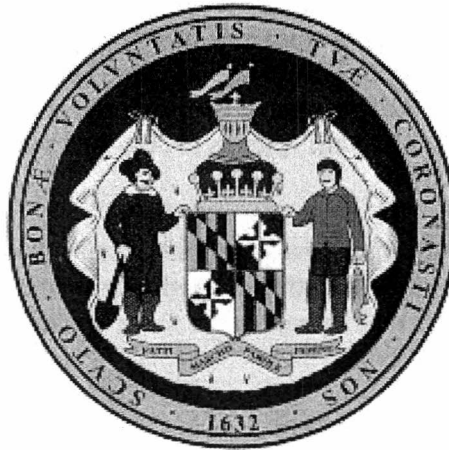**STATE OF MARYLAND**
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION ADVISORY
BOARD

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2010
ANNUAL REPORT ON INTEROPERABILITY

Submitted by:

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION
ADVISORY BOARD

Background

The Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board (CJIAB) was created by statute in 1976. The Board's primary duty is to advise the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals on the development, operation, and maintenance of the State's criminal justice information systems.

The CJIAB includes representatives from a broad section of the criminal justice community including public safety, the courts, law enforcement, and homeland security. The Board also includes members from the county and municipal governments, and the public.

As a statutory entity, the CJIAB has the responsibility for criminal justice integration and interoperability. The Board works to establish policies, relationships and infrastructure to enable sharing of local criminal justice information across the entire criminal justice system. The Board also provides advice concerning standards, procedures, and protocols that ensure the compatibility and interoperability of communications and information management systems maintained by the judiciary and public safety entities in the State.

Under Maryland law, the Board has the additional responsibility of submitting an annual report to the Governor and General Assembly that describes the compatibility and interoperability of communication and information management systems maintained by the State's judiciary, public safety and criminal justice entities. [1]

The Current State of Interoperability in Maryland

Criminal Justice Information System interoperability initiatives have improved public safety in Maryland by bringing together dissimilar information systems, data, and processes. This increase in coordination and communication has resulted in more effective and efficient identification, management and tracking of criminal justice information. These initiatives support and carry out the Governor's Security Integration approach for Maryland, which incorporates law enforcement information needs with those of homeland security requirements.

The sections that follow describe the public safety impact and significant interoperability accomplishments of the Departments of Public Safety and Correctional Services, State Police, Judiciary, Juvenile Services. The projects demonstrate either technological enhancements or data sharing efforts as they relate to interoperability between State agencies and across state lines.

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[1] *Criminal Procedure article, §§ 10-207(a), Annotated Code of Maryland.* This Annual Report on Interoperability is submitted to the Governor and to the General Assembly pursuant to statutory reporting requirements codified in Criminal Procedure article § 10-210(6) and State Government Article, §2-1246, respectively.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

I.   *Offender Case Management System (OCMS)*

Development of the Offender Case Management System (OCMS) Project began in 2009. The goal is to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender - based systems 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 will take place over a three year period. The Pretrial Case Management module was implemented on June 30, 2010 and the Arrest Booking module is scheduled for implementation on November 14, 2010. These modules will be followed by the Pretrial Investigation, Division of Correction and Detention Services, Division of Parole and Probation and Maryland Parole Commission modules. All business units are participating in the development and review of each phase. This joint effort provides a consistency of processes, as well as assurance of data collection at the appropriate time in the process.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of OCMS:

- 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; and

- The provision of data recovery in the event of a disaster.

II.   *National Fingerprint File (NFF)*

DPSCS finalized the last phase of Maryland's compliance with the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council, in becoming a National Fingerprint File participating state. The NFF Program is the national decentralized criminal history record system and provides a means of positive identification of subjects in the index. The NFF eliminates the duplicate fingerprint-based record system currently maintained by the FBI. Maryland will forward the first fingerprint-based record, and after that, all inquiries will be "pointed" to Maryland, as the entity holding the "best" record. As of November 2010, there are 14 official NFF states and 36 Interstate Identification Index (III) states.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of NFF:

- The Criminal Justice System - Central Repository (CJIS) of DPSCS serves as the single source submitter to the FBI of both criminal and non-criminal fingerprints.

- CJIS becomes the primary owner of the criminal history record information, ensuring that all records are complete and accurate; and

- Direct records are shared state-to-state, allowing for the availability of the best, most complete criminal history information at the time of inquiry.

III. *Livescan*

The Network Livescan (Livescan) equipment provides the ability to collect and transmit electronic fingerprint images from remote locations to the Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) at the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) - Central Repository. The Livescan machines support Hazmat, criminal and applicant processing. The Hazmat Commercial Driver's License (CDL) application is used to perform the required background checks on applicants for commercial driver's licenses to transport hazardous materials. In addition, 65% of applicant submissions are processed electronically.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Livescan:

a. *Criminal Livescan Processing*

Criminal processing occurs at the criminal justice facilities and is used to assist in the rapid identification and comparison of fingerprints to national criminal databases during intake processing.

- There is a 20-minute response time for processing of fingerprints resulting in rapid positive identification of criminal suspects.

- Currently there are 84 Livescan machines in use throughout the State for the criminal processing of fingerprints.

- Currently, CJIS processes 97% of its criminal submissions electronically.

- 32 Livescan machines have been installed for processing fingerprints at Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) sites. This will provide for the accurate, complete and timely collection of "reportable events" pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, §10-215(a), Annotated Code of Maryland. A grant was awarded in 2009 and the installation of 18 additional machines was completed during this year.

- By October 2011, the installation of eight Livescan machines within various detention centers throughout the State is slated to be completed. A grant was awarded for the purchase and installation of these machines within the

detention centers for the accurate, complete and timely collection of "reportable events" pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, §10-215(a), Annotated Code of Maryland.

b. *Applicant Livescan Processing*

In applicant Livescan processing, fingerprints of applicants for employment and licensing are processed and compared to the criminal fingerprint database.

- Enabled electronic processing of fingerprints and expedited the timeframe from 6-8 weeks previously, to 2-3 workdays.

- The overall applicant response time dramatically declined from an average of 17.5 days reported in 2006 to an average of 4.89 days in 2009.

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Overall Response Time significantly decreased from an average of 42 days reported in 2006 to an average of 10.3 days in December 2009.

- Currently, CJIS processes 65% of the applicant submissions electronically.

- Since 2008, 18 Private Providers have been approved to serve as collectors of applicant submissions, pursuant to Code of Maryland Regulations 12.15.05. Fingerprints and demographic data are collected and electronically sent to the CJIS-Central Repository. As a result, the response time as well as customer satisfaction has increased. In 2010, a one hour or 60 mile radius level of customer option convenience was achieved.

IV. *Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS)*

The Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) provides for automated fingerprint identification for criminal processing. This identification system can be also used in the process of performing civil background checks. The system is utilized by criminal justice agencies for the purpose of criminal investigations. The MAFIS Replacement Program has upgraded all the components of an antiquated system that had reached its capacity limits for reliable service and was not compatible with new advances in fingerprint technology. The upgrade occurred in 2008 and since that time DPSCS has reorganized some of its processes and procedures to make best use of this new technology.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the MAFIS Program:

- Enabled the searching of records against MAFIS and the electronic submission of records to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Integrated Automated Fingerprint Integration System (IAFIS) to receive responses from the FBI within 2 hours for criminal queries and within 24 hours for applicant queries;

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- Facilitated the ability to positively identify a criminal suspect while still in custody;

- Improved accuracy and reliability of results with data consistency via one-time entry; and

- Enabled Maryland's progress towards the achievement of a 100% rate of transmitting electronic criminal and applicant fingerprints to IAFIS.

Enhancements to MAFIS

- A new **Transaction Controller** was developed by DPSCS and the MAFIS vendor to provide the State with more timeliness and flexibility to make updates to the system when legislation changes.

- The **Maryland Image Repository System (MIRS)** completed its data conversion and implementation and will be used to store all photos that are taken at arrest, Division of Correction (DOC) intake, Division of Parole and Probation intake, and Sex Offender Registration. The conversion effort took all of the images from the independent systems and created a centralized repository. This system will be available to remote users for searches, virtual lineups, and facial recognition.

- **Mobile Ident, also known as FAST ID** was implemented in multiple DOC locations and several other criminal locations throughout the State. An upcoming grant award will also enable eight other criminal locations to get the FastID technology. Maryland was selected to participate in the Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC) pilot program established by the FBI. Captured biometric fingerprints are transmitted to the FBI at the same time they come out of MAFIS. The FBI then searches over 1.2 million records at the national level that consist of:

  - Wanted persons with FBI Numbers in the National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) System;

  - National Sexual Offender Registry (NSOR) subjects;

  - Known or suspected terrorists; and

  - Other persons of special interest.

  Users subsequently receive a Maryland and FBI response on the FastID devices within 20 seconds or less.

V. *Mapping – Division of Parole and Probation*

In 2008, DPSCS' Divisions of Information Technology and Communications (ITCD) and Parole and Probation (DPP) entered into an agreement with Washington College's Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Geographic

Information Systems Program, for the provision of parole and probation data to Washington College. Washington College uses the data received to map the exact locations of DPP clients and provide the spatial data, along with attributes, to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies entitled to the data. Users can access the mapping functionality through a link provided by Washington College or through the Criminal Justice Dashboard.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of DPP Mapping:

- Law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies know in real time of DPP offenders in a specific area and are able to use the data to show possible relationships between crimes and the offenders.

VI. *Videoconferencing*

Videoconferencing is an initiative established in 2010 that utilizes technology to conduct criminal justice business among agencies. To date, videoconferencing technologies have been securely implemented in multiple DPSCS locations. These units and a centralized coordinating bridge permit hearings, meetings, inmate health evaluations and other utilizations that would normally require travel by DPSCS staff or outside agency staff. This video partnership is currently being utilized with the Office of the Public Defender in a concerted effort to conserve resources for both agencies.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Videoconferencing:

- The preservation of public and officer safety;

- The reduction of travel costs for DPSCS and OPD and subsequent financial savings; and

- The provision and safeguarding of client and attorney confidentiality.

DATA SHARING

I. *Criminal Justice Dashboard*

In 2009, the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Control (GOCCP), through the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' (DPSCS) - Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD), developed the Criminal Justice Dashboard ("Dashboard"; previously referred to as the Local Law Enforcement or Law Enforcement Dashboard). The Dashboard is a web-based application that allows appropriate public safety personnel to access relevant, available State information on an individual in one place at one time. Public Safety personnel and agencies view information on a subject's criminal background history, without the need to access individual system databases containing that history.

Electronic records are displayed on the Dashboard from a contributing agency's records systems based upon the technical capabilities of the agency. ITCD provides the support and guidance as necessary to extract the information that will minimize the impact to each participating agency without compromising security or production concerns. The information displayed is read-only, and cannot be altered, deleted, or changed.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Dashboard:

- Centralized location of information used by law enforcement personnel when managing an offender.

- Agencies contributing data to the Dashboard:

  - Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center
  - Baltimore Police Department
  - Criminal Justice Information System
  - Department of Education
  - Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
  - Department of Juvenile Services
  - Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
  - Department of Natural Resources
  - Department of State Police
  - Division Of Correction
  - Division of Parole and Probation
  - Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
  - High Intensity and Drug Trafficking Agency (HIDTA)- Gang Information
  - Maryland Judiciary
  - Maryland Parole Commission
  - Motor Vehicle Administration
  - Police Correctional and Training Commission
  - Sex Offender Registry Unit
  - United States Social Security Administration
  - Washington DC Metropolitan Police Department

II. *Arrest Data Sharing*

DPSCS currently shares arrest data with the District of Columbia, New York and Virginia. Each jurisdiction has entered into Memoranda of Understanding that provides for the exchange of arrest and parole and probation data for the purposes of automating the identification of offenders under their supervision. Each state receives a daily file for matching purposes.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Arrest Data Sharing:

- Public safety enhancement and improved cooperation between agencies as it relates to the sharing of data and information about individuals under the parole and probation supervision of each agency.

- The parole and probation agencies within each state find out in "real time" if an offender under supervision has been arrested.

STATE POLICE (MSP) AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

I. *National Crime Information Center (NCIC)*

This program gives law enforcement personnel access to online databases that will assist them in their duties, to include the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) NCIC database, Maryland's Hot Files, the Motor Vehicle Administration database (MVA), and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Service (NLETS). This project achieved the federally established goal of implementing the NCIC system to all State-wide law enforcement agencies. The NCIC system, which is managed by DPSCS, supports the entire core/priority mission functions performed by the Department of State Police (MSP) and other law enforcement agencies.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of NCIC:

- Implements a web-based system that provides police officers in the field throughout the State with access to the FBI's NCIC, a computerized database of criminal justice information available nationwide, 24/7/365;

- Allows Maryland law enforcement personnel to access Maryland's Hot Files, the MVA database, NLETS, Sex Offender, and SENTRY (an index of persons incarcerated in federal prisons) on their mobile data terminals;

- Allows Maryland and nation-wide law enforcement personnel to access the Convicted Persons on Supervised Release system, which is populated with Division of Parole and Probation data.

- Gives law enforcement the ability to transmit and view images which includes mug shots, fingerprints, signatures, and identifying photographs to confirm a subject's identity and enables the capability of attaching photos to missing person and stolen property files.

Enhancements to NCIC

- All Maryland agencies were successfully upgraded to the Maryland Electronic Telecommunications Enforcement Resource System (METERS) which upgrades their systems to allow all of the accesses and abilities outlined above.

- Forty agencies converted to the Remote Mobile Data Terminal System (RMDTS), and thirteen agencies are in test mode for implementation. MVA photos have been successfully transmitted to Mobile Data Terminal System (MDTS) users.

- The National Image Sharing Project (NISP) was implemented, providing out - of - state drivers' photographs to Maryland user agencies. Testing is currently in process to provide this access ability to RMDTS users.

- Testing is also underway on the MVA 30-Day Outstanding Warrant Automation Program which will allow participating agencies the ability to flag Maryland Driver Licenses with existing outstanding warrants for service.

- Development has begun regarding Maryland's participation in the Criminal History Information Exchange Format (CHIEF) which allows states to standardize the exchange of Rap Sheets.

- Testing is also in progress regarding the Automated Warrant Transfer Project which will provide for the transmission of a live data feed of warrant information from the Maryland Judiciary system to all METERS and NCIC users.

- The execution of a Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMOU) between Maryland and the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division regarding establishing a disaster recovery communications site with NCIC and Nlets has begun.

II.   *DNA Collections at Intake and Charging*

This program provides a means to communicate with MSP during the booking and intake process when a DNA sample is required for an offender. Through the data captured during the fingerprint process, the Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) Transaction Controller determines if a DNA sample is required. This program provides for improved communications among law enforcement, booking agencies, local labs, prosecutors, and public defenders.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of DNA Collection at Intake and Charging:

- Earlier identification of possible links between criminal incident and perpetrators;

- Savings of investigation, prosecution, and incarceration resources;

- Prevention and resolution of crimes; and

- Exoneration of the wrongly accused.

<u>DATA SHARING</u>

N-Dex – National Data Exchange System

Maryland has joined several other states in the Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Criminal Justice Information Sharing initiative to create a scalable information sharing system. N-Dex provides the architecture to share repository data from local, state, tribal and Federal law enforcement and criminal justice entities. DPSCS has partnered with MSP to begin to provide the data to be mapped into a common technical language so that it can be shared. As a state sharing its data, Maryland would be afforded the option to access all the national data.

MSP has signed the agreement with the FBI and planning meetings are in process. Maryland will focus on sharing its arrest and sex offender records during the first phase of implementation.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of N-DEX Data Sharing:

- "To provide law enforcement/criminal justice entities with an investigative tool to search, link, analyze and share law enforcement/criminal justice information such as, incident/case reports, booking and incarceration data, and parole and/or probation data on a national basis..."[2]

JUDICIARY

<u>TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS</u>

I. *Maryland Judiciary Case Search*

The Maryland Judiciary case search website provides public Internet access to information from case records maintained by the Maryland Judiciary. Users can search for Circuit and District Court cases and view party and event information about those cases. This information includes defendant name, city and state, case number, date of birth, plaintiff name (civil cases only), trial date, charge, and case disposition.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Case Search:

- Case Search includes detailed case information for all Maryland District Court traffic, criminal, and civil cases and Maryland Circuit Court criminal and civil cases.

- A new Internet portal page (https://jportal.mdcourts.gov) was introduced in 2008 and allowed secure access to Domestic Violence Protective and Peace Orders. This search provides court and law enforcement personnel comprehensive search capabilities and access to these orders. Public access to Register of Wills was made available in 2009.

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[2] Per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Maryland Department of State Police, page 3.

- Work has begun to provide secure access to warrants through this portal to replace the access currently provided through a mainframe interface.

- Case Search currently has over 12 million cases and averages 250,000 hits per day.

Future enhancements to the Maryland Judiciary Case Search being considered include:

- Providing access to warrant data in real-time through the mdcourts portal.

II. *The Maryland Electronic Court System (MDEC)*

The goal of this project is to replace the disparate legacy case management systems with an integrated statewide Case Management System. The Maryland Electronic Court (MDEC) System will be a paper- on- demand system with an e-filing component. Significant business process redesign is anticipated as a result of the transition to electronic records. The system will be highly configurable to handle individual court variations. The Request for Proposals (RFP) for the MDEC system was issued on September 1, 2010. A pre-bid conference was held on September 20, 2010. It is planned that vendors will have sixty days to submit proposals with a February 2011 target date for contract approval or award. The MDEC system will serve all courts and facilitate efficiencies in operations and data exchange with criminal justice partners.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of MDEC:

- The technical architecture for the integrated environment has been established and all legacy case related data is being replicated to an Oracle-based data warehouse environment on a real-time basis. This major accomplishment is the foundation upon which the Judiciary Case Search portal has delivered case data to law enforcement personnel.

Future development of the Maryland Judiciary Case Management System will include:

- A six-month pilot to begin in January 2013; and

- Planning for data exchange with criminal justice partners using accepted GJXML/NIEM standards.

JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

Videoconferencing

On May 20, 2009, Chief Judge Bell published an "Administrative Order on Video Conferencing Pilot Programs," which authorized the establishment, in the trial courts, of pilot programs using videoconferencing for certain types of hearings and/or appeals. DPSCS and the Judiciary collaborated with the use of existing technology for the implementation of the videoconferencing.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Videoconferencing:

- The Inmate Grievance Hearings pilot began in the second quarter of fiscal year 2011. The pilot, operational in three circuit courts and three correctional facilities will be evaluated and expanded as appropriate.

- Videoconferencing technology was installed in five sites, with approximately twelve additional court sites coming online by the end of fiscal year 2011. It is anticipated that the remaining thirty-seven sites will be implemented during fiscal year 2012 and beyond.

- Video On Demand technology, used for online learning and training, is being deployed on a pilot basis in six court locations. The pilot is expected to run during the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2011, followed by a statewide rollout.

JUDICIARY, PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS) AND STATE POLICE (MSP)

Protective Orders and Warrants

Pursuant to Family Law Article, §4-505, *Annotated Code of Maryland*, DPSCS is mandated to provide requests for notification of service of protective orders to petitioners within a specified time frame. In order to affect this process, DPSCS interfaced with Judiciary to receive the orders and with MSP to use the METERS system as the mechanism to provide the notification.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Protective Orders and Warrants:

- Interoperability facilities and standards for data exchange needs continue to be developed during fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

- The implementation of the event-based domestic violence data feed to the METERS system was implemented in July 2009.

- The protective order return of service with DPSCS is currently in production.

- The transmittal of warrant data in real-time to DPSCS via a web service.

- The exchange of warrant data exchange with DPSCS, to include return of service.

JUVENILE SERVICES (DJS) AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

Network Livescan in Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) Facilities

DJS procured five Livescan machines to assist with the intake and identification of youth entering into a DJS facility. The machines have also been equipped to capture fingerprints and demographic data to conduct criminal history background checks on current and prospective DJS employees. The machines are located at:

> ➢ Charles H. Hickey School
> ➢ Youth Center Headquarters
> ➢ Lower Eastern Shore Children's Center
> ➢ Waxter Center
> ➢ Cheltenham Youth Facility

Six Mobile Ident II and five Mobile Ident III (FastID) handheld fingerprint identification devices have been purchased as well.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Network Livescan and Mobile Ident in DJS Facilities:

- Electronic fingerprint identification improves security integration among government and law enforcement agencies.

- The system conclusively establishes the identities of juvenile offenders; and

- Collects the fingerprints and demographic data of current and prospective DJS employees to forward to the Maryland Criminal Justice System- Central Repository (CJIS) to conduct criminal history record information background checks.

- This equipment also assists prosecutors in identifying violent juvenile offenders and expediting their prosecution. It promotes public safety by enabling the juvenile and criminal justice systems and schools and social service agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the identification, control, supervision and treatment of juveniles who are chronic serious repeat offenders.

DATA SHARING

I.   _Child Safety Net Dashboard_

A new dashboard for case managers of youth under the supervision of Maryland child serving State agencies was developed in 2009. Hosted by DPSCS, it allows real-time queries by case managers to identify youth who are in the DJS or the Department of Human Resources (DHR) data systems, and provides contact information to facilitate information sharing and case coordination between agency case managers.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Child Safety Net Dashboard:

- Provides case managers with key information on youth under their supervision; and

- Facilitates connecting with their counterparts in other child serving agencies.

II. *Under 22 Arrest Notification/Data Sharing*

In 2009, DJS and DPSCS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that provides for DJS to receive daily notifications of all persons under the age of 22 arrested in Maryland. This same notification is sent to the Watch Center in Baltimore City.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Arrest Notification/Data Sharing Project:

- DJS case managers are immediately aware when a youth on their caseload has been arrested

III. *Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) Address Matching*

An initiative began in 2009 to match the addresses of youth under the supervision or custody of DJS with addresses of DPP offenders. This project identifies individuals who are either supervised by both the juvenile and adult systems, or who are residing with other individuals under supervision of DPSCS. The matching is done monthly by Washington College, under a grant from GOCCP, and is completed using GIS mapping technology. Case managers review those cases of youth co-located with adult offenders, contact the DPP officer, and take appropriate measures to ensure safety and coordination. The key categories of focus are:

    ✓DJS youth and DPP sex offender

    ✓DJS VPI (Violence Prevention Initiative) youth with DPP VPI

    ✓DJS youth with DPP VPI offenders

    ✓DJS VPI youth and DPP high risk offenders

    ✓DJS youth = DPP offender (dually supervised individual)

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Address Matching Project:

- Provides case managers with key information on youth under their supervision, and facilitates connecting with their counterparts in other agencies; and

- For youth under dual supervision, the coordination or consolidation of supervision.

IV.   *Division of Pre-Trial Detention and Services (DPDS) DJS Alert Notification*

This initiative began in 2010 to provide "alert" notifications to DPDS of individuals under the age of 22, who have been arrested and are under the supervision of DJS and have a special alert code. Email notifications are being received by DPDS and DJS of these individuals, so that each agency is made aware and the appropriate measures and coordination of care can ensue.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the DPDS, DJS Alert Notification:

- Provides real –time notifications to DPDS and DJS of youth that have special DJS conditions; and

- Provides DPDS personnel and DJS case managers with key information on youth under their supervision.

JUVENILE SERVICES

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

CHESSIE/ASSIST System Connection

DJS and DHR established a bridge to connect the ASSIST and CHESSIE information systems in order to comply with federal reporting requirements under Title IV-e and Title IV-b.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the CHESSIE/ASSIST Connection:

- Allows for more accurate and complete federal reimbursement of claims for out- of- home services.

2011 Goals

The goals listed build upon the progress made during 2010. Significant success has been achieved with the cooperation of the CJIAB Boards members and State agencies.

The Board will continue to identify priorities and work to establish partnerships and resources that may be utilized as it moves toward its goals and objectives in 2011, which are highlighted below:

- Aid in the reviewing and updating of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Master Plan to ensure the most accurate, complete and timely criminal justice information to Maryland's criminal justice agencies.

- Support the replacement of outdated criminal history databases. This will continue to ensure efficient criminal identification for all law enforcement in the State. The CJIAB agrees that automated fingerprint identification systems are critical assets to the success of Maryland's public safety strategies.

- Support the enhancement of interoperability with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) databases.

- Support and assist with the installation of Livescan devices across the State to achieve a 100% rate of transmitting electronic criminal and applicant fingerprints to the State and the FBI.

- Support DPSCS' efforts to gain significant participation from the contributing agencies in the reporting of reportable events to ensure that the Report of Arrest and Prosecution (RAP) Sheet is as accurate and complete as possible.

- Support the State's efforts as they relate to the enhancement and utilization of the Criminal Justice Dashboard.

- Support the State's efforts in the expansion of the sharing of arrest data with other states.

- Support DJS' efforts to share its data with the District of Columbia's juvenile services agency.

- Support DPSCS' efforts to share parole and probation data with the Federal Bureaus of Prisons and Parole and Probation.

Conclusion

The CJIAB will continue to take a leadership role to support solutions that effectively highlight projects that demonstrate either technological enhancements or data sharing efforts as they relate to interoperability between State agencies and across state lines. Building on the

accomplishments of 2010, the Board will continue to focus on its legislatively mandated responsibilities, especially regarding the development, operation, and maintenance of the Criminal Justice Information System to enhance interoperability in Maryland.