

and Correctional Services and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals may determine the events to be reported by each criminal justice agency to avoid duplication in reporting.

Regarding the rights of inspection and challenge, a person may inspect criminal history record information maintained by a criminal justice agency concerning him or her. The person may challenge the completeness, contents, accuracy, or dissemination of such information by giving written notice of the challenge to the central repository and the agency where the information was inspected if other than the central repository. The central repository will conduct an audit of that part of the person's criminal history record information necessary to determine the accuracy of the challenge. The central repository will notify the person of the results of its audit within ninety days after receipt of the notice of challenge. If it is determined that the challenge is valid, the central repository will correct its records and notify any criminal justice agency that has custody of the information. If the criminal justice agency has disseminated the information, it will notify the agency or person to whom the information was disseminated.

If the challenge is denied, the central repository will give written notice of the denial to any agency with which a copy of the challenge was filed. A person may not inspect any criminal history record information if the information or any part of it is relevant to a pending criminal proceeding. The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Court of Appeals adopt appropriate rules and procedures for administrative appeals from decisions by criminal justice agencies denying the right of inspection of or challenges made to criminal history record information. A person aggrieved by a decision of any administrative appeal including the central repository and the criminal justice agency may seek judicial review in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and the Maryland Rules.

Some portions of the legislation became effective July 1, 1976. These included the portions dealing with the creation of the Advisory Board; the rule-making authority of the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Court of Appeals, and the Chief Judge; and the right of individual inspection, challenge, and appeal (when the right of inspection or challenge is denied).

The remaining portions of the legislation became effective December 31, 1977. These included

mandatory reporting requirements of criminal justice agencies to the Central Repository; limits on dissemination; security requirements; and auditing and quality control requirements (Code 1957, Art. 27, secs. 742-755).

MARYLAND SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF

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The Maryland School for the Deaf was established in 1868 as a free public residential school for deaf and hard-of-hearing children who reside in the State. The Governor appoints the thirty members of the Board of Visitors for indefinite terms (Chap. 247, Acts of 1867; Chap. 409, Acts of 1868; Chap. 19, Acts of 1880; Chap. 76, Acts of 1916; Chap. 148 as amended, Acts of 1957).

Chapter 462, Acts of 1968, established a branch of the Maryland School for the Deaf to be located near the population center of the State and to be administered and operated as part of and subject to the Maryland School for the Deaf.

The first phase of this branch school, which is called Columbia Campus Maryland School for