

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

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**2011**  
**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 CJIAB'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 CJIAB 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 CJIAB 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 CJIAB 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.<sup>1</sup>

## **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, Juvenile Services, the Judiciary and the Motor Vehicle Administration. 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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<sup>1</sup>*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) began in 2009. The goal is to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender - based systems of DPSCS 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 June 2010, the Arrest Booking module was implemented on November 2010 and the Division of Correction module is scheduled for implementation December 2011. These modules will be followed by the Division of Parole and Probation and Maryland Parole Commission modules. All business units have participated 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 remains in compliance with the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council as a National Fingerprint File (NFF) participating state. The NFF Program is the national decentralized criminal history record system that provides a means of positive identification of subjects in the index. The NFF eliminated the duplicate fingerprint-based record system maintained by the FBI. Maryland forwards the first fingerprint-based record, and after that, all inquiries are "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 and 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 criminal justice facilities and is used to assist in the rapid identification and comparison of fingerprints to State and 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 86 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 provides 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 for the purchase and installation of Livescan machines within certain county detention centers for the accurate, complete and timely collection of "reportable events" pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, §10-

215(a), Annotated Code of Maryland. As of November 2011, seven of eight Livescan machines had been installed.

*b. Applicant Livescan Processing*

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

- The electronic processing of fingerprints has expedited the timeframe for receipt of criminal history record information results from 6-8 weeks to 1-2 workdays.
- The overall applicant response time dramatically declined from an average of 17.5 days reported in 2006 to an average of 3.9 days in 2010.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Overall Response Time significantly decreased from an average of 42 days reported in 2006 to an average of 2 hours in 2010, which has remained consistent throughout 2011.
- Currently, CJIS processes 65% of the applicant submissions electronically.
- Since 2008, 35 locations have been established to provide electronic fingerprint processing. Private Providers also 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.

*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 advancements in fingerprint technology. The upgrade occurred in 2008 and since that time DPSCS has reorganized certain 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;
- 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 the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint System (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)** is a facial recognition system that supports the storage and retrieval of photographs and associated records for administrative, investigative, and photo line-up purposes based on searches of any combination of descriptive data. MIRS completed its data conversion and implementation and stores all photos that are taken at arrest, Division of Correction (DOC) intake, Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) intake, and Sex Offender Registration. The conversion effort compiled all of the images from the independent systems and created a centralized repository.

MIRS currently houses over 2.5 million photos to aide law enforcement personnel when conducting photo line-ups and for other criminal identification purposes.

- **Mobile Ident, also known as FAST ID** was implemented in multiple DOC locations and several other criminal justice locations throughout the State. An upcoming grant award will also enable eight other criminal locations to get the FastID technology. To date there are over 157 connected Fast ID devices: 33 devices are being used for identification purposes upon release from a correctional facility and 124 are being used by law enforcement officers. The FAST ID devices have provided tremendous time savings to the law enforcement officers in terms of quick offender identification, thereby allowing the redirection of resources towards other critical areas.

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.

- **Lights Out Identification** was implemented as a pilot in October 2011. CJIS receives over 500,000 fingerprint submissions, annually. Currently each submission requires a person to manually review the fingerprint for identification. “Lights out” functioning will allow for the MAFIS system to search the image data base and make a confirmed identification with minimum human interface.

#### V. *Mapping*

In 2011, DPSCS entered into an agreement with Washington College’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Geographic Information Systems Program, for the provision of certain data to Washington College. Washington College uses the data received of DPP clients, sex offenders, juvenile offenders, as well as Maryland open warrants to 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 the Criminal Justice Dashboard.

##### *The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Mapping:*

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

#### VI. *Videoconferencing*

Videoconferencing was established in 2010 and utilizes technology to conduct criminal justice business among agencies. In 2011, this initiative grew and expanded throughout the Department as well as the State. To date, videoconferencing technologies have been securely implemented in multiple DPSCS locations. Videoconferencing is also being used by the Public Defender’s Office, Administrative Office of the Courts, State’s Attorney’s Offices, County Government, University of Maryland Medical System, Johns Hopkins as well as other government and private partners. Some uses of the technology include parole and grievance hearings, grievance appeals with the courts, bail hearings, various meetings, inmate health evaluations and other utilizations that would normally require travel by DPSCS staff or outside agency staff.

##### *The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Videoconferencing:*

- The preservation of public and staff safety;
- The reduction of travel costs for DPSCS and other government and private agencies;

- 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 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 authorized public safety personnel to access relevant, available State information on an individual in one place at one time. Criminal justice 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 investigating crimes.
- 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 and Correctional and Training Commission
  - Sex Offender Registry Unit
  - United States Social Security Administration
  - Washington DC Metropolitan Police Department
- Examples of data displayed on the Dashboard:
    - Maryland Criminal History
    - Real-time warrant information
    - Gun Registration
    - Professional Licenses
    - Hunting Licenses
    - Photos
    - National and State Death Records
    - MVA Records

## II. *Arrest Data Sharing*

DPSCS currently shares arrest data with DC, 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 agency receives a daily file for matching purposes.

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

- Public safety enhancement and improved cooperation amongst 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**

#### *National Crime Information Center (NCIC)*

This program gives law enforcement personnel access to online databases that assists 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:*

- Implementation of 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;
- Access for Maryland law enforcement personnel to 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;
- Access for Maryland and nation-wide law enforcement personnel to the Convicted Persons on Supervised Release system, which is populated with Division of Parole and Probation data.
- The ability of law enforcement 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 have been 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.
- Seventy-one agencies converted to the Remote Mobile Data Terminal System (RMDTS), and fifteen 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.

- 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 was completed.
- 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.
- 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 were completed.
- 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.

### DATA SHARING

#### *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 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 available national data.

The agreement between the FBI, MSP and DPSCS has been executed. MSP and the FBI hold regular planning meetings. Maryland plans to share 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..."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Maryland Department of State Police, page 3.

## JUDICIARY

### TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

#### *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. Secure access into non-public circuit court case information was provided for criminal justice agencies in 2010. This facility will continue to be expanded in conjunction with the MDEC initiative.
- Case Search currently averages 500,000 hits per day.
- The exchange of warrant data with Public Safety on a real-time basis has been implemented for expedited entry to NCIC through the METERS system and inclusion in Public Safety's dashboard facility.
- Return of Service for warrants was tested with Public Safety and is being received by the Judiciary. Full electronic record exchange will require business process changes and electronic capabilities with local law enforcement and will be addressed in conjunction with the MDEC initiative.

#### *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 MDEC system will serve all courts and facilitate more efficient operations and more timely data exchange with criminal justice partners. A Request for Proposal was issued on September 1, 2010. Proposals were received in November 2010 and an extensive and thorough evaluation process was undertaken involving on-site demonstrations using judiciary-supplied business scenarios, and external site visits to current customers. A contract was signed with Tyler Technologies in October 2011 for the acquisition of software and implementation services.

*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 pilot of the MDEC system is planned for Anne Arundel County in 2013;
- Meetings with state and local law enforcement and government entities will begin in 2012 to coordinate transition activities; 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 pilot project has been completed and favorably evaluated. The pilot will now be expanded to the three remaining circuit courts in those jurisdictions where Division of Correction facilities are located, allowing all inmate grievance hearings to be conducted via videoconferencing. The benefits of this application include enhanced security and potential savings to Public Safety.
- A pilot program using videoconferencing for child welfare consultations between the Juvenile Justice Center in Baltimore City and residential facilities within and outside of Maryland has been initiated. Evaluation and appropriate expansion is pending.
- A new pilot project using videoconferencing for bail reviews has been initiated for both the circuit and district courts in four jurisdictions.

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

### **TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS**

#### *Network Livescan in Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) Facilities*

In 2010, DJS procured five Livescan machines to assist with the intake and identification of youth entering into a DJS facility. The machines are also 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 were also purchased.

#### *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.

**MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION (MVA) AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**(DPSCS)**

**Data Sharing**

*I. Ignition Interlock*

DPSCS has partnered with MVA to electronically share the information of participants in the State Ignition Interlock program. MVA via ITCD will provide DPP, on a daily basis, the basic information and status of those persons required to participate in the Ignition Interlock program. A cross reference will be made of persons in the program and those who are under DPP supervision.

*The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Ignition Interlock:*

- Efficient and effective communication due to the real time receipt of the data by DPP from MVA; and
- Provision of better services to the participants.

*II. MVA- State Identification Cards*

As a part of its reentry efforts DOC will provide State Identification Cards to those inmates who are about to be released from a DOC facility. An inmate's photo and digital signature will be captured at the DOC facility and electronically submitted to the MVA. MVA will then process the information and return the State identification card to the facility to be provided to the inmate upon their release.

*The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of MVA- State Identification Cards:*

- The inmates are provided an opportunity to have appropriate identification that is needed to obtain services or employment at the time of release thereby alleviating a reentry roadblock.



## **2012 Goals**

The goals listed build upon the progress made during 2011. Significant success has been achieved with the cooperation of the CJIB Boards members and State agencies.

The CJIB 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 2012, which are highlighted below:

- Support the replacement of outdated criminal history databases. This will continue to ensure efficient criminal identification for all law enforcement in the State. The CJIB agrees that automated fingerprint identification systems are critical assets to the success of Maryland's public safety strategies.
- Support the interoperability with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) databases for facial recognition and sex offender management.
- 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 statutorily required 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, i.e., Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
- Support DJS' efforts to share its data with the District of Columbia's juvenile services agency.
- Support DJS' efforts to obtain real time warrant information for youth under their custody.

## **Conclusion**

The CJIB 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 2011, the Board will continue to focus on its legislatively mandated responsibilities, especially regarding the operation and maintenance of the Criminal Justice Information System to enhance interoperability in Maryland.