STATE OF MARYLAND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION ADVISORY BOARD
POST OFFICE BOX 5743 PIKESVILLE, MARYLAND 21282

Leigh B. Middleditch, Chairman

ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL S. STEELE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 4, 2007

The Honorable Mary Ann Saar, Secretary
Maryland Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services
300 East Joppa Road
Suite 1000
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Saar:

Attached, please find the 2006 Report on Interoperability as prepared by the Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board. The report details the current status of criminal justice information systems interoperability within the State of Maryland.

This report was submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly pursuant to Maryland Code, Criminal Procedure article, § 10-210(6), as well as to the Department of Legislative Services in accordance with State Government article § 2-1246.

If I may be of further assistance on this or any other matter, please feel free to contact me at 410-974-2399.

Very truly yours,

Leigh B. Middleditch, Chairman
Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board

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2006 Annual Report On Interoperability

Submitted by

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION ADVISORY BOARD

December 2006

Pursuant to Criminal Procedure § 10-210(6)
SB 208/Ch. 447, 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction 2

II. What is CJIS Interoperability and Why is it Important ? 2

III. The Four Components of Interoperability 3

A. The Information Component 3

B. The Governance Component 4

C. The Standards Component 5

D. The Collaboration Component 6

IV. The Current State of CJIS Interoperability in Maryland 7

A. ID Maryland – Network Livescan 7
1. The Public Safety Impact of the Network Livescan Projects 8
   a. Hazmat CDL 8
   b. Criminal Rollout 8
   c. Electronic Applicant 8
2. The Significant Accomplishments of the Network Livescan Components 8
   a. Hazmat CDL 8
   b. Criminal Rollout 8
   c. Electronic Applicant 9

B. ID Maryland – MAFIS Replacement 9
1. The Public Safety Impact of the MAFIS Replacement Program 9
2. Significant Accomplishments of the MAFIS Replacement Program 10

C. ID Maryland – National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 10
1. Public Safety Impact of ID Maryland - NCIC 11
2. Significant Accomplishments of ID Maryland - NCIC 11

D. ID Maryland – The Connected Force ("Smart Car") 11
1. Public Safety Impact of ID Maryland – The Connected Force ("Smart Car") 11
2. Significant Accomplishments of ID Maryland – The Connected Force ("Smart Car") 12

E. ID Maryland - DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement 12
1. Public Safety Impact of ID Maryland - DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement 12
2. Significant Accomplishments of ID Maryland - DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement 12

F. Sex Offender Compliance and Enforcement in Maryland (SOCEM) 13
1. Public Safety Impact of SOCEM 13
2. Significant Accomplishments of SOCEM 14

G. Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE) 14
1. Public Safety Impact of Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE) 15
2. Significant Accomplishments of Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE) 15

I. INTRODUCTION

The Criminal Justice Information (CJIS) Advisory Board was created by statute in 1976.[1] 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. Since 1992, the Board has also served as Maryland's Task Force on Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI).

The CJIS Advisory Board includes representatives from a broad section of the criminal justice community including public safety, the courts, law enforcement, and homeland security. The Board includes members from the legislative branch, county and municipal government, and the public. Recent legislation enacted in 2005 increased the membership from 22 to 24 members and now includes the Director of the Governor's Office on Homeland Security (GOHS) and the Maryland State Chief Information Officer.

Under the leadership of Chairman Leigh Middleditch, Criminal Justice Program Director at GOHS, the Board recognizes its unique responsibility in the many national, regional and state efforts associated with sharing and utilizing criminal justice information. A key objective of this board has been to bring together Maryland's Public Safety stakeholders to pursue real information sharing through interagency communication and coordination.

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

II. WHAT IS CJIS INTEROPERABILITY AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

The concept of interoperability refers to the ability to share critical information at key decision points throughout the criminal justice enterprise. Interoperability also includes the sharing of certain information with agencies that are not directly involved in criminal justice, such as public health, drug treatment providers, and social services, which need greater access to criminal justice information. Furthermore, interoperability also extends to exchanges of information with the general public, where appropriate.

Traditionally, jurisdictions and agencies have built standalone information systems to meet only their individual needs. Systems were not typically designed to support the operations of more than a single agency. This created an environment in which many agencies and local jurisdictions had older systems that were not capable of 'speaking the same language' which necessarily limited their ability to interconnect.

In order to better protect the public against the threats posed by terrorists, sex offenders, drug traffickers, criminal gangs, and other dangerous criminals, law enforcement and public safety agencies need the ability to readily access and share each other's information. The state interoperability

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[1] *Maryland Code, Criminal Procedure article, §§ 10-207(a).* 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.

strategy assists Homeland Security, Public Safety, and other criminal justice information stakeholders in creating a universal core of unified information technology planning and development process. The universal core is shown in the center of Figure 1.

Figure 1.

This strategy process produces several desired outcomes. It develops identification and communications systems that are able to immediately place numerous types of data in the hands of numerous different end-users. Accurate data concerning the subject's identity, legal status, and criminal history is also easily communicated to law enforcement personnel, public safety agencies, and state courts.

The planning and development process can benefit other agencies at all levels of government and in different discipline as well. For example, a license-granting authority needing to ascertain whether an applicant has a criminal record prior to approving the application can utilize the improved criminal justice information systems for this purpose. Non-law enforcement personnel in the first responder community will also benefit from access to this information.

III. THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF INTEROPERABILITY

Within the CJIS interoperability framework, there are four common threads inherent in every initiative and project. The four threads are: information, governance, standards, and collaboration. Each one is an integral parts of CJIS Interoperability. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the interoperability framework.

A. The Information Component

Each of the CJIS interoperability initiatives (and the projects derived from them) involve the sharing, or integration, of information stored in various systems. Integration can be both horizontal and or vertical. Each one of the interoperability initiatives are designed to accomplish both horizontal and vertical integration.

Horizontal integration is the sharing of information among agencies and jurisdictions at a specific level of government. The sharing of information between law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety agencies within a jurisdiction or at a certain level of government (e.g., between a local police department and a local prosecutor) is horizontal integration. Horizontal integration can also cut across disciplinary lines.

Vertical integration is the sharing of information between agencies at different levels of government. One example of this vertical integration is the passing of information from the FBI's NCIC to mobile data terminals in state and local police cruisers. Figure 3 illustrates how the interoperability strategy seeks to enhance vertical and horizontal integration at the three different levels of government.

Figure 2.

All criminal justice information can be classified into one of three basic categories: information about the *identity* of a subject, information about a subject's *current legal status*, and information about a subject's *history*. Identity information is a collective set of characteristics by which a subject is definitively recognizable or known. Current legal status information is anything related to outstanding warrants for an individual or legal proceedings (e.g., criminal charges) which may be pending against the individual. History information is anything in the individual's complete driving, juvenile, or criminal records.

B. The Governance Component

Currently in Maryland, there are two offices which work together on setting the Governor's public safety priorities and implementing his public safety initiatives. These coordinating offices are the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP). Public Safety projects are steered to meet the goals and objectives of the coordinating offices. The offices also play an integral role in allocation of funds for the various projects.

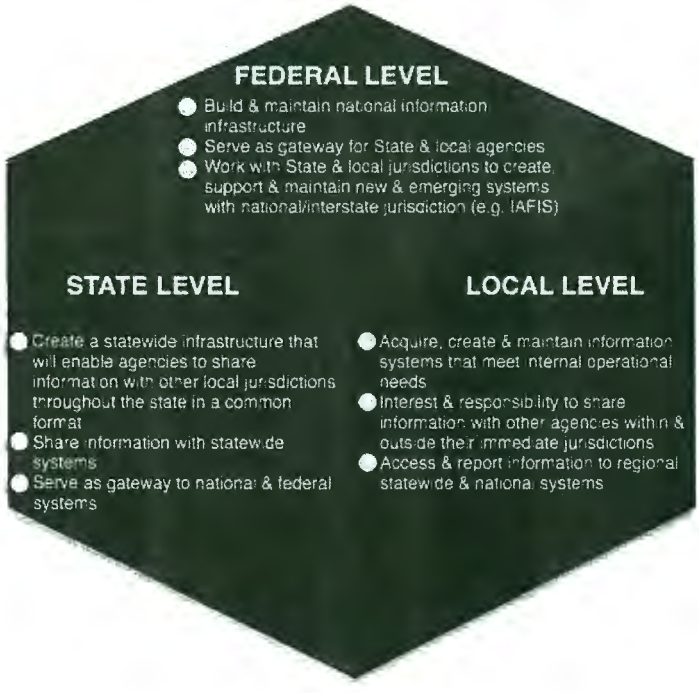


Figure 3.

The Interoperability Governance Working Group (GWG)

and the CJIS Advisory Board work within the framework of priorities set by the coordinating offices to provide advice and guidance to the agencies responsible for directly managing the CJIS Interoperability Projects (DPSCS, MSP, etc). Both the Interoperability Governance Working Group and the CJIS Advisory Board help foster the necessary partnerships between agencies to implement the initiatives.

As a statutory entity the CJIS Advisory Board has the responsibility for criminal justice integration and interoperability. It works to establish policies, relationships and infrastructure to enable sharing of local justice information across the entire justice system. It advises the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals about the Criminal Justice Information System. The Board monitors the development, operation, and maintenance of the System, and recommends procedures for using criminal history record information. 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.

C. The Standards Component

The CJIS Interoperability initiatives strive to adopt several standards and requirements set forth by various state and federal mandates. The following table outlines those mandates.

Standard	Requirements
NCIC 2000 (FBI National Crime Information Center 2000)	NCIC 2000 requires that Maryland's communications have graphical functionality and are able to digitally transmit mug shots and fingerprints to the FBI.
NLETS (National Law Enforcement elecommunications System)	NLETS describes and instructs the methods of sending and receiving administrative or criminal justice type messages locally, statewide, or out-of-state.
USA PATRIOT Act (October 2001)	Establishes requirement for a national criminal background check for new and renewed commercial driver's licenses with hazardous materials designation. Authorizes the development of an interoperable system between law enforcement agencies for information sharing.
National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact	Authorizes and requires all unsealed criminal history records to be available in response to authorized non-criminal justice requests, for such purposes as background checks on those seeking employment with children or the elderly.
Homeland Security Act of 2002	Identifies information sharing and systems as a priority for homeland security.
Maritime Transportation Security Act (November 2002)	Mandates background checks of individuals having access to a secure area of a vessel or maritime facility.
Aviation and Transportation Security Act (November 2001)	Requires the screening of anyone with secure areas access of airports including airline employees, transportation security personnel and individuals transporting hazmat.
IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System)	Provides standards for automated fingerprint search capabilities, latent searching capability, image storage, and 24/7 electronic exchange of fingerprints and responses.
National Preparedness Goal (March 2005)	Identifies strengthening interoperable communications and information sharing capabilities as a national priority.

D. The Collaboration Component

The Collaboration component of interoperability requires shared decision making amongst the different organizations involved in the process. A clearly established process for communicating and sharing information is pivotal for these organizations' ability to solve problems effectively.

Collaboration is another common thread of the CJIS Interoperability initiatives. To accomplish the Board's goals and objectives, the stakeholders in each project establish agreements on the implementation, maintenance, and usage of the various systems. This process is most effective because each interoperable system, by definition, is maintained or utilized by various different players in the criminal justice and public safety communities.

The following table illustrates the partners who are critical to the success of each initiative and project.

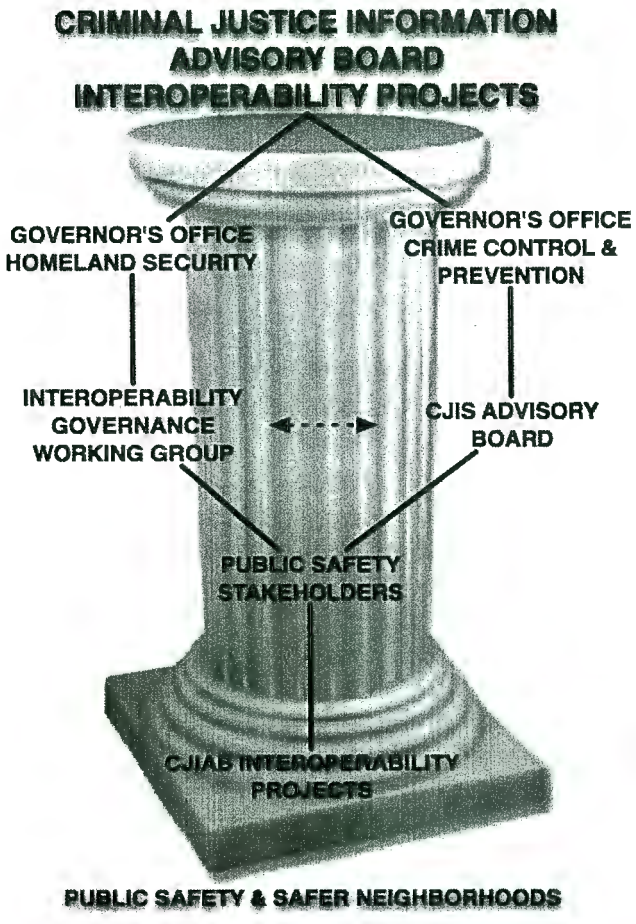


Figure 4.

Partners	Network Livescan	MAFIS	NCIC 2000	EPV (SmartCar)	DNA Database	SOCEM	CSAFE
Department of Budget and Management						X	
Department of Human Resources						X	
Department of Juvenile Services							X
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention						X	X
Governor's Office of Homeland Security	X						
Local Law Enforcement Agencies	X	X				X	X
Maryland Courts					X		
Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration	X			X		X	
Maryland State Police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sheriffs and County Detention Facilities	X				X		

IV. THE CURRENT STATE OF CJIS INTEROPERABILITY IN MARYLAND

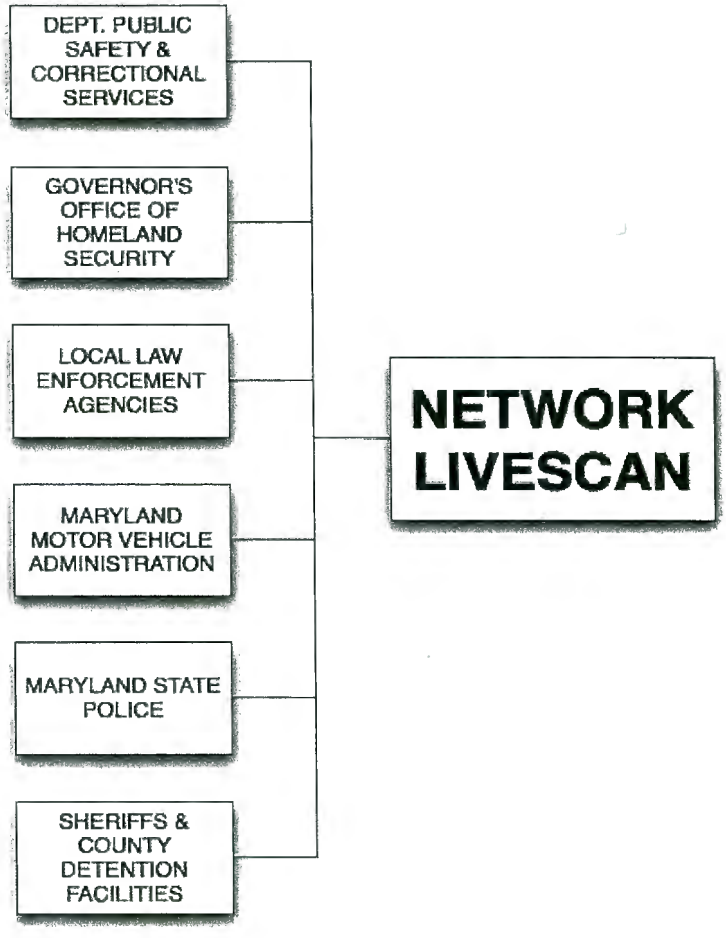
Over the past four years, several CJIS interoperability initiatives have improved public safety in Maryland by bringing together different information systems, data, and processes. This increase in coordination and communication has resulted in more effective and efficient identification, management and tracking of criminal justice information.

This part of the report discusses three separate initiatives: ID Maryland, the Sex Offender Compliance and Enforcement in Maryland (SOCEM), and the Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE).[2]

The sections that follow describe each project or component, summarize its public safety impact, and lists its significant accomplishments.

A. ID Maryland – Network Livescan

The Network Livescan project consists of three subprojects: Hazmat CDL, Criminal Rollout, and Electronic Applicant. The Hazmat CDL project aids in performing the required background checks on applicants for commercial driver's licenses to transport hazardous materials. Criminal Rollout places electronic fingerprinting machines in criminal justice facilities to assist in rapid identification and comparison to national criminal databases during intake processing. Electronic Applicant allows the state to electronically process the fingerprints applicants for various licensures and compare them to electronic criminal databases.



The common thread of these projects is the Network Livescan equipment, which provides the ability to collect and transmit electronic fingerprint images from remote locations to the Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System at the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS). Electronic submission of

[2] Note that ID Maryland is actually comprised of five different sub-projects: Network Livescan, MAFIS Replacement, National Crime Information Center (NCIC), The Connected Force (aka "Smart Car"), and DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement. The impact and accomplishments of each sub-project is discussed separately.

fingerprints also promotes higher accuracy in comparison of a subject's fingerprints because of the tendency of ink fingerprints to smudge.

Network Livescan supports the goal of helping to keep Maryland communities safe and achieve the objective of the CJIS Central Repository to have records that demonstrate a 90% rate of accuracy, timeliness and completeness in annual audits by providing for rapid identification of offenders.

1. The Public Safety Impact of the Network Livescan (NLS) Projects

   a. *Hazmat CDL*
      - Implements the federal requirements established under the USA PATRIOT Act to perform background investigations for applicants of new or renewal commercial driver's licenses.
      - Improves safety of Maryland roadways and promotes public confidence in security of transportation of hazardous materials.

   b. *Criminal Rollout*
      - Places electronic equipment in criminal justice facilities to allow law enforcement to make rapid criminal identifications from national databases.
      - Enables 20 minute response time for processing of fingerprints resulting in rapid positive identification of criminal suspects.

   c. *Electronic Applicant*
      - Enables electronic processing of fingerprints for applicants of various licenses such as child care.
      - Expedites timeframe for processing distinct images of non-criminal applicants' fingerprints from 6-8 weeks to 2-3 workdays if images are captured by Livescan technology.

2. The Significant Accomplishments of the Network Livescan Components

   a. *Hazmat CDL*
      - Installed manual submission HazMat CDL process.
      - Implemented electronic submission HazMat CDL process.
      - Brought all Hazmat CDL sites into operation.

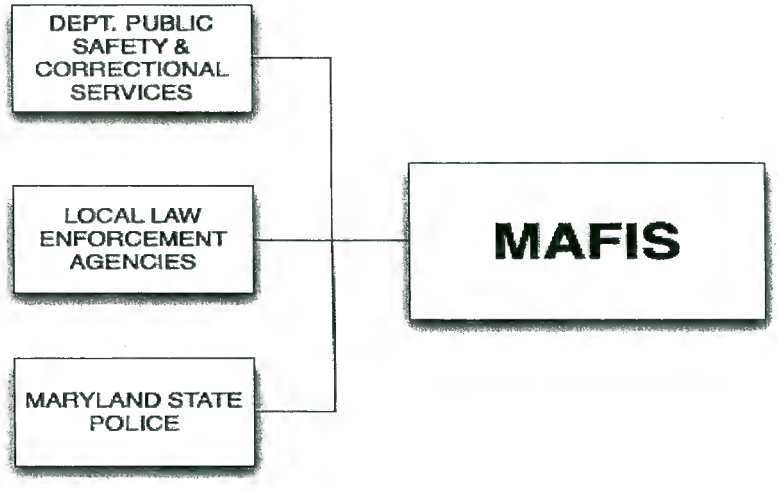
   b. *Criminal Rollout*
      - Phase I of the Criminal Rollout (deploying Livescan Equipment to 15 sites where impact was projected to be the most significant) was completed in July 2006.
      - Phase II of the Rollout is underway and the following accomplishments have been completed:
        - NLS machines are installed and working in production in Cumberland and Hagerstown Police Departments.
        - Annapolis Police Department NLS machines are installed and working in test mode until training is completed.
        - Westminster Maryland State Police and MSP Licensing are installed and running in test mode and will be moved into production after two weeks of pilot testing.

- Livescan implementation at the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) sites is progressing towards the following capabilities:
    - DPP will have a total of 27 NLS machines, with a minimal of one in each jurisdiction, and additional machines in high volume locations.
    - NLS implementation will capture fingerprints of anyone coming into the DPP sites, providing a better mechanism for closing the identification gaps.

c. *Electronic Applicant*

- The main programming phase is complete and the software has been certified and delivered.
- Maryland Overall Applicant Response Time has dramatically declined from an average of 28 days reported in November 2005 to an average of 9 days reported in November 2006.
- FBI Overall Response Time has significantly decreased from an average of 64 days reported in January 2006 to an average of 9 days reported in November 2006.
- Morpho changes were certified and delivered to DPSCS in March 2006.
- Back-end applicant software was moved into production in June 2006.
- CJIS storefront and Central Hiring started using new applicant software and process in June 2006.
- Crossmatch software is in the certification process which will permit preparation for roll-out to Hazmat sites.
- Planning has started for roll-out of applicant software to law enforcement agencies and other authorized state agencies. This will provide easier access for applicant background processing for the general population.
- Planning is underway to state certify Fingerprint vendors to aid in the electronic collection of applicant fingerprints.

B. ID Maryland – MAFIS Replacement



The Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) provides automated fingerprint identification for criminal processing. The identification system can be also used in the process of performing civil background checks. The system is also utilized by local agencies for the purpose of criminal investigation. The current fingerprinting identification system is 15 years old and needs to be replaced.

1. The Public Safety Impact of the MAFIS Replacement Program

    - Replaces all the components of an antiquated system that has reached its capacity limits for reliable service and is not compatible with new advances in fingerprint technology.

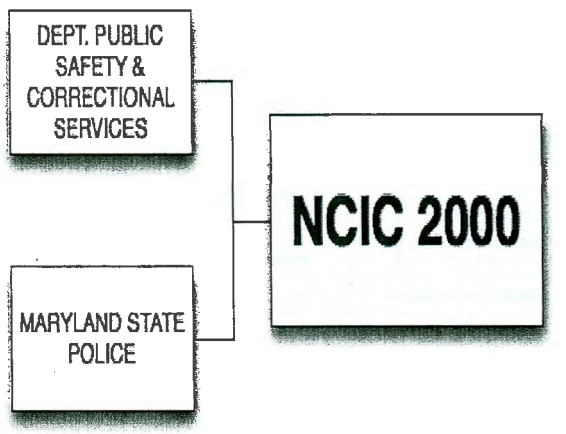
- Enables searching of records against MAFIS and the electronic submission of records to IAFIS to receive responses from the FBI within 2 hours for criminal queries and 24 hours for applicant queries.
- Facilitates the ability to positively identify a criminal suspect while still in custody.
- Improves accuracy and reliability of results with data consistency via one-time entry.
- Moves Maryland toward achieving a 100% rate of transmitting electronic criminal and applicant fingerprints to IAFIS.

2. Significant Accomplishments of the MAFIS Replacement Program

- The initial review of the planning documents for the Executive Business Sponsor sign-off is complete.
- The Transaction Controller software, which is the workflow manager of the MAFIS system is in design.
- Over 7 million paper fingerprint cards will be converted and housed electronically to produce electronic fingerprint cards. Preparation for this extensive work has begun.
- System Develop Life Cycle (SDLC) Documentation which lays the foundation for management and participation in this project has been completed.
- RFP for Business/Systems Analysis consulting services to define the final and technical requirements of the new system has been awarded.
- MAFIS was introduced as the cornerstone of the ID Maryland initiative to keep Maryland citizens safe with state-of-the-art technology and real-time information sharing systems.

C. ID Maryland – National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

This program will give law enforcement personnel access to several online databases that will assist them in their duties, including the FBI's NCIC database, Maryland's Hot Files, the MVA database, and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Service (NLETS).



The new system is compliant with federal mandates to support the FBI's NCIC application. This project will achieve the federally established goal of rolling out the NCIC system to all statewide law enforcement agencies.

The NCIC system investments supports the entire core/priority mission functions performed by the Maryland State Police and other law enforcement agencies. The system provides timely data to law enforcement agencies more efficiently and with a reduced source commitment, which will assist law enforcement in apprehending fugitives and locating missing persons and stolen property.

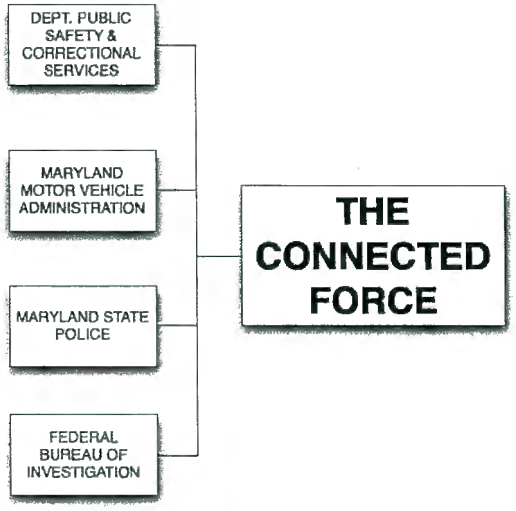
1. Public Safety Impact of ID Maryland - NCIC

   - Implements a web-based system that provides police officers in the field throughout the state with access to the FBI's National Crime Information Center (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, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Service (NLETS), the Convicted Sex Offender, Convicted Person on Supervised Release, and SENTRY (an index of persons incarcerated in federal prisons) on their mobile data terminals.
   - Gives law enforcement the ability to transmit and view images which include 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.

2. Significant Accomplishments of ID Maryland - NCIC

   - Assessments and reviews of 330 sites have been completed.
   - Testing by MSP of Omnixx 3.1, the software application to be used for providing web-based access to the various databases has been initiated.
   - Fixes for post-implementation issues have been successfully completed.
   - Achieved successful implementation of NCIC Phase II, which facilitates moving forward in preparation of test pilot sites.

D. ID Maryland – The Connected Force ("Smart Car")



The Maryland State Police (MSP) is installing new mobile computing technology while replacing 30 year old low band radios and vehicle repeaters in MSP patrol vehicles. Utilizing CAPWIN connectivity these new vehicle systems will have access to Motor Vehicle Administration records, such as driver license and vehicle registration information, "Hot" files and checks for open warrants, stolen items, missing persons, and other public safety information.

The mobile data computers will also allow field personnel to be more productive while on duty. The ability to complete reports in the field while in an assigned patrol area will mean that a trooper can remain in his or her assigned patrol area and will be immediately available for response to calls for service. This will result in quicker responses to citizen requests for police services, which will promote public safety and result in safer neighborhoods. It will also result in savings in fuel costs and vehicle maintenance.

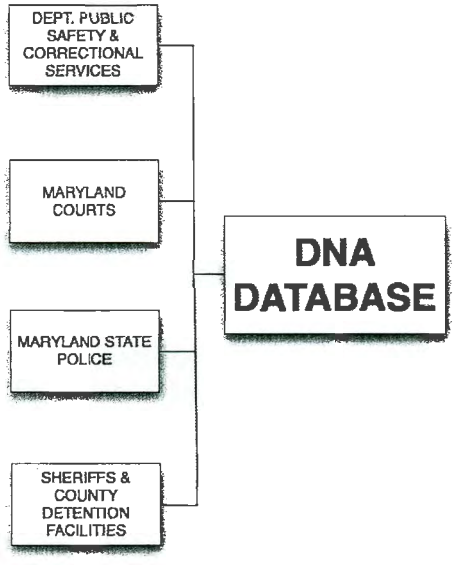
1. Public Safety Impact of ID Maryland – The Connected Force ("Smart Car")

   - Replaces 30-year-old low-band radios and vehicular repeaters to provide law enforcement personnel with real-time access to criminal justice and homeland security information as well as increased coordination with other public safety and transportation agencies.
   - Enables field personnel immediate access through mobile data terminals to the FBI's NCIC database through the Capital Area Wireless Information Network (CAPWIN).

- Allows law enforcement personnel "Hot" files and checks for open warrants, stolen items, missing persons, and other valuable information.
- Allows access to MVA records, such as driver's license and vehicle registration information, which will result in increased apprehensions of criminal and traffic violators.

2. Significant Accomplishments of ID Maryland – The Connected Force ("Smart Car")
    - Conducted training to officers on new equipment.
    - Received 997 (83%) of the 1,198 new radios/repeater units ordered for this project Completed installation of 258 radio and repeater sets and transferred 280 sets for installation by field units.
    - 125 MSP personnel now utilize CAPWIN access and capability through mobile data terminals. In the past year a single MSP personnel processed more than 50,000 CAPWIN queries.

E. ID Maryland - DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement



As part of his ID Maryland initiative, Governor Ehrlich proposed to expand Maryland's capacity for law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze DNA samples that can help close cold cases, convict the guilty, and exonerate the innocent.

The current law allows such samples to be collected in a state Circuit Court at the time of sentencing from a person convicted of a felony or specified misdemeanor. Legislation passed last year also requires that a person sentenced to a period of probation rather than imprisonment must provide a DNA sample as a condition of the probation. The samples are to be collected by an individual designated, as opposed to appointed, by the Director of the State Police Crime Laboratory.

1. Public Safety Impact of ID Maryland - DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement
    - Expands the DNA database to include offenders sentenced to probation.
    - Increases collaboration between the courts and public safety agencies by calling for collection of DNA samples from new offenders at sentencing rather than on intake at a correctional facility.
    - Promotes interagency collaboration between the Maryland State Police and DPSCS to improve offender DNA collection in prisons and local probation offices.

2. Significant Accomplishments of ID Maryland - DNA Database and Crime Laboratory Improvement
    - Utilized expanded DNA database to resolve over 200 cases.
    - Significantly reduced the backlog in DNA samples to be collected from prison inmates from approximately 13,000 to less than 4,000.
    - Established a network of state/local assistance to keep the required DNA samples flowing into the system.

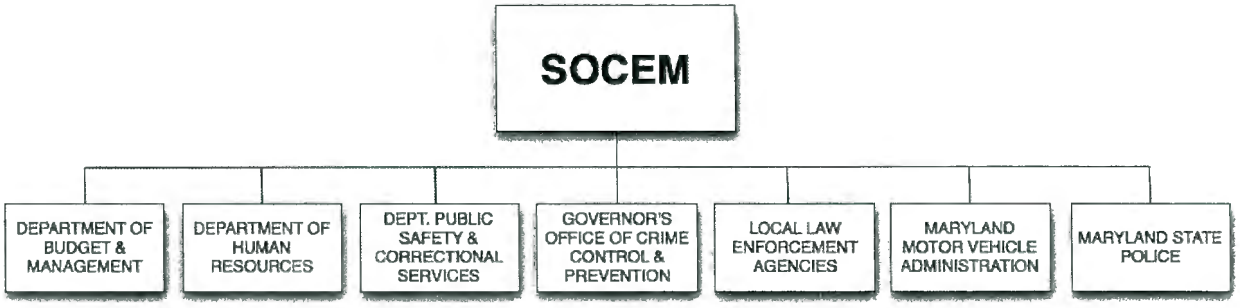
- Expanded the partnership between the Maryland State Police (MSP) and DPSCS to make use of MSP resources for collection of samples.
- Coordinated with sheriffs and local jail administrators to request their assistance in collecting samples from incoming offenders (8 sheriffs will now assist).
- Entered into agreements with courts in Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties to collect samples from offenders immediately upon sentencing.
- Provided training for all assisting departments.

F. Sex Offender Compliance and Enforcement in Maryland (SOCEM)

The Sex Offender Compliance and Enforcement in Maryland (SOCEM) Initiative was announced in August 2005. This initiative strengthens penalties and increases oversight of sex offenders, provides immediate assistance to victims and families, and empowers communities to better protect themselves from sexual predators.

Maryland was one of the first four states to participate in the National Sex Offender Registry. Nationally, Maryland is viewed as one of the top states in advanced technology with our Sex Offender Registry (SOR) website. The SOR website is an innovative component of the SOCEM initiative and significant progress in this area continues.

- The Data Validation Phase of the SOR software was installed on December 5, 2006.
- Phase-2 software development is scheduled for production by the end of February 2007.
- Phase-2 will open the website to the field, and complete the Apprise Notifications. The planned notification capabilities include:
    - Phone and/or notification when there is sex offender movement within a zip code
    - Proprietary software (e.g., XJustice) will be utilized to provide notification when a specific offender moves his residence or is released from the criminal justice system.



1. Public Safety Impact of SOCEM

- Creates a website which lists the profiles of sex offenders who are not currently in compliance with registration requirements; the website also provides a link for citizens to report noncompliant offenders.
- Proposes to increase penalties for certain offenders and require all sex offenders to appear twice a year in person to update their registration.
- Provides funds to supports law enforcement agencies' efforts to enforce this initiative.
- Promotes collaboration between the Maryland State Police and local police departments around the State in conducting Sex Offender Registrant Compliance Sweeps.
- Provides funds to furnish assistance to victims of sex crimes.
- Ensures that all state government–owned cell phones receive AMBER alerts.

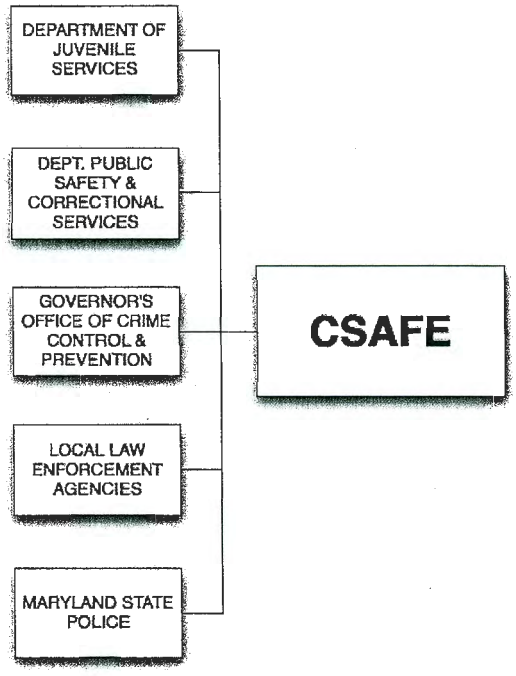
- Requires a review of all sex offense cases to ensure that all offenders are all properly classified and registered.
- Provides access through NCIC files to identify sex offender status.

2. Significant Accomplishments of SOCEM

- Launched the official SOCEM website which establishes a unified system for alerting the public of non-compliant offenders (i.e., offenders who have failed to keep their registration current) and includes an interactive tool for citizens to provide law enforcement authorities with tip information to help find offenders.
- Implemented and installed Amber Alert text messaging capability on every State Government-owned cellular phone.
- Finalized a "Citizen Alert" icon for Sex Offender Registry and SOCEM to be added in the banner section of all state agency websites.
- Implemented a geographical mapping tool to aid in identification of Sex Offender residences and community 'high risk' areas.
- Implemented a zip code community notification program.
- Initiated activity in a National Activity Exchange System that allows notification to be shared across states related to these offenders going in and out of the Department of Corrections.
- Phase I of our Statewide on-line registration program has been implemented.

G. Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE)

A significant amount of crime in Maryland is concentrated in relatively small geographical areas. The goal of CSAFE is to identify areas that contribute to the most significant crime levels within the participating jurisdictions, and then customize a crime reduction and prevention strategy that addresses the prevailing problems. The strategy is developed through a combination of state and local coordination, in-kind local participation, and grant funds that are used to support areas where local resources are unavailable or insufficient.



Heightened Enforcement Accountability & Treatment (HEAT) teams, which are responsible for implementing the public safety elements of the CSAFE area's strategic plan include members of adult and juvenile probation, community policing and treatment/intervention components, housing and animal control representatives, as well as local law enforcement.

CSAFE is focused on the premise of "Together We Win." There is a top down commitment to the CSAFE Program through an Agreement on Operating Standards signed by the Cabinet Secretaries of DPSCS and the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) and co-signed by the local police chief of each CSAFE Area.

1. Public Safety Impact of Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE)
    - Identifies the exact boundaries of high-crime areas to facilitate focused and coordinated law enforcement, offender supervision, and crime prevention resources with the goal of improving public safety.
    - Provides statewide support to public safety agencies and empowers community stakeholders.
    - Promotes cooperation and collaboration by state and local public safety agencies.
    - Promotes strategies to reduce offender recidivism, provide drug/alcohol treatment and exchange specific offender information through the use of information technology.

2. Significant Accomplishments of Collaborative Supervision and Focused Enforcement (CSAFE)
    - Submitted CSAFE plans for 50 designated areas.
    - Deployed HATS/CSAFE Information System.
    - Introduced digital photographs of offenders under supervision for use by law enforcement and parole and probation.
    - Trained HEAT Teams in use of HATS/CSAFE Information System.
    - Provide CSAFE Training Summits for all sites.