2012
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. [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, 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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[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)

<u>*TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS*</u>

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 and the Arrest Booking module was implemented in November 2010. Remote booking sites have been established at the Maryland Transportation Authority, Camden Yards and M&T Bank Stadium. The first phase of the Corrections module was implemented in the 2nd quarter of Fiscal Year 2012. The Community Supervision module and the second phase of the Corrections module will be implemented in the 2nd quarter of Fiscal Year 2013. 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.   *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. Currently, there are 64 Livescan machines located throughout the State which process applicant and criminal fingerprint submissions. For 2012, 99% of criminal and 90% of applicant submissions were 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 85 Livescan machines in use throughout the State for the criminal processing of fingerprints.

- 32 Livescan machines have been installed for processing fingerprints at Community Supervision 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 2012, eight Livescan machines have been installed using the grant funding. Two additional machines were also installed with other funding bringing the total to ten Livescan machines to aid with being in compliance with the reportable event.

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 1 hour in 2011 and has remained consistent throughout 2012.

- As of 2012, 173 locations have been established to provide electronic fingerprint processing. Private Providers also to serve as collectors of applicant submissions, pursuant to Section 12.15.05 of the Code of Maryland Regulations. Fingerprints and demographic data are collected and electronically sent to the CJIS-Central Repository.

III.   *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 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

- 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, Corrections intake, Community Supervision intake, and Sex Offender Registration. The conversion effort compiled all of the images from the independent systems and created a centralized photo repository.

  In 2012, photos from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) were converted and entered into MIRS. Additionally, DPSCS entered into a photo recognition pilot with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and now MIRS contains over 4.5

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 DPSCS Corrections 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 205 connected Fast ID devices: 33 devices are being used for identification purposes upon release from a correctional facility and 173 are being used by law enforcement officers. The FAST ID devices have provided time savings to the law enforcement officers in terms of quick offender identification, thereby allowing the redirection of resources towards other critical areas.

➢ **Lights Out Identification** was implemented as a pilot in October 2011. CJIS receives over 500,000 fingerprint submissions, annually. As of March 2012, CJIS operates in a "Full MAFIS Lights Out" workflow environment. "Lights out" functioning allows for the MAFIS system to search the image data base and make a confirmed identification with minimum human interface.

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

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- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
- 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

- During 2012, thirty-nine (39) enhancements were added to the Dashboard. Some of the new features include:

  - The ability to search and retrieve Maryland Motor Vehicle (MVA) information for commercial driver's license medical certification data, emergency contacts, handicapped placards, tags, titles, Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN), and moped, scooter, and off road vehicle registration information
  - The ability to search offenders who are under both State and Federal probation
  - An enhanced Maryland Department of State Police (MDSP) gun search
  - The inclusion of the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) "Watch Section Requests for Service" form for immediate and routine law enforcement requests
  - The ability to search phone numbers- returning information (*if available*) from WhitePages.Com, DPSCS, Baltimore Police Department, and the ability to search inmate phone numbers dialed
  - The ability to search the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (DLLR) wage information (employment and unemployment information)
  - The ability to search offenders under the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI)
  - The availability of the Community Supervision GPS search tool

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.

In 2012, the arrest data sharing initiative was expanded to include sharing data with the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

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.

III.   *The National Capital Regional (NCR) Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX) Sex Offender Registration Data Sharing*

The NCR LInX is a national database that links relevant records of federal, state, county, local and special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies in a regional information sharing initiative. DPSCS shares Maryland Sex Offender Registration with LInX and DPSCS' Community Supervision agents have been provided limited access to LInX.

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

- The reduction of crime and prevention of terrorism by "identifying and locating criminals, terrorists and their supporters; identifying, assessing, and responding to crime and terrorist risk and threats; and otherwise preventing, detecting, and prosecuting criminal and terrorist activities"[2]

IV.   *Alerts*

DPSCS through its Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD) currently provides the following daily "alerts" to its Community Supervision division providing details of the event for action and follow up:

- ➢ Issued warrants matched with active Community Supervision clients
- ➢ New arrests matched with active Community Supervision clients
- ➢ Issued protective orders matched with active Community Supervision clients

V.   *Electronic Patient Health Record (EPHR) Data Sharing*

In 2012, DPSCS finalized the upgrade to its Electronic Patient Health Record (EPHR) software. The upgrade provided enhancements to reporting, interfaces and security. DPSCS and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) have partnered though Value Options (a DHMH certified behavioral health provider) to use the EPHR interface to match daily Baltimore City Central Booking and Intake Center arrest records with behavioral health

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[2] Per the Memorandum of Understanding Among the Participating Federal, State, County, Local And Special Jurisdiction Law Enforcement Agencies in the National Capital Region Law Enforcement Information Exchange (NCR LInX), page 1.

records- specifically medical and pharmaceutical authorizations, and incorporate this data into the inmate's health record stored within EPHR.

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

- The facilitation of the identification of detainees with mental illness and the coordination of care.

VI.   *Department of Human Resources Child Support Enforcement Administration (CSEA) - Incarcerated Obligors*

In 2008 DPSCS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to share Corrections data with CSEA in an effort to minimize recidivism and to coordinate service delivery for incarcerated child support obligors. In 2012, the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation requiring that arrearages will not accrue for certain child support obligors during their period of incarceration. The 2008 MOU was revised and updated to include not only the data being sent from DPSCS but to data to be received from CSEA that would aid both agencies in the coordination of service delivery. Full data sharing capability is expected to begin January 2013.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of DPSCS-DHR Data Sharing:

- To aid in the determination of paternity within the incarcerated offender population;

- To advise the child support agencies of incarcerated obligors in an on-going manner;

- To inform the incarcerated obligors of the process of modifying the child support order; and

- To provide relief from arrears for certain incarcerated obligors.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE (MDSP)
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) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database, Maryland's Hot Files, the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) database, 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 managed by DPSCS supports the entire core/priority mission of MDSP, allied law enforcement agencies and criminal justice agencies throughout the State by providing them access to the necessary databases and information that is needed to take enforcement action and make decisions related to criminal justice matters.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of NCIC:

- The implementation of the web-based system has provided additional flexibility for agencies to access the above listed databases from additional locations without incurring additional fees or technological difficulties.

- The enhanced Mobile Data systems allow for end-users to view and transmit mug shots, fingerprints, signatures and other identifying photographs to confirm identities and property.

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.

- The validations process for all records entered into NCIC including Warrants, Protective Orders, Missing Persons, Stolen Vehicles, etc., was automated. This process enhances the accuracy of the records in NCIC and the timeliness for removal of non-validated records.

- The Missing Persons file was upgraded to include the ability to attach an additional name to the record if it was believed that this person had information that could be useful in locating the missing person.

- The Protected Persons file was implemented which provides immediate notification to an agency that provides protection services to elected officials.

- In cooperation with MVA, inquiries into driving records now return Commercial Driver's License (CDL) medical certification information and Emergency Contact Information if the record contains such information

- Also in cooperation with the MVA methods to verify compliance with the legislation requiring mopeds and scooters to be titled and decaled were developed.

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 completed the technical functionality and is now contributing arrest data to N-DEX. As a state sharing its data, Maryland is now afforded the ability to access N-DEX. The manner in which access will be granted is in the development phase. Access will be granted through Law Enforcement Online (LEO), the LInX system, and the Criminal Justice Dashboard. Training and administrative issues are under review and access is anticipated to begin early 2013.

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..."[3]

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[3] 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.

- Case Search currently averages 900,000 hits per day.

- The Internet Portal (https:// jportal.mdcourts.gov) and interoperability facilities and standards (NIEM, ECF) for data exchange continue to be leveraged. Examples include the event-based domestic violence data feed to the Maryland Electronic Telecommunication Enforcement Resource System (METERS); the exchange of warrant data to the Criminal Justice Dashboard; comprehensive search capabilities by law enforcement to Domestic Violence Protective and Peace Order information; public access to Register of Wills information; and Secure Case Search to allow criminal justice agencies access to non-public circuit court data.

- The exchange of warrant data with DPSCS on a real-time basis has been implemented for expedited entry to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) though the METERS system and inclusion on the Criminal Justice Dashboard.

- A Return of Service process for warrants was tested with DPSCS 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.

- Secure Case Search was expanded, adding District Court and Montgomery and Prince George's Circuit information. As the MDEC system is developed and implemented, access for criminal justice will continue to expand.

- Access to protected party names in Domestic Violence Peace and Protective Orders was removed.

- A web service for the State's Attorney's Office was developed and implemented, allowing the retrieval of District Court criminal case information.

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

- As the Maryland Electronic Court System (MDEC) is implemented, existing interfaces will be reconfigured as message-based web services utilizing the enterprise service bus (ESB).

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, to include the Circuit and District courts in Anne Arundel County, is anticipated to begin in late 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. Videoconferencing was established in 2010 and utilizes technology to conduct criminal justice business among agencies. In 2012, this initiative grew and expanded throughout the Judiciary, DPSCS and the State.

The Significant Accomplishments of Videoconferencing:

- To date, videoconferencing is utilized by the Public Defender's Office, Administrative Office of the Courts, State's Attorney's Offices, University of Maryland Medical System, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Bon Secours Hospital, StateStat as well as other government and private partners.

- The Inmate Grievance Videoconferencing pilot project has been completed and favorably evaluated. The pilot will now be expanded to the three remaining circuit courts in those jurisdictions where Corrections facilities are located, allowing all inmate grievance hearings to be conducted via videoconferencing.

- 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.

- Desktop video conferencing technology is being used by Judges and staff in select locations to allow individuals to attend meetings remotely.

The Public Safety Impact of Videoconferencing:

- The preservation of public and staff safety;

- The reduction of travel costs for Judiciary, DPSCS and other government and private agencies;

- Subsequent financial savings; and

- The provision and safeguarding of client and attorney confidentiality.

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 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

Twelve mobile BlueCheck fingerprint identification devices to aid in the identification of detained youth were also purchased. This equipment is located at:

> ➢ Lower Eastern Shore Children's Center
> ➢ Waxter Center
> ➢ Cheltenham Youth Facility

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Network Livescan and Mobile BlueCheck 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. *Warrant Information Sharing*

DPSCS has automated the process for matching warrant names with current DJS records of youth under supervision. Once the match is completed, a daily report is securely sent to DJS for distribution to essential personnel. Additionally, this project includes providing the matched data directly to a database so DJS can email case managers directly regarding a possible warrant for a youth under their direct supervision.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Warrant Information Sharing:

- Allows for agency communication with law enforcement agencies regarding relevant information for warrant serving purposes.

- Reduction in law enforcement investigation use of resources for determining location of youth.

II. *District of Columbia Information Sharing*

DPSCS, DJS and the District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) have completed system development to support a Memorandum of Understanding that allows for the sharing of youth records, if they are in custody of the requesting agency. Utilizing established dashboards controlled and supported by DPSCS and developing various web services, DJS and DYRS now share basic historical case data between their agencies in real time. This provides case managers with information and contacts related to the youth's supervision across these jurisdictions.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact District of Columbia Information Sharing

- Allows for agency communication with relevant agencies regarding relevant supervision of a youth in custody; and

- Improves historical records for case analysis for proper decision making regarding the supervision level of the youth, which supports providing safety to communities.

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

Data Sharing

I. *Disability Placard Information*

The Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) worked with local law enforcement to allow law enforcement officers to access disabled parking permit information. Beginning in August of 2012, law enforcement officers across Maryland have been able to access the MVA's database by inputting a disabled parking permit number. With that information, law enforcement can access the vehicle record and determine to whom a disabled parking privilege belongs. Included in the information is the photo of the person to whom disabled parking access has been granted.

II. *Vehicle Insurance Information*

In 2012, the MVA made continuous enhancements to its insurance compliance process including data enhancements that will assist law enforcement with citing drivers for lapsed insurance. Insurance companies are now required to electronically report to the MVA on a daily basis all new and cancelled vehicle insurance policies, greatly increasing the accuracy of the insurance information stored in the MVA database for every registered vehicle.

III. *Motor Scooters and Moped Owner Information*

In 2012, State law was changed to require that all individuals operating a motor scooter or moped on a public roadway must title their vehicle with the MVA, display a title decal, wear a helmet, and have minimum liability insurance on the vehicle. The owner information is available through the unique number on the titling decal and made available to law enforcement in the same way that a vehicle license plate is identifiable.

IV. *Ignition Interlock*

DPSCS has partnered with MVA to electronically share the information of participants in the State Ignition Interlock program. MVA via DPSCS' Information Technology and Communications Division will provide DPSCS' Community Supervision, on a daily basis, the basic information and status of those persons required to participate in the Ignition Interlock program.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Ignition Interlock:

- Efficient and effective communication due to the real time receipt of the data by Community Supervision from MVA; and

- Provision of better services to the Ignition Interlock participants.

V.   *MVA- State Identification Cards*

As a part of its reentry efforts DPSCS' Corrections will provide State Identification Cards to those inmates who are about to be released from a correctional facility. An inmate's photo and digital signature will be captured at the correctional 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.

2013 Goals

The goals listed build upon the progress made during 2012. Significant success has been achieved with the cooperation of the CJIAB Boards members and State agencies.

The CJIAB 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 2013, which are highlighted below:

- Full implementation and functionality of the DPSCS' Offender Case Management System (OCMS).

- Full implementation and access to the National Data Exchange System (N-DEX).

- Establishment of Maryland Electronic Court System (MDEC) pilots in the Circuit and District courts of Anne Arundel County.

- Statewide implementation of automatic warrant checks at the time of arrest.

- Expansion of the videoconferencing program to include:

  ✓ DPSCS' Corrections inmate visitation

  ✓ DPSCS' Community Supervision, Sex Offender video supervision pilot

- Implementation of the DPSCS' Community Supervision Sex Offender Kiosk Registration pilot.

- Support of the DPSCS' data sharing initiative with the Veteran's Administration.

- Support of the DPSCS' data exchange and participation in the Maryland Health Information Exchange, Chesapeake Regional Information System for Our Patients (CRISP) program.

- 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 criminal justice information with other states, i.e., Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

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 2012, 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.