2010 Rate	Ranking
Homicides	426	Lowest since 1986	7.4	Lowest ever reported
Rapes	1,228	Higher than 2009	21.3	Higher than 2009
Robberies	11,053	Lowest ever reported	191.4	Lowest ever reported
Aggravated Assaults	18,898	Lowest since 1983	327.3	Lowest since 1976
Violent Crime	*31,605*	*Lowest since 1978*	*547.4*	*Lowest ever reported*
Breaking & Entering	36,700	Lowest since 2005	635.7	Lowest ever reported
Larceny/Thefts	118,583	Lowest ever reported	2,053.9	Lowest ever reported
Motor Vehicle Thefts	18,029	Lowest since 1984	312.3	Lowest ever reported
Property Crime	*173,312*	*Lowest ever reported*	*3,001.8*	*Lowest ever reported*
Total Crime	**204,917**	**Lowest ever reported**	**3,549.2**	**Lowest ever reported**

Despite the reductions cited above, much work remains to be done to make Maryland's communities safe for all of its citizens. This 2011 update and Plan for the next three years (2012-2014) demonstrates the progress Maryland has made toward achieving its crime reduction objectives. Significant advancements continued by partnering like never before with our local jurisdictions, the District of Columbia, and Virginia; by cracking down on repeat violent offenders through our Violence Prevention Initiative; by ramping up our efforts to use DNA and digitally enhanced fingerprint evidence to solve crimes; by supporting other key components of the Plan; and by leveraging all available resources.

The key components, which will be updated in detail in the following pages and will also be continued over the next three years, have been categorized according to various areas (i.e., Corrections/Offender Supervision, Crime Analysis, Crime Control Programs and Services, Legislation, Public Safety Collaboration, Technology, Training, and Victim-Related):

Corrections/Offender Supervision

➢ *Intelligence-Based Supervision:* To ensure that the Division of Parole & Probation follows data-driven, intelligence-based strategies in supervising offenders, and that these strategies are executed consistently.

➢ *Maryland's Division of Correction:* To improve the safety and security of Maryland's prisons, and to better prepare inmates for their eventual return to society.

➢ *Sex Offender Supervision:* To manage sex offenders using the Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment program used at the Division of Parole & Probation.

➢ *U. S. Probation*: To establish a closer working relationship with federal probation.

➢ *Violence Prevention Initiative:* To identify that relatively small core group of offenders who are most likely to engage in violent crime, and to maintain a containment model to effectively manage and supervise those offenders in a community-based setting.

Crime Analysis

➢ *CompStat-On-Demand:* To ensure that all law enforcement agencies in Maryland have the resources needed to develop CompStat programs to improve data-driven policing strategies to, in turn, help improve public safety.

➢ *Crime Analysis:* To give law enforcement agencies the necessary tools to evaluate the characteristics and factors surrounding crimes to help solve offenses and prevent their repeat occurrence.

➢ *Crime Mapping:* To assist law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Maryland develop crime mapping capabilities to identify crime patterns, trends, and areas of concentration so that effective deterrent strategies can be devised.

➢ *Maryland Statistical Analysis Center:* To objectively and independently study, evaluate, and publicize best and promising practices in public safety.

➢ *Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center:* To focus the resources of the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center on traditional criminal activity as well as terrorism and homeland security issues.

➢ *Regional Crime Mapping:* To help law enforcement agencies map crime across jurisdictional boundaries and on a regional basis through a publicly accessible online crime mapping tool.

➢ *StateStat:* To provide state agencies with comprehensive, accurate, and timely intelligence information to facilitate decision making and the deployment of state resources, and to hold agencies accountable for improvements in public safety.

Crime Control Programs and Services

➢ *Community Services Locator:* To provide a user-friendly web-based resource to connect ex-offenders and others in need of services with critical resources to break the cycle of crime, recidivism, and social disorder in Maryland's communities.

- ➤ *Drug Courts:* To identify non-violent substance abusing offenders who may be amenable to treatment, and place them under community-based supervision with intensive drug treatment combined with strong judicial oversight and support.

- ➤ *Drug Treatment Availability:* To expand drug treatment options across the continuum of care for those in the criminal justice system to help eliminate many of the causes of crime.

- ➤ *Grant Funding:* To streamline and coordinate the delivery of grant funding to effectively leverage scarce resources.

- ➤ *Operation Safe Kids*: To maintain and enhance an effective community-based supervision model for at-risk juveniles to minimize residential placements without compromising public safety.

- ➤ *Safe Streets:* To expand the use of the Safe Streets model.

Legislation

- ➤ To create and pass public safety legislation that will help Maryland fight crime and improve public safety for all of its citizens.

Public Safety Collaboration

- ➤ *Cross-Border Collaboration:* To develop and implement a process for sharing timely and accurate information across jurisdictional boundaries to more effectively manage dangerous offenders who move freely from one jurisdiction to another, and subject them to seamless, regional supervision.

- ➤ *Gang Strategy:* To curb the growth of criminal street gangs in Maryland, and to effectively dismantle existing gangs, through the timely sharing of intelligence information and the coordinated efforts of law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.

- ➤ *Gun Trafficking Task Forces:* To target known gun traffickers who supply weapons to criminals, and to identify, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders who illegally use and/or possess firearms, through a multi-agency collaborative effort.

- ➤ *Warrant Service:* To develop a framework of cooperation between state and local law enforcement so that warrants can be prioritized and served as soon as possible to remove dangerous offenders from the streets before they re-offend.

- ➤ *Watch Center Models:* To create environments where police officers and the Division of Parole & Probation agents work side-by-side to exchange real-time information to more effectively respond to non-compliant high-risk offenders under community-based supervision.

Technology

- ➤ *Criminal Justice Dashboard:* To continue to expand and improve upon a web-based, user-friendly information consolidation tool through which law enforcement officers can access information on offenders contained in a variety of separate systems and databases.

- ➤ *Digital Forensics and Cyber Security:* To enhance our ability to combat Cybercrime and analyze digital storage media.

- *DNA:* To more effectively utilize the State's forensic DNA resources to identify violent criminals and remove them from the streets before they re-offend.

- *License Plate Recognition:* To expand the State's inventory of License Plate Recognition systems to strategically deploy them as valuable assets in Maryland's crime fighting and homeland security mission.

- *Offender Case Management System:* To develop a system that will enable information to "follow" an offender, through the criminal justice system, from the time of booking, through incarceration and eventual release.

- *Regional Automated Property Information Database:* To provide a central repository for all transaction data of pawn, secondhand precious metal, and automotive dismantler records in the state.

Training

- To educate, connect, and empower criminal justice professionals with specialized training to meet regional and statewide needs.

Victim-Related

- *Child Abuse:* To develop a risk assessment process to identify individuals and families who are most likely to abuse children so that prompt intervention can occur.

- *Crime Victims:* To identify what areas in the criminal justice system need greater assistance, and to develop and implement training, legislation, policy, technology, public awareness and community outreach to fill these gaps in services.

- *Domestic Violence:* To reduce domestic violence related crimes and continue developing a solution for statewide data collection aimed at identifying and measuring the gaps of domestic violence in Maryland.

- *Family Violence Council:* To bring together a group of leaders from various systems and disciplines to develop an action plan for reducing family violence in Maryland.

- *Human Trafficking:* To coordinate a statewide human sex trafficking training summit.

- *Victims of Crime:* To ensure that all crime victims in Maryland are treated with dignity and respect, that their rights are upheld, and that funding is made available to provide assistance and support.

CORRECTIONS/OFFENDER SUPERVISION

Intelligence-Based Supervision

Objective: To ensure that the Division of Parole & Probation follows data-driven, intelligence-based strategies in supervising offenders, and that these strategies are executed consistently.

During 2010 and 2011, the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) worked closely with various State agencies to constantly evaluate current practices and identify new data-driven, intelligence-based strategies for improving offender supervision in community-based settings. DPP continued to pursue data-driven and intelligence-based strategies to improve offender supervision.

➢ Continued working to identify those offenders who pose the greatest threat to public safety through ongoing reassessment and evaluation of the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), both VPI/VPI2 risk assessment.

➢ Through the establishment of VPI2, DPP developed a system of incentives whereby offenders under community-based supervision can earn less restrictive conditions of supervision by adhering to specific goals and strict guidelines.

➢ Supervised offenders in the communities where they live to foster relationships with those who know them best, and to become familiar with local resources and high-risk areas.

➢ Continued to develop reliable assessment instruments to identify the risks and needs of offenders, and to link the results of those assessments to specific and individualized case plans for offenders.

➢ Utilized graduated sanctions that are swiftly and consistently imposed, to prevent recidivism.

➢ Collaborated with the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) to more effectively monitor offenders under dual-supervision, and established open communication with DJS to ensure adequate supervision of all offenders under the State's supervision.

➢ DPP expanded the use of kiosks so non-violent, low-risk offenders can check in regularly with DPP agents in the neighborhoods where they work and live. Thanks to grant funding from the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and with software provided by the State of New York, DPP has established a check-in kiosk for every DPP field office in Maryland.

DPP Kiosks

Initially implemented as a pilot program in Montgomery County, each DPP district is now equipped with a parole and probation kiosk. The kiosk reporting system is not intended to *replace* agent supervision; rather it *supplements* low-risk offenders' regular face-to-face meetings with agents. By enabling low-risk offenders to complement their reporting requirements via kiosks, DPP agents are better able to allocate their time to supervise and track high-risk offenders who are a greater potential threat to public safety.

Applying a set of static and dynamic risk assessment tools, agents are able to screen an offender's suitability for kiosk reporting. The DPP kiosks capture a full handprint of the offender in order to verify his or her identity. The kiosk electronically transmits the handprint information to Maryland's central repository to establish identification within minutes. The offender must then respond to a series of questions, including their current address, employment and special condition information. Any discrepancies, re-arrests, or violations will result in an automatic alert to the parole or probation officer. Additionally, any offender who is selected for the program must comply with special conditions such as supervision-related financial obligations, at least ninety or more supervision days, and the absence of any pending charges or probation/parole violations.
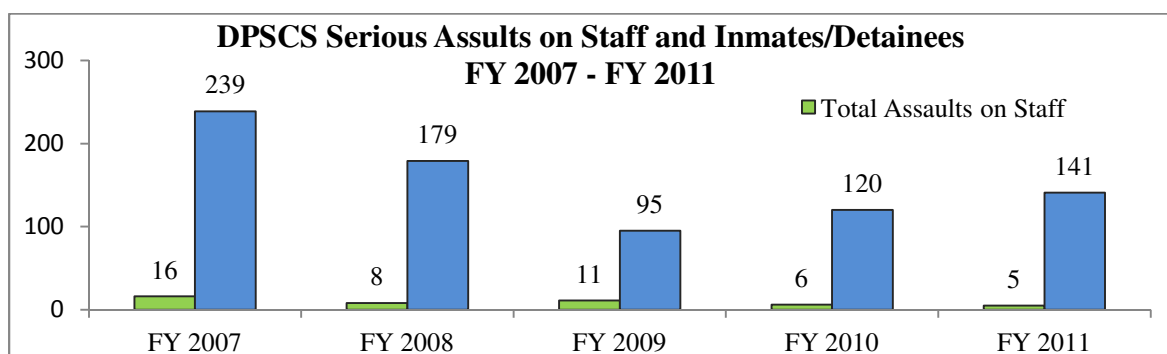
As a result of our cross-border collaboration with public safety partners in Washington, D.C., offenders under the Court Services and Offenders Supervision Agency (CSOSA) supervision may also utilize the Maryland DPP kiosks to report to CSOSA agents. The synchronization of DPP and CSOSA supervision through kiosk reporting was completed in December of 2011. Since its implementation, the transition has been successful and smooth.

Maryland's Division of Correction

Objective: To improve the safety and security of Maryland's prisons, and to better prepare inmates for their eventual return to society.

Significant steps were taken in 2011 to develop and implement new strategies to improve institutional safety and security, and to continue other proven strategies. The Division of Correction (DOC) expanded its use of technology and effective information-sharing to greatly enhance gang intelligence gathering capabilities. A crime analyst was hired to expand DOC's gang intelligence database, and to help process and evaluate information on gang activity in our institutions. The Intelligence Coordinating Unit within DOC formalized information-sharing arrangements with federal, state and local partners, including the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association, so that data on validated gang members can follow inmates as they move from one facility to another. Data indicate that these efforts have made our prisons safer than ever before.

With the department's commitment to better identification of gang members and the reduction of contraband within our facilities, we are also seeing a steady decline over the past three years in violence against staff and those under our supervision.

DPSCS Serious Assults on Staff and Inmates/Detainees FY 2007 - FY 2011

Bar chart showing values by fiscal year. Total Assaults on Staff (green): FY 2007 = 16, FY 2008 = 8, FY 2009 = 11, FY 2010 = 6, FY 2011 = 5. Blue bars: FY 2007 = 239, FY 2008 = 179, FY 2009 = 95, FY 2010 = 120, FY 2011 = 141.

Since 2007, there has been a 41% drop in serious inmate-on-inmate assaults. Serious assaults on staff are down 69% from just four years ago.

Cell Phone Interdiction Efforts

Throughout the United States, thousands of criminal gangs prey on entire communities, traffic illegal drugs and weapons, commit violent crimes, and intimidate witnesses. Although the gang problem in Maryland's neighborhoods and communities is serious, gangs have become especially problematic in Maryland's correctional facilities. One of the most important functions in public safety is the security of our prisons, not only for the staff and inmates inside the walls, but also for the community at large.

To help combat that growing problem, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a grant to DOC to purchase 2 CelleBrite machines which are now being used to perform forensic data extractions from phones seized in our prisons. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) also created a special database to help store and analyze information extracted from seized phones. From January through October 2011, 720 cell phones were seized, and these contraband phones hold information that is potentially valuable to correctional officials, law enforcement, and prosecutors around the state.

DOC also made investments in new technology to more effectively screen inmates, visitors, vendors, and corrupt correctional officers who try to smuggle phones into our state prisons. Over $750,000.00 has been invested in security screening equipment including 25 Body Orifice Security Scanner (BOSS) chairs. Now, for the first time, every institution is equipped with a BOSS chair to do full body scans on entering inmates, visitors and staff to interdict the flow of illegal phones, weapons, drugs, and other prohibited items.

DOC was one of the first correctional systems in the United States to develop and implement a K-9 cell phone search unit. DOC was able to accomplish this by raising and training its dogs.

DOC has also taken steps to actively pursue criminal prosecutions arising from the seizure of contraband cell phones. A total of 87 cases are currently under active investigation for possible prosecution.

Keeping Communities Safe
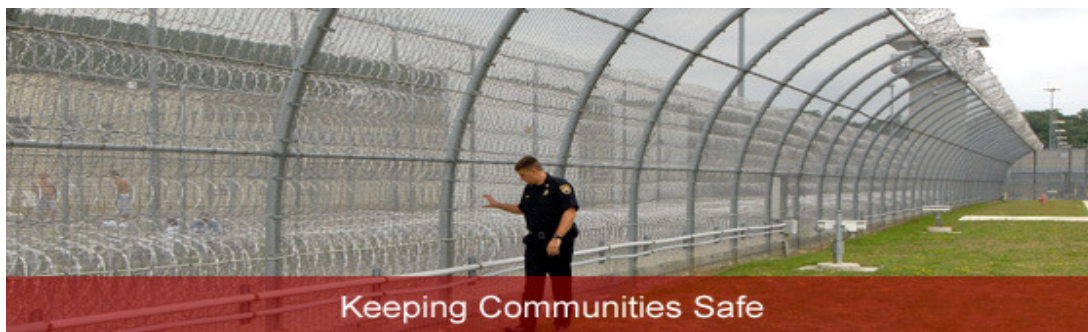
To further address this problem, Maryland has pursued an innovative project that involves close and unique collaboration among prosecutors, prison intelligence unit investigators, and forensic cell phone data extraction and analysis efforts. This project will begin in January 2012 and will position Baltimore City to proactively prosecute inmates not only for the possession of cell phones, but to prioritize cases to

pursue violent gang members who use cell phones as instrumentalities of violence to further criminal enterprises.

In addition to this project's partnership with various criminal justice agencies, DOC will work collaboratively with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to build the knowledge of this initiative through research and other tactics. The collaborative efforts with NIJ will be ongoing.

Educational Improvement

Educational improvement is important if inmates are to obtain jobs upon release. Despite the critical need for expanded education, DOC realized that there were far too many empty seats in classrooms within the correctional system. To remedy that situation, DOC reopened lines of communication that had broken down over the years between DOC and the Department of Education. As a result of that initiative, DOC has been able to increase both capacity and enrollment. Now, DOC's educational classes are operating at approximately 99% of capacity, with aggregate enrollment totaling 2,225.

To achieve even greater improvements, and to establish a solid connection between inmate education and Maryland's workforce needs, the correctional education program was transferred from the Department of Education to the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (DLLR). During 2011, this change enabled DOC to utilize DLLR's relationships with labor to link offenders with Maryland's workforce needs, especially in the trades and skilled labor.
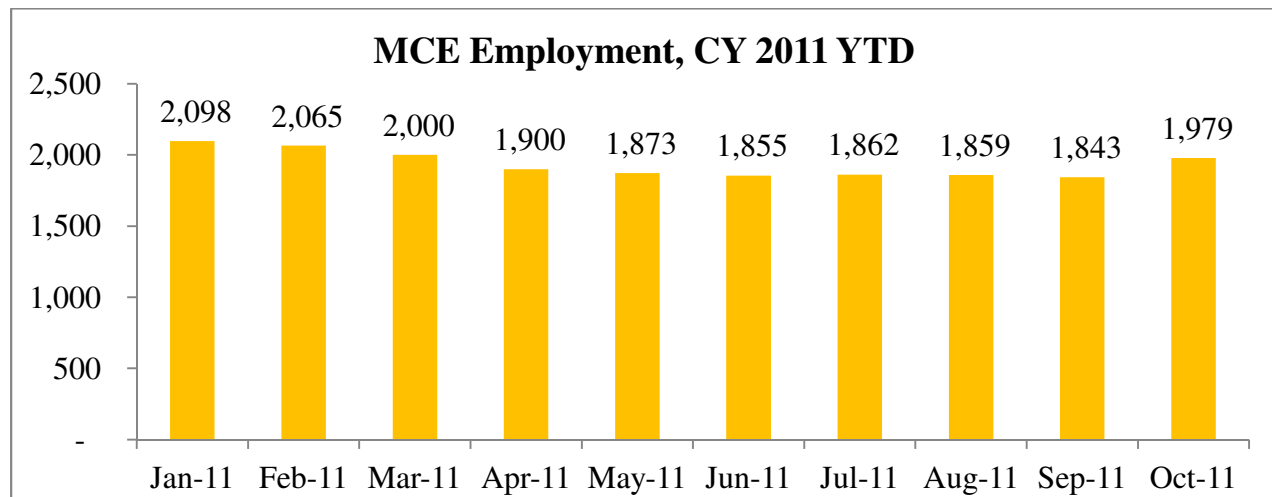
During 2011, the DOC expanded its Public Safety Works (PSW) initiative, a restorative justice effort providing valuable life skills to offenders as a bridge to meaningful employment through community-based public works projects. PSW worked with Habitat for Humanity on several projects in Baltimore City and Montgomery and Caroline Counties. These projects helped inmates learn skills (e.g., drywall and carpentry) that are readily transferable to private sector employers. DOC also made inmates available to help maintain cemeteries, help with Chesapeake Bay restoration projects, and support other environmental efforts.

Strategic Planning for Re-Entry

During 2011, under the leadership of Governor O'Malley, DOC continued working to more effectively prepare inmates for their eventual release and re-entry into society. October 2011 marked the three year anniversary of the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) inmate identification program, and this important initiative will continue over the next three years. Officials of DOC now take steps to ensure that inmates whose release is imminent obtain valid state identification cards prior to their release. This simple, but very important, program helps ex-offenders apply for jobs and a variety of other available benefits to ease their transition back into communities throughout Maryland. DOC is now transporting both male and female inmates to MVA offices to obtain these identification cards. YTD 2011 data (January – October 2011) show the following:

➢ 1,439 released inmates were issued an MVA ID card
➢ 4,013 released inmates were issued a DOC ID card
➢ 3,410 released inmates received a social security card
➢ 3,485 released inmates received a birth certificate

Research has shown that inmates who work at Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE), a state-run prison business through which inmates work and learn printing, cabinetry, and other valuable sills sought by outside private employers, have significantly lower recidivism rates. Inmate employment through MCE continued to increase during 2011, as shown in the following chart:

MCE Employment, CY 2011 YTD

Month	Employment
Jan-11	2,098
Feb-11	2,065
Mar-11	2,000
Apr-11	1,900
May-11	1,873
Jun-11	1,855
Jul-11	1,862
Aug-11	1,859
Sep-11	1,843
Oct-11	1,979

As substance abuse treatment has generally been cited as a primary tool in combating criminal behavior, such programs are at the heart of a re-entry effort. The goal of DPSCS is to schedule offenders for treatment during the final phase of their sentence prior to release. To continue this initiative, GOCCP provided DPSCS a grant for over $425,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) under the RSAT grant program. RSAT offers prison-based substance abuse treatment and aftercare services. This program involves developing a continuum of care that includes prison-based aftercare service for offenders who complete a residential program. The improved ability to ensure continuity of care from prison to community treatment programs is likely to ensure that treatment gains in prison will not be undermined upon re-entry to the community.

GOCCP also provided a grant for over $155,000 to Maryland's Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) Seven Challenges Care Program, a drug counseling program specifically designed for adolescent clients. The Seven Challenges Model has been successfully used in DJS treatment programs in working with adolescents to make better life choices.

Another positive strategy to improve re-entry is the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. This data-driven approach, supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice, works to reduce spending on corrections so that savings may be reinvested in evidence-based strategies designed to increase public safety and hold offenders accountable. States and localities using the justice reinvestment approach collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes that address costs and achieve better outcomes, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes. For example, North Carolina was able to save $79 million over a two-year period and $8 million of this was later reinvested to improve public safety. During the upcoming years, Maryland will be evaluating the Justice Reinvestment Initiative to see if it can help improve public safety in our state.

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Sex Offender Supervision

Objective: To manage sex offenders using the Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment program used at the Division of Parole & Probation.

Under the O'Malley-Brown Administration, the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) has been on the cutting edge in the development and implementation of effective strategies for the management and treatment of sex offenders. One such strategy is Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment (COMET). COMET teams are deployed in all of Maryland's counties. The teams include specially trained DPP agents with reduced caseloads of 30 offenders. Sex offenders under this type of supervision are subject to polygraph examinations to ensure compliance with the terms of supervision, computer monitoring, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking and monitoring. DPP agents partner with other stakeholders such as the courts, police, treatment providers, and victims' rights groups. This collaborative approach creates a "force multiplier" in the ongoing battle to effectively monitor and manage the behavior of sex offenders. Under the COMET containment model, less than 1% of sex offenders on active DPP supervision are charged with new sex offenses.

Sex Offender Registration and Notification

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Justice ruled that Maryland is substantially compliant with the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. Maryland's sexual offender laws were strengthened to conform to the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act. The purpose of the Act is to establish minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification across all 50 States. The law aims to close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and generally strengthens the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification programs. Maryland is one of only 14 states found to be in compliance with SORNA's rigid standards.

Maryland now has a three tiered system governing the registration of sex offenders. Individuals convicted of the most serious offenses such as first and second degree rape must register every three months for the rest of their lives. Those guilty of less serious offenses are required to register every six months for 25 years and/or annually for 15 years, depending on the severity of their crime.

The State has implemented more effective registration procedures for homeless sex offenders. All offenders must report locations where they "habitually live," which may include a shelter. Offenders who claim to be homeless must register every week. Registrants can be prosecuted for failure to register or failure to notify authorities of important changes such as a new place of employment or a new phone number.

As of June 2011, there were 7,694 sex offenders on the Maryland registry; 1,365 registrants were incarcerated.

U.S. Probation

Objective: To establish a closer working relationship with federal probation.

Beginning in 2008, Maryland entered into a partnership with U.S. Probation. Developing a closer working relationship with federal agencies creates a more streamlined approach to managing offenders under both state and federal supervision.

Currently, the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) sends U.S. Probation a list of our DPP offenders on a quarterly basis. U.S. Probation matches the list of state offenders against their offender database and provides DPP with an enumerated list of all offenders who match. By expanding information-sharing with U.S. Probation, DPP is able to exchange real-time information on existing offenders, allowing them to more effectively track and identify dangerous offenders under dual supervision. During the next three years, Maryland will attempt to partner with U.S. Probation to share information on offenders for whom warrants have been issued for parole and/or probation violations.

Additionally, this agreement would allow Maryland to be automatically notified by the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) when the federal prisons release someone who is placed under federal supervision. The two entities could be a resource for one another when monitoring serious offenders. Overall, Maryland will continue to pursue opportunities to cooperate and develop partnerships with U.S. Probation and the federal BOP.

Violence Prevention Initiative

Objective: To identify that relatively small core group of offenders who are most likely to engage in violent crime, and to maintain a containment model to effectively manage and supervise those offenders in a community-based setting.

As stated in the original Plan submitted on December 31, 2008, effective parole and probation practices can prevent murder and other types of violent crime. Therefore, in the summer of 2007, the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) launched the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), a statewide commitment to reducing violent crime by using specific criteria to identify potentially violent, repeat offenders and subjecting them to enhanced supervision. As an indication of how strictly VPI offenders are supervised, 1,188 warrants were cleared on VPI offenders for a variety of violations from January through October 2011.
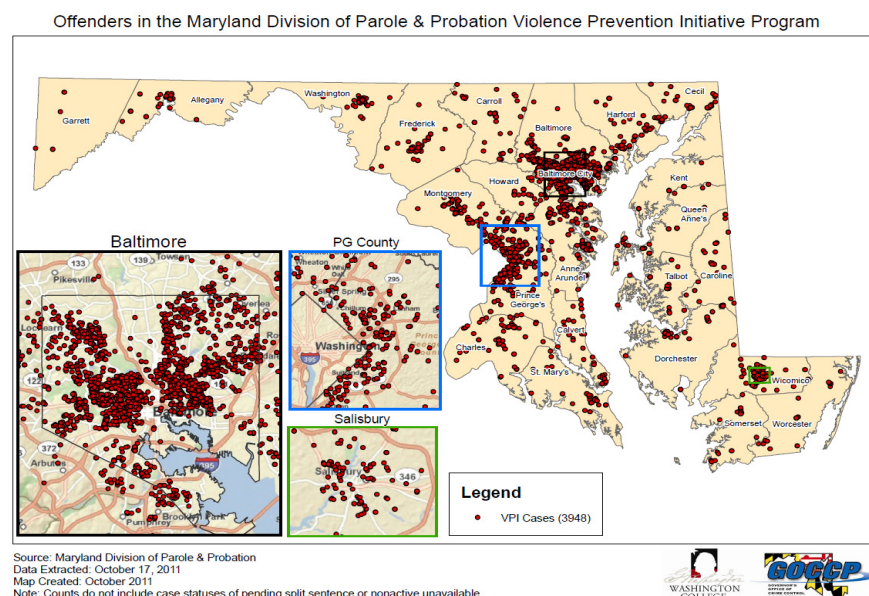
Although VPI has done a very good job of identifying and containing violent offenders, during 2010 and 2011, DPP started to study and refine the VPI selection criteria. More specifically, DPP started to explore strategies to address those offenders who, based on the current screening criteria, are included in VPI but who are compliant with the terms of supervision and never become involved in future violent acts. As a result, DPP created VPI2. Under VPI2, offenders who are originally assigned to VPI with its rigorous supervision protocols (i.e., including seeking Violation of Probation (VOP) and Parole Retake Warrants at the first non-compliant act) can transition to VPI2 if they meet all of the supervision standards for at least 6 months. Offenders selected for VPI2 still receive heightened levels of supervision, including at least one face-to-face meeting with a DPP agent each week, but they also receive support services to enable them to eventually move out of VPI altogether. These services include drug treatment, mental health counseling,

family counseling and job readiness training. An offender who successfully complies with all of the VPI2 standards for at least 6 months may be considered for placement in more traditional DPP supervision categories.

Further enhancements to VPI started in 2009 and were more fully developed in 2010 and 2011. First, DPP developed and implemented an automated VPI risk-screening tool to replace the paper and pencil forms currently being utilized. This automated VPI risk screening process expedites the assessments and helps reduce human error. Next, with grant funding provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), DPP re-examined the offender classification criteria used to identify VPI candidates to more accurately assign those offenders with violent propensities to VPI. Although the criteria is not as cut and dry as it was using the previous VPI screener, the new automated screening tool is better equipped to reduce false positives and false negatives and get the correct offenders into VPI. Further efforts to improve the VPI screening tool will continue over the next three years. GOCCP and DPP are also dedicated over these next three years to evaluate the impact of VPI both on its ability to reduce violent crime and swiftly remove those VPI offenders from the streets. The Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) at GOCCP is currently conducting this VPI evaluation. It should be complete by late 2012.

The Baltimore County Police Department recently received the 2011 International Association of Chiefs of Police/Motorola Webber Seavey Award for its continued support of VPI. Through its support of the VPI program, the Baltimore County Police Department was able to:

➢ Improve its services to the community

➢ Strengthen police relations and promoting community participation

➢ Effectively use resources

➢ Enhance communications and interagency collaboration

➢ Develop creative and innovative approaches that promote excellence in law enforcement

Offenders in the Maryland Division of Parole & Probation Violence Prevention Initiative Program

Source: Maryland Division of Parole & Probation
Data Extracted: October 17, 2011
Map Created: October 2011
Note: Counts do not include case statuses of pending split sentence or nonactive unavailable.

Starting October 1, 2011, GOCCP funded the Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office Collateral Offender Unit which increases prosecutors' ability to target VOP cases, especially those involving VPI and other targeted offenders. Using grant funds provided by GOCCP, the Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office was able to hire additional Assistant State's Attorneys and prosecute these VOP cases.

Juvenile Violence Prevention Initiative

To help reduce the number of juvenile offenders who are involved in violent crime as either defendants or victims, the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) created its own Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) specifically crafted to target juvenile homicides and non-fatal shootings. Started in Baltimore City in January 2008, Juvenile VPI is an innovative and collaborative approach that provides increased supervision and prevention services for Maryland's most at-risk youth.

Working with the Baltimore City Health Department, and drawing on the Health Department's experience with the Operation Safe Kids (OSK) program, DJS developed a common sense process for identifying youth for enrollment in Juvenile VPI. During 2011, over 1,130 young people were added to VPI. Currently there are over 880 active youth on VPI.

Increased supervision and monitoring continued to be the focal point of VPI during 2011. That supervision occurred via face-to-face meetings and telephone contacts with DJS case management specialists who partnered with local law enforcement, outreach workers, and community detention officers to make supervision even more effective. Contacts also took place in DJS offices, youths' homes, schools, and other locations in communities where youth reside.

Youth who were not responsive to services and supervision received graduated sanctions that included increased levels of monitoring and supervision. As youth demonstrated greater cooperation and compliance with the rules of supervision, levels of supervision decreased proportionately.

Global Positioning System (GPS) technology is another distinguishing feature of Juvenile VPI. Intended to supplement contacts with case managers and other program partners, GPS is used to track the movement and whereabouts of VPI youth 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. VPI protocol requires that all youth assigned to VPI be placed on GPS monitoring during the initial 90-day period following their assignment to VPI, but youth may be continued on GPS monitoring beyond that 90-day period when it is necessary. During 2011, the GPS units continually recorded data and generated exception reports when youth went into exclusion zones (e.g., locations, such as victims' residences, that are off limits). The GPS vendor provided near real-time notifications to DJS, who subsequently worked with local law enforcement to locate youth who were in apparent violation of rules. If contact could not be made with the youths to assess and clear the violations, prompt steps were taken by DJS to request warrants. DJS has taken steps to hire additional Community Detention Officers to develop and deploy rapid response teams to ensure that all potential violations noted by the GPS vendor are promptly investigated. Although GPS cannot be relied upon to replace other types of supervision, it is a mechanism for heightened accountability of both youth and case managers.

As previously stated, the hallmark of Juvenile VPI is close monitoring and supervision. Warrants were also requested for other types of violations including missed office appointments, missed curfew checks, and other scheduled appointments.

Although Juvenile VPI involved intensive supervision, a variety of services were integrated into that process. Through OSK and other program partners, each youth had a Treatment Services Plan (TSP) that identified strengths and needs and ensured access to critical services. These services included:

- Case management
- Crisis intervention and safety planning
- Mental health treatment
- Substance abuse treatment
- Family therapy
- Education
- Career development and employment counseling
- Anger management
- Victim awareness
- Gang intervention

Using DPP's adult VPI as a basic template, DJS developed and implemented a Watch Center concept for youth. A Juvenile VPI Watch Center Liaison works with local police to determine if non-fatal shooting victims under age 21 are under DJS supervision, and if so, the youth's case manager and the VPI Director are immediately notified. Within 24 hours following the Watch Center notification, DJS worked with partner agencies, including local police, to develop a plan to prevent the shooting victim from retaliating or being further victimized. In Baltimore City, for example, this process involves DJS, the Baltimore Police Department, personnel from OSK, the Mayor's Office on Criminal Justice, the State's Attorney's Office and the Office of the Public Defender.

Juvenile Homicides in Maryland 2007 - 2010

Year	Homicides
2007	55
2008	50
2009	40
2010	30
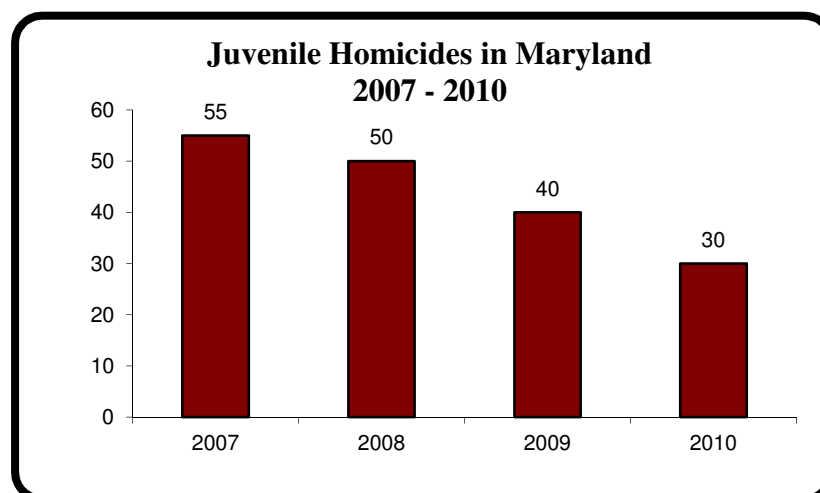
It appears as if these efforts are paying dividends. Over the past three years, and thanks to a strong collaborative effort involving public safety professionals from a variety of agencies and disciplines, juvenile homicides have decreased by 45%. The 30 juvenile homicides in 2010 are the lowest ever reported since the Maryland State Police began tracking these numbers in 1990.

Over the next three years, Maryland will continue pursuing the strategy described above to help protect our most at-risk youth.

CRIME ANALYSIS

CompStat-On-Demand

Objective: To ensure that all law enforcement agencies in Maryland have the resources needed to develop CompStat programs to improve data-driven policing strategies to, in turn, help improve public safety.

CompStat, the data-driven police management tool originally developed and implemented by former New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton, helps police departments collect, analyze, and map crime data so that relevant and informed decisions can be made. Recognizing CompStat as an undeniably effective tool in fighting crime, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a grant to the University of Maryland to help police departments develop and implement new or more robust CompStat programs.

During 2011, the team from the University of Maryland continued working with police departments around the state to conduct full organizational assessments by:

> ➢ Evaluating data systems
>
> ➢ Examining collateral sources of information
>
> ➢ Studying organizational structures as they relate to CompStat readiness
>
> ➢ Studying crime analysis processes
>
> ➢ Evaluating the collection and dissemination of key data
>
> ➢ Making recommendations for software and technology upgrades to support CompStat
>
> ➢ Evaluating crime mapping capabilities
>
> ➢ Developing CompStat briefing books

Since the inception of this program, the University of Maryland issued detailed CompStat assessment reports to the chiefs of police in 20 agencies in Maryland. The University of Maryland also held a series of 27 regional seminars on CompStat and Crime Analysis where 642 people from 69 agencies received valuable training. In addition, the Criminal Justice Training Conference, sponsored by GOCCP, which was held in October 2011, trained an additional 86 participants from 21 different agencies.

In 2011, the CompStat team executed six training and/or seminar sessions serving 130 participants from 21 law enforcement agencies.

Implementing and Institutionalizing CompStat and Crime Analysis in Maryland Initiative Counts		
Item	**Total 2011**	**Total 2009-2011**
Training and Seminar Session Totals:	**6**	**28**
CompStat Training Courses	2	17
CompStat Seminars	2	6
Crime Analysis Training Courses	2	5
Number of Participants Totals:	**130***	**689***
In-State Participant Totals	116*	670*
Out-Of-State Participant Totals	14	19
Number of Agencies Totals:	**31**	**73**
In-State Agencies	28	68
Out-Of-State Agencies	3	5
Number of Recommendations Reports Totals:	**1****	**21****

GOCCP has allocated additional grant funds to make CompStat and crime analysis training and technical assistance an integral component of this Plan over the next three years.

Crime Analysis

Objective: To give law enforcement agencies the necessary tools to evaluate the characteristics and factors surrounding crimes to help solve offenses and prevent their repeat occurrence.

Crime analysis, which is an integral part of CompStat, involves an in-depth evaluation of the characteristics and factors surrounding a crime or series of crimes to help identify patterns and trends that may help solve those crimes or prevent their repeat occurrence. The O'Malley-Brown Administration remains committed to expanding the state's crime analysis capabilities to support data-driven law enforcement and public safety initiatives.

During FY 2011, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded over $2.2 million in grants to support the hiring of 43 crime analysts strategically located around the state. GOCCP continued to entertain all reasonable requests for funding to support crime analysis in 2011 and will continue to do so over the next three years.

Recognizing the added demand placed on crime analysts and the need for them to keep pace with new approaches and technological advancements, GOCCP made grant funding available to the University of Maryland and Washington College to provide continued training for the state's crime analysts over the next three years.

Crime Mapping

Objective: To assist law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Maryland develop crime mapping capabilities to identify crime patterns, trends, and areas of concentration so that effective deterrent strategies can be devised.

Rather than relying on instincts and incomplete, anecdotal information, police and public safety professionals need data-driven methods for identifying those areas where crime is most prevalent. Crime mapping, which is also a key part of CompStat, makes it possible for professionals to see the spatial distribution of crime and to identify areas of concentration.

Washington College, through grants awarded by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), was able to provide crime mapping and other valuable support services to law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Maryland in 2011. During 2011, Washington College was able to create 954 crime maps for 16 agencies around the state for a variety of purposes. Many of these maps have been used by police for specialized projects, while many others were regularly incorporated into CompStat meetings and other ongoing analytical processes.
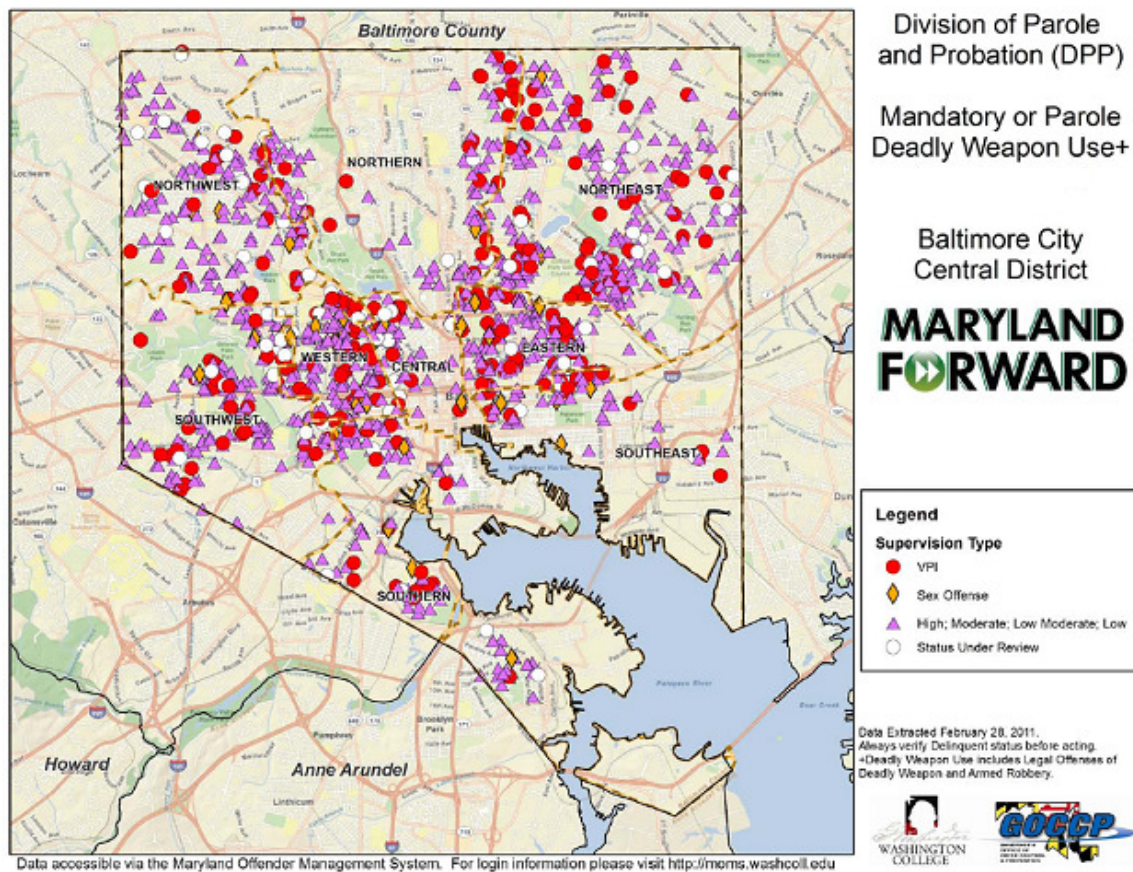

Through a series of face-to-face trainings and other presentations, Washington College made training available to 544 crime analysts and other public safety professionals from 41 agencies to enhance their crime mapping capabilities. A total of 21 students received specialized instruction through webinars

hosted by Washington College during 2011. These crime mappers, crime analysts, and police officers were able to use their new skills to develop and support specific programs and initiatives in their own agencies.

During 2011, the architecture that powers the Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS) was upgraded to allow users to perform federated searches across multiple offender databases in one easy step. Efforts were also undertaken to make the addition and search configuration of new offender data sets less costly by requiring no additional coding of the MOMS architecture.

MOMS also expanded to give law enforcement officers access to selected information on Maryland offenders under federal probation, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), and to information on known gang members. Washington College, in conjunction with our partners at the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) and the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), was able to initiate a data matching project during 2011 to identify addresses where both juvenile and adult offenders were under supervision. MOMS is also being used to identify those addresses used simultaneously by youth receiving services from the Department of Human Resources (DHR) and offenders being supervised by either DJS or DPP. In addition, MOMS includes mapping data on all Gun Offender Registry Act (GORA) offenders. Over the next three years, we will work to further enhance our mapping capabilities to support law enforcement and public safety.
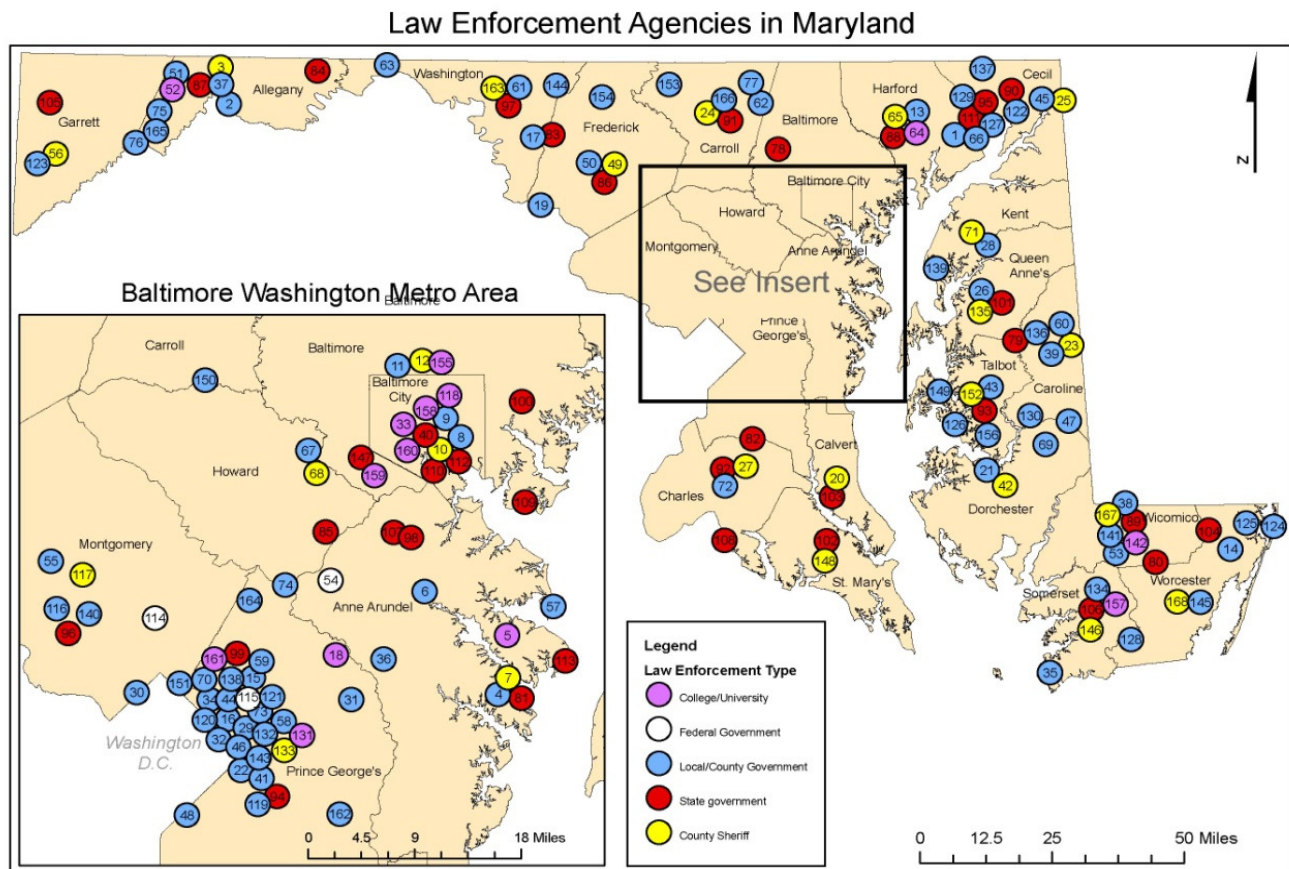
Source: Governors Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Maryland Statistical Analysis Center

Objective: To objectively and independently study, evaluate, and publicize best and promising practices in public safety.

During 2011, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) continued to coordinate criminal and juvenile justice statistics and information, and provide objective analyses of criminal justice problems. During the year, the MSAC supplied ongoing statistical support for the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) regarding local and statewide crime and delinquency statistics. More specifically, during 2011, the MSAC worked on a variety of projects such as:

- ➤ *Crime Mapping:* The MSAC works with Washington College to help produce on-demand maps depicting crime trends and patterns, funding distribution boundaries, and multi-data source maps for law enforcement agencies across the state.

- ➤ *Criminal Justice Dashboard:* The MSAC staffs the Dashboard Steering Committee and is dedicated to improving the Dashboard by working with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) to add new features and provide information from more databases.

- ➤ *Deaths in Custody/Arrest Related Deaths Reporting:* The MSAC is the State Reporting Coordinator for all Deaths in Custody/Arrest Related Deaths in the state and submits quarterly reports to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) on all incidents obtained from various media reports, law enforcement reports, and death records.

- ➤ *Department of Social Services (DSS) Risk Assessment:* The MSAC is working with private researchers to develop a risk assessment screening tool to identify parents/caregivers who are most likely to kill or seriously injure their children. Once identified, these DSS clients would receive enhanced supervision similar to how VPI was established with DPSCS.

- ➤ *DNA Hit Tracking:* The MSAC tracks investigations resulting from matches between unknown DNA from crime scene evidence and known DNA profiles from offenders in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). Weekly updates are sent and the statistics are updated monthly on the GOCCP website.

- ➤ *Electronic Control Device (ECD) Format:* The MSAC, under HB 507, in coordination with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions, created the reporting format law enforcement to report data on all ECD discharges (e.g., taser) throughout the state.

- ➤ *MSAC Website:* The MSAC website has been expanded to include research reports, updated crime statistics, gang links, CompStat training information, and data reports. The crime statistics page was completely revamped and is more user-friendly as it provides an interactive crime map.

- ➤ *Open Warrant Analysis:* The MSAC conducted an analysis of all open warrants in the state, especially keying on those warrants that are 20 years and older. This project also provided an overview of how other states/jurisdictions eliminate warrant backlogs so that Maryland can develop a strategy for reducing the number of open warrants in our state.

- ➤ *Safe Schools Gang Report:* In response to HB 1160, the MSAC submitted a report to the General

Assembly in July 2011 which aimed to reduce gang violence in middle and high schools throughout the state where gang activity is prevalent. This involved performing a community services survey to determine what gang prevention/intervention programs exist in each jurisdiction, developing evidence-based criteria for gang prevention/intervention programs, and making recommendations for a pilot program to reduce gang violence in a selected problem school in Maryland.

➢ *Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Data:* The MSAC submitted the second report under SB 447 in August 2011 including data on all SWAT Team deployments in the state.

➢ *Victims Blueprint:* The MSAC assisted GOCCP in the creation of the *Statewide Blueprint for Action*, a dynamic and evolving document that will continue to grow and change to address the needs of crime victims.

➢ *Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) Evaluation:* The MSAC is conducting an evaluation of DPSCS's VPI. The methodology has been created and the project will start in early 2012.

Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center

Objective: To focus the resources of the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center on traditional criminal activity as well as terrorism and homeland security issues.

The Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center's (MCAC) mission is to serve as the focal point between federal, state, local, and private sector partners to gather, analyze, and disseminate criminal and homeland security information to help keep Maryland safe.

In 2011, MCAC broadened its focus to place a greater emphasis on gangs, guns, warrants, license plate readers, and tactical crime analysis to include cell phone forensics and link analysis. Although the Maryland State Police will implement the strategic plans for MCAC, every public safety agency will be involved to address this expanded mission.

Over the next three years, MCAC will strive to maintain balance in its mission by continuing to serve as the central information hub for homeland security matters while simultaneously providing strategic and tactical criminal case support for Maryland's public safety community. The MCAC's analytical energies are designed to enhance statewide law enforcement efforts to reduce violent crime that impacts our communities.

Regional Crime Mapping

Objective: To help law enforcement agencies map crime across jurisdictional boundaries and on a regional basis through a publicly accessible online crime mapping tool.

Through a grant awarded to the Maryland State Police in 2008, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) offered an innovative tool to help law enforcement agencies in Maryland map crime in their own jurisdictions as well as across jurisdictional boundaries. Funding for this user-friendly, web-

based system was continued in 2011. Appearing below is a map showing the jurisdictions that are participating in this initiative.
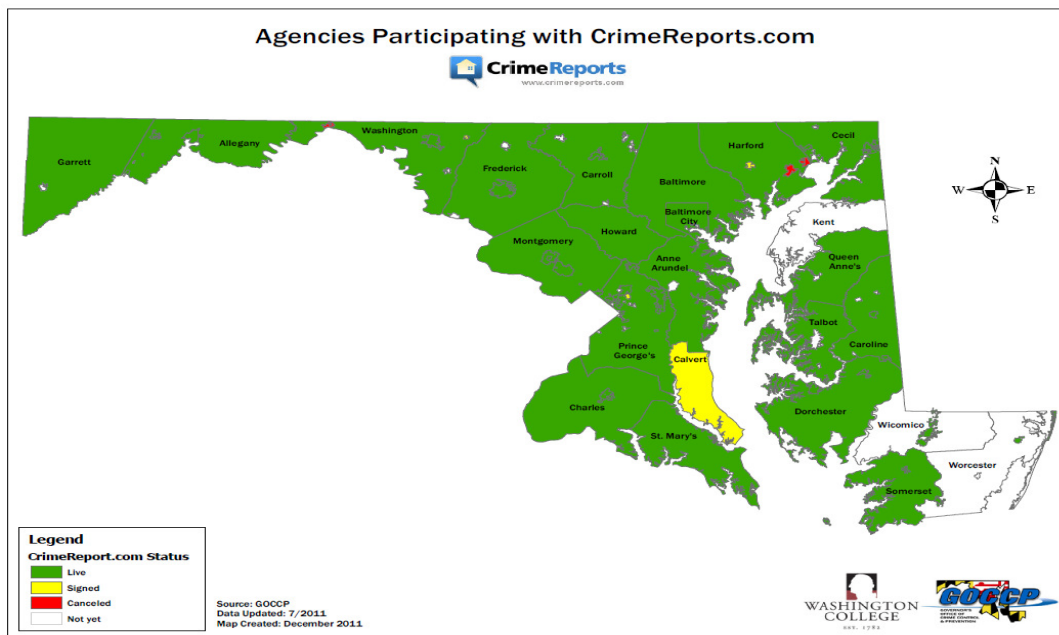
As of December 2011, 76 law enforcement agencies in Maryland are either using this regional crime mapping tool or going through the data integration process. Although many of the police departments that use this tool do so to map their own crime data, perhaps the biggest advantage rests with the ability to map across jurisdictional boundaries. For example, the Washington Metropolitan Police Department and Maryland law enforcement agencies near Washington, D.C. are all using this tool to map and detect similar crime patterns in their adjoining jurisdictions. Without regional crime mapping capabilities, many of these crime patterns would have gone undetected by law enforcement.

During 2011, GOCCP met with representatives of CrimeReports.com, the agency that provides this mapping service, to discuss a new and expanded tool called Command Analytics. This tool would make it possible for police departments to do even more detailed analysis of call for service and crime data on a regional basis. Preliminary discussions regarding this new tool were held with eight municipal police departments in Prince George's County, and those discussions will continue over the next three years. GOCCP's goal is to achieve full law enforcement participation in Maryland.

StateStat

Objective: To provide state agencies with comprehensive, accurate, and timely intelligence information to facilitate decision making and the deployment of state resources, and to hold agencies accountable for improvements in public safety.

StateStat is a performance-measurement and management tool implemented by Governor O'Malley to make our state government more accountable and more efficient. StateStat diligently worked with state

public safety agencies to impact crime in Maryland. Working together, we have been able to drive violent crime and homicides down to the lowest levels since 1975. Although crime statistics for 2011 are not yet finalized, it appears as if these positive trends will continue.

The Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) has continued to pursue its widely renowned Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), a program that tracks our most violent offenders and requires enhanced supervision by specially trained officers. More than 2,000 offenders now fall under this initiative. DPP is constantly studying and evaluating data to help ensure that accurate selection criteria are used for offenders enrolled in VPI. Through StateStat, Maryland has continued to refine the same type of program for violent juvenile offenders, where approximately 880 young people now participate in aggressive monitoring and contact with law enforcement officials.

StateStat has also worked with agencies in tough new innovative ways to accomplish the goal of reducing violence, including unprecedented cross-border information-sharing among regional law enforcement agencies of neighboring states and the District of Columbia, so criminals who cross jurisdictional boundaries cannot evade justice. Maryland is leading the way by moving our state from an outdated patchwork of fingerprinting systems to new digital technology, and Maryland successfully eliminated a backlog of over 24,000 DNA samples inherited from our predecessors. Maryland has now matched more DNA samples with violent offenders in the last four years than the program ever did in its previous eight years. All of this progress was tracked through the StateStat process.

CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Community Services Locator

Objective: To provide a user-friendly web-based resource to connect ex-offenders and others in need of services with critical resources to break the cycle of crime, recidivism, and social disorder in Maryland's communities.

Through grant funding provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) at the University of Maryland developed a centralized resource to help connect the general public with a listing of community services, including directions to these locations and other pertinent information. The Maryland Community Services Locator (MDCSL) is

a free online statewide directory of information developed to assist professionals in referring clients to community services. GOCCP provided continued grant funding in 2011 to expand and enhance this service. MDCSL now includes contact information, locations, directions, and other pertinent details for more than 9,000 social service, health services, and criminal justice programs throughout Maryland.

The expansion of MDCSL helped citizens throughout Maryland locate and access critical resources. MDCSL is also used by the Division of Parole & Probation and the Department of Corrections to help connect offenders returning to communities throughout Maryland with valuable resources to support their re-entry efforts and reduce recidivism.

When the site was launched in 2008, there were over 65,000 hits to the website, www.mdcsl.org. Thanks to improvements and enhancements made to the MDCSL in 2011, combined with outreach to support and encourage users, 164,649 searches for resources were conducted. This was an average of nearly 14,000 searches per month. This increase in usage is a clear indication that MDCSL provides a valuable service to Maryland's citizens.

During 2011, with the assistance of service providers, CESAR enhanced the adult education, job readiness/employment, family assistance and food assistance listings on the MDCSL. The MDCSL now offers advanced searching and detailed program service details for eight categories on the site. Throughout the year, CESAR has conducted outreach to community providers to encourage use of the site. In 2011, The MDCSL offered 13 webinars and 18 community outreach meetings to educate service providers and other potential users about the site with almost 250 webinar attendees. This included three resource sharing events in Baltimore and Caroline Counties. In 2012, CESAR will work to maintain the information in the locator and continue outreach efforts to service providers around the state.
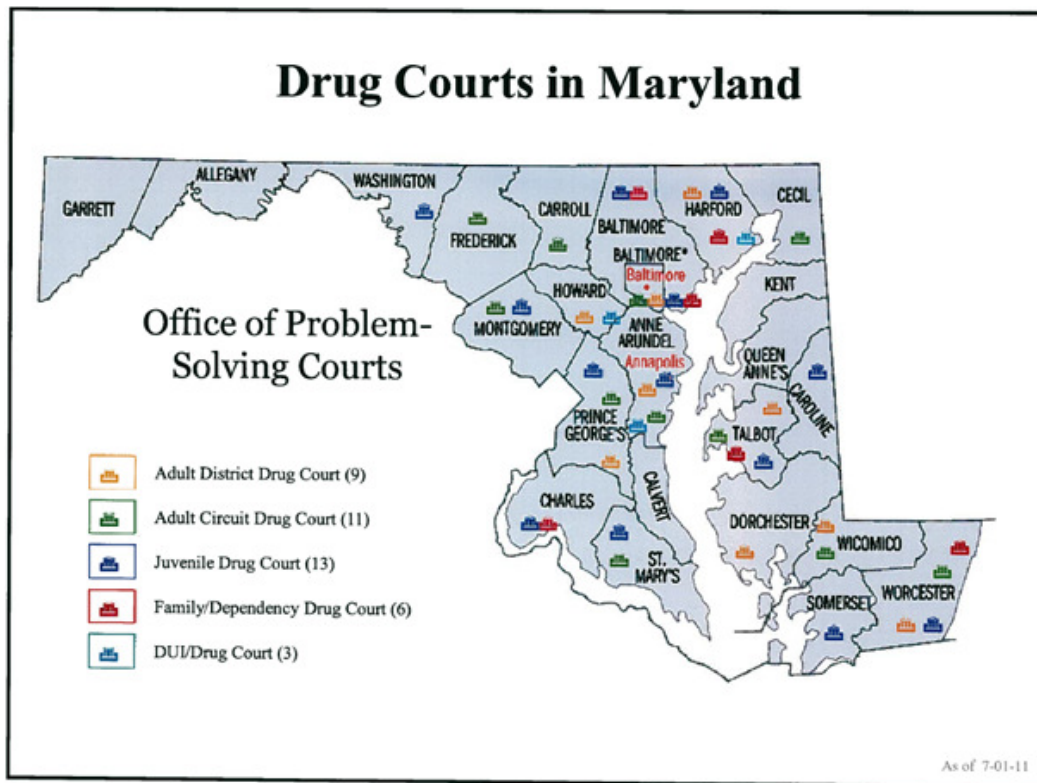
Drug Courts

Objective: To identify non-violent substance abusing offenders who may be amenable to treatment, and place them under community-based supervision with intensive drug treatment combined with strong judicial oversight and support.

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data show that there were 270,798 arrests in Maryland in 2010, and of these arrests, 47,633 were made for drug abuse law violations (i.e., 9,274 for sales/manufacture and 38,359 for possession). This represents 17.6% of all arrests in 2010, a clear indication that additional resources are needed to break the cycle of drugs and crime.

At the present time, there are 42 operational adult, juvenile, driving under the influence (DUI) and family dependency drug courts in Maryland serving non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems and a high risk for relapse. During FY 2011, there were 3,400 people served in drug courts. This takes into account the number of people who were in the programs at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus those who entered during the year.

Over the next three years, Maryland will maintain its commitment to drug courts, as well as other types of "problem solving" courts, and explore opportunities for expansion and improvement.

Drug Courts in Maryland

Office of Problem-Solving Courts

Adult District Drug Court (9)
Adult Circuit Drug Court (11)
Juvenile Drug Court (13)
Family/Dependency Drug Court (6)
DUI/Drug Court (3)

As of 7-01-11

Drug Treatment Availability

Objective: To expand drug treatment options across the continuum of care for those in the criminal justice system to help eliminate many of the causes of crime.

The O'Malley-Brown Administration has made drug and alcohol treatment a central priority for the State, investing more than $421 million in treatment over the past three years. In addition, the Maryland State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council (DAAC) submitted its two year Strategic Plan to Governor O'Malley in August 2009. The Strategic Plan for the Organization and Delivery of Substance Abuse Services in Maryland identified priorities for the delivery and funding of services to the state. To meet the goals of the plan, the DAAC established five workgroups. Each of these workgroups will continue to provide the foundation for the strategic plan update report required by an Executive Order issued by Governor O'Malley. The five workgroups are:

➢ *Collaboration and Coordination Workgroup*: Tasked with identifying and addressing barriers to collaboration and the sharing of resources among departments and agencies in service delivery.

➢ *Prevention Workgroup*: Tasked with addressing the prevention strategies in the plan and with oversight of the activities for the State's Strategic Prevention Framework grant.

➢ *Technology Workgroup*: Tasked with developing an implementation plan to establish an integrated database, including elements of an electronic patient/consumer record, and developing a plan to create and implement a database with the capability of providing a reservation system for available treatment slots and beds in the State. The technology group stopped meeting due to

overlap with other electronic healthcare efforts being made on behalf of the Department of Mental Health and Hygiene (DHMH).

➢ *Workforce Development Workgroup*: Tasked with developing a plan to improve the recruitment, retention and quality of the substance abuse services workforce.

➢ *Criminal Justice Services Workgroup*: Tasked with developing a plan to: improve the transfer of client information among designated agencies and among staff at all stages of criminal justice process; improve and expand screening and assessment protocols; improve and expand treatment services for the criminal justice population; and identify and spread best practices in re-entry services.

The DAAC continued its work during 2011 and made further recommendations to Governor O'Malley for improving and expanding drug treatment throughout Maryland. The DAAC is committed over the next two years to improve and expand drug treatment throughout Maryland and has fine tuned the language of the Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives for 2012-2013:

➢ Establish and maintain a statewide structure that shares resources and accountability in the coordination of, and access to, prevention-prepared communities and comprehensive recovery-oriented services.
➢ Improve the quality of services provided to individuals (youth and adults) in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems who present with substance use conditions.
➢ To improve the quality of services provided to individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health problems.
➢ Codify the State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council to assure a sustained focus on the impact of substance abuse.

Treatment for inmates in Maryland's prisons is also a priority. Through more effective management of limited resources, the Department of Corrections (DOC) has increased drug treatment opportunities for offenders who desperately need it. Drug treatment slot utilization rates are now at about 87%, and the number of available treatment slots has steadily increased. Over 1,700 inmates successfully completed drug treatment during 2011. Finally, Maryland became the first state prison system in the nation to be awarded a license by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for a correctional methadone maintenance program. During 2011, DOC had an average of 158 inmates in the methadone maintenance program each month. Emphasis on treatment for inmates will continue over the next three years.

Grant Funding

Objective: To streamline and coordinate the delivery of grant funding to effectively leverage scarce resources.

As described in the Plan that was submitted in December 2008, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) was re-organized along regional lines to streamline the grant process and help ensure that programs are properly coordinated to achieve optimum effectiveness. This regional approach

was further refined and fine-tuned in 2009 to improve budgetary and programmatic effectiveness to leverage available state and federal funding. Due to personnel changes in 2011, GOCCP shifted from three regions (i.e., Eastern, Metro, and Western) down to two regions (i.e., Eastern and Western).

During 2011, GOCCP explored various opportunities for investing grant funds in programs with enduring, long-term value to improve the state's public safety infrastructure. Grant funds provided by GOCCP were used for a variety of purposes including:

➢ Three warrant initiatives (Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and a joint Baltimore County/Baltimore City Initiative) focused on serving high priority warrants in Maryland's most violent communities. These initiatives resulted in 3,297 total warrants disposed.

➢ Technology Projects to improve public safety including:

✓ Cell phone tracking equipment

✓ Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance equipment

✓ In-car video systems

✓ Crime lab equipment

✓ Case management software

✓ Mobile "Fast ID" units

✓ Communications equipment

✓ CAD/RMS upgrades

✓ Crime analysis and crime mapping software

✓ Enhanced Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking and monitoring equipment

➢ The continued hiring of crime analysts to help law enforcement agencies develop and improve data-driven strategies to reduce crime and improve public safety

➢ A DNA backlog reduction program that helped law enforcement process 10,049 crime scene DNA evidence samples and enter them into the state DNA database in a timely manner

➢ Funding for child advocacy centers

➢ Support for rape crisis centers

➢ Crime victim support and services programs

➢ Expansion of hospital-based domestic violence programs

➢ Prevention of violence against women

➢ Enforcement of underage drinking laws

➢ Monitoring of sex offenders

➢ Community crime prevention projects

- ➢ Enforcement of school bus safety laws
- ➢ Juvenile justice and delinquency reduction programs
- ➢ Drug and alcohol treatment initiatives
- ➢ Inmate re-entry
- ➢ Gun violence reduction programs

As of December 2011, GOCCP was managing over 815 active grants totaling more than $103 Million in combined federal and state funds, including over $45 Million in funding to law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland under the State Aid for Police Protection Program. Over the next three years GOCCP will work with its federal, state, and local partners to identify projects and initiatives worthy of grant funding.

Operation Safe Kids

Objective: To maintain and enhance an effective community-based supervision model for at-risk juveniles to minimize residential placements without compromising public safety.

Governor O'Malley's Operation Safe Kids (OSK) initiative targets juvenile justice system youth who are on probation and at-risk for becoming victims or perpetrators of violent crime. The program's intensive, community-based approach provides accountability and immediate response to the highest risk youth who continue to exhibit delinquent behavior within Department of Juvenile Services' (DJS) Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI).

Research indicates that incarceration in a juvenile detention facility is a risk factor for future involvement in the adult criminal justice system. Juvenile incarceration, often referred to as residential placement, separates youthful offenders from their families and communities, a circumstance that can be quite traumatic. Moreover, residential placement puts young and impressionable offenders in a closed environment with other juveniles who exhibit similar anti-social behaviors, thereby exposing young people to negative influences. This may elevate the risk levels for juvenile offenders who were already at-risk.

To overcome these problems, the Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) developed a youth violence prevention program that seeks to minimize residential placement for at-risk youth while still providing close supervision and accountability. OSK is a collaborative effort involving BCHD, DJS, police, school personnel, the courts, prosecutors and community leaders to offer comprehensive case management and enhanced supervision to at-risk youth. OSK focuses on communities where youth violence and crime are the highest, and targets specific juveniles most likely to commit violent crimes, or become victims of violence.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) continues to provide funding support to Baltimore City and has provided State agency support and funding for an OSK program in Prince George's County. GOCCP will expand this best practice initiative to local jurisdictions who will work

closely with DJS and other State and local agencies to ensure OSK youth have the tools they need to become productive adults.

During 2011, and over the next three years, DJS and its program partners will continue to evaluate opportunities to improve and expand the successful OSK model.
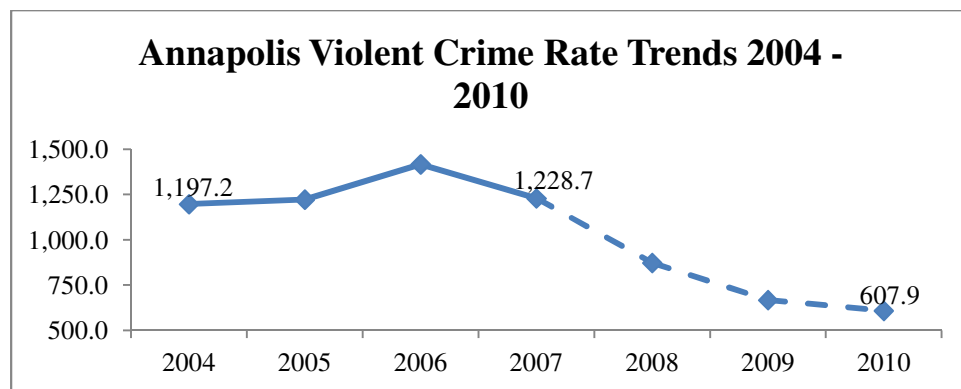

Safe Streets

Objective: To expand the use of the Safe Streets model.

Safe Streets is an offender-based model established to institute collaboration and information-sharing across all levels of government to dramatically reduce crime. The objective of Safe Streets is significant violent crime reduction through interagency collaboration and information-sharing.

The first Safe Streets Initiative was implemented in Annapolis in October 2008 and a second Safe Streets Coalition was implemented in Salisbury in 2010.

Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Annapolis has seen a significant 49.5% reduction in violent crime. The city has also seen significant reductions in:

➢ Robberies (-51.1%)
➢ Aggravated assaults (-50.2%)
➢ Burglaries (-52.2%)
➢ Larceny/theft (-31.7%)
➢ Motor vehicle thefts (-46.7%)

Annapolis Violent Crime Rate Trends 2004 - 2010

In Safe Streets' first year of operation, Salisbury had a significant 29.5% reduction in violent crime. The city also had significant reductions in:

➢ Robberies (-26.8%)
➢ Aggravated assaults (-33.7%)
➢ Burglaries (-21.2%)
➢ Larceny/theft (-10.5%)

➢ Motor vehicle thefts (-38.1%)

Salisbury Violent Crime Rate Trends 2004 - 2010
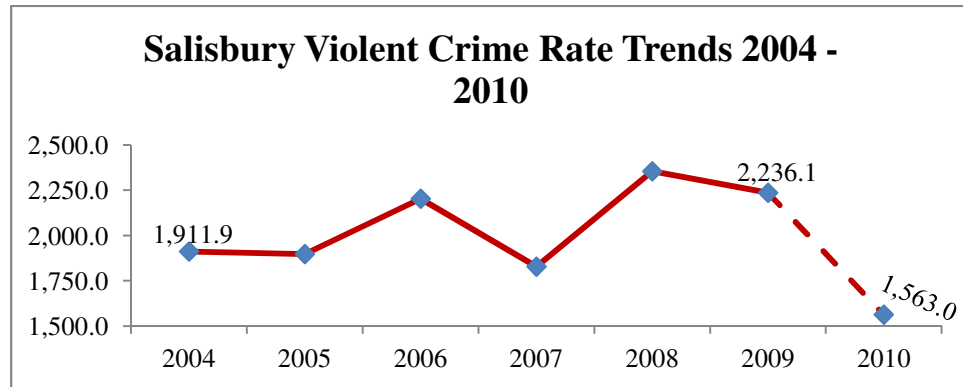
Recognizing the success of the Safe Streets model in Annapolis and Salisbury, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) will work with its local and state partners to implement this collaborative, multi-agency approach to reduce crime in other communities throughout Maryland.

LEGISLATION

Objective: To create and pass public safety legislation that will help Maryland fight crime and improve public safety for all of its citizens.

During 2011, the State of Maryland continued its ongoing efforts to explore new legislation to more effectively reduce crime and save lives. There were several significant bills passed during the 2011 session of the Maryland General Assembly that will help protect Maryland's citizens.

Child Neglect Bill

HB 162 establishes criminal penalties for the intentional failure to provide for the basic physical needs of a child such that the failure creates a substantial risk of harm to the child's physical and mental health. Necessary assistance and resources for the physical needs of a minor include: food, clothing, toileting, essential medical treatment, shelter, or supervision.

High School Dropout Rates

SB 775 establishes a Task Force to study high school dropout rates of persons involved in the criminal justice system. Staffed by the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center, the Task Force will accomplish the following:

- Study high school dropout statistics of people who have been incarcerated, arrested, or otherwise processed through the criminal justice system;

- Study the fiscal impact that high school dropouts have on the criminal justice system in Maryland;

- Make recommendations regarding how individuals can be kept in high school until graduation;

- Explore various continuing education options for incarcerated individuals who have not received a high school diploma; and

- Recommend how individuals can be informed of alternative high school education or work related programs.

A final report is due to the Governor and Maryland General Assembly in December 2012.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

During the 2011 legislative session, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) championed HB 1229 to establish a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in Maryland within the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). The PDMP will serve as the primary coordinating entity in Maryland's strategy to address prescription drug abuse and diversion. State PDMPs have demonstrated effectiveness in providing controlled substance prescribers and dispensers with clinically useful information at the point-of-care and reducing the availability of prescription drugs for diversion to the illicit market. Maryland's program will build on best practices developed in other states while pursuing new innovations to enhance the effectiveness of prescription monitoring.

The PDMP will require the electronic reporting of all Schedule II-V Controlled Dangerous Substances (CDS) dispensed pursuant to a prescription. Dispensers, including in-state pharmacies, non-resident pharmacies dispensing controlled substances in Maryland, and dispensing practitioners, are required to report. The specific data that dispensers will be required to report to the PDMP will be detailed in regulations. At minimum, this data must be sufficient to identify the patient for whom the prescription is dispensed, the prescriber, the dispenser and the drug type, dosage and quantity. Prescription data will be stored in a database and made available to controlled substance prescribers and dispensers, health professional licensing boards, law enforcement agencies, regulatory and investigative units within DHMH, patients and researchers. Reporting is in place and data security provisions are functioning properly.

In August 2011, Governor O'Malley launched the Prescription Drug Monitoring Advisory Board with the support Gil Kerlikowski, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and Joshua Sharfstein, Secretary of DHMH. Governor O'Malley directed GOCCP to provide over $250,000 in Byrne Justice Assistance federal grant funds to support salaries, equipment, and contractual services to design and execute the electronic monitoring system. One month later, GOCCP was awarded a $500,000 federal Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program grant to help implement Maryland's PDMP.

Tougher Restrictions on Use and Possession of Firearms

Governor O'Malley championed legislation that expands the current prohibition against the use of a handgun or concealable antique firearm in the commission of a crime of violence or felony to apply to *any* firearm. The new law closes a legal loophole that allows criminals who commit violent crimes with a rifle, shotgun or even an "assault weapon" to avoid the penalties that currently apply only to those who use handguns. Now police and prosecutors have a new tool to hold criminals who use guns accountable, regardless of the type of firearm they use. Additionally, the new law establishes a tougher sentencing

range of 5 years minimum to 15 years maximum for felons in possession of a regulated firearm and closes a loophole that exempted rifles and shotguns.

Priorities for the Future

<u>Repealing the sunset on the Governor's DNA Sample Collection at Charge bill passed during the 2008 Legislative Session.</u> The use of DNA technology to identify offenders and solve criminal cases quickly is a vital instrument in Maryland's mission to provide safe and sustainable communities for every Maryland resident. Since January 1, 2009, individuals arrested and charged with crimes of violence, 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree burglary or attempts of these crimes are required to provide a DNA sample. As of December 12, 2011 there have been 170 charged offender hits since January 1, 2009 resulting in 57 arrests.

<u>Mandatory determination upon sentence that a conviction is domestic-related.</u> To eliminate the need for a separate crime of domestic violence to be established, Maryland would require judges to determine at sentencing whether a criminal disposition is domestic-related. This legislative change would promote victim safety by creating a criminal history record of domestic-related dispositions to hold repeat offenders accountable. The bill would have the added benefit of uniform statewide collection of domestic-related crime data.

<u>Child Safety Net 2.0.</u> In 2009, the Maryland General Assembly passed HB 1382, which authorized the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) to share information with the Department of Human Resources (DHR), DHMH and DJS equivalents in the District of Columbia and Virginia. As originally drafted, the bill sought to authorize DJS to share information with *any* state or local government agency that performs the same function as DJS, enabling DJS to enter into arrest information-sharing arrangements with other states. However, in 2009 the General Assembly approved information-sharing only with D.C. and VA. After more than two years of partnership with D.C. and VA, Maryland will pursue this legislative change again to allow information-sharing with all states in order to ensure that children in our care are served more effectively.

<u>Expansion of disclosure of DHR child abuse and neglect reports and records to the Division of Parole & Probation.</u> In 2010, the General Assembly enacted HB 1330, which authorized DHR to share with the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) their records relating to alleged child abusers who are on the sexual offender registry. This law could be expanded to allow DHR to share records with DPP for alleged child abusers under the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) supervision for other crimes, including domestic violence and child abuse offenses. Domestic violence is a warning sign for child abuse, so this change would be useful in helping reduce violent crimes against women and children. Additionally, since neglect is now a crime in Maryland, it would be helpful for DPP to know when an offender has prior civil neglect cases within the child welfare system.

<u>Re-Entry Task Force Legislative Initiatives.</u> Maryland's Prisoner Re-Entry Task Force, established by statute in 2009 and chaired by the Secretary of DPSCS, is tasked with drafting a comprehensive re-entry plan by January 1, 2012. The task force has come up with a number of legislative proposals to tackle the complicated issue of prisoner re-entry. The child support bill would suspend the child support orders once the non-custodial parent is incarcerated (and effectively cannot pay). Under current law, incarcerated

individuals often accrue thousands of dollars of uncollectable debt that leads to wage garnishment (up to 62 percent) upon release. This wage garnishment upon release is a barrier to successful re-entry.

A "Ban the Box" bill would prevent the State from inquiring into the criminal history of an applicant for employment until the applicant has been provided an opportunity for an interview. The "box" that the bill refers to is a box on state employment forms that inquires about criminal records.

Shielding legislation modeled after a bill that recently passed in Massachusetts would propose that under certain circumstances qualifying offenders would have certain non-violent convictions shielded from public access but that those records would remain available to law enforcement, prosecutors, and employers working with vulnerable populations.

PUBLIC SAFETY COLLABORATION

Cross-Border Collaboration

Objective: To develop and implement a process for sharing timely and accurate information across jurisdictional boundaries to more effectively manage dangerous offenders who move freely from one jurisdiction to another, and subject them to seamless, regional supervision.

Maryland expanded its Security Integration efforts through cooperative information-sharing agreements among Maryland, Washington, D.C., New York, and Virginia. The four jurisdictions now share live arrest data with each other so that supervisory agents know, almost in real-time, if any of their offenders have been arrested outside of the local jurisdiction. Every day Maryland provides an electronic file of the individuals who have been arrested in Maryland. Using bridging software, D.C., NY, and VA compare this arrest feed against their files of offenders under supervision. If a match is obtained, an email alert is automatically sent to the supervising agent. The agent then conducts his own investigation and seeks a violation of probation warrant from the sentencing judge or Parole Retake Warrant from the Parole Commission.

The number of cross-border information-sharing activities was further expanded in 2011. Below is an update on collaborative arrangements between Maryland and its bordering jurisdictions of Washington, D.C. and Virginia:

➢ The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) and the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) agents are now making joint home visits in Maryland and Washington, D.C. on offenders that are under supervision for misdemeanors.

➢ Joint home visits conducted in Maryland are being done with the active participation and cooperation of the Prince George's County Police Department and the Mt. Rainier Police Department.

➢ Joint home visits conducted in Washington, D.C. are done in conjunction with the Metropolitan D.C. Police Department.

➢ DPP is now providing Maryland police reports to CSOSA if such reports are needed to support parole revocation hearings in Washington, D.C.

- DPP has assigned a full time agent to the Prince George's County Police Department's Fusion Center to serve as a liaison with Washington, D.C. and Virginia.

- Washington, D.C. has given DPP access to Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART), the D.C.'s criminal justice data system. Access to SMART has been especially useful to DPP agents supervising Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) offenders.

- Regional collaboration has been enhanced through quarterly meetings hosted by Chief Lanier of the Metropolitan D.C. Police Department. These quarterly meetings bring together law enforcement personnel from Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Virginia to share intelligence information on potentially violent offenders and to identify other opportunities to improve cooperation. Additional meetings are also held among appropriate staff for each jurisdiction to focus on home visits, supervision, and coordination efforts.

- DPP now receives two sources of vital information - the Washington Regional Threat and Analysis Center report and the Metropolitan Police Department's Daily Command Information Center report – so that information can be shared with agencies in Maryland, especially the Prince George's County Police Department.

- The Prince George's County State's Attorney Office sponsors the Cross-Border Initiative on Intelligence, a regular meeting attended by DPP, the Metropolitan Police Department, Capital Police, the United States Attorney's Office, the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), Prince George's County municipal police departments and the Prince George's County Department of Corrections to share information on crime trends and gang activity.

- The Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. now has access to Maryland's Law Enforcement Dashboard to obtain vital information from a variety of data sources, including criminal records.

- In 2011, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) facilitated a MOU (i.e., memorandum of understanding) between CSOSA and Washington College, which now allows state agencies to access CSOSA data through Maryland Offender Management System's (MOMS) mapping and data analysis functions.

- To ensure proper accountability for cross-border efforts, the StateStat team tracks all activities on a monthly basis.
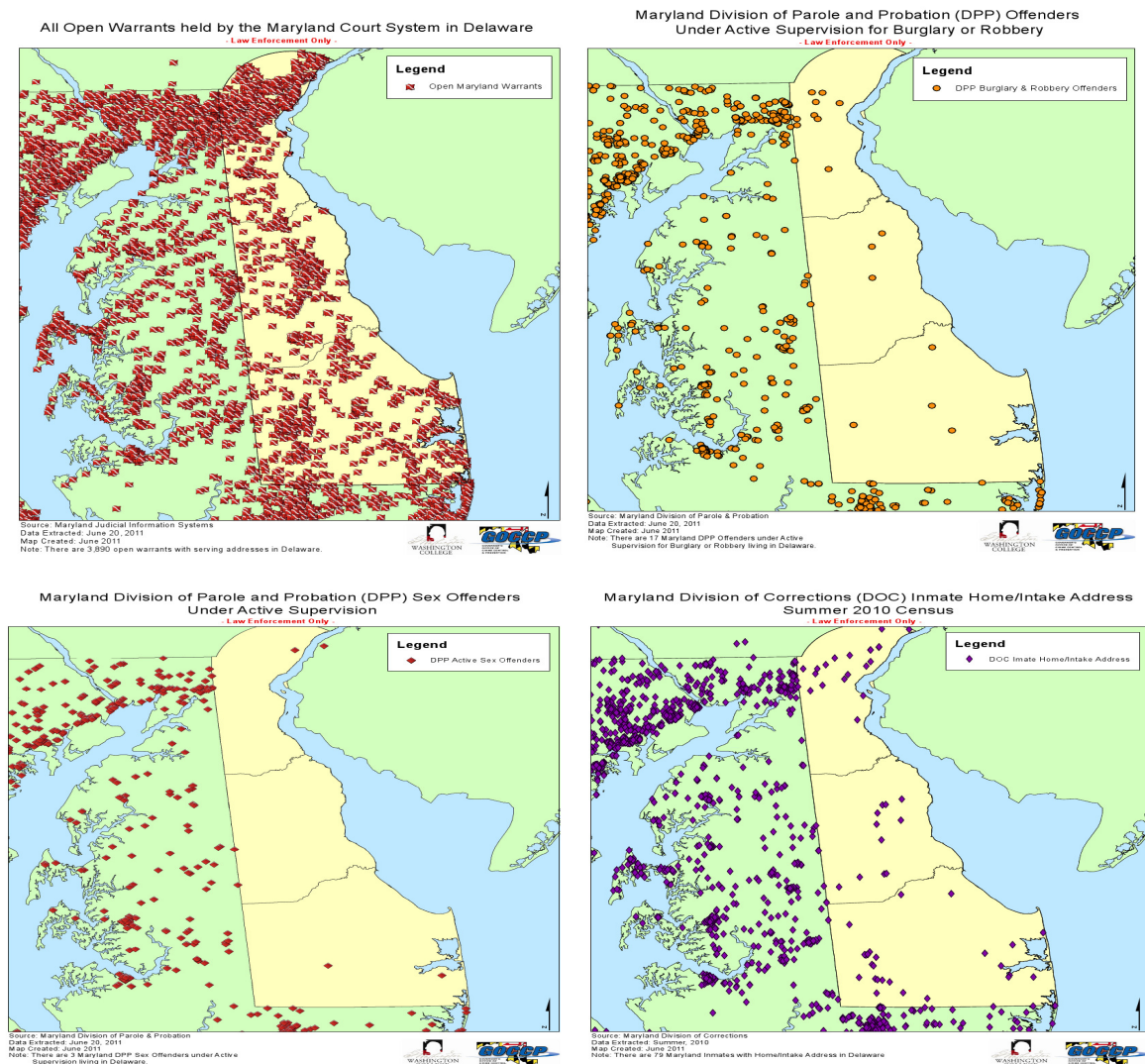

On April 17, 2011, representatives from the Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General, Pennsylvania State Police, JNET, and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime Control and Delinquency gathered with DPSCS and GOCCP to discuss the possibility of cross-border information-sharing. Maryland representatives provided an overview and demonstration of Dashboard and MOMS to Pennsylvania officials. As of that date, there were 229 criminal offenders in Maryland with a Pennsylvania home address, including 21 sex offenders. There were also 121 offenders in a correctional facility who have a last known address in Pennsylvania and,

most alarmingly, 5,400 open warrants in Maryland where the offender has an address in Pennsylvania. The meeting served to discuss and develop an information-sharing agreement between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In August of 2011, Governor O'Malley and Delaware Governor Jack Markell gathered to discuss strategies to establish a cross-border information-sharing initiative. Between January and June of 2011, 389 people wanted in Delaware had Maryland addresses and just over 1,000 people arrested in Delaware had Maryland addresses. Additionally, 22 youths from Delaware had contact with Maryland's Department of Juvenile Services. The new strategic partnership will allow parole and probation officials and law enforcement in both states to exchange information with one another on arrests, and enables Maryland's DPP to take appropriate action if a suspect from Maryland violates the terms of release while in Delaware. Law enforcement and public safety officials in both states will also be able to prioritize warrant service. Furthermore, Delaware plans to integrate with the Maryland Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID) by May 2012.
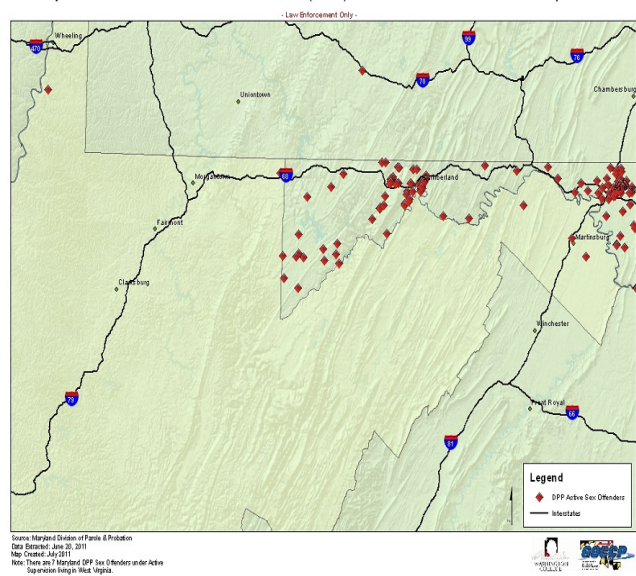
Delaware Maps

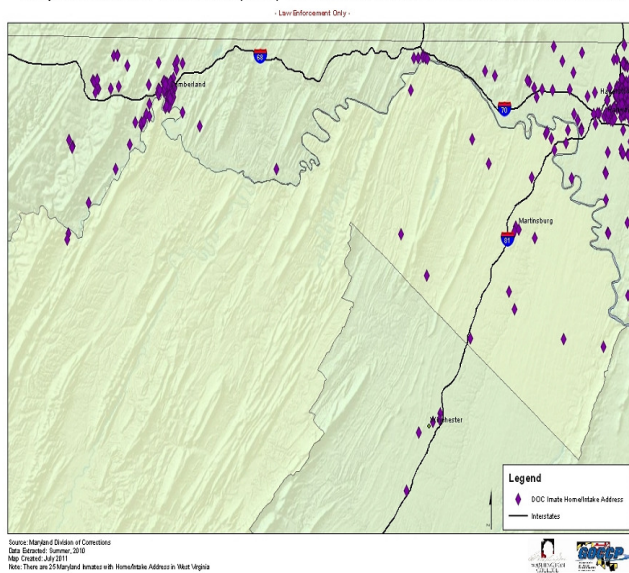All Open Warrants held by the Maryland Court System in Delaware
- Law Enforcement Only -

Maryland Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) Offenders Under Active Supervision for Burglary or Robbery
- Law Enforcement Only -

Maryland Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) Sex Offenders Under Active Supervision
- Law Enforcement Only -

Maryland Division of Corrections (DOC) Inmate Home/Intake Address Summer 2010 Census
- Law Enforcement Only -

West Virginia Maps

All Open Warrants held by the Maryland Court System in West Virginia
- Law Enforcement Only -
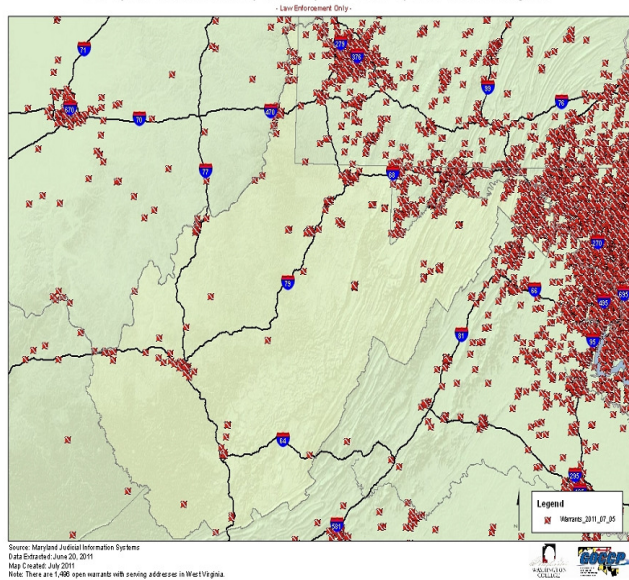
Maryland Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) Sex Offenders Under Active Supervision
- Law Enforcement Only -

Maryland Division of Corrections (DOC) Inmate Home/Intake Address Summer 2010 Census
- Law Enforcement Only -

Maryland Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) Offenders Under Active Supervision for Burglary or Robbery
- Law Enforcement Only -
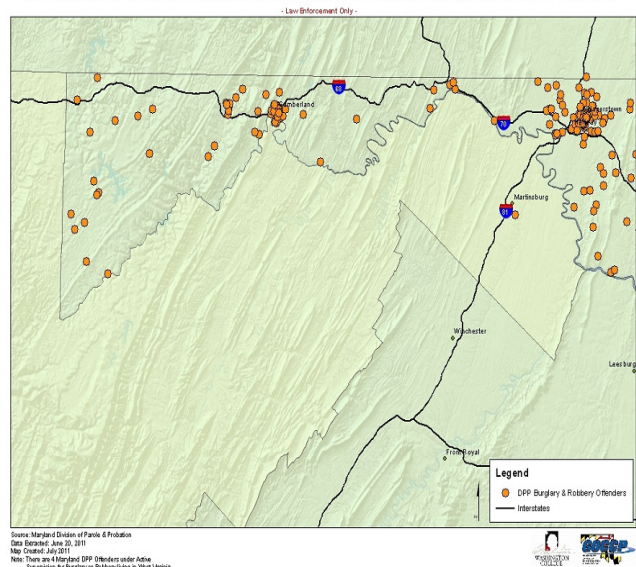
During 2012, Maryland will continue to explore ways to cooperate with its cross-jurisdictional partners to share information and more effectively track and monitor violent criminals who move freely across boundaries.

Plans are also underway to gather all regional partners for an information-sharing summit to focus on the expansion of data sharing throughout the region. Public safety, IT, and policy officials from Virginia, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts will be invited to a northeast regional criminal justice information summit, slated for early 2012. During

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the summit, GOCCP will facilitate a discussion to explore additional opportunities to share information, including license plate readers to track stolen or suspicious vehicles and pawn shop databases to locate stolen property.

Gang Strategy

Objective: To curb the growth of criminal street gangs in Maryland, and to effectively dismantle existing gangs, through the timely sharing of intelligence information and the coordinated efforts of law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.

One of the pillars of the O'Malley-Brown Administration's efforts to curb crime and violence is Security Integration, a strategy that calls for seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing among all agencies involved in the criminal justice system. Efforts to combat gang activity during 2011 centered on this strategy.

Since most law enforcement and corrections professionals regard our prisons and jails as incubators of gang activity, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a series of grants to the Department of Corrections (DOC) and local jails and detention centers in 2008 to develop more robust gang intelligence gathering capabilities. Those efforts continued into 2011. For example, DOC expanded and improved its gang intelligence database, and now shares information from that database on a regular basis; steps were taken to manage and contain Security Threat Groups (e.g., gangs) through an established process of identifying gang members who enter the criminal justice system. DOC distributes bulletins to local law enforcement agencies whenever a validated gang member is released from DOC so that police can be alerted to the presence of potentially violent offenders in our communities. In 2011, through a grant funded by GOCCP, Washington College was given data to map the layout of the Jessup Correctional Institution to pinpoint cell blocks with a high presence of gangs and cell blocks with a mix of rival gang members. This project will be expanded in 2012 and will eventually include maps of every correctional facility in the state.

Although not fully implemented, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is developing a new offender case management system that will facilitate the tracking and monitoring of gang members. When fully developed, this valuable tool will make it possible for the courts, law enforcement, and correctional officials to share and update information on potentially violent gang members as they progress through the criminal justice system from initial arrest to subsequent incarceration and eventual release.

As previously noted, the State of Maryland developed and implemented the Criminal Justice Dashboard, a central portal through which law enforcement officers can access a variety of information contained in multiple databases. To help law enforcement officers combat the growing gang problem, information on gang members around the state is now available to police officers. By adding gang information to the Dashboard, police now have a valuable tool to assist in investigations and provide vital information to help them locate and apprehend gang members. The Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS), a component of the Dashboard, has the Maryland State Police (MSP) gang data and DOC Security Threat

Group information, and will be adding regional High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) gang data in the near future.

Local and state law enforcement officers have continued to work closely with the United States Attorney's Office to share information on gang activity and to prosecute violent gang members in federal court where penalties are often more severe. Similarly, GOCCP has continued working with the United States Attorney's Office to award grants under the Project Safe Neighborhoods program to help local law enforcement pursue gang members, especially those who engage in gun violence.

Governor O'Malley convened a forum on guns and gang violence in March 2011 which was aimed at improving the tracking of gang members and the sharing of information amongst Maryland and federal public safety agencies. As a result of this forum, GOCCP staffed a Gang Containment workgroup which aimed to identify a common gang definition, the standardization of gang criteria, DOC gang mapping efforts, cell phone tracking, License Plate Recognition (LPR) tracking, and various other information-sharing and gang intelligence strategies. As a result of this meeting, DPSCS, MSP and the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) continue to meet to improve the gang intelligence strategy. GOCCP is dedicated over the next three years to collaborate with various public safety agencies to further enhance gang investigative efforts and information-sharing capabilities.

Gang activity is an expanding problem in our schools. As a result, GOCCP provided grant funding for a statewide Safe Schools Coordinator (SSG) in 2011. The SSG is responsible for presenting gang awareness trainings in schools around the state and also providing Train the Trainer (TOT) sessions for school security officers, who then have the ability to train their staff and gang awareness/prevention components in their respective jurisdictions. GOCCP is also developing a pilot gang prevention program for a school either in Annapolis or Salisbury. This program will be instituted over the next three years to measure the impact in reducing gang violence.

Gun Trafficking Task Forces

Objective: To target known gun traffickers who supply weapons to criminals, and to identify, arrest and prosecute violent offenders who illegally use and/or possess firearms, through a multi-agency collaborative effort.

One of the key strategies employed to reduce crime in Maryland is to aggressively attack illegal gun use and possession. Part of that strategy was the establishment of two gun task forces.

The Gun Tracing Task Force (GTTF) started in May 2007 to specifically track and curb illegal gun use and possession in Baltimore. The GTTF was originally staffed by six officers from the Baltimore Police Department and five troopers from the Maryland State Police, with cooperation and assistance from a variety of federal agencies. Now, several other agencies either participate in, or support the work of the GTTF: the Baltimore County Police Department; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF); Office of the Attorney General; the Department of Juvenile Services; the Division of Parole & Probation;

and the Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office. GTTF had continued success in 2011. Consider the following:[1]

➢ Gun Seizures: 860

➢ Arrests: 63

➢ Search Warrants: 50

The Firearms Interdiction Task Force (FITF) was responsible for the proactive enforcement of firearms related laws in Prince George's County. FITF was, up until November 2009, staffed by investigators from the Maryland State Police, Prince George's County Police and the Prince George's County Sheriff's Office. ATF supplied special agents on an as needed basis to assist with investigations and to help prepare cases against violent gun offenders for prosecution in federal court. As of November 2009, the Prince George's County Police Department no longer participated in the task force, and it became primarily an enforcement initiative led by the ATF. Nevertheless, this group continued their efforts to enforce gun laws and target violent gun offenders in Prince George's County. Data show that 2011 was a very successful year for the task force:

➢ Gun Seizures: 379

➢ Arrests: 45

➢ Search Warrants: 34

These Task Forces will continue their work over the next three years, and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will explore other opportunities to pursue illegal gun trafficking and those offenders who use and possess them.

Warrant Service

Objective: To develop a framework of cooperation between state and local law enforcement so that warrants can be prioritized and served as soon as possible to remove dangerous offenders from the streets before they re-offend.

Timely warrant service has, and will remain, a priority of the O'Malley-Brown Administration's Plan for reducing crime in Maryland. During 2011, the State of Maryland worked hard to enhance our ability to remove dangerous offenders from the streets.

The Maryland State Police entered into a partnership with the United States Marshalls Service's Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force (CARFTF) in October 2008 with a mission of reducing violent crime in Prince George's County by targeting fugitives wanted on felony warrants. MSP assigned four people (one sergeant and three troopers) to CARFTF. There are also four Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) agents and one Washington Metropolitan Police Officer assigned to the Maryland State Police (MSP) team working with CARFTF. The MSP team is primarily responsible for parole retake warrants, violation of probation warrants and warrants originating out of Washington, D.C. The MSP team also attempts to

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[1] Data reflect available statistics from December 2011.

serve warrants for violent fugitives wanted by the Prince George's County Sheriff's Office. As of December 2011, the task force closed over 801 warrants for some of Maryland's most dangerous offenders as well as individuals from Washington who were known to move freely across jurisdictional boundaries.

As a result of efforts by the O'Malley-Brown Administration, a new law took effect in 2009 empowering the DPP Warrant Unit to serve Violation of Probation (VOP) warrants. The job of serving those warrants previously fell on police and sheriff's departments, agencies that were already over-burdened with other crime prevention responsibilities. Consequently, many of these VOP warrants were not served in a timely manner. This significant legislative change enhanced our ability to serve VOP warrants much more quickly, especially warrants for offenders who were under DPP supervision for violent crimes and weapons offenses. Prior to this new law taking effect, the DPP Warrant Unit could only serve Parole Retake warrants. Now, the DPP Warrant Unit has been able to help Maryland's law enforcement agencies serve the approximately 13,000 VOP warrants that are issued annually.

During FY 2011, the DPP Warrant Unit received 2,623 warrants for offenders who had either violated the conditions of their parole or who had been mandatorily released and violated the terms of their community-based supervision. Agents in the DPP Warrant Unit were able to clear 1,581 warrants and physically serve 793 warrants, a 90.5% clearance rate (n= 2,374). The DPP Warrant Unit also received 671 VOP warrants during FY 2011. The DPP Warrant Unit was able to clear 601 warrants, 137 by physical arrest, for an 89.6% warrant clearance rate.

To further enhance our ability to locate and arrest offenders wanted for violating the terms of their probation or parole, DPP now has a website that contains color photographs and other pertinent information on DPP's most wanted violators. This valuable tool has resulted in many tips and leads to help agents make apprehensions.

Substantial steps were implemented in 2009 to improve the service of juvenile writs and warrants, and those efforts will continue over the next three years. The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) has continued to refer many of its writs and warrants, especially those for juveniles assigned to VPI, to the CARFTF and the Baltimore Warrant Apprehension Task Force. Moreover, DJS more effectively shares information on other juvenile writs and warrants with law enforcement around the state to ensure that at-risk youth are apprehended as quickly as possible, for their own safety and for the safety of the public.

Since 2007, as a result of 368 grants funded by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, 29,602 warrants have been served to help remove some of the state's most violent offenders from the streets.

Number of Warrants Served
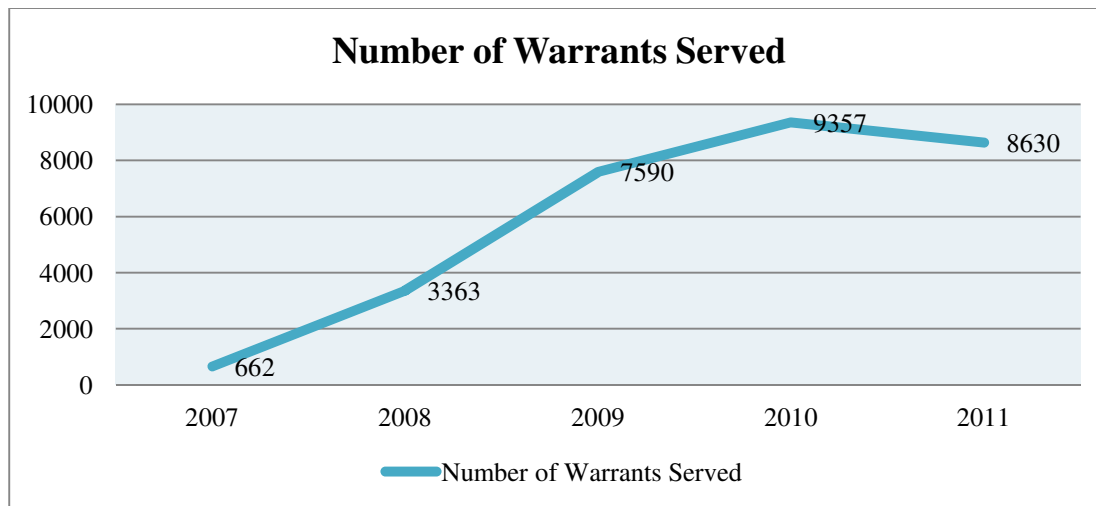
In 2011, three very successful warrant initiatives took place, one in Baltimore City and one in Prince George's County, and a joint Baltimore City/Baltimore County initiative. The success of these warrant initiatives resulted from the collaborative, multi-agency efforts to locate and arrest some of the state's most violent offenders:

- Baltimore City's Warrant Initiative
    - 879 suspects were arrested
    - Detainers were placed against 138 suspects found to be already incarcerated
    - **1,372 total warrants disposed**
- Prince George's County Warrant Initiative
    - 803 suspects were arrested
    - Detainers were placed against 268 suspects found to be already incarcerated
    - **1,368 total warrants disposed**

An additional warrant initiative took place in November and December 2011 that targeted violent offenders who moved freely across the Baltimore County/Baltimore City border. As of December 2011, this collaborative, multi-agency initiative resulted in:

- Baltimore County/Baltimore City Warrant Initiative
    - 382 suspects were arrested
    - Detainers were placed against 62 suspects found to be already incarcerated
    - **553 total warrants disposed**

Warrant service will continue to be one of our core crime fighting strategies in the upcoming years.

Watch Center Models

Objective: To create environments where police officers and the Division of Parole & Probation agents work side-by-side to exchange real-time information to more effectively respond to non-compliant high-risk offenders under community-based supervision.

Watch Centers are the intelligence arms of the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI). By embedding the Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) agents inside police departments to work side-by-side with law enforcement officers, intelligence information on Maryland's most violent offenders can be shared on a daily basis. This timely sharing of information makes it possible for DPP agents to immediately seek Violation of Probation and Parole Retake Warrants when potentially dangerous offenders are arrested for new crimes. Watch Centers are currently in operation in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Prince George's County.

Statewide, Watch Center efforts led to 608 warrant requests during FY 2011, leading to parole and probation revocations for some of the state's most dangerous offenders; 129 of the warrants that were issued in FY 2011 were for offenders enrolled in VPI. Since the inception of Watch Center models in July 2008, 2,134 warrants have been requested, with 201 of them being for offenders enrolled in VPI.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, DPP, and local law enforcement agencies continue to refine the Watch Center concept by looking for new and innovative ways to collaborate and share critical information on violent criminals, and to explore the development and implementation of additional Watch Centers throughout Maryland. Law enforcement and public safety partners working together as part of the Safe Streets initiative in Salisbury are exploring the possibility of establishing a regional center for Wicomico County. Although not all jurisdictions in Maryland require sophisticated Watch Center operations such as the ones in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Prince George's County, DPP continues to engage in outreach efforts to local law enforcement agencies to help develop and implement modified Watch Center models in other areas to improve public safety in jurisdictions across Maryland.

TECHNOLOGY

Criminal Justice Dashboard

Winner of the Council of State Government's 2011 Innovations Award

Objective: To continue to expand and improve upon a web-based, user-friendly information consolidation tool through which law enforcement officers can access information on offenders contained in a variety of separate systems and databases.

Security Integration is the cornerstone of the O'Malley-Brown Administration's fight to reduce crime and improve public safety. Security Integration means that we must have seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing among all agencies involved in the criminal justice system to achieve optimum efficiency. The Criminal Justice Dashboard, developed by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), is the embodiment of Security Integration. With one user name and

password, comprehensive information from various sources is made accessible to law enforcement in one consolidated view.

The number of databases and information sources connected to the Dashboard has expanded from 24 in 2008 to 110 in 2011. Up to 4,000 users access information through the Dashboard each day, resulting in 25,000 to 50,000 daily inquiries. By using the Dashboard, police officers and public safety personnel are able to save time and compile information through a few computer keystrokes.

The authorized user may use the Dashboard via a secure connection to search for an offender by:

- State Identification Number (SID)
- Last Name
- Driver's License Number
- ZIP Code
- Any combination of the aforementioned search criteria plus First Name, Social Security Number, or Date of Birth

NEW and Improved Capabilities of the Dashboard

- ➢ Facial Recognition Feature
- ➢ Warrant Search
- ➢ Increased Cross-Border Collaborative Efforts
- ➢ Expanded Data Sources

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Facial Recognition

The facial recognition capability is now available on the Dashboard. Over 2.1 million offender photos have been uploaded into the Dashboard from the Maryland Image Repository System. A photo or good sketch of an unknown suspect can be copied to the Dashboard where a comparison is made to the 2.1 million known photos, and the closest matches will be displayed. In order to improve the effectiveness of this feature, DPSCS is committed to coordinating with other agencies to add more photos into the Dashboard.
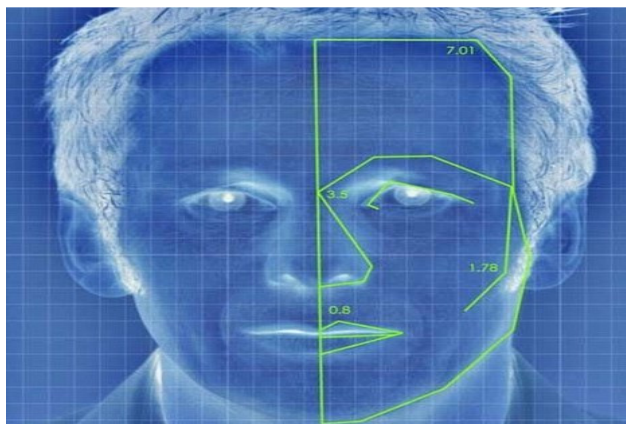
Warrant Search

A new warrant database was added to the Dashboard in March 2011. This database contains warrants at the federal, circuit, and district court levels. These warrants can be searched by categories such as date range, charge description, offender name, or county to name a few. Reports can be created on active Maryland warrants by jurisdiction, charge type, or by the length of time the warrant is open. Through the Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS) provided by Washington College, every warrant in the State of Maryland may be mapped by the offender's home address.

Cross-Border Collaboration

Through cross-border collaborative efforts with public safety partners in Washington, information from the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. is now accessible to law enforcement officers in Maryland, and through a reciprocal arrangement, police in Washington can access Maryland's data sources through the Dashboard. Maryland is currently working with representatives from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia to discuss the same information-sharing capabilities.

Expanded Data Sources

Data available through the Dashboard now includes:

➢ Maryland Division of Corrections (DOC)

➢ Maryland Division of Parole & Probation (DPP)

➢ Maryland Parole Commission

➢ Maryland Criminal History (CJIS)

- Baltimore City Intake and Detention Center
- Baltimore City Pretrial
- Baltimore City Police Department
- Maryland Department of Juvenile Services (DJS)
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources
- Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulations (DLLR)
- Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)
- Maryland State Police (MSP)
- Combine DNA Index System (CODIS)
- D.C. Metropolitan Police
- Judicial Information Systems (e.g., courts)
- Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA)
- Maryland High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)
- Maryland Sex Offender Registry (SOR)
- Maryland Department of Education
- Police Correctional and Training Commission
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
- Maryland Central Photo Repository containing photographs from arrests, DOC intakes, DPP intakes and SOR
- Baltimore Police Department Gun Offender Registry

Added expansion of the Dashboard over the next three years will further enhance our ability to reduce crime and improve public safety.

Digital Forensics and Cyber Security

Objective: To enhance our ability to combat Cybercrime and analyze digital storage media.

Cybercrime and Cyber Security are rapidly growing threats, not only from criminals, but also from those people and groups who threaten our national security. In fact, almost every crime now involves some type of digital media, and this trend is expected to continue.

In June 2011, Chief James Johnson of the Baltimore County Police Department represented Maryland at the Cybercrime and Forensic Sciences Executive Policy Forum, a National Governors Association program intended to educate governors and other high-level state policymakers on recent advances in technology and forensic sciences and the implications for state cyber and electronic crime policy. The

forum, led by experts in forensic sciences and criminal justice, covered topics related to new technology instruments and devices that criminals are exploiting, predictive policing, DNA advances, identity theft, and others. As an authority in the subject area, Chief Johnson presented several real-world cases from Baltimore County to help illustrate the impact of cyber and electronic crime on the local level. He also elaborated on recent advances in forensic sciences employed by the Baltimore County Police Department.

The O'Malley-Brown Administration has made it a top priority to ensure that Maryland becomes a model of Cyber Security. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to identify best practices, conduct and attend trainings, and provide grant funding as needed to ensure that Maryland remains a leader in Cybercrime and Cyber Security.

DNA

Objective: To more effectively utilize all of the State's forensic DNA resources to identify violent criminals and remove them from the streets before they re-offend.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and its criminal justice partners at the state and local levels continued working collaboratively during 2011 to further improve the efficacy of Maryland's DNA system. The Maryland State Police (MSP) Forensic Science Division is tasked with the collection of DNA samples and the administration of the statewide database. Additional resources have, and will continue, to be added to MSP's Forensic Science Division to further enhance and streamline the process.

GOCCP awarded a total of $1,234,669 in grants to crime labs in Maryland to help them collect and analyze DNA evidence collected at crime scenes. By processing this DNA evidence from crime scenes in a timely manner, police are able to match crime scene evidence samples with the samples of DNA from known offenders to connect them to other crimes. As a result of this grant funding, MSP was able to process 10,049 crime scene DNA evidence samples.

Through the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act (NFSIA) grant program administered by GOCCP, additional resources have been made available to law enforcement agencies to improve the quality, timeliness, and validity of DNA forensic science in Maryland. In 2011, the Paul Coverdell grant program awarded $310,363 throughout the state to help train lab employees and purchase state-of-the-art equipment.

Thanks to the leadership of Governor O'Malley, a new law took effect on January 1, 2009 authorizing the collection of DNA from anyone arrested and charged with a crime of violence: 1st degree burglary, 2nd degree burglary, 3rd degree burglary and attempts to commit any of those crimes. Since January 1, 2009 there have been a total of 174 charged offender DNA matches and 57 arrests for serious crimes such as sex offenses and burglaries directly associated with this legislation passed by Governor O'Malley. Of those totals, 77 charged offender DNA hits were made in 2011, resulting in 18 arrests.

Since March 2007, there have been a total of 1,053 convicted offender DNA matches and 375 arrests for serious crimes such as sex offenses and burglaries. Of those totals, 175 convicted offender DNA hits were made in 2011, resulting in 57 arrests.

In the past three years, the State of Maryland has more than tripled the number of profiles entered into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database, from approximately 28,155 in 2007 to over 97,000 in 2011. It is no coincidence that we have been able to quadruple the number of DNA "hits" from 594 in 2007 to over 2,300 in 2011, and as a result of those "hits," over 430 arrests have been made in cases ranging from murders to rapes and burglaries. The MSP's Forensic Sciences Division achieved its 2,000 DNA hit milestone in January 2011.

Total Samples Uploaded into CODIS

Total DNA Hits
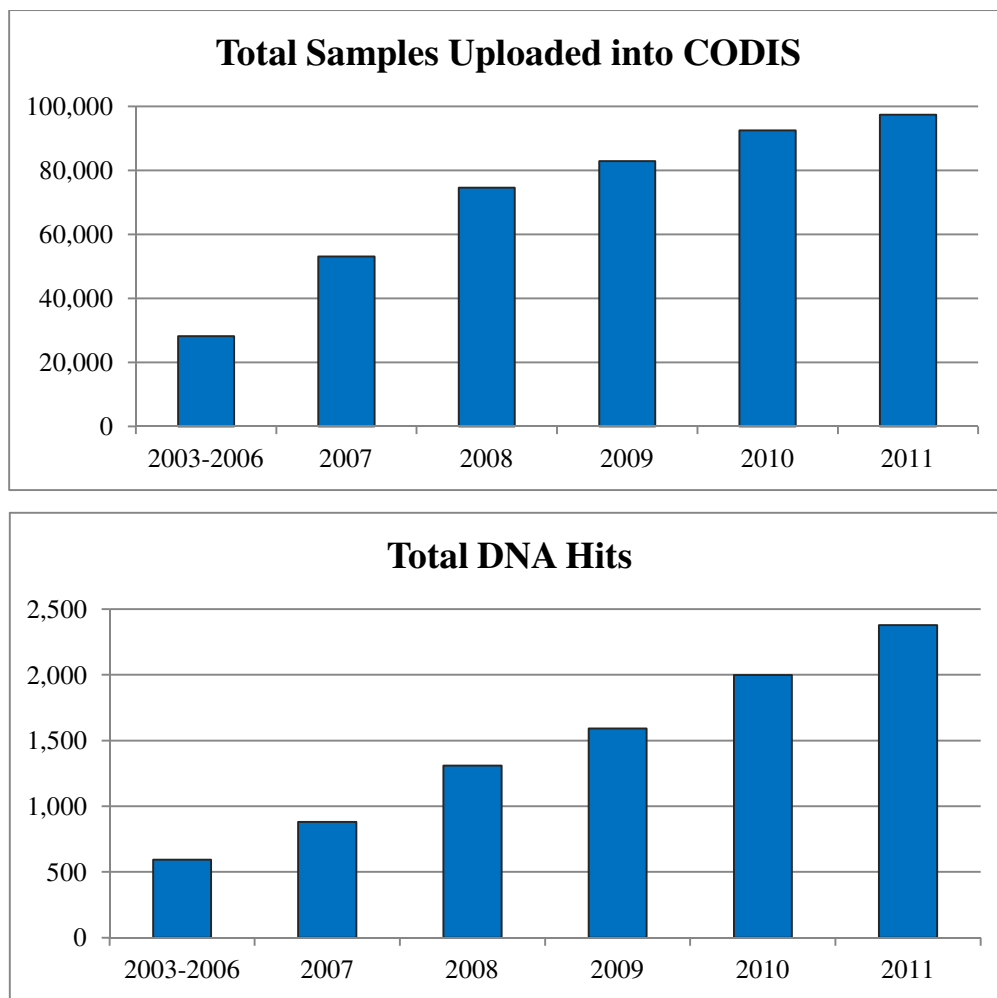
The expansion of DNA collection and testing provides law enforcement with an invaluable tool to identify and prosecute criminals. However, innocent people should not have to spend even one day in prison, and DNA can also be used to help exonerate the wrongly convicted. In prior years, GOCCP used funds received from the National Institute of Justice to make grant funding available to help support post-conviction DNA testing in cases where actual innocence was an issue. Grant funds were used to conduct case reviews, investigate assertions of innocence, pay for DNA testing and help potentially innocent people obtain legal representation. Although such funding was not available during 2011, GOCCP will continue to pursue funding for those purposes.

License Plate Recognition

Objectives: To expand the State's inventory of License Plate Recognition systems and to strategically deploy them as valuable assets in Maryland's crime fighting and homeland security mission.
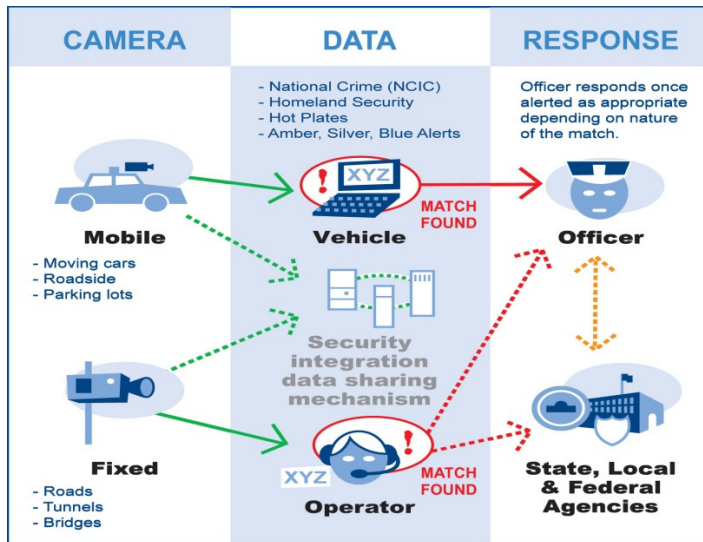
Housed and managed by Maryland's fusion center, the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), License Plate Recognition (LPR) systems are cameras that convert the picture of a vehicle's license plate into computer readable data that can be matched against stolen vehicle or wanted person databases. As cars pass by the LPR, the camera snaps a picture, converts it to data and then compares it against stolen car and other databases. When a match occurs, the system alerts a law enforcement officer so that prompt action can be taken. LPRs play a vital role in homeland security, protecting critical infrastructure and by being paired with companion technology such as closed circuit television to secure vital areas such as airports, ports, and transit stations. LPR technology has figured prominently in the prevention and investigation of terrorist incidents nationwide, including the recent attempted attack on Times Square, and comprises a key component of state of the art technology-based defense systems.

In 2007, under the direction of Governor O'Malley and in response to an overwhelming number of requests for LPR technology from state and local law enforcement agencies, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and the Governor's Office of Homeland Security made it a priority to provide funding to law enforcement agencies that embrace this technology. In the last three and a half years, the State has directed $2 million to state and local law enforcement for new LPRs adding 105 LPRs to the State's inventory. As of November 26, 2011, there were 134 LPR units originating from 41 agencies networked to the main server at MCAC, and 321 LPRs were deployed statewide.

Total LPRs Deployed Statewide	321
Mobiles	246
Barrels	4
Covert Pole Camera	3
Fixed	68
Networked Agencies (as of 11/26)	41
Units Networked (as of 11/26)	134

Utilizing GOCCP grant funds from 2008-2011, jurisdictions have used LPR's to achieve the following:

Stolen vehicles recovered using LPR	64
Stolen vehicles identified using LPR	96
Stolen tags recovered/identified using LPR	30
Number of arrests utilizing LPR	257
Number guns seized using LPR	8
Number of drug seizures using LPR	4
Number of criminal prosecutions initiated using LPR	64
Number of vehicles identified with expired tags	1,451
Number of drivers with expired licenses identified using LPR	492
Total number of tags scanned with LPR	1,674,542
Number of hours the LPR was operational	12,112
Number of citations issued using LPR	389
Number of scofflaw violators identified using LPR	800
Dollar amount collected from LPR identified violations	$232,275

Given the positive results from LPR technology already in use across the state, Maryland intends to expand and leverage this tool over the next 3 years to support our crime fighting and homeland security missions.

Offender Case Management System

Objective: To develop a system that will enable information to "follow" an offender, through the criminal justice system, from the time of booking, through incarceration and eventual release.

Development of the Offender Case Management System (OCMS) began in 2009. The goal is to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender-based systems of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services into one centralized offender system. It is based on the key business processes and integrated data elements required for the full lifecycle management of an offender. The system development and deployment is scheduled to take place over a three year period. The Pretrial Case Management module was implemented in June 2010 and the Arrest Booking Module was implemented in November 2010. The Division of Correction module was scheduled for implementation in December 2011, and the Division of Parole & Probation and Maryland Parole Commission modules should be available by June 2012.

The development of OCMS will have a tremendous impact in Maryland including:

➢ The creation of a centralized data repository for all offender data
➢ The improvement of timely access to integrated offender information
➢ The reduction of data redundancy and the improvement of data integrity
➢ The standardization of business processes for effective and efficient offender management
➢ The provision of data entry in the event of a disaster

Regional Automated Property Information Database

Objective: To provide a central repository for all transaction data of pawn, secondhand precious metal, and automotive dismantler records in the state.

On October 1, 2009 SB 597 took effect requiring pawnbrokers and secondhand precious metal dealers to electronically report daily transactions to law enforcement. In order to manage this information and make it accessible to all law enforcement around the state, the Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID) was created. RAPID is a searchable central repository for all transaction data of pawn, secondhand precious metal, and automotive dismantler transition records in the state.

The State invested substantial resources in 2009 to shepherd the success of the RAPID system. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a three year grant of $841,608 to the Maryland State Police (MSP) to fund two positions (i.e., a Global Administrator and a Help Desk Technician), an enhanced server, and user licenses to add legislatively mandated dealers to RAPID. Grant funds enabled MSP to coordinate, manage, and maintain the RAPID system. GOCCP awarded the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) $49,386 to fund a DLLR Investigator to work within the department's Secondhand Precious Metal Objects and Pawnbrokers Program, in partnership with the RAPID Governance Board.

RAPID has quickly become a favorite crime fighting tool, both in Maryland and in bordering states. RAPID is currently used as an investigative tool by over 2,000 users in 115 agencies from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Since October 2009, the use of the RAPID Database has resulted in 1,336 arrests, 1,264 cases closed, and over $6.6 million in stolen property recovered. In 2011, there were 620 arrests, 515 cases closed, and $1.55 million in stolen property recovered as a result of RAPID.

Over the next 3 years, Maryland will look for other opportunities to expand the use of this valuable crime fighting tool.

TRAINING

Objective: To educate, connect, and empower criminal justice professionals with specialized training to meet regional and statewide needs.

In May 2011, a five-member team of training specialists joined the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to add another layer of State support to the local crime fight. GOCCP's Training Unit exists to educate, connect and empower criminal justice professionals with specialized training to meet regional and statewide needs. Through collaboration and promotion of best practices, the Training Unit leverages resources at the Executive Level to increase the training capacity of federal, state, and local professionals and help them apply innovative state policies, technology, and resource solutions in the field. Within this new mission, the Training Unit is tasked with the following objectives:

➢ Apply intergovernmental outreach via trainings and summits exhibiting the highest level of customer service

➢ Develop specialized trainings aligned with state policies, technologies, resources and needs identified by stakeholders

➢ Become a recognized leader and one-stop-shop for training opportunities, best practices, and methods to increase training capacity in tough economic times

➢ Support GOCCP grants administration by assisting in internal training development, program evaluation, and sub-recipient technical assistance

Since May 2011, the Training Unit has worked to identify gaps in training and develop statewide and local solutions. A 2011 survey of stakeholders identified the greatest barriers to training as:

1. Limited manpower
2. Travel expense
3. Trainer expense

Taking survey findings into account, the Unit will continually seek national and local trainings that have statewide applicability and provide capacity to offer them statewide. Upon careful research, GOCCP will offer grant funding opportunities aligned with identified needs from the field and support the best technology available to sustain training during a time when training budgets are being drastically reduced.

The stakeholder survey indicated an overwhelming need for technology and grant-writing trainings. To this end, the Unit offered the following trainings in 2011:

➢ *May – December:* Eighty trainings have been held on the Criminal Justice Dashboard and Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS) serving 1,020 people

➢ *June – July:* Five trainings were held on the Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID) that served 277 law enforcement officers and retailers

➢ *October:* The Training Unit held its first large-scale two-day GOCCP training conference. GOCCP served 185 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim advocates by providing them with 23 training sessions from 30 presenters on Maryland policies, technologies, best

practices, and trends in criminal justice. Based on participant evaluations, GOCCP plans to execute at least one training conference per year.

➢ *November:* Grant application trainings for Maryland State's Attorneys Association and Emergency Number

In 2012 the Training Unit will launch a website of searchable local, State, and national specialized training offerings and best practices.

VICTIM-RELATED

Child Abuse

Objective: To develop a risk assessment process to identify individuals and families who are most likely to abuse children so that prompt intervention can occur.

An initiative to create a risk assessment for the prevention of serious harm to children, potentially leading to their fatality, is underway. Collaborative agencies are working together, along with private researchers, to develop a risk assessment screening tool to identify parents and caregivers who have an increased risk of committing serious harm or murdering their children. After a risk screening tool has been developed, and clients identified, individuals who meet specific risk factors will receive enhanced supervision, similar to how the Violence Prevention Initiative was established with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, for preventative measures.

Crime Victims

Objective: To identify what areas in the criminal justice system need greater assistance, and to develop and implement training, legislation, policy, technology, public awareness and community outreach to fill these gaps in services.

Under the authority of Governor O'Malley, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) held a series of four Town Hall meetings in late 2010 to provide a "Voice for Crime Victims." Victims of crime, their loved ones, and advocates spoke frankly about their experiences with the criminal justice system to a panel of government officials. The purpose of the sessions was for State representatives to listen and gather information regarding services that Maryland provides for victims of crime as they attempt to recover from physical, emotional, and financial hardships.

The Town Hall meetings were held in four different regions of the state. The meetings were well attended and resulted in testimony from crime victims, family members, and service provider representatives. Individuals testified regarding their positive and negative experiences with the criminal justice process. The resulting testimony was compiled and analyzed by GOCCP.

After the 2010 Town Hall meetings, GOCCP researched the highlighted issues. Then, in May 2011, GOCCP convened a *Crime Victims' Blueprint Workgroup* to review what was learned at the Town Hall meetings. Town Hall participants, service providers, judicial officials, attorneys, law enforcement

personnel, educators, and health care professionals were invited to the Workgroup to help ensure that the final document reflected the recommendations received at the Town Hall meetings. The workgroup was facilitated by GOCCP staff who collected recommendations from these experts for the *Statewide Blueprint for Action*.

The *Statewide Blueprint for Action* includes testimony indicating the need for greater assistance with domestic violence, stalking/cyber stalking, sexual assault, sex offenders, human trafficking, homicide, drunk driving, and restitution. The *Blueprint* then makes recommendations for improving crime victims' experiences within the criminal justice system. This *Blueprint* is a dynamic and evolving document that will continue to grow and change as needed to address the needs of crime victims.

Domestic Violence

Objective: To reduce domestic violence related crimes and continue developing a solution for statewide data collection aimed at identifying and measuring the gaps of domestic violence crime in Maryland.

Governor O'Malley is committed to reducing violent crime against women and children. Reducing domestic violence in Maryland is an important element in creating sustained reductions in violent crime against women and children. Currently, domestic violence in Maryland is primarily tracked through the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
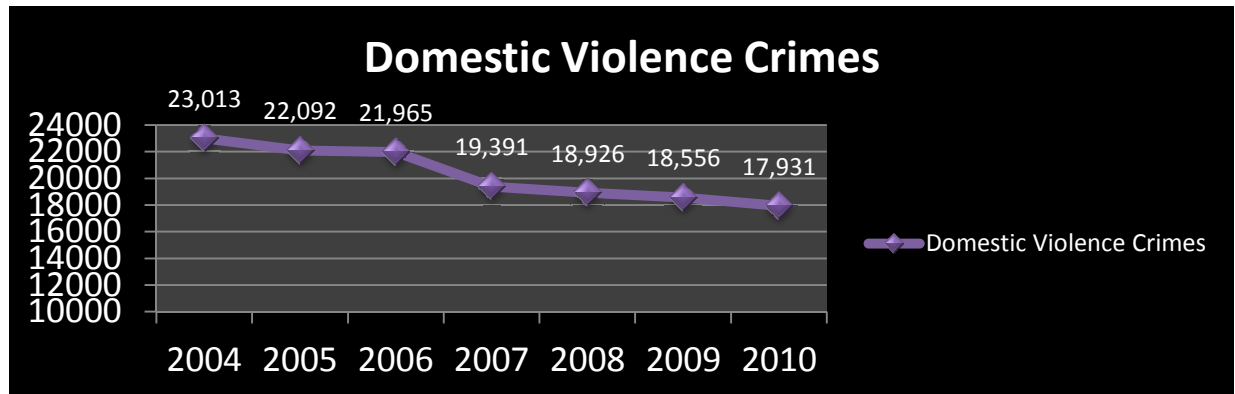
A domestic violence incident is defined in the UCR as any crime against an individual who has received deliberate physical injury or is in fear of imminent deliberate physical injury from a current or former spouse or a current or former cohabitant including:

➢ A married person living with, or estranged from their spouse

➢ A male and female in an intimate relationship who are not married to each other and who are cohabitating or had cohabitated

➢ Individuals of the same sex in an intimate relationship who are cohabitating or had cohabitated

Under Governor O'Malley's leadership, Maryland has made substantial progress in reducing domestic violence related crime. In 2006, the year before Governor O'Malley took office, Maryland recorded a total of 21,965 domestic violence crimes as reported under the UCR program. In 2010, there was an 18.4% decrease (17,931 crimes) in the same category. In addition to this reduction, domestic violence related Homicides are down 30.7% (from 26 to 18) since 2006.

Year	# DV Crimes
2004	23,013
2005	22,092
2006	21,965
2007	19,391
2008	18,926
2009	18,556
2010	17,931

Domestic violence related assaults are also down 18.5% (from 20,249 to 16,513) since 2006. These reductions are attributable to the implementation of comprehensive programs by public safety agencies such as the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), Governor's Family Violence Council, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Division of Parole & Probation (DPP), and the Maryland State Police as well as child-serving agencies such as Department of Juvenile Services and Department of Human Resources. In addition, the Administration has sought input from advocacy organizations at the local level that serve women and children victims of crime.

Domestic Violence Crimes

Year	Domestic Violence Crimes
2004	23,013
2005	22,092
2006	21,965
2007	19,391
2008	18,926
2009	18,556
2010	17,931

Domestic Violence Related Homicides

Year	Domestic Violence Related Homicides
2006	26
2007	30
2008	28
2009	20
2010	18

Although domestic violence related crime, as measured in the UCR, has declined significantly under Governor O'Malley's leadership, much work remains to be done. Over the next three years, GOCCP will continue to allocate grant funding to victim service providers and to law enforcement agencies for initiatives intended to reduce domestic violence and other crimes against women and children.

Domestic Violence Related Assaults

Year	Domestic Violence Related Assaults
2006	20,249
2007	17,995
2008	17,634
2009	17,343
2010	16,513
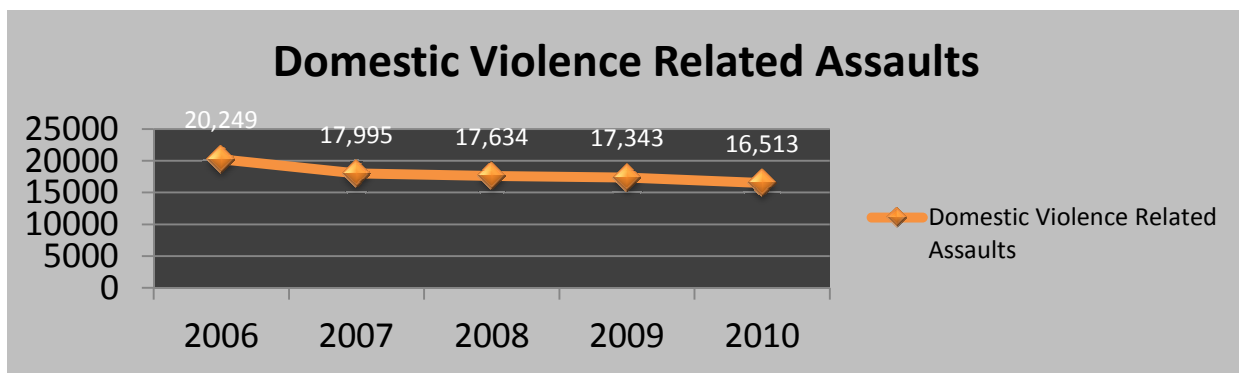
The Maryland State Police designated a Project Manager to oversee the agency's strategies and goals for further reducing domestic violence and crimes against women and children. These strategies and goals include:

➢ Enhance Protective Orders data storage to create a historical database
➢ Creation of an automatic Administrative Message in the Maryland Electronic Telecommunications Enforcement Resource System (METERS) to alert law enforcement when Protective Orders go un-served
➢ Development of an automated system that will check the names of Respondents in Protective Orders against Maryland's handgun ownership database
➢ Implement an electronic return-of-service process for Protective Orders

The Division of Parole & Probation developed a special domestic violence caseload to more effectively supervise offenders who have committed domestic violence related crimes. Those offenders are supervised by a hand-picked group of DPP agents. Over the next three years, the GOCCP Training Unit will work with DPP to develop a special training curriculum designed to help agents more effectively manage domestic violence offenders. The first training will be delivered in 2012.

Family Violence Council

Objective: To bring together a group of leaders from various systems and disciplines to develop an action plan for reducing family violence in Maryland.

The Family Violence Council (FVC) met on a regular basis throughout 2011 to continue its work to reduce family and domestic violence in Maryland.

The Public Awareness Subcommittee of FVC serves as a resource for the public and victims in combating family violence throughout Maryland. This year, the Public Awareness Subcommittee accomplished much with regards to public outreach and education.

Hospital Based Domestic Violence Programs

In October 2010, members of the FVC joined Lt. Governor Brown at the Prince George's Hospital Center for the launch of their new hospital-based domestic violence program and the release of the new Executive Order, which prioritized state funding for use in the creation and expansion of hospital-based domestic violence programs. To report on the success of that project, Karalyn Mulligan from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Center at Dimensions Healthcare at Prince George's County Hospital Center, presented to the Council in May of this year.

As a result of the Executive Order passed in 2010 and funding from both the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and the Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC), Prince George's Hospital Center began their Domestic Violence Program at their Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Center in the fall of 2010. Since that time, they have promoted their program to all hospital employees, served domestic violence patients, screened 100% of emergency department patients for domestic violence, hosted a domestic violence awareness event which included a film screening on power

and control, had six employees complete domestic violence training, and established and participated in collaborative relationship and organizations across the State.

GOCCP will continue evaluating other opportunities to support hospital based domestic violence programs.

VINE Protective Order (VPO) Taskforce

Under HB 1196 which was passed by the Maryland General Assembly in 2009, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is now mandated to notify a petitioner of the service of an interim protective order, a temporary protective order, or a final protective order on a respondent. Following the passage of this law, a task force was formed in the spring of 2010 to develop training materials for law enforcement training. In late October of 2010, the VINE Protective Order (VPO) system was launched and piloted for approximately 30 days. At the end of 30 days, it was discovered that there were outstanding technical issues that required immediate attention.

During 2011, GOCCP and the FVC worked with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to resolve some technical issue relating to the notification process. Over the next three years, GOCCP and the FVC will continue working toward full implementation.

Media Outreach

On Monday, October 31st, the FVC took part in a Press Conference hosted by Governor O'Malley to honor domestic violence awareness month and to announce $2.2 million in awards to over 50 local organizations through the S*T*O*P (Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The Governor was joined by U.S. Senator Ben Cardin, Lt. Governor Anthony Brown, Maryland Attorney General Doug Gansler, advocates, community leaders, families and friends of domestic violence victims, and state and local officials.

Also, in honor of domestic violence awareness month and in coordination with the House of Ruth, the FVC sponsored the placement of the House of Ruth's Silent Witnesses' Exhibit in the State House for the month of October. The Silent Witnesses Exhibit is a nationwide initiative that showcases the devastating effects of domestic violence using cardboard life-sized cut outs bearing the story and name of a woman who once lived and whose life ended violently at the hands of a husband, ex-husband, partner, or acquaintance.

During the next three years, the FVC will continue its efforts to raise public awareness of family and domestic violence.

Data

The Data Subcommittee is responsible for collecting any data deemed necessary for the FVC to obtain a clearer picture of domestic violence status across the country. This includes the current state of domestic violence in Maryland, programs offered to assist victims, gaps in services, and domestic violence laws and initiatives in other states. During 2011 and over the next three years the FVC's Data Subcommittee will continue its effort to collect accurate and complete statistics on domestic violence in Maryland.

Legislative

The Legislative Subcommittee of the FVC continued to offer advice, guidance and input to members of the General Assembly on a variety of bills relating to domestic violence in Maryland.

The FVC is committed to developing the momentum and awareness necessary for a successful legislative session in 2012 and has already begun this process by meeting as a full council and discussing potential legislation.

Abuser Intervention Program (AIP) Certification

From 1995 until 2004, the FVC held the responsibility of monitoring abuser intervention program compliance and forwarding a list of self-certified programs to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for inclusion in the Judges' Benchbook. In 2009, after much discussion, the Council decided to again take on this responsibility. The revised Guidelines and Application were final as of January 2010. A Technical Assistance Session for interested applicants was held in late February of 2010 with a submission deadline of the end of May. Twenty-seven applications were received and reviewed in July and twenty-six programs were certified. This update of certified programs was sent to the courts in the beginning of October of 2010 for inclusion in the latest publication of the Judges Benchbook.

In February of 2011, John McGinnis from the Department of Education volunteered to organize a group of school service providers to audit all 26 newly certified Abuser Intervention Programs (AIPs). In June, an "AIP 101" training class was held for reviewers. Reviews started in the beginning of October and were finished in mid November, with all 26 programs passing their review. The Council also certified two new programs this past summer, making the total of certified programs now 28. These new programs will be reviewed next summer.

Illuminations Project

In late April, GOCCP, in collaboration with St. Vincent's Center and Catholic Charities, piloted the training of five agencies through the Illuminations workshop. This workshop was based on artwork created by two victims of child sexual abuse. The art depicts the realities of child sexual abuse and the dynamic influence it has on individuals, families, and communities. While this workshop has been used to train professionals in their work with children who have been sexually abused, the staff at St. Vincent's Center broadened the training to include similar tactics for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Following the completion of the pilots, this training now supplements the enhanced curriculum on victimization approved by the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions for in-service and entry- level police trainings.

Looking Ahead

The Family Violence Council has identified action items and events for the upcoming year as follows:

➢ Awareness activities around domestic violence issues.

➢ Continued problem solving and training of advocates and law enforcement on the Maryland VPO Project so that it can best serve domestic violence victims in the State.

➢ Continued expansion of hospital-based domestic violence programs throughout the state and

further determining resources for interested hospitals.

➢ Continued data collection and mapping projects to create better and more effective sources of intimate partner data for Maryland.

➢ Continued certification and review of Abuser Intervention Programs.

➢ Collaboration and support of Maryland domestic violence organizations.

➢ Legislative testimony and support.

Human Trafficking

Objective: To coordinate a statewide human sex trafficking training summit.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act defines human trafficking as "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt, bondage, or slavery." Sex trafficking includes "a commercial sex act in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age."

One of Governor O'Malley's strategic policy goals is to reduce violent crime against women and children, and while anyone can be a victim of human sex trafficking, victims are more frequently women and young girls. To further this crime reduction objective, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) has agreed, in conjunction with the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (HTTF), to coordinate a statewide human sex trafficking training summit scheduled for May of 2012. Leading up to the summit, GOCCP will work with agencies to improve policies and practices for handling human trafficking and meeting the needs of victims:

➢ Identify risk assessment tools to assist in the proper identification and treatment of human trafficking victims;

➢ Construct a model policy and curriculum for service providers, law enforcement, prosecutors, and others to ensure that those individuals who will most frequently encounter human trafficking victims will be able to identify them and address their unique needs;

➢ Ensure that human trafficking victims will be recognized as victims and not criminals to provide them with essential services and support;

➢ If necessary, analyze and overhaul Maryland law to help us more effectively combat human trafficking;

➢ Provide emergency around-the-clock assistance to direct law enforcement offers that encounter human trafficking victims to the appropriate specialists and resources; and

➢ Establish uniform data collection solutions to improve the State's understanding of the scope of the problem.

Victims of Crime

Objective: To ensure that all crime victims in Maryland are treated with dignity and respect, that their rights are upheld, and that funding is made available to provide assistance and support.

The Maryland State Board of Victim Services, under the authority of the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), continued to work diligently, not only to maintain and improve the delivery of services for crime victims in Maryland, but to also be on the forefront of developing crime victim related initiatives, supporting specific legislation, collaborating with criminal justice agencies and coordinating needed trainings.

In FY 2011, Appriss, Inc, the vendor that provides the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) system to Maryland, expanded its services to include notification to Petitioners when Protective Orders are served on Respondents. Crime victims and all citizens may continue to obtain free information and register with VINE to receive automatic notification when offenders change supervision status, obtain the names of supervising agents, and a variety of other changes in status.

Through the Victims Compliance Initiative, Maryland continued to proactively train police officers on victims' rights laws. The law enforcement training video, entitled *Crime Victims' Rights-Legal Responsibilities of Law Enforcement,* was completed and distributed to law enforcement agencies during 2011.

The Roper Victim Assistance Academy of Maryland (RVAAM) fulfilled another year of affordable basic training to victim service providers in the criminal justice system and to all who work with crime victims, including first responders. RVAAM curriculum includes advanced trainings and professional credentialing for victim service providers.

Responding to the needs of crime victims is an important part of the overall mission and philosophy of GOCCP. GOCCP is now the State Administering Agency for the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) federal grant program, and as of July 1, 2011, DHR transferred two State funding allocations, the Sexual Assault Crisis and Domestic Violence grant programs, to GOCCP. The consolidation of victims of crime programming within GOCCP helps Maryland leverage scarce resources, promote new partnerships, and eliminate program and reporting duplication for sub-recipients who already receive grant awards from multiple GOCCP funding streams. Additionally these transfers bring Maryland in line with other states that streamline operational and fiscal functions associated with grants management of victim services programs.

GOCCP currently funds 270 grants to support crime victims totaling over $14.4 million.

SUMMARY

Under the leadership of Governor O'Malley, there has been a fundamental transformation in the structure, culture and philosophy of criminal justice in Maryland. The Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan that was submitted in December 2008 articulated a clear strategy for protecting

Maryland's citizens, and by implementing that strategy over the past three years, Maryland has been able to achieve significant crime reductions.

The strategies articulated in the Plan for 2012-2014 will serve as a roadmap as we work with our state and local partners to further reduce crime and protect the citizens of Maryland.